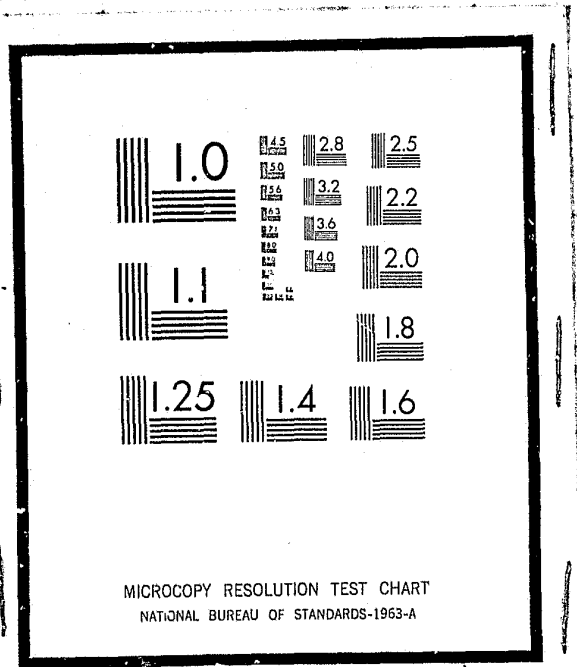


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FINAL REPORT
CONTRACT ~~74-SS-02002~~
Victimization Survey
City of Newark, N.J.

7 SS-74-02-0002

Part I

July 30, 1974

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Preface

The present volumes comprise a Final Report on criminal victimization of the residents of the City of Newark, New Jersey as it existed in 1972. It was prepared by the Victimization Survey Analysis Team of the Newark High Impact Anti-crime Program Office, Hubert Williams, Executive Officer, from data supplied by the National Crime Panel (NCP), Criminal Justice Research Center, Michael J. Hindelang Project Director, under grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

The Report provides analysis and interpretation of the voluminous data on criminal victimization in Newark gathered by the Bureau of the Census in conjunction with the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS) in household and commercial establishment interviews in the Fall of 1972. The purpose of the Census-NCJISS survey was three-fold:

- a) To collect data on what may be considered a "true" level of crime, independent of the Uniform Crime Reports issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation which are, in turn, based upon reports furnished by local police departments.
- b) Serve as the baseline data from which to evaluate the efficiency of the High Impact Anti-crime Programs in terms of the stated goals of a 5% reduction in target crimes in two years and a 20% reduction in five years.

- c) Assist in evaluating other High Impact projects in Newark and in the seven other High Impact cities.

This report is furnished to the National Crime Panel, Criminal Justice Research Center by the Newark High Impact Anti-crime Program Office under contract 74-SS-02002. The Newark Survey Analysis Team is under the direction of Dorothy Lee, Research Data Analyst. George V. Zito served as Research Coordinator. The Analysis Team was under the supervision of Alan Zalkind, Deputy Director of the Newark High Impact Office.

This report supercedes an earlier version issued May 30, 1974 under the title Interim Report, Victimization Survey, City of Newark, N.J. The present version includes most of the materials included in the earlier version and presents some newer material as well.

INTRODUCTION

The need for an independent assessment of the level of crime has long been recognized, but it was the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice that led the way for the Victimization Survey reported upon in the present volumes. That Commission and subsequent researchers have stressed the need for a concentration on the victims, rather than the offenders of criminal activity. Although the Task Force Report of 1967 opened the way for the creation of a National Crime Panel to provide independent estimates of crime in the United States based upon sampling procedures, a pilot study had already been conducted in Washington, D.C. the previous year, and another by the National Opinion Research Center in 1965-66 covering the nation as a whole.¹ These surveys bolstered a set of beliefs that had been growing among criminal justice investigators. First among these was the conviction that the full amount of crime is not reflected in official police or F.B.I. statistics. Such statistics, it was believed, often reflect political influences as well as improvements in police reporting routines; hence, they may not reflect the "true" level of crime. Moreover, they only cover crimes of which the police have had reports. In addition,

¹ Anthony G. Turner and Richard W. Dodge, "Surveys of Personal and Organizational Victimization," Symposium on Studies of Public Experience, Knowledge and Opinion of Crime and Justice, Washington, D.C., March 1972.

they tell us little about the demographic characteristics of the victims, their coping attempts, his or her role in potential prevention, and the level of confidence the citizen has in the law enforcement system.

Many, if not all of these data can be obtained by questioning the population, however, provided sufficient statistical controls are maintained and a questionnaire developed specifically for this purpose. The Bureau of the Census has extensive experience in sampling the population and in conducting interviews in the homes of citizens. Moreover, a level of confidence has been established between the Bureau and the citizenry that, in many areas, is considerably higher than that between the citizenry and their law enforcement establishment. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Bureau of the Census have therefore cooperated in undertaking an extensive survey of victimization in the United States.¹ The questionnaire developed for this purpose was first subjected to pre-testing in a series of pilot studies in San Jose, California, and Dayton Ohio.² As a result of these pilot studies an understanding was obtained of the ability of individuals to recall victimization, the relative rates of recall for property crimes as compared to

¹ Anthony Turner, "Victimization Surveying - Its History, Uses, and Limitations," Statistics Division (NILECJ), July 1972.

² U.S. Department of Justice, Crimes and Victims, A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization, Washington, D.C., June, 1974.

personal crimes, the victim's ability to place the time of victimization, and similar related matters. It was noted, for example, that recall rates are highest where victim and offender are strangers to each other, while acquaintance or kinship yield much lower recall rates. It was possible to arrive at these conclusions since access to the police records was available for 'reverse' record checks. By this and similar stratagems the methodology of conducting such surveys was greatly improved.

The LEAA-Census Victimization Survey was conducted in the City of Newark, N.J. from July to September in 1972, using the questionnaire and sampling techniques previously developed. Interviews took place in a probability sample of approximately 9,700 households and 2,000 businesses. This survey attempted to measure, by means of the same recall technique pretested in Dayton and San Jose, the "true" level of criminal victimization for the one year period July 1971 to June 1972. This period represents the time immediately prior to the institution of the High Impact Anti-Crime Program in Newark and the seven other High Impact cities. These cities have instituted various programs in an attempt to reduce the level of crime by 5% in two years and 20% in five years. Hence, the survey results can serve as a 'baseline' for evaluating the efficiency of the Newark High Impact programs. A second survey, to be conducted in January 1975 will collect data for the period January-December 1974 and a comparison with the earlier 'baseline' will then be made.

These surveys employ scientific procedures to assure representative samples. As in all surveys, not every possible person is interviewed, and hence the sample may provide different results than a similar size sample conducted at the same time but including other persons. However, as more and more samples of this size are taken the values obtained will approach the true value in the population that is being sampled. An infinite number of samples of the same size would yield the true value. Because of this, it is possible to estimate the degree to which the values obtained in any one sample such as this differ from the values that would have been obtained by taking an infinite number of samples. Where the error in the sample would have differed from the true value obtained by an infinite number of samples by as much as 5%, the sampled data have been deleted from this report.¹

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Further information on standard errors is included in the appendices in Part II. The 5% value referenced above results from employing a two-sigma criterion in computing differences in the standard errors of the means when one estimate is compared with another in the preparation of this report.

The categories used for reporting victimizations, in these surveys, are distinct from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) categories employed by the F.B.I. in their estimates of criminal activity. Crimes such as homicide and kidnapping are not included, since these are relatively infrequent. Instead, the National Crime Panel (NCP) categories that have been developed for these surveys group together criminal activities into three broad categories: Assaultive Violence with Theft, Assaultive violence without Theft, and Personal Theft without Assault. In addition, data is presented for commercial victimizations and household incidents.

These data relate only to residents of the City of Newark and to commercial firms located within the City. Victimizations of commuters and others who do not live within the City are not covered. In addition, data are presented only for those citizens 12 years of age or older. The data are broken down so that one may readily obtain, from the Tables furnished in Part II, the characteristics of the victims, such as their race, age, income, level of education and the like. In addition the relationship between the victim and the offender is specified: whether these are strangers to each other or non-strangers. Details of the victimizations, such as time and place of occurrence, the injury or loss suffered, and whether or not a police report was furnished are also included. In examining these Tables, it is particularly important to read the title headings carefully as well as the titles

of the categories in which the data are tabulated. Sometimes the figures in the columns of the Tables will be estimates of the number of incidents, or number of victims, or number of losses sustained, etc. At other times these figures will be rates, for example, the number of persons victimized per 100 persons falling into that category. Wherever rates are employed the Table will contain a heading or caption to that effect. Often a Control Total will also be shown, which shows the total number of persons or other units which fall into that category in the Newark population. This will be more evident when these Tables are discussed in more detail in Part II.

The relationship between changes in the composition of the population and changes in the incidence of criminal activity has long been of interest to students of social processes. The first Section of this report examines the composition of the population of the City of Newark not only for the purpose of presenting background information on the City but to assist the reader interested in the relationship between criminal victimization and population characteristics. At the end of Section 1A this relationship is further explored. Hence, the reader is gradually introduced to the findings of the Survey. An overview of the findings closes this first section. Readers who wish a quick summary of the findings are referred to this portion of the report, part 4, of Section 1A.

Section 1B is a descriptive overview of the criminal justice system of this City and is included to help the reader understand the relationship between the various elements of the law enforcement system.

SECTION 1A

A DESCRIPTIVE OVERVIEW OF THE POPULATION
OF THE CITY OF NEWARK, N.J.

1.0 INTRODUCTION/PURPOSE OF SECTION

This section contains an overview of the demographic properties of the City of Newark, particularly as these reflect changes in the racial and age distributions. Data have been derived from both the 1960 and 1970 United States Census. Since the primary purpose of presenting these data is to evaluate the targets of criminal activity, the latter portion of this section also includes certain data from the Victimization Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census in 1972. These are juxtaposed against the population characteristics in order to provide the reader with a comprehensive overview of the relationship between changes in the population and changes in the nature and number of victimizations.

Section 1.1 discusses the General Population characteristics as these are presented in Tabular form. Section 2 restates this information in a series of graphs in the form of population pyramids. These pyramids enable one to grasp the significant changes in population composition contributed by migration, sex, age and race, as well as to estimate possibilities for growth or decline in the population.

Section 3 examines the relative number of victimizations in the 1971-1972 year as a function of both the age and sex of the victims, and directly relates these to the population characteristics. These data are taken from the Survey results. Separate graphs are presented for the black and white racial components. An overview of the Survey findings is presented.

1.1 GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1.0 is taken directly from the 1970 Census, and shows the numbers of persons in each five year age cohort by both race and sex. It is included here as a basic source of reference for the tables that follow.

Table 1.11 specifies some of the principal categories of interest. The total population as of 1970 was 382,417 persons, down 5.5% from 1960. The black component of the population consisted of 207,458 persons, up 50% over the 1960 figure. Thus, an exceptionally large segment of the white population migrated out of the City in the decade. The black component of the population comprise 51.6% of all households, although the number of all households had declined. About 43% of the persons interviewed in the 1970 Census in Newark claimed to be living in the same house they lived-in in 1965.

Tables 1.12 through 1.14 give the occupation, income and educational characteristics of the population and are thus useful in attempting to assess the socioeconomic status of individuals within it. With respect to occupations (Table 1.12), in the population at large 18.6% of the employed persons aged sixteen and over are engaged in clerical and kindred work and 26% are operatives of some kind.

Population by Age, Sex and Race

Newark 1970

AGE	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Under 5 years	20,853	20,392	6,880	6,470	13,510	13,450
5-9 years	21,170	20,569	6,809	6,423	13,945	13,766
10-14 years	19,860	19,189	6,745	6,382	12,762	12,528
15-19 years	15,835	17,028	6,324	6,487	9,284	10,228
20-24 years	13,798	17,376	6,533	7,039	6,981	9,920
25-29 years	12,649	15,200	5,596	5,368	6,731	9,382
30-34 years	10,754	12,806	4,475	4,386	6,015	8,129
35-39 years	10,449	12,095	4,466	4,485	5,769	7,380
40-44 years	10,106	11,462	4,899	4,979	5,032	6,321
45-49 years	9,795	11,162	5,183	5,629	4,484	5,404
50-54 years	8,671	9,776	5,051	5,712	3,541	3,985
55-59 years	7,760	9,084	5,021	5,696	2,685	3,324
60-64 years	6,502	7,607	4,326	4,982	2,128	2,572
65-69 years	4,905	6,279	3,305	4,208	1,558	2,021
70-74 years	3,499	4,899	2,549	3,524	915	1,337
75-79 years	2,338	3,259	1,754	2,596	569	645
80-84 years	1,286	1,931	1,041	1,505	232	416
85 and older	832	1,241	618	936	208	301
SUBTOTAL	181,062	201,355	81,575	86,807	96,349	111,109
TOTALS	<u>382,417</u>		<u>168,382</u>		<u>207,458</u>	
MEDIAN AGE	24.6	27.0	32.1	35.9	19.3	22.8

Table 1.0

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

NEWARK

RACE	PERSONS		PERCENT CHANGE 1960-1970	per square MILE	HOUSEHOLD		PERCENT OF CHANGE 1960-1970	MOBILITY
	NUMBER OF PERSONS	PERCENT OF POPULATION			NUMBER	PERCENT OF ALL HOUSE- HOLDS		NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDING IN SAME HOUSE AS IN 1965
NEGRO	207,458	54.2%	50.3%	N/A	54,022	51.6%	-24.3	77,277
TOTAL	382,417	100%	-5.6%	15,868	104,791	100%	-18.0%	163,365

SOURCE: Census of population : 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Tables 82, 90, 91, 95, United States Bureau of the Census. (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972)

Table 1.11

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 16 AND OLDER

NEWARK, 1970

RACE	NUMBER	PERCENT PROFESSION- AL, TECHNICAL, KINDRED WORKERS	PERCENT MANAGERS & ADMIN- ISTRATORS (EXCEPT FARM)	PERCENT SALES WORKERS	PERCENT CLERICAL AND KIN- DRED WORKERS	PERCENT CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KIN- DRED	PERCENT OPERATIVES (EXCEPT TRANSPORT)	PERCENT TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	PERCENT LABORERS (EXCEPT FARM)	PERCENT SERVICE WORKERS (except PRIVATE HOUSE- HOLD)	PERCENT PRIVATE HOUSE- HOLD WORKERS
NEGRO	66,238	6.2	2.0	2.7	17.0	9.8	28.2	7.0	7.5	15.2	3.8
TOTAL	137,134	8.4	3.3	3.7	18.6	11.0	26.1	5.6	7.0	13.5	2.0

SOURCE: Census of Population: 1970, General Social And Economic Characteristics, Table 86,93,
United States Bureau Of The Census. (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972)

Table 1.12

1969 FAMILY INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

NEWARK

RACE	FAMILIES	PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	MEAN INCOME	MEDIAN INCOME	PERCENT <\$3,000	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME
	NUMBER					\$3,000 \$4,999	\$5,000 \$6,999	\$7,000 \$9,999	\$10,000 \$14,999	\$15,000 \$24,999	PERCENT ≥ \$25,000	
NEGRO	46,951	51.5	\$7,564	\$6,742	16.9	17.8	17.3	20.7	18.7	7.4	0.8	\$2,077
TOTAL	91,140	100%	\$8637	\$7,735	14.4	14.6	15.4	20.7	22.2	10.7	1.6	\$2,323

SOURCE: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economical Characteristics, Tables 89, 94, United States Bureau of Census. (United States Government Printing Office, 1972)

Table 1.13

About 13.5% are service workers not employed in private households. The black component of the population is similarly distributed among these three major categories; about 62% of the black citizens fall into these occupational slots as opposed to about 58% of all citizens. Among professional, technical and similar occupations, about 6.2% of the black component are employed, against 8.4% of the Newark population at large.

Table 1.13 lists the 1969 family incomes by number of families. Among the population as a whole there were 91,140 families with a median income* of \$7,735. Of these, 46,951 families, (51.5% of all Newark families) were black families and had median incomes of \$6,742. Hence, the per capita money income for blacks was \$2,077 as opposed to \$2,323 for whites. Almost 17% of all black families had incomes beneath the \$3,000 level, while only 14.4% of the white families had incomes this low. Both black and white incomes peak in the \$7,000 to \$14,999 brackets. Although an equal percentage of whites and blacks have incomes between \$7,000 and \$9,900, above \$9,900 whites have higher rates of earnings than blacks, while below \$7,000 blacks have higher rates of earnings than whites.

*The median income, which divides the population group in half, is a better index than the average or mean income. Exactly 50% of the population group have incomes less than the median, and exactly 50% have incomes greater than the median.

The educational characteristics of persons aged 25 and older are shown in Table 1.14. A separate breakdown is given for males and females. As in most populations, in this age category there are more females than males; however, the Newark population has a disproportionate number of females. Of the 196,635 persons over age 25, about 54% are females, for an excess of females over males of more than 17,000. Although less than half of these females are black, it will be shown in a later section that blacks comprise the major number of females in the younger age cohorts. Approximately 2.1% of all black citizens have completed four or more years of college, as compared to 5.6% of all males and 3.1% of all females. The median number of years of schooling for all components of the population is 10, and this does not vary significantly among the racial and sexual components. For males, the largest single category is that having only one to three years of high school, while for females this divides somewhat by race, there being about an equal number of white females in both the one-to-three year high school category and the four year high school category. Slightly more black females have one-to-three years of high school than have four.

Table 1.15 examines the unemployment characteristics of persons aged sixteen and older and also includes a breakdown of the male cohort aged 16 to 21 who are unemployed and not attending school.

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS AGED 25 AND OLDER

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY 1970

RACE	MALE AGED 25 AND OVER							FEMALE AGED 25 AND OVER						
	NUMBER	PERCENT FIVE YEARS	PERCENT EIGHT YEARS	PERCENT 1-3 YEARS HIGH SCHOOL	PERCENT FOUR YEARS HIGH SCHOOL	PERCENT FOUR OR MORE YEARS COLLEGE	MEDIAN YEARS COMPLETED	NUMBER	PERCENT FIVE YEARS	PERCENT EIGHT YEARS	PERCENT 1-3 YEARS HIGH SCHOOL	PERCENT FOUR YEARS HIGH SCHOOL	PERCENT FOUR OR MORE YEARS COLLEGE	MEDIAN YEARS COMPLETED
NEGRO	40,098	8.7%	11.0%	28.8%	24.8%	2.1%	10.1	51,345	5.8%	11.1%	31.7%	29.0%	2.1%	10.6
TOTAL	89,616	8.0%	14.7%	23.8%	22.5%	5.6%	9.9%	107,019	6.7%	15.5%	25.4%	26.0%	3.1%	11.0

SOURCE: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Tables 83, 91 United States Bureau of the Census., (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972)

Table 1.14

UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS AGED 16 AND OLDER

NEWARK, 1970

RACE	Percent unemployed *		Males 16-21, Not Attending School		
	MALE	FEMALE	NUMBER AND PERCENT UN-EMPLOYED	NUMBER AND PERCENT WHO ARE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	NUMBER AND PERCENT WHO ARE HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
NEGRO	7.1 %	8.7 %	1,665 34.9%	2,050 43.0%	2,717 56.9%
TOTAL	5.6 %	7.8 %	3,606 43.9%	3536 43.0%	4,678 57.0%

* Percent Of Labor Force Unemployed.

SOURCE: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Tables 83,85,92, United States Bureau of the Census. (U.S. Government Printing Office,1972)

Table 1.15

The rates of unemployment of black citizens are considerably higher than those of the Newark population as a whole. Black females have an unemployment rate more than twice that of the population while black males have a 7.1% unemployment rate compared to 4.1% for the population as a whole.

Table 1.16 summarizes the characteristics of the housing units occupied in 1970. Generally less than half the number of housing units (127,424) are black, although the average number of persons per household is greater for black households than for white. The percentage of these households lacking some or all plumbing facilities is about the same as for the Newark population at large, about 5.2%. About 13.3% of the black households have 1.01 persons per room, compared to 10.1% of the population at large.

Table 1.17 continues this tabulation of the characteristics of households by concentrating upon the families with 1969 family incomes below the poverty level. Of the 16,771 families with incomes below the poverty level, 11,097 are black families. These last account for more than 66% of all poverty families. Of the total number of poverty families 58% or 9,785 have female heads of household; among black families, this is 68%. There are 24,338 households containing families with incomes below the poverty level.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED IN 1970

NEWARK

RACE	NUMBER	AVERAGE PERSONS PER UNIT	PERCENT LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES	PERCENT WITH 1.01 PERSONS PER ROOM	PERCENT WITH TELEPHONE AVAILABLE	PERCENT WITH ONE OR MORE AUTOMOBILES
NEGRO	60,446	3,394	5.2%	13.3%	N/A	40.8%
TOTAL	127,424	2,957	5.2%	10.1%	70.0%	47.2%

SOURCE: County and City Data Book, Table 6, Items 384-400, United States Bureau of Census. (United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1973)

Table 1.16

CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS WITH 1969 INCOMES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

NEWARK

RACE	NUMBER	PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES POVERTY LEVEL	NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD	MEAN OF FAMILY INCOME	MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENT OF RACIAL CATEGORY	PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS WHICH ARE POVERTY LEVEL
NEGRO	11,097	23.6%	66.1%	7,587	\$2,355	4.49	14,684	27.2%	60.3%
TOTAL	16,771	18.4%	100%	9,785	\$2,202	4.24%	24,338	23.2%	100%

SOURCE: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Tables 90, 95, United States Bureau of the Census. (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972)

Table 1.17

POPULATION 14 YEARS & OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, RACE & SEX,

NEWARK, 1970

		MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED/ SEPARATED	NEVER MARRIED	TOTAL
MALE	WHITE	37,324	2,943	3,425	20,681	62,484
	BLACK	34,000	2,241	6,444	20,922	58,489
	TOTAL	72,581	5,227	9,966	42,243	122,945
FEMALE	WHITE	38,103	11,121	5,132	17,459	68,869
	BLACK	41,369	7,873	14,877	21,877	73,714
	TOTAL	80,905	19,130	20,317	40,054	144,938
TOTAL	WHITE	75,427	14,064	8,557	38,140	131,353
	BLACK	75,369	10,114	21,321	42,799	132,203
	TOTAL	153,486	24,357	30,283	82,297	267,883

SOURCE: Census of Population: 1970, General Social And Economic Characteristics,
United States Bureau Of The Census. (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972)

The mean family income for such poverty families is \$2,202; for black families, this is \$2,355, or about 23% of all families. About 60% of all households below the poverty level are black.

Table 1.18 gives the number of persons (14 years of age and over) in the population by marital status, race, and sex, for both major racial components*.

*Since members of races other than black and white are not included in this table, column totals will not cross check.

2.0 THE POPULATION OF NEWARK

Population pyramids enable us to visualize the structure and characteristics of a given population at a glance. A pyramid is a variety of graph that plots the number of persons in each five year age cohort as a single bar, and arranges these bars one upon another. Persons are born at the base of the pyramid and die at the top; thus, a typical pyramid has a triangular shape, reflecting the fact that some persons die relatively young but all die ultimately. A pyramid with a very high birth rate has a very broad base, since many persons are then included in the first bar. If the infant mortality rate were also high, the second bar would be stepped back sharply from the first. Similar variations would occur in higher bars. Since it is conventional to place females on one half of the pyramid and males on the other half, pyramids tend to show an excess of females at the top, due to the greater life expectancies of females in most societies. In a society where there is little in-migration or out-migration, a triangular shape results irrespective of the rates of mortality or birth (natality). However, where there is considerable migration the pyramid will show corresponding bulges or depressions where large numbers of persons moved in or moved out.

Population pyramids for the City of Newark have been prepared by the High Impact Victimization Analysis Team from data obtained from the 1960 and 1970 United States Census Reports. These pyramids are presented here as an aid in understanding the composition of the Newark population and the changes it has undergone in the recent years.

Figure 2.1 shows the 1970 population pyramid of the city of Newark with the 1960 pyramid shown in outline form upon it. Had migration and vital statistics data remained essentially constant in the ten year period, the two pyramids would coincide exactly in their outlines, since the same number of births and deaths would have occurred and the individuals in the population would have simply moved up two bars. However, it is apparent from the shape of the 1970 pyramid and the differences between it and the 1960 pyramid that both migration (in-migration and out-migration) and vital statistics (birth and death rates) have been playing parts.

With regard to the 1970 pyramid it should be noted that for those aged 50 or greater (i.e., those born before 1920) there is an even and orderly progression to the top of the pyramid. Between ages 50 and thirty five, however, there is a "barrelling" of the pyramid, with a loss of the triangular shape. Below thirty five the pyramid is

derived from U.S Census, 1970,
Table 40; 1960, New Jersey,
Table P-2.

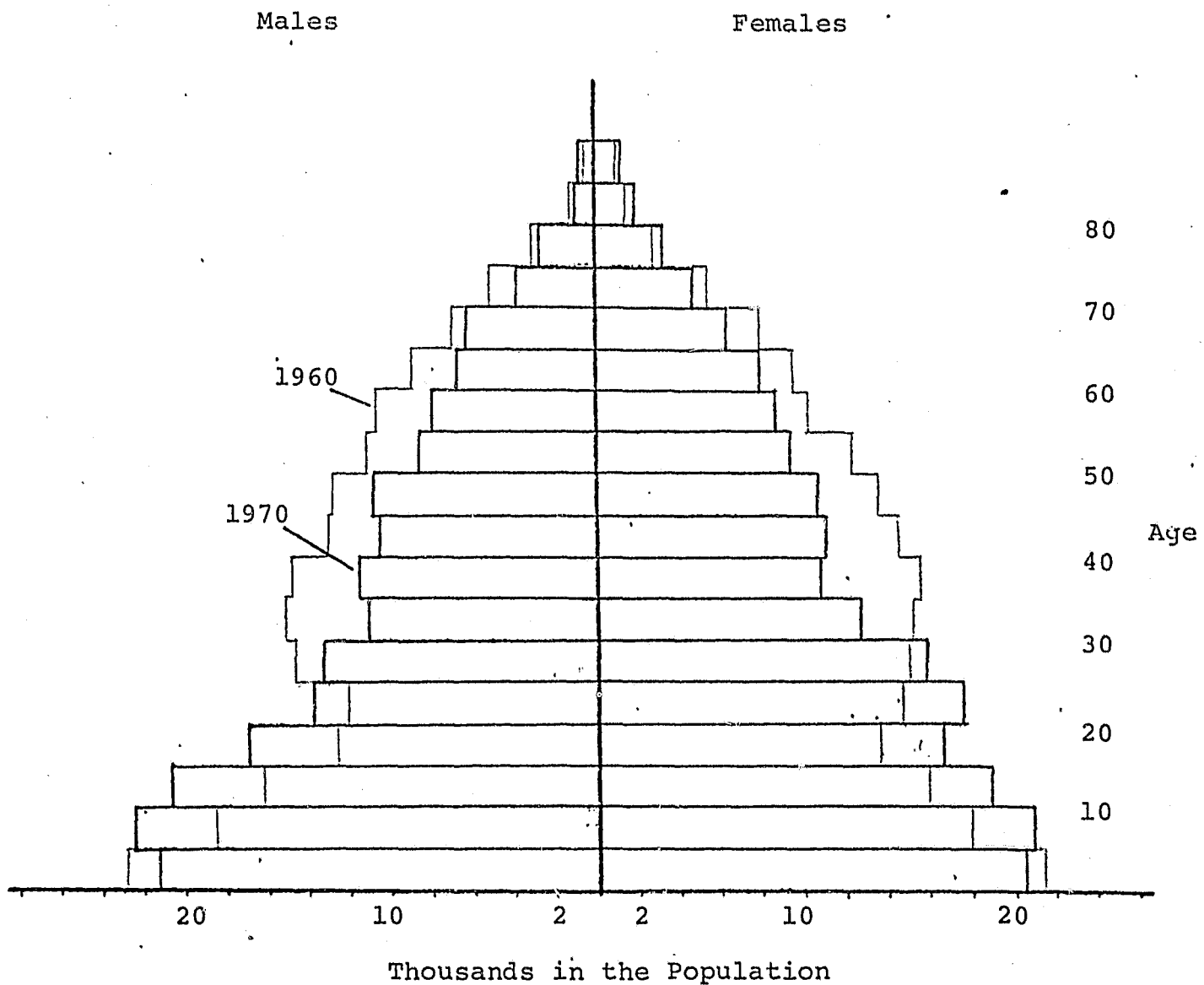


Fig.2.1 Distribution of males and females by age, City of Newark, N.J., for years 1960 and 1970.

irregular. It is significant that the 1960 pyramid exceeds the 1970 pyramid above age thirty but is less than the 1960 pyramid below this age. The small steps from one age cohort to another above it, for those over fifty, accounts for the deaths in this cohort. Thus, the amount the 1960 pyramid exceeds the 1970 pyramid for these age groups represents the net out-migration that occurred in the decade. For example, of the approximately 9,000 males in the 50 to 55 age group in 1970, we would expect about 8,200 to survive into the 55 to 60 year age group in 1975. In ten years, since 1960, this age group has declined from about 11,000 or a net loss of about 2,000 rather than the 1,600 we might expect due to deaths alone. Hence, about 400 males in this age group have left by migration out of Newark. This example oversimplifies the problem, but gives one an idea of just how large the out-migration has been. Indeed, wherever the 1960 pyramid outline exceeds the 1970 pyramid outline, out-migration has occurred in the approximate proportion shown. Comparing the two outlines, we see that the largest numbers of persons who have migrated out of the City are persons who, in 1970, would be between ages 25 and 60. Since this age group is the group usually comprising most of the productive labor force in a city, we see that the City has been deprived of a substantial number

of its productive citizens. In the 35 to 40 year age cohort the loss has been particularly severe; about 8,000 people in this group left the City. Below age 25 there has been a net gain in the number of persons. The greatest single part of this gain has been due to the high birth rates which prevailed in Newark as elsewhere after World War II. In this connection it should be noted that the youngest age cohort, composed of persons between ages zero and five, is smaller in 1970 than in 1960, due to the drop in birth rate that has occurred nationally. Hence, the Newark population can be expected to diminish further in the years ahead as the base of the pyramid continues to shrink. This shrinkage, coupled with that which has already occurred due to out-migration, shows that Newark will continue to be a city in trouble for the years immediately ahead. An interesting feature of the pyramid is the fact that it discloses that in 1945 (when these persons were born who were 25 in 1970) there was a net loss in numbers of males and a net gain in numbers of females. Although the number of females had been gradually decreasing in the preceding years, the numbers of males had not.

Figure 2.2 and 2.3 decompose the pyramids of 1970 and 1960 into the two principal racial groups composing them. Figure 2.2 is the population pyramid of the white

derived from U.S.
Census, 1970, Table 40;
1960, Table P-2

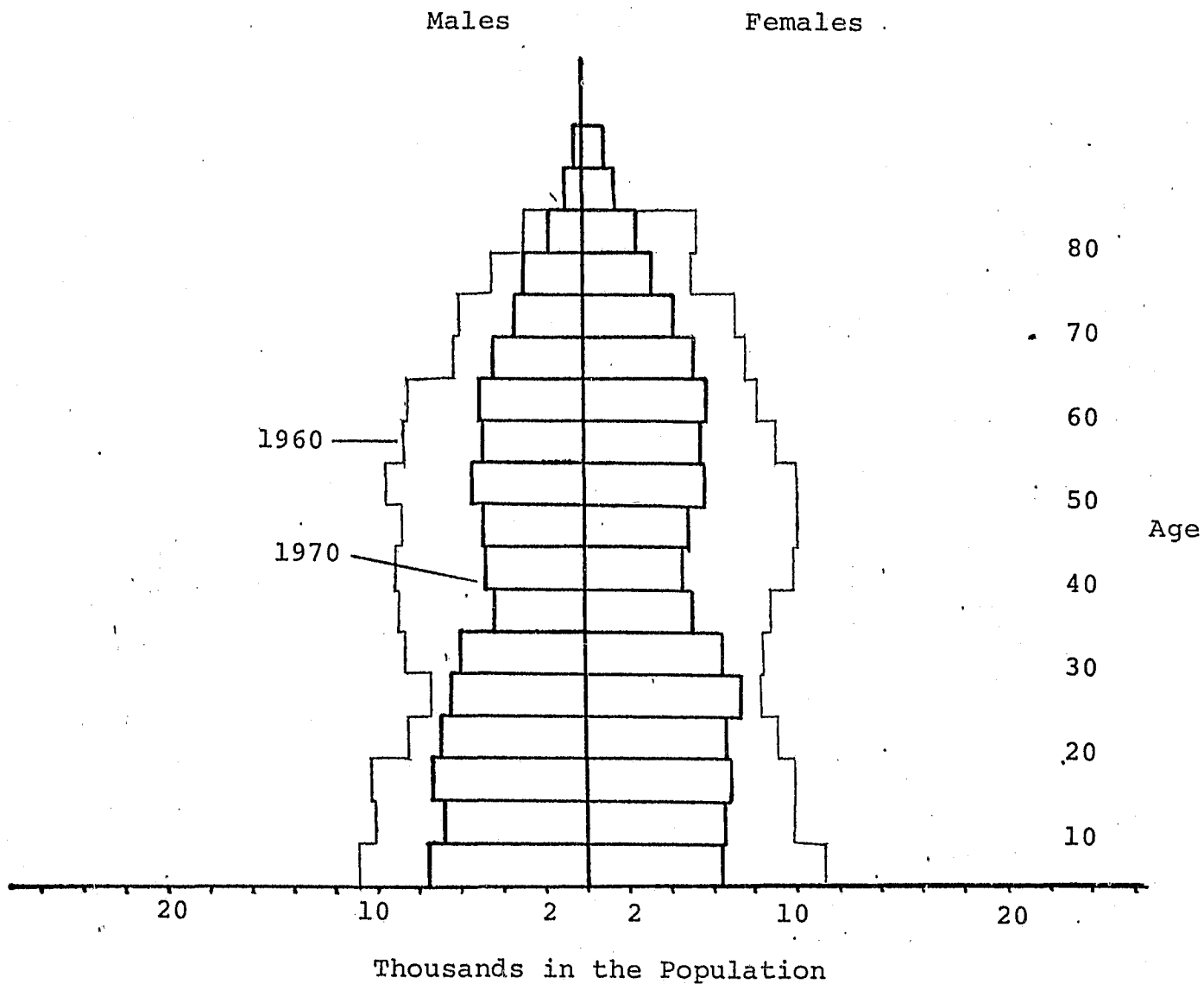


Fig. 2.2 Distribution of white males and females by age, City of Newark, N.J., for years 1960 and 1970.

High Impact Anti-crime Analysis
Team, Newark, 1974.

component of the City of Newark. We see at once that neither the 1960 outline nor the 1970 pyramid has the triangular shape we associate with a stable or stationary population. Both pyramids are barrelshaped. Out-migration by whites has occurred throughout all age cohorts as shown by the marked overlap of the 1960 outline. Indeed, below 50 years of age the white population had been declining at least since 1920 and through the 1930's; this is consistent, too, with national patterns. Whatever increases were produced by the post World War II baby boom were not retained by the white component of the Newark community; out-migration appears to have more than off-set any gains in numbers of the white population. The female component appears to have been declining at a rate higher than the male rate.

The 1970 pyramid for whites has essentially straight sides, showing that it is exempt from the normal processes of births and deaths that ordinarily produce the triangular pyramidal form. Except for some residue of the previous white population, whatever whites are born into Newark do not appear to remain for very long. Apparently some whites do move in to the population, but the lengths of their stays is not readily determined.

There has been a sharp decline at the base of the white pyramid that cannot be accounted for on the basis

of birth rates. This is particularly evident when the 1960 pyramid outline for whites is compared with that of 1970. These differences show that a considerable number of white families with very young children have migrated out of the City.

The population pyramid of the black component of the Newark population is shown in Figure 2.3 for both 1960 and 1970. Above age 50 the 1970 pyramid shows the normal tapering triangle characteristic of a population relatively stable, where average birth and death rates are fairly constant and there has been little migration. This population was produced before 1920. After 1920, however, there has been a disproportionate growth in the component of black females; thus, there are about 2,000 more females than males in the 30-35 year category. It is impossible to tell how many of these young females are a result of births within the indigenous population; however, when the pyramid "steps" are taken into account, it appears that the females have been growing in each cohort at a rate far greater than the males, and this suggests in-migration of females. Indeed, below aged twenty, the excess number of females can not be accounted for on the basis of births alone. As in the white population pyramid, the youngest (aged 0 to 5) cohort is smaller than the cohort above it, indicating that the black population can be expected to decline further

derived from U.S. Census,
1970, Table 40; 1960, New
Jersey, Table P-2.

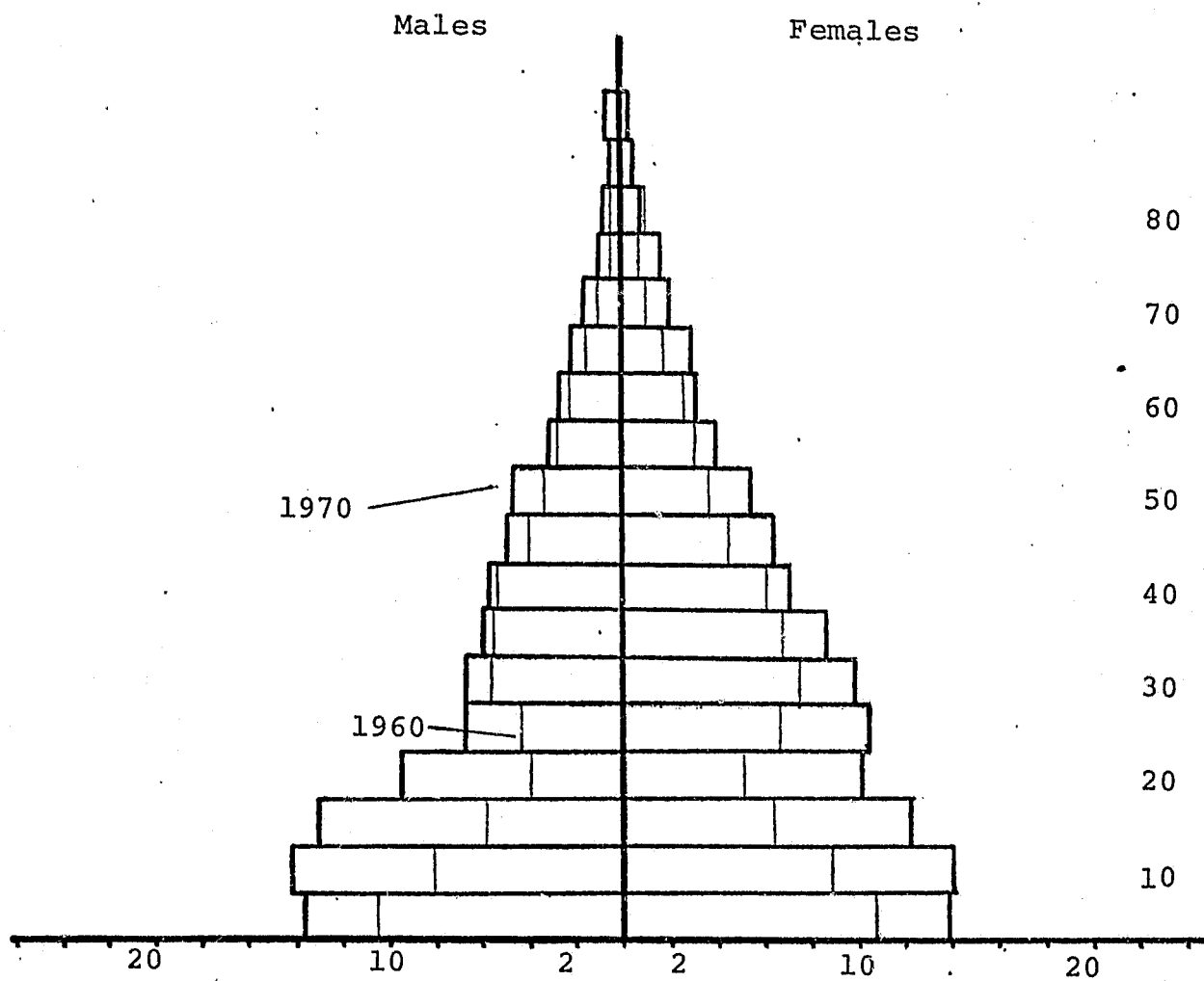


Fig. 2.3 Distribution of black males and females by age,
City of Newark, N.J., for years 1960 and 1970.

High Impact Anti-crime
Analysis Team, Newark, 1974

in the years ahead. Comparison with the 1960 pyramid shows that blacks have in-migrated across all age categories. But where the 1960 pyramid showed normal growth processes at the base, the 1970 pyramid shows a decline at the base. Hence, the replacement process that has been going on and that has been evidenced in these sets of pyramids is about to enter a new phase of development. Although an apparently fixed residue of whites will remain in the City, the black population can no longer expect a disproportionate growth. The overall population of the City will continue to decline, although at a rate commensurate with indigenous birth and death rates rather than by out-migration of whites.

3.0 POPULATION AND VICTIMIZATION

The previous section has summarized the changes that have occurred in the components of the Newark population during the past decade and helps us anticipate some that may occur in the immediate future. Out-migration of whites has taken place in all age levels for both sexes. Black in-migration, particularly of females, has also taken place, but at a rate too-low to prevent population decline. A residual white population has remained which appears to be relatively stable in numbers. Meanwhile, however, birth rates have started to decline for both races and the size of the total City population can be expected to decrease further.

Students of social change are particularly interested in the relationship between population changes and those activities defined by law as criminal. At the turn of the century Emile Durkheim, one of the first social scientists to employ statistical measures, realized that crime is "normal" in societies undergoing changes brought about by new technology, migration, and other collective phenomena¹, particularly in those nations devoted to progress. Most petty crime in such societies is committed by the young offenders, males under 25 years of age. As a population ages, crime rates

¹Emile Durkheim, *The Rules of Sociological Method*, New York Free Press

tend to fall unless activities previously considered permissible are now defined as criminal, or unless changes in police reporting techniques are improved and result in de jure rather than de facto increases.¹

The median age of all males in the City of Newark in 1970 was 24.6; hence, half the Newark males are older than 24.6, half are younger. A relatively high crime rate with respect to populations with a higher median age for males may be theoretically expected. Moreover, although the median age for all Newark males is 24.6, the median age of black males is 19.3, while that of white males is 32.1. Hence it can be expected that more offenders in Newark will be black males rather than white males, on the basis of age alone. The data actually obtained from the Survey bear out this prediction. In general, the older the male, the more cross-cutting ties and associations he is likely to have with others in the community; the more likely he is to be married, to have children, to be employed steadily; the more 'social' he is apt to behave.

Although the main thrust of the survey is upon the victim, the offender has not been neglected, and the Core tables include many significant data relating to the offender.

It is apparent that because of the irregular distribution by sex, age and race evident in the population pyramids, some components of the population will show higher numbers of victimizations and incidents than other components. We might expect the number of victimizations per population component to be proportional to the numerical representation of that group in

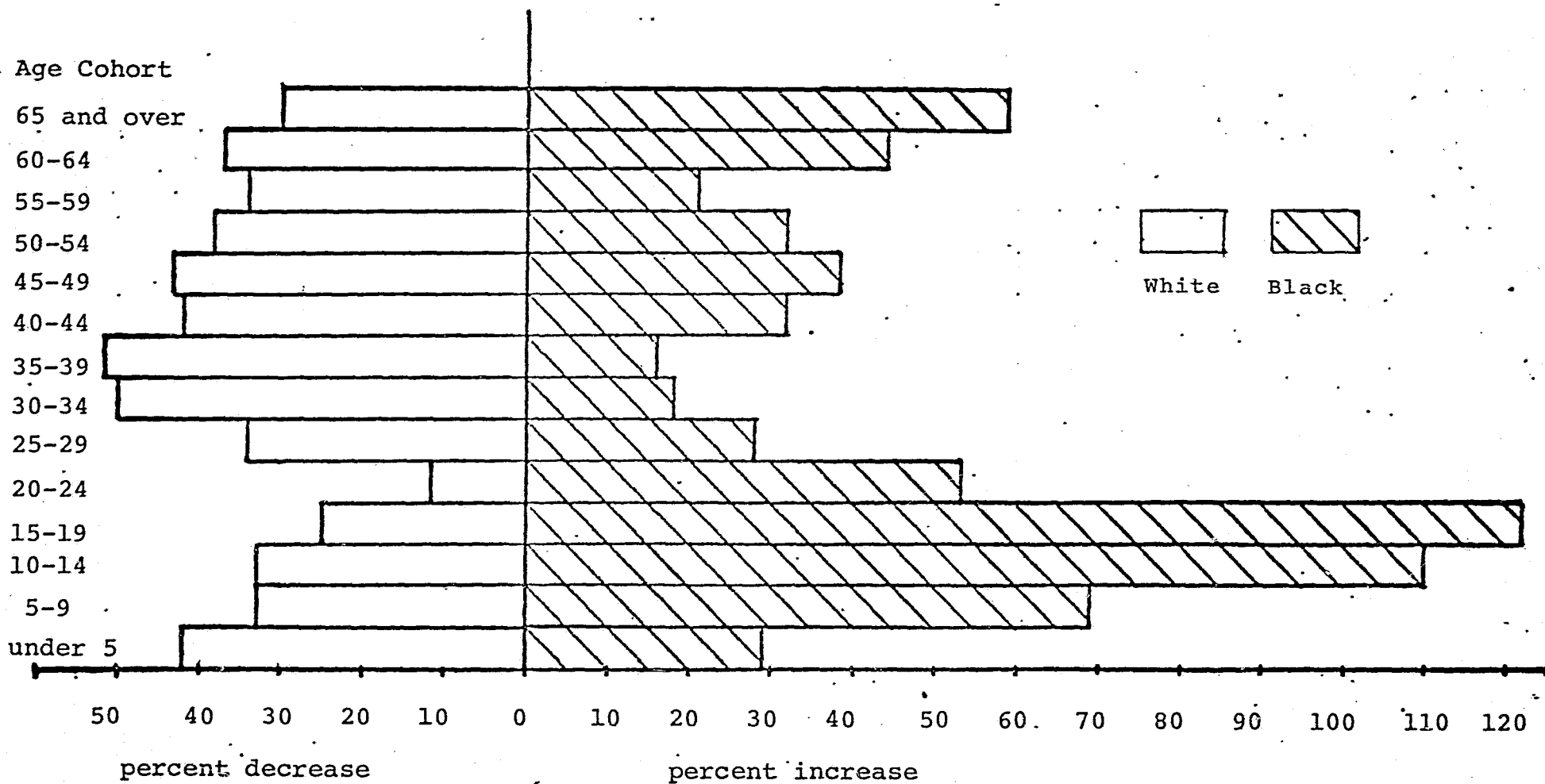
¹See, for example, the various papers in Section I of Wolfgang, Savitz, and Johnston, *The Sociology of Crime and Delinquency*, Second Edition, New York, John Wiley, 1970.

the population. If it exceeds this proportion, then that group may be said to be a target for victimization by criminal offenders; if it is below this, then this group can be considered to possess a degree of isolation from victimization. In the present section certain data have been extracted from the Core Tables of Part II and are employed in association with the demographic data to introduce an overview of victimization within the population components of the city.

Figure 3.1 shows the percentage change in each age group of the two principal racial components of the population, derived from the previous discussion. Data for this figure are given in Table 3.111. Here, aside from the "65 and over" age category (where the small numbers involved make any increase, whether due to increased longevity or to in-migration result in a large percentage increase) the cohorts experiencing the largest percentage increases are the black cohorts, aged 5 to 9, 10 to 14, 15 to 19, and 20 to 24. The cohorts experiencing the largest percentage decreases are the white cohorts from age 30 on. Hence a white older population has been replaced by a black younger population.

Figures 3.2 through 3.7 show the estimated numbers of victimizations, according to the Survey, of persons by age, sex and race. Unfortunately, in the Core Tables of Part II, the source of these figures, the age intervals are not all of the same width (see, for example, A5). Thus, although the number of victims and the rate of victimization is given for a

fig. 31 Percentage change of white and black population, Newark, New Jersey, 1960-1970



Population Change, by Age and Race
Newark, N.J. 1960 & 1970

	Black			White		
	1960	1970	Percent Change	1960	1970	Percent Change
Under 5	20,805	26,960	30	23,220	13,350	-43
5 - 9	16,357	27,711	69	19,700	13,232	-33
10 - 14	12,039	25,290	110	19,696	13,127	-50
15 - 19	8,753	19,512	123	17,100	12,811	-25
20 - 24	10,980	16,901	54	15,462	13,572	-12
25 - 29	12,500	16,113	28	16,664	10,964	-34
30 - 34	11,812	14,144	19	17,822	8,861	-50
35 - 39	11,318	13,149	16	18,748	8,951	-52
40 - 44	8,547	11,353	33	18,657	9,878	-42
45 - 49	7,121	9,888	39	19,143	10,812	-43
50 - 54	5,673	7,526	33	17,486	10,763	-38
55 - 59	4,934	6,009	22	16,182	10,717	-34
60 - 64	3,247	4,700	45	14,703	9,308	-37
65 and over	5,195	8,202	58	31,306	22,036	-30
Totals	139,331	207,458	49	265,889	168,382	-37
Total 12 and over	96,523	142,148	47	215,336	136,493	-37

TABLE 3.111

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS OF MALES

Newark, New Jersey, 1971-1972

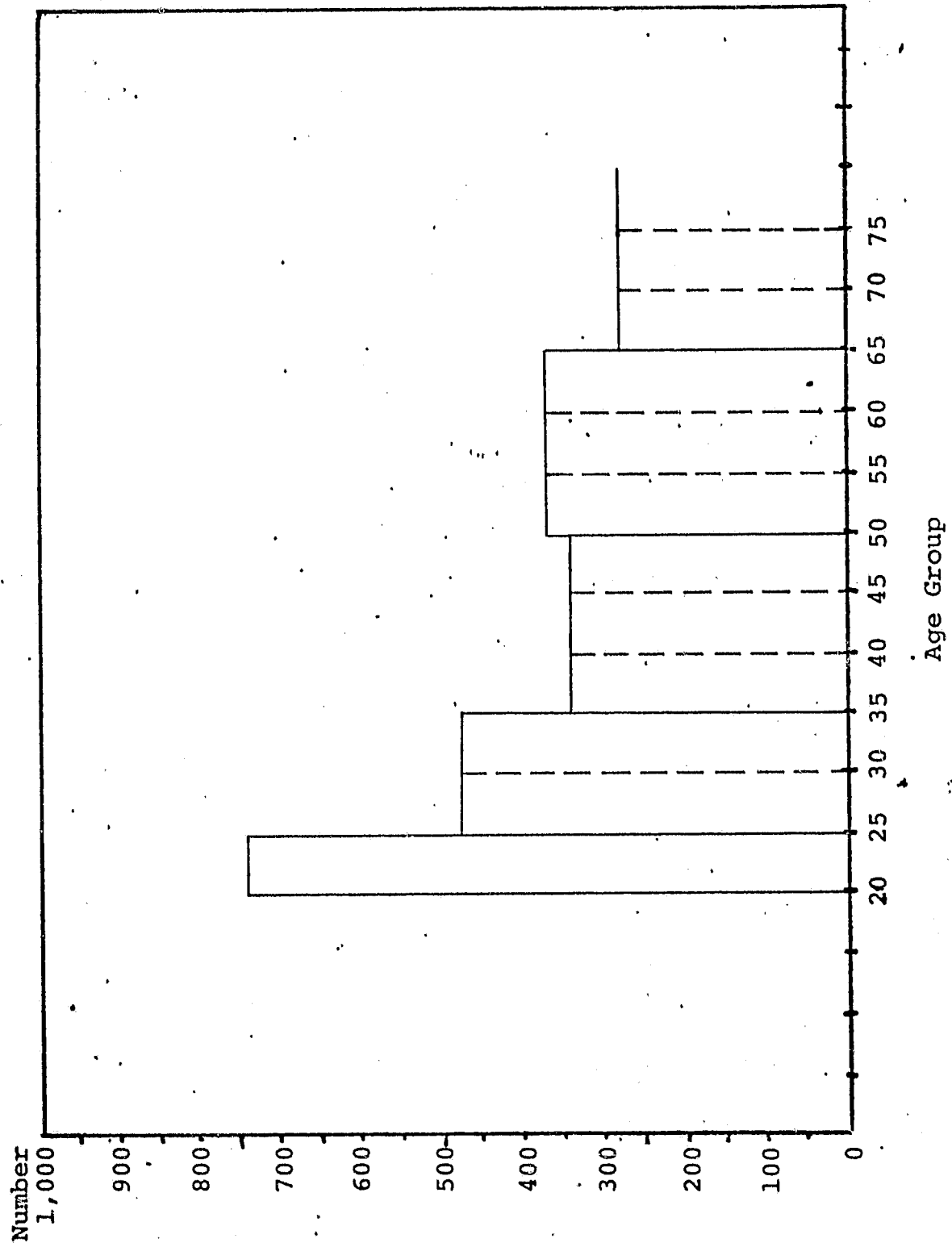


figure 3.2

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS OF FEMALES

Newark, New Jersey, 1971-1972

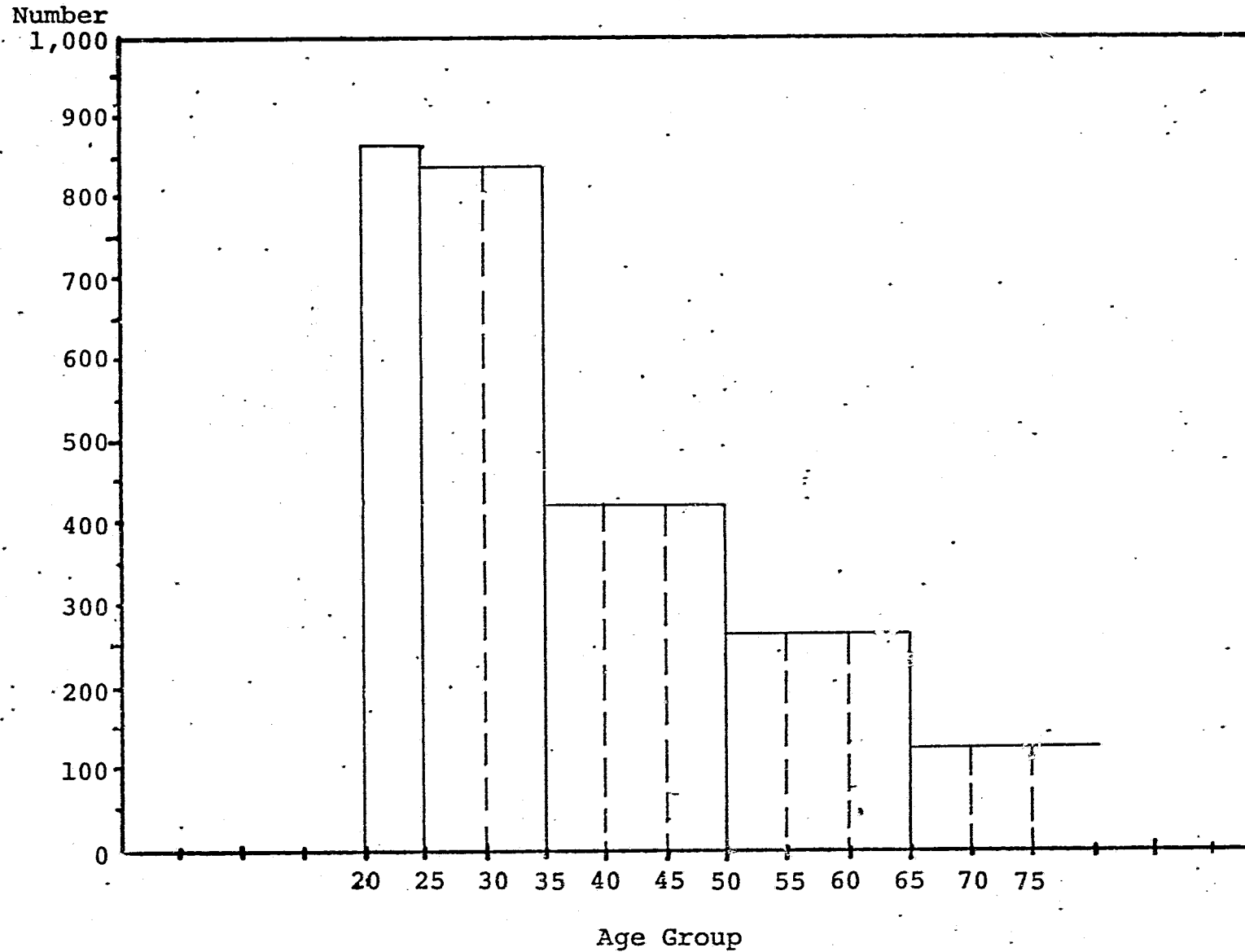


figure 3.3.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS OF WHITE MALES

Newark, New Jersey, 1971-1972

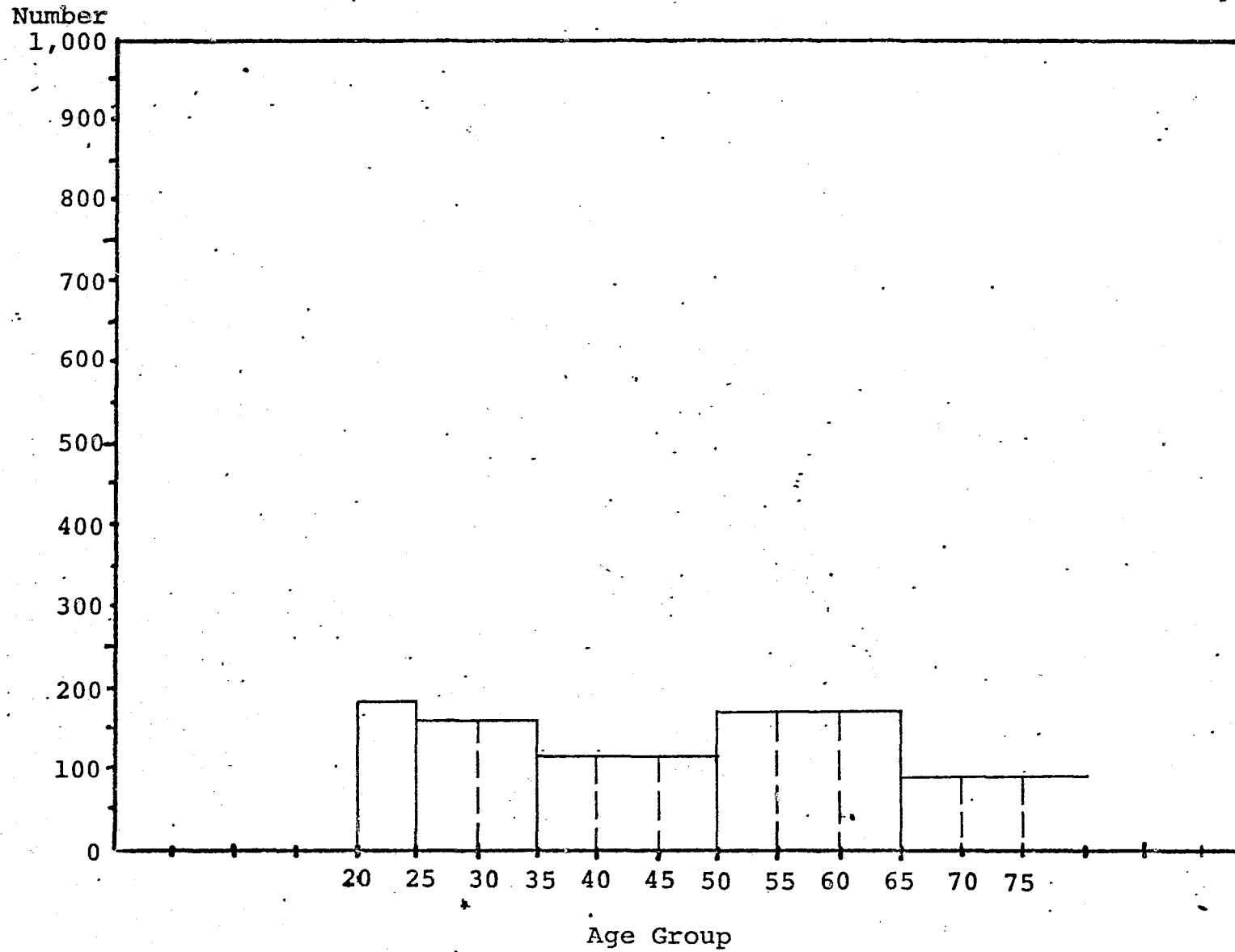


figure 3.4

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS OF WHITE FEMALES

Newark, New Jersey, 1971-1972

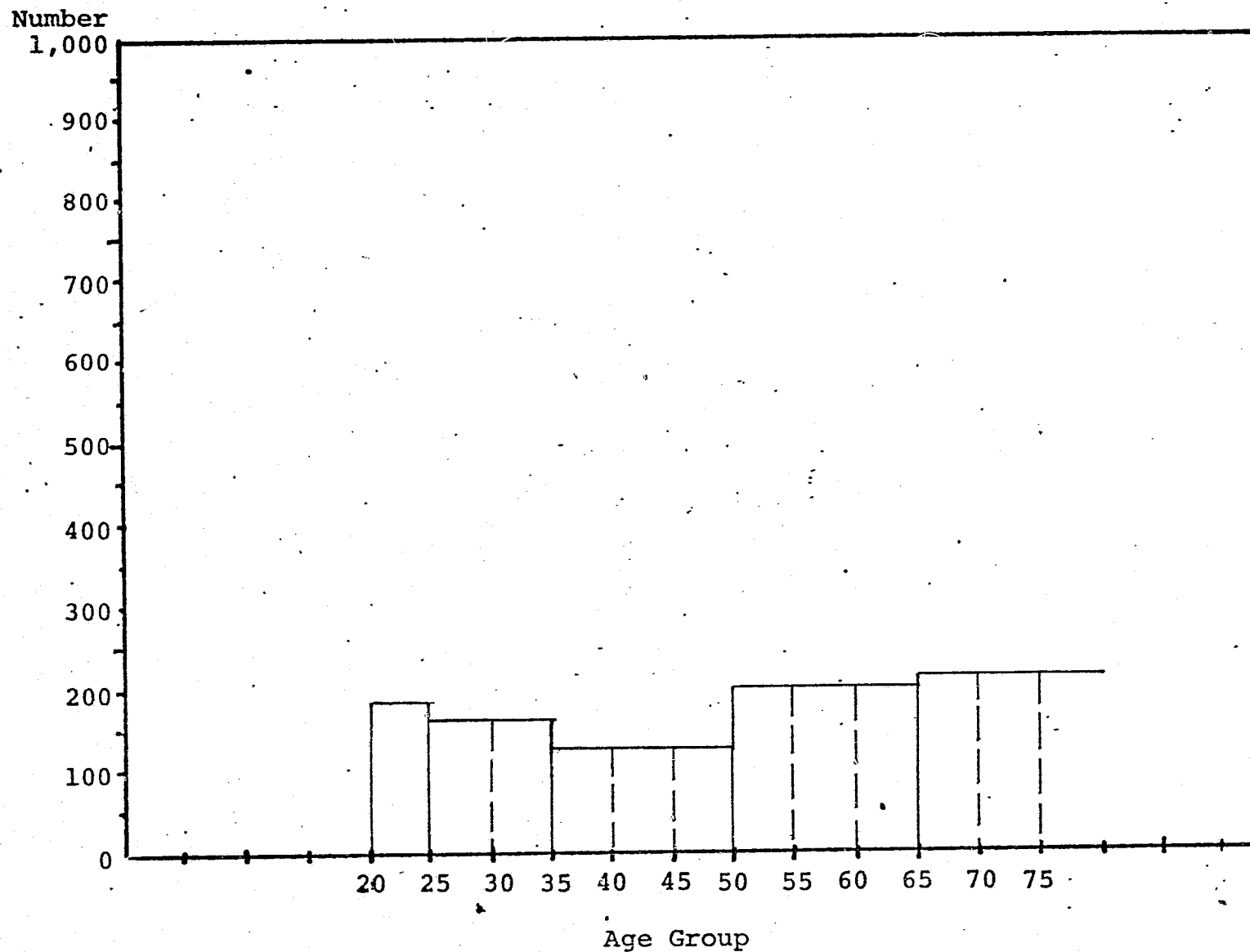


figure 3.5

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS OF BLACK MALES

Newark, New Jersey, 1971-1972

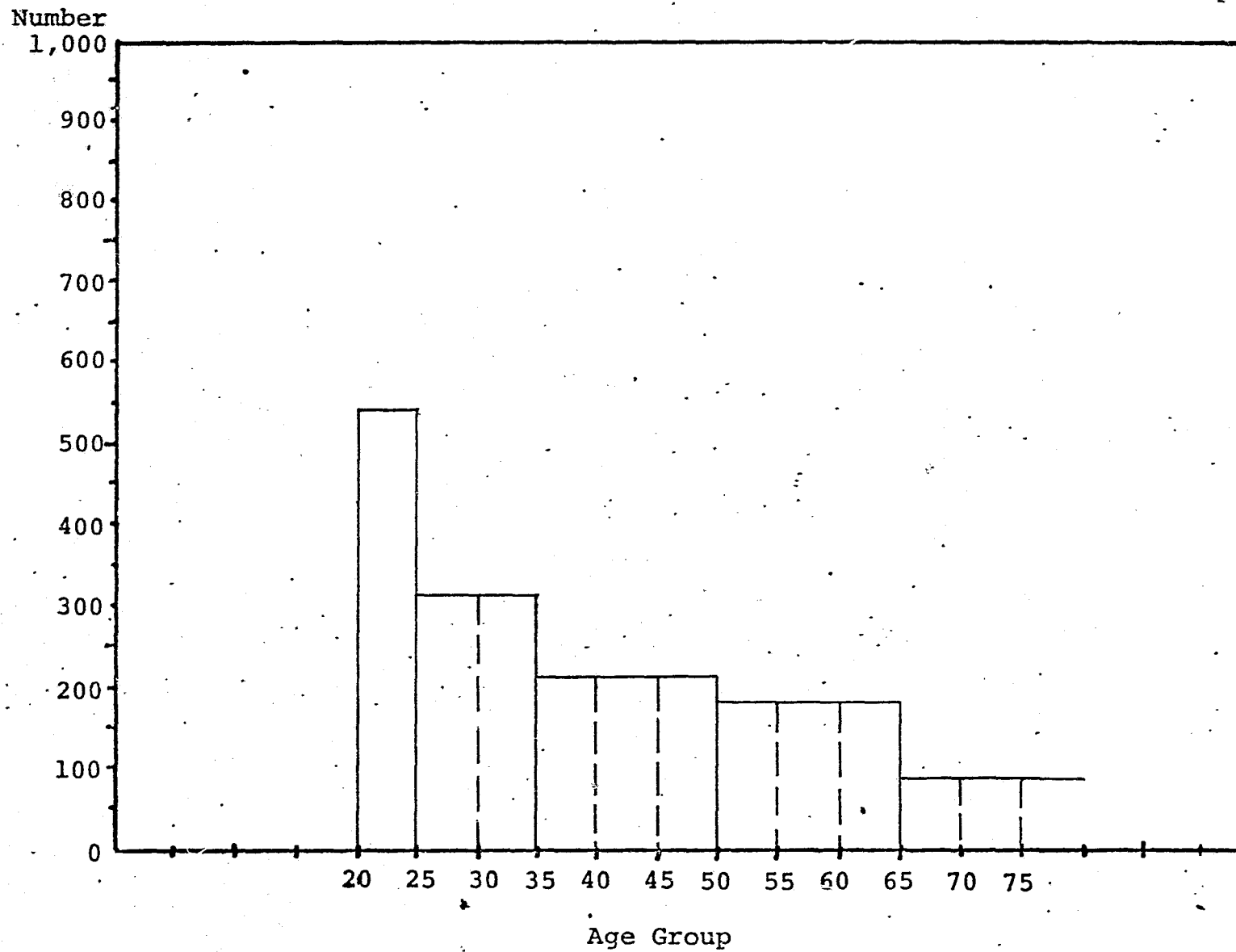


figure 3.6

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS OF BLACK FEMALES

Newark, New Jersey, 1971-1972

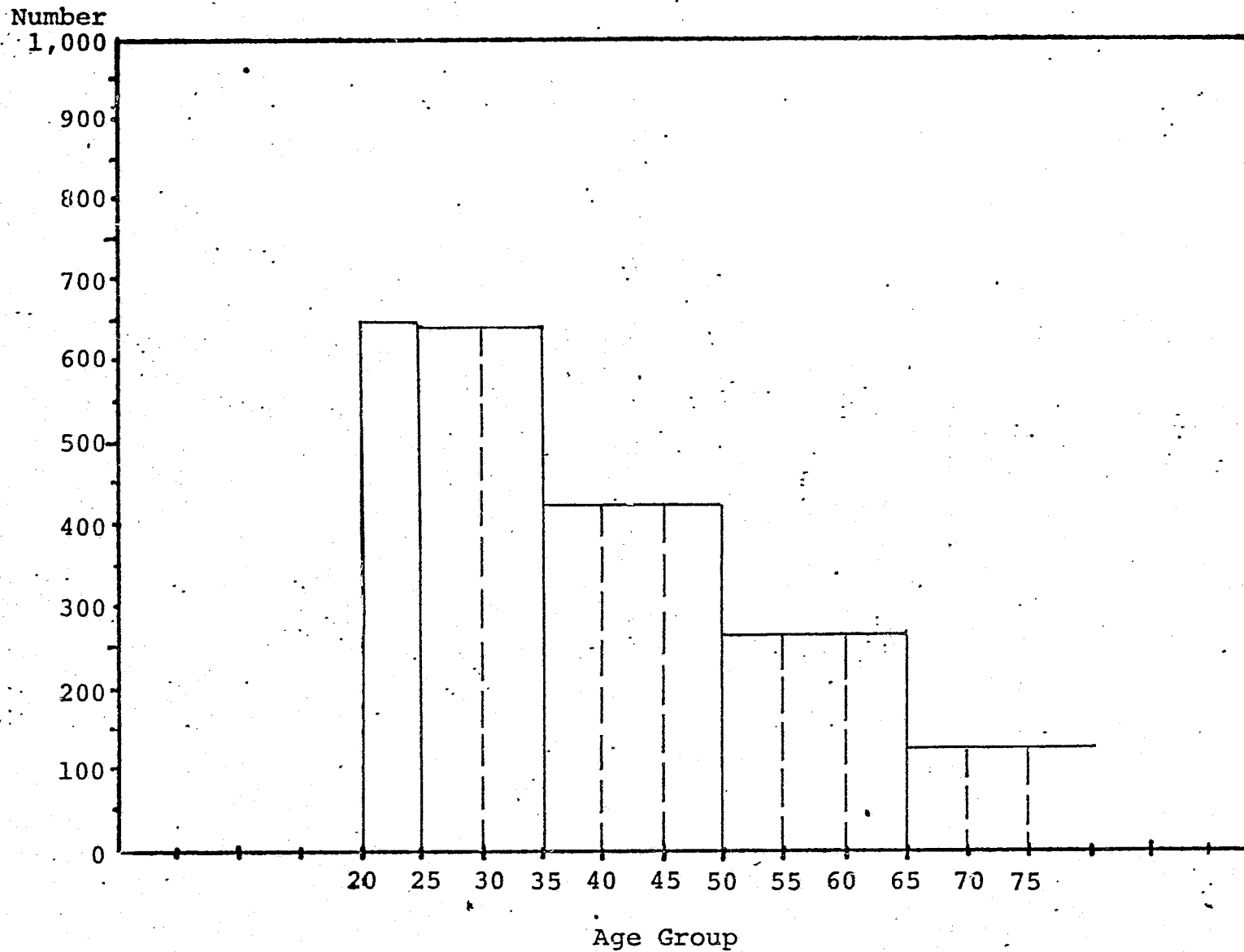


figure 3.7

five year wide cohort in the case of the 20 to 24 year old instance, the following group reported upon is a ten year wide interval (25 to 34 years of age) and the next a fifteen year interval (35 to 49 years of age). Extreme caution is warranted in any interpretation of rates derived from such intervals. It is important to realize that only like-size intervals may be compared with each other. This means that we may compare the 25 to 34 male group with the 25 to 34 year old female group, but not the 25 to 34 year old male group with the 20 to 24 year old male group, at least as far as the numbers of victimizations and the rates per 100 given in the core tables. Figures 3.2 through 3.7 are attempts to circumvent this failing in data collection, and to permit estimating trends within categories (such as black males) as well as permitting estimating trends between categories (such as black males vs. black females). Where the reporting interval covers a ten year period, the number of victimizations has been divided equally between adjacent five year cohorts; where the reporting intervals cover fifteen years, three five year cohorts are shown with a third of the total number of victimizations applied to each. The four year categories of the Core Tables, for the youngest ages, are not shown.

Referring to Fig. 3.2, among males generally victimization from age 20 to about age 50 tends to decline with age, rising somewhat in the years between 50 and 65 and declining further thereafter. It must be emphasized that what is shown here is the number of victimizations during the year suffered by each age cohort. Hence, the representation of each cohort in the

population is not included in these figures. Later in the discussion we will incorporate this representation, drawn from the population pyramids of the earlier Section, and compare the number of victimization in each cohort by the number of persons in that cohort. Fig. 3.3 gives these data for the female component of the population. Unlike the male component, victimization steadily declines after about age 35, some fifteen years later in the life cycle than among males. The general pattern for white males (Fig. 3.4) is similar, although greatly reduced in magnitude, to that of Newark males generally (Fig. 3.2). White females (Fig. 3.5) have a pattern similar to white males (Fig. 3.4) rather than to Newark females generally (Fig. 3.3); that is, the number of victimizations suffered decreases from age 20 on to about age 50, increases somewhat, but then again rise slightly after age 65. Black males (Fig. 3.6) show a continuously decreasing victimization with age; they do not suffer an increase in number of victimizations above age 50, as do males generally and white males. Black females (Fig. 3.7) generally follow the victimization profile of Newark female victims (Fig. 3.3). Hence, it is these who suffer the greatest victimizations of all four components: they are responsible for the fact that the Newark female victimization profile does not start to decline until age 35, and their numbers of victimizations are the largest. In the discussion of population pyramids it was noted that black females are disproportionately represented in the Newark population. It remains to be shown below that, even where allowance is made for such over-representation in the population, their numbers suffering victimization is greater than

what might reasonably be expected.

Victimizations of black females is higher than that of black males in absolute numbers from at least age 20 onwards; in no age cohort does the number of black males victimized exceed that of black females. Referring back to Figure 3.1, we see that the very large increase in the black population includes the 20-24 year old cohort; indeed, this cohort, in the population pyramid, is actually larger than the cohort beneath it (See. Fig. 2.3), although the corresponding black male cohort is not.

Table 3.711 gives the victimization rates per 100 persons in each of the four major sex-race categories by age. These rates are obtained from the A5 core tables; note, however, that the intervals are unique.

Although black males seem to experience a consistently high rate of victimization throughout their lives (according to the A5 core table); this rate is not in proportion to their representation in the population when age is taken into account. The large numbers between age 35 and age 50 years found in the population produce a low number of victims, well below the victimization rates for black females. Black females are hence highly victimized, then black males, white males and lastly white females. White females are far underrepresented as victims while black females are far overrepresented. The data of Table 3.711 shows that for every 100 black females in Newark, 6.08 victimizations of them occur during the year; for every 100 black males, 6,603 victimizations occurred. This

Rate of Personal Victimizations by Race, Age and Sex
Rate Per 100 Population

Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

AGE	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
12-15	6.8	6.9	6.5	2.3	3.6	3.1	4.6	5.2	5.0
16-19	5.4	9.1	7.7	6.2	4.1	4.6	5.7	6.4	6.2
20-24	4.0	9.0	6.5	4.0	7.5	5.8	3.9	8.0	6.2
25-34	4.6	6.7	5.4	4.0	8.4	6.5	4.3	7.7	6.1
35-49	3.6	6.0	4.6	3.4	7.5	5.7	3.4	6.8	5.3
50-64	5.1	7.9	6.1	5.0	8.8	6.3	4.9	8.3	6.3
65+	5.8	5.7	5.5	4.7	5.6	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.2
TOTAL	4.8	7.2	5.9	4.2	6.8	5.5	4.5	7.0	5.7

(Composite Tables A1, A2, A3, A4, A5)

Table 3.711

misleading statistic for black males is due to the very high victimization numbers that result near age 20 (see Fig. 3.10) yielding a rate for the 20 to 24 year old group of black males of 8.413 per 100, the highest rate of any age group of either sex or race. This offsets the lower victimization rates experienced by black males at older ages and yields an 'average' rate higher than might otherwise be expected.

To further illustrate the differences in levels of victimization between the races in Newark, Fig. 3.8 has been constructed. Here the ratio of black to white males in each age group is compared to the ratio of black to white male victimization in each age group. It will be seen that victimization ratios are twice as high as population ratios in every age group from 16 to 50 except in the 20-24 group; here the victimization ratio is almost three times as high as the population ratio. In the 16-24 age groups the ratio of black male victims is about three for every white male victim. In the population, however, there are only 1.4 black males for every white male between 16 and 19 and only one black male for every white male between 20 and 24. The white males in this age group have a victimization rate of only 3.804 per 100 compared to the 8.413 per 100 of the black males.

Fig. 3.9 compares ratios of victimization and population for females. We see a wider distribution of disproportionately high victimization of black females. There are 3 to 4 black females victimized for every white female victimized in every

Fig. 3.8 Ratio of black to white males in the Newark population, 1970, and ratio of black to white male victimizations, 1971-72.

Ratio
black/white

prepared by Newark High-impact
Anti-crime Analysis Team, 1974.

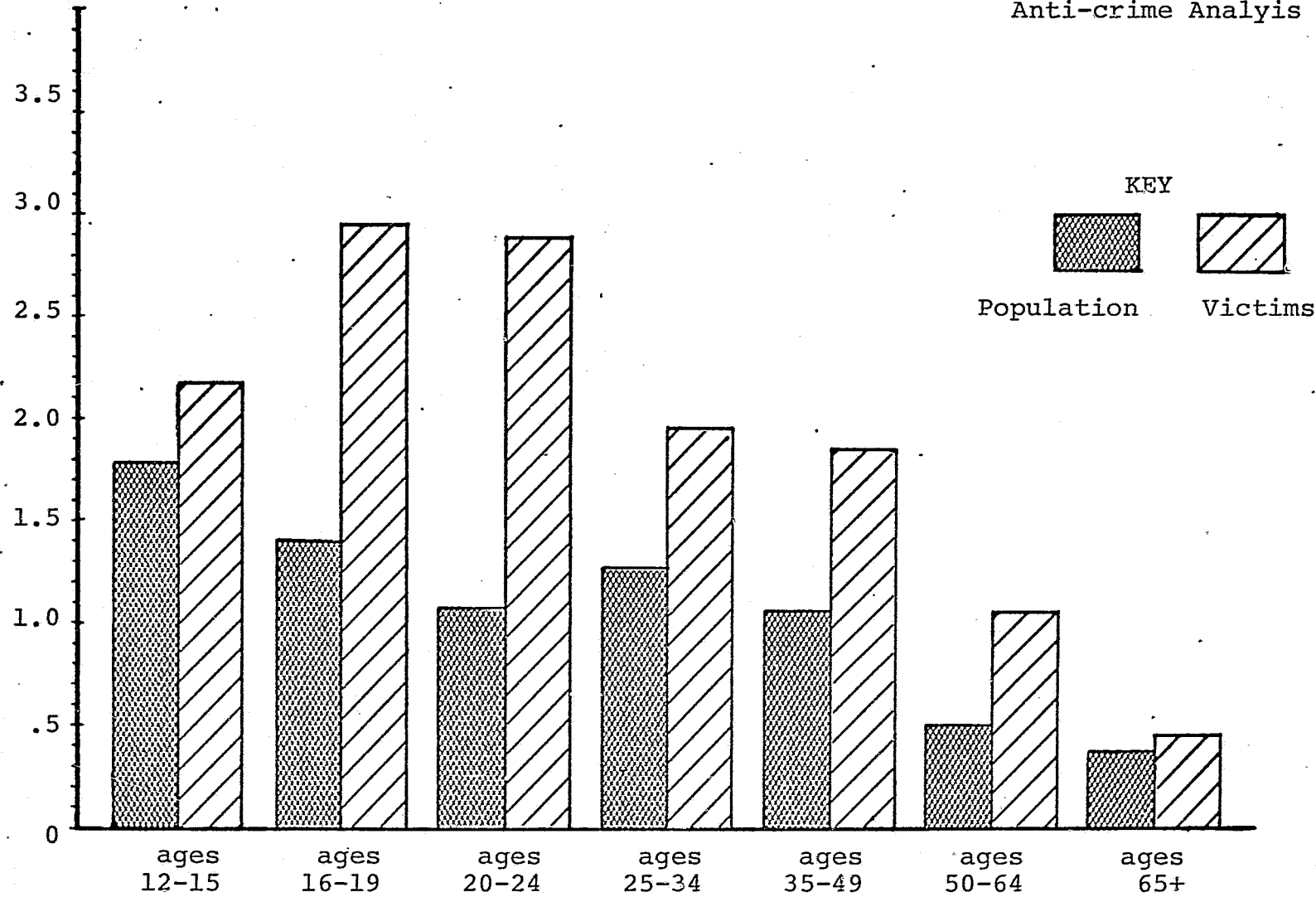
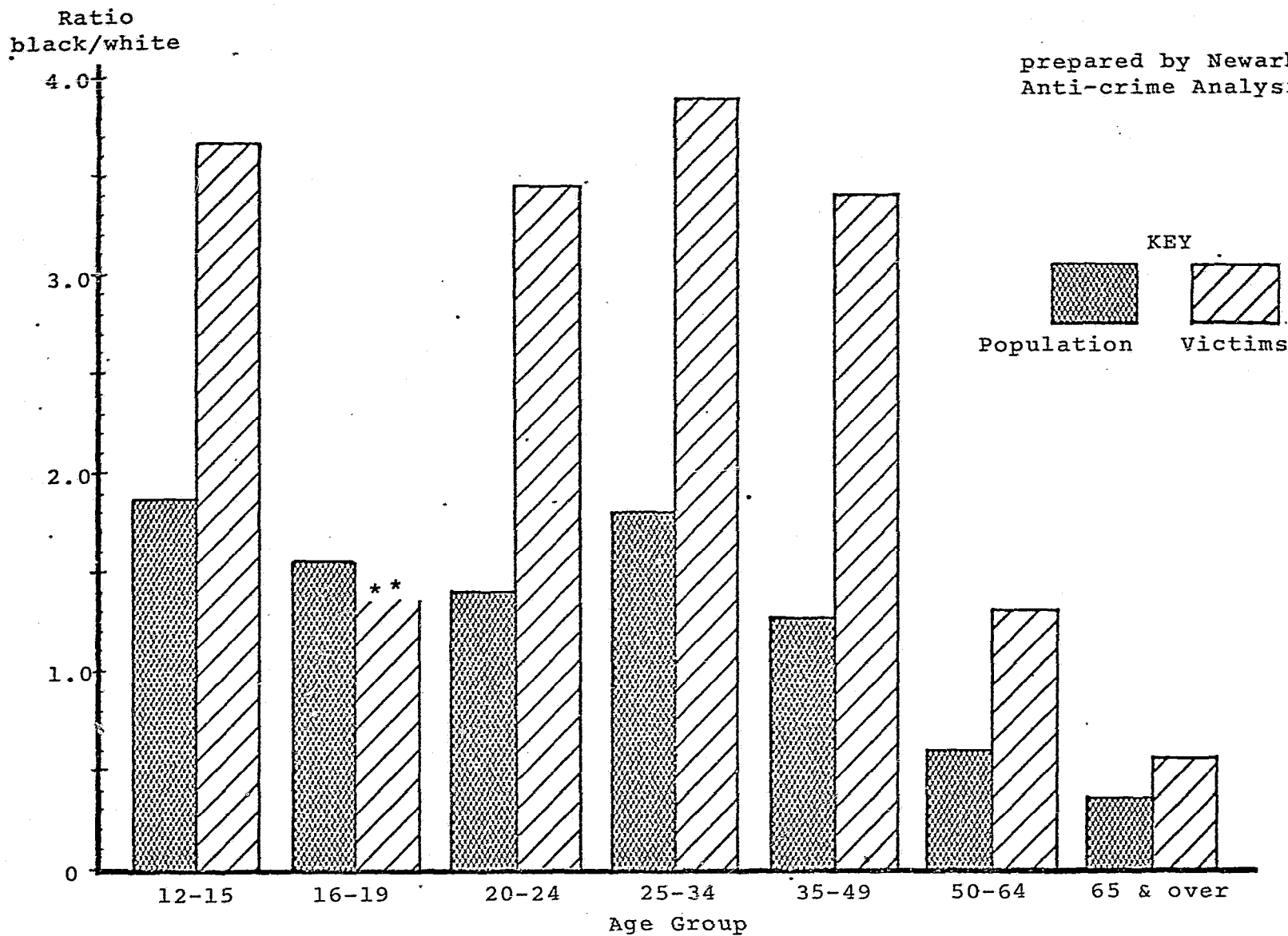


Fig.3. 9 Ratio of black to white females in the Newark population, 1970, and ratio of black to white female victimizations, 1971-72



prepared by Newark High-impact
Anti-crime Analysis Team, 1974

**Height of bar left open
indicating possible
sampling error

Ratio of Black to White Population, Newark, N.J. 1970
 and Ratio of Black to White Personal Victimizations
 by Age and Sex, Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

	Males		Females	
	<u>Population</u>	<u>Victims</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Victims</u>
12 - 15	1.79	2.18	1.86	3.68
16 - 19	1.41	2.94	1.55	1.36
20 - 24	1.07	2.89	1.41	3.44
25 - 34	1.27	1.95	1.80	3.88
35 - 49	1.05	1.86	1.27	3.41
50 - 64	0.50	1.06	.60	1.31
65 and over	0.38	.45	.37	.57

TABLE 3.911

age group under 50. Presumably black females comprise a large target group for criminal offenders. Comparison of the slant line bars on the two charts reveals the disproportionately higher ratios of black female victimizations.

Most cases of victimization take place between 6:PM and Midnight (see Table B-1 in Volume II) in open places such as streets and parks (Table B-3) and are between persons who are strangers to each other. The offenders usually operate singly (Table B-5) and are identified by their victims as black males under 21 years of age (Table B-7). This is consistent with the low median age (19.3) of black males mentioned earlier in this section. Since blacks comprise the greatest number of both victims and offenders, it appears that the black community in Newark is victimizing itself, while whites appear to enjoy a measure of isolation from victimization.

These findings are consistent with results obtained by an analysis of police incident and arrest reports for the period June 1, 1971 through May 31, 1972. This analysis was conducted by the Newark High Impact Analysis Team independently of the Census-LEAA Victimization Survey, and was reported upon in the Impact Action Plan 1973 issued in early 1973.

4.0 Victimization:

An Overview of the Survey Results

In this section an overview of the survey findings is presented in graphic form. The charts that follow summarize the findings tabulated in the Core Tables of Part II.

In the present section these data have been organized according to topic and are presented in percentage terms.* The graphic format requires little additional comment. However, some of the more salient features will be called to the reader's attention.

In Fig. 4.1 the distribution of victimizations within the resident Newark population aged 12 and over is summarized. This population (top figure) is estimated to consist of 235,516 persons, about 42% of whom are white-52% black, and 6% members of other races, with the distribution of males and females as shown. The Survey estimates that during the year covered, approximately 13,497 victimizations took place within this population (bottom figure). Hence, approximately 5.7% of this population suffered victimization. Comparing the two figures reveals that although black females account for 30% of this population, about 40% of the number of victimizations were of black females. Conversely, although white females account for 22.5% of this population, less than 17% of the victimizations were of white females. Similarly, although about 6% of the population studied consisted of persons of other races, only about 2% of the

*

These data are tabulated in the composite NCP tables of Part II.

13,497 victimizations involved such persons.

The bottom figure also indicates the rate of victimization of each of these components of the population. Thus, there are 6.87 victimizations for each 100 black females in the subject population. This implies that for every 100 black females, almost seven were victimized in the 1972 survey year.* For every 100 white females, almost five were victimized, etc. These too could be expressed as percentages, but in the figure they are shown as rates per 100 to preclude confusion with the other percentages shown. A rate of 5 per 100 is a rate of 5%, etc.

Blacks suffer a higher rate of victimization than do whites in the Newark population aged 12 and over. Although they comprise 51.7% of this population, they account for 63% of the victimizations.

Victimization, as categorized in this survey, is of three varieties:

Assaultive violence with theft.

Assaultive violence without theft.

Personal theft without assault.

Fig. 4.2 shows how these three forms of victimization are distributed within the 13,497 victimizations estimated to have occurred. The largest number of victimizations (61%) were personal thefts without assault of the victim; 23% involved

*

Black males suffer a disproportionately high rate of victimization in the 20 to 24 year age group, which raises the victimization rate for all black males unrealistically; see section 3.0 for an explanation of the black male rate given here.

assaultive violence with no theft and an additional 16% were in the form of assaultive violence with theft. Hence, 77% of the victimizations involved theft, with or without assault being committed on the victims of such theft, and only 23% of the 13, 497 victimizations involved assaultive violence unrelated to theft. Only 39% of the total victimizations involved violence. In these and the other figures given in this section, the actual numbers involved may be obtained by multiplying the percentages given within the figure by the control total figure given immediately outside the circle. This latter figure is usually given as either "N", for "number", or as a total as in the first figure.

The bottom portion of Fig. 4.2 breaks down these three varieties of victimization into two groups, those involving black persons as victims and those involving white persons as victims. In these figures the difference in magnitude of victimization is readily apparent. With a more exact presentation, the circle illustrating the distribution of criminal victimization by the form of the victimization for black citizens would be twice as large in area as the circle for white citizens, for almost twice as many blacks are victimized whites (8,567 blacks and 4,473 whites). Within these two components of the population the form of victimization ranks in the same order; that is, personal theft without assault ranks first in frequency, followed by assaultive violence without theft, followed by assaultive violence with theft, for both blacks and whites.

However, among blacks personal theft without assault accounts for far more cases of victimization (64%) than it does among whites (55%). A full 45% of the cases involving white victims are characterized by one or another form of assaultive violence, but only 36% of the cases involving black victims are characterized by assaultive violence. If we pursue this topic further we see in Fig. 4.3 that these three varieties of victimization also rank in the same order for both males and females victimized. However, violence is associated with male victimization to a somewhat greater extent than it is with female victimization. Thus, about 42% of the victimizations involving males as victims are characterized by violence, but 36% of the victimizations of females is characterized by violence. Females, nevertheless, are victimized more frequently in cases of personal theft, and the total number of victimizations involving female victims is higher (7,341) than the total number involving males (6,156). Assaultive violence without theft accounts for about the same percentage of victimizations of males as females (23%); however, where assaultive violence accompanies theft males are involved as victims somewhat more frequently than females.

In most cases such victimization is performed by a person or persons unknown to the victim. As shown in Fig. 4.4, in 91% of the 13,497 victimizations the perpetrator of the crime was a stranger to the victim. Only 1,200 victimizations involved crimes where the victim claims

to have known the offender prior to the victimization (lower figures). It is important to note that these data are based upon questioning the victim. It is possible that some victims knew, or suspected the identity of their attacker, but were unwilling to identify the offender to either the police or to the survey interviewer. This is not unlikely in groups characterized by strong ethnic or racial communal cohesion. Nevertheless, it seems reasonable to assume that whatever the number of such cases, the majority of cases of victimization occurred between strangers, even allowing that the 91% figure is open to some readjustment.

As one might expect, the largest number of cases (65%) involving offenders known to the victim were cases of assaultive violence, fights between friends and relatives where the police were summoned and similar incidents. Only 25% of the victimizations between non-strangers involved personal theft without assault, the category of criminal victimization that, as we have seen, accounts for most of the victimizations in Newark during the survey year, and which also accounts for 65% of the victimizations between strangers. As can be seen from the following figure (Fig. 4.5) where the victimization was committed by an offender operating singly, rather than in a group, about 9% involved offenders well known to the victim, and in

about 7% the victim was a casual acquaintance of the offender.

In somewhat more than half the cases (53%) of victimization, the incident was not reported by the victim to the police. This accounts (Fig. 4.6) for 7,100 of the 13,497 estimated victimizations. Half of these involved males and half females as victims, with blacks accounting for 64% of the cases of non-reporting, whites 33%, and other races in the City for 3%. Although 53% appears to be a large percentage, it is significantly lower than that found in the Survey for other Impact cities of similar size.

The reasons given to the interviewers for this non-reporting varies among victims. In Fig. 4.7 some of these reasons are tabulated by frequency of occurrence. Thus, almost 46% of those not reporting felt that nothing could be done, 18% did not consider the incident sufficiently important as to warrant informing the police, and another 11% did not want to bother with the police or involve them in any way. Another 6% felt that it was a private matter and therefore not the concern of the police. Only 3% feared reprisals, another 3% claimed it would be inconvenient to do so. In short, it appears that many of the victims who did not report their victimization to the police felt, legitimately or not, that this was not a police affair or that, even if it were, no good could come from reporting. Again, it must be emphasized that these data are derived from interviews of the victims. Why those who did not report their victimization to the police nevertheless claimed

that they were indeed victimized during the previous year when questioned by the interviewer is not entirely clear and remains problematic. Undoubtedly many of these are bona fide cases of victimizations, while some others are not; the relative proportion of bona fide cases of claimed victimization is impossible to determine. Certainly the mere procedure of reporting may in itself represent a formidable obstacle to those victims who, relatively poor, uneducated and depressed, may be tempted to view any contact with institutionalized social structures as with trepidation. In addition, the persistence of certain codes of conduct at variance with those of the larger society must be taken into account. However, since the same proportion (50%) of non-reporting involves males as well as females, any assumption of machismo dictated notions of retaliation does not appear warranted.

As already mentioned, some of these victimizations involved offenders operating singly while in other cases more than one offender was involved in a victimization. Fig. 4.8 takes this into account in seeking to determine the relationship between the victim's race and the race of the offender. The top half of the figure is concerned with incidents involving an offender operating singly at the time of victimization. Within the circles are shown the relative percentages of victims by race, as indicated

in the 'key' at the bottom of the page. Thus, considering the figure on the upper left, where whites were offenders operating singly, 75% of their victims were white; similarly, the other upper figure shows that where blacks were the offenders operating singly, 75% of their victims were blacks. This is indeed a suprising finding. Approximately 21% of the victims of white offenders are black, and approximately 23% of the victims of black offenders are white. The two major races in Newark each appear to victimize themselves.

The picture is not much different where victimization involves more than one offender, as in cases of criminals operating in pairs and systematically victimizing others. Again, 75% of such incidents involving white offenders are perpetrated upon white victims, and 65% of such incidents involving black offenders involve black victims. The kind and degree of support experienced by criminals operating as a group of two or more makes victimization of others less a respector of race, however. Thus, white offenders in groups victimize somewhat larger percentages of blacks (24% of the cases, as compared to 21% in the case of single offenders,) and black offenders in groups victimize a somewhat larger percentage of whites (31% of the cases, as compared to 23% in the case of single offenders.)

The notion, prevalent in Essex County among whites, that the black population represents a criminal threat to them, receives no support from these data.

At this point we turn to considerations of the incidents themselves in which victimization occurred. As shown in Fig. 4.9, in those incidents where a weapon was employed, a knife is involved in 52%, a gun in 23%, and other weapons in 23% of the incidents. Only 10% of all incidents of personal victimization (lower figure) involve four or more offenders at one time, while 38% of the incidents involve an offender operating singly, 26% of the incidents involved a pair of offenders, and 15% involved a trio. In 11% of the incidents the victim was unable to specify how many offenders were involved ("Don't Know," or not available.)

Of the 12,500 incidents involving victimization of one or more persons (Fig. 4.10) the great majority occurred out of doors, 62% in streets, parks, or fields and 14% near home. About the same proportion (10%) occurred in non-residential buildings as at home (11%). As shown in Fig. 4.11, most occur in the evening, the greatest number between 6:PM and Midnight. During this 6 hour period, about 888 incidents per hour occur, as compared to only 177 incidents per hour between Midnight and 6:AM. Not all victims attempted to protect themselves or resist the offender. As shown in Fig. 4.12, among those who did make such attempts, about 34% struck the offender, another 21% yelled or screamed for help, about 15% fled the scene of the crime and about 11% held on to their property, usually a handbag or package. Only 7% employed a weapon of one sort or another.

Most victims perceived their attackers as males (Fig. 4.13), although 7% were perceived as females in the 4,770 incidents where this identification was possible and where only one offender was involved. In 82% of the incidents where the offender was a male, the offender was perceived as being a black male, 11% as a white male, and 7% as a member of another race. In the 7% of the incidents where the offender was perceived as being a female, 76% of these females were black and 21% were white. These cases are largely those in which black victimize blacks and whites white, as shown previously.

Fig. 4.14 gives this same information for those cases where more than one offender was involved in each incident. Here the relative proportion of males decreases from that found for single offenders. Instead of 93% of the offenders being perceived as males, only 87% are so perceived. The difference occurs due to the pairing of males and females as offenders; fully 6% of the incidents involve 'mixed' sexes, and only 5% involve female groups of offenders, as compared to 7% in the single offender category previously shown. Such mixed groups seem to be characteristic of black rather than white offenders. As seen in the lower right hand figure, a full 90% of the 'mixed sex' category consists of black offenders. 83% of the female offenders operating in groups of two or more are black, and 80% of the males in such groups.

Fig. 4.15 and 4.15a is an attempt to relate the victim's age and the age of the offender. In the case of offenders operating singly, (Fig. 4.15) about 33% were estimated by their victims to be between 15 and 21 years of age and about 9% as under 15 years. About 48% of the offenders were estimated by victims to be over 21. The picture respecting the victims of such singly operating offenders is shown in Fig. 4.15a. Unfortunately, the age categories are not the same for direct comparison. Nevertheless, about 27% of the victims fall into the 12 to 19 year old age group and another 25% in the 20 to 34 year old age group. Since these groups do not contain the same number of years within them, no direct comparison between them is possible. However, most victims and most offenders are shown to be young. It is possible to compare single offenders and multiple offenders, for here the age intervals are the same between categories. A full 51% of offenders operating in groups of two or more were estimated by their victims to be under 21 years of age, and only 19% over 21. Hence, youthful 'gangs' or pairs account for a large percentage of the victimizations. Respecting the victims of such offenders operating in groups, the 12 to 19 year age category is fully 5% higher than in the case of offenders operating singly, while the 20 to 34 year age category is about 2% smaller. Above age 50 persons are targets of offenders whether these offenders are operating alone or in company with others. Only possible victims of lower middle years and consequently high physical strength seems to repel these petty criminals.

The young are likely targets and likely offenders.

This conclusion supports the theoretical assumptions of the previous section relating our expectations with respect to offenders and victims on the basis of population changes. As stated in that discussion, it was expected that, on the basis of median age differences between whites and blacks, more of the offenders in Newark would be black males. (See data of Fig. 4.15 and 4.15a.) Of the 4,770 incidents involving single offenders (Fig. 4.13), 93% of the offenders are male and 82% of the males are black. Considering the 6,480 incidents involving multiple offenders, 87% of them are male and 80% of these are black. The computed median age for this latter group is 20 years. Although in the case of single offenders (Fig. 4.15) about 42% are 21 and younger, the data do not disclose what proportion of the 'over 21' category are less than 25 years of age. However, that most offenders in Newark are under 25 years of age is apparent; if as little as one third of the 'over 21' single offenders are under 25 years of age, the number of single offenders and multiple offenders under the age of 25 would constitute most of the offenders. Hence, most victims appear to be in the peer group of the offenders, and these are the young, those most responsive to those influences which affect and are affected by social change. Sociologically, we expect deviant activity of all varieties to become more prominent at times of social change; some of this activity is labelled criminal, other is not but takes more 'creative' features.

At this point we turn to a consideration of the socioeconomic characteristics of the victims. As shown in Fig. 4.16, of the 13,497 personal victimizations, the largest single proportion, a full 47%, involved victims who were not employed at the time they were victimized. This is another surprising finding of the survey, and excludes the 9% who were under 16 and therefore largely unemployable. Only 44% of the victims were employed. Of the 1,160 estimated victims who lost time from work as a result of the incidents most (51%) lost from one to five days and 22% lost over 10 days. Only 10% lost from 6 to 10 days. This inversion - the percentage decreasing in the 6 to 10 day interval beneath either the one to five days lost or the over ten days lost as probably accountable to the 'open ended' category nature of the latter category. Thus, the latter category includes persons who may have lost a considerable number of days, even weeks or months, and can be expected to show a higher percentage than the 6 to 10 days category. It is probable that the percentage declines consistently for five day intervals, and that the increase to 22% in the 'over 10 days' category is more apparent than real.

As shown in Fig. 4.17a 43% of the victimizations occur to persons with family incomes of between \$3,000 and \$7,499, and another 18% to those with family incomes under \$3,000. Hence, 61% of those victimized have family incomes below \$7,500. Victimization is inversely proportional to family income in Newark: the more money a family earns, the less are its members victimized.

In the interval between \$7,500 and \$9,999, an interval with a spread in dollars of \$2,499, only 13% of the victimizations are accounted for. Similarly, only 13% of the victimizations are accounted for in the next bracket, which has a spread of \$4,999, almost twice that of the previous interval; and in the open ended "over \$15,000" category only 5% of the victimizations occur. This is the single reflection on the Newark Police department that can be found in these data. It appears that higher income neighborhoods may receive a disproportionate amount of protection. No other explanation of this relationship between income level and victimization seems probable.

Fig. 4.18 continues the examination of the socioeconomic characteristics of victims. The upper figure shows that 55% of the victims had a high school education, 29% an elementary school education, and about 10% a college education. These figures should be compared with those in the section on population characteristics. In general, it will be seen that educational level is not a variable directly related to victimization. The lower figure gives the distribution of occupations of those victimized. No single occupational group is highly victimized. As shown in the previous figures, victimization largely occurs in the streets, parks, and other open places. Victimizations do not appear to be planned. Instead, the picture that emerges is one of chance victimization: the victim happens to be in a locale where offenders are lurking and waiting for passerbys. Muggings and purse snatchings are indifferent as to choice of victims' occupation or education. The question of target devolves to one of considering what persons are

apt to be in street and other open spaces between six o'clock at night and midnight. As shown in the previous figures, the largest percentage of these persons appears to be those who are unemployed, young, black and female.

As shown in Fig. 4.19, 34% of the victimizations involve victims who were never married and 18% involve those divorced or separated. Only 36% are married, *WHERE AS 60% OF THE POPULATION OVER 14 IN NEWARK ARE MARRIED.*

The lower portion of the figure should be compared with Figure 4.16, where it was found that only 44% of the victimizations involved persons employed at the time of victimization. In the present figure an attempt is made to further explore the unemployed condition of the victims. It is seen that some of what had been considered 'unemployed' includes those who 'keep house' - i.e., housewives not employed elsewhere, and 6% include retirees. When "in school" is combined with "under 16 years of age" the proportion in this category rises to 14%, leaving some 20% either 'unemployed' or in the open category 'other.'

Figures 4.20 and 4.21 compare the victims of theft (4.20) with those of assault (4.21). Most personal theft (37%) involves losses of ten to \$49; the next largest category is zero to nine dollars. Very few (about 5%) of the personal theft victimizations involve losses greater than \$250, as might be expected by the low family income of the victims. In 84% of these cases no portion of the stolen goods or cash is recovered. Of the insured assault victims requiring medical treatment, about 31% of those incurring medical expenses didn't know or were unable to estimate, or the information was not otherwise available, the amount of expenses incurred.

About 26% claim to have spent from zero to nine dollars and about 21% between 50 and 249 dollars. Thirty-nine percent did not file insurance claims and of the 61% who did, about 14% had not had their claims settled at the time of the interview. But assault victims covered by medical insurance who incurred medical expense as a consequence of their victimization account for only 660 of the total number of victimizations.

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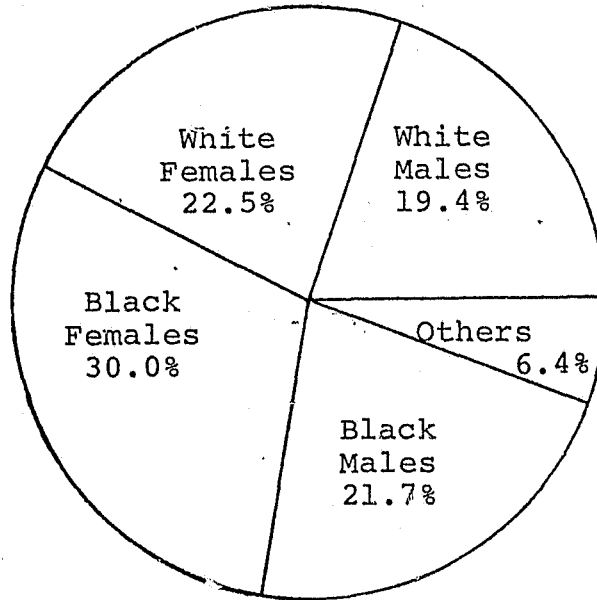
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POPULATION SURVEYED AND ESTIMATED VICTIMIZATIONS BY

SEX AND RACE

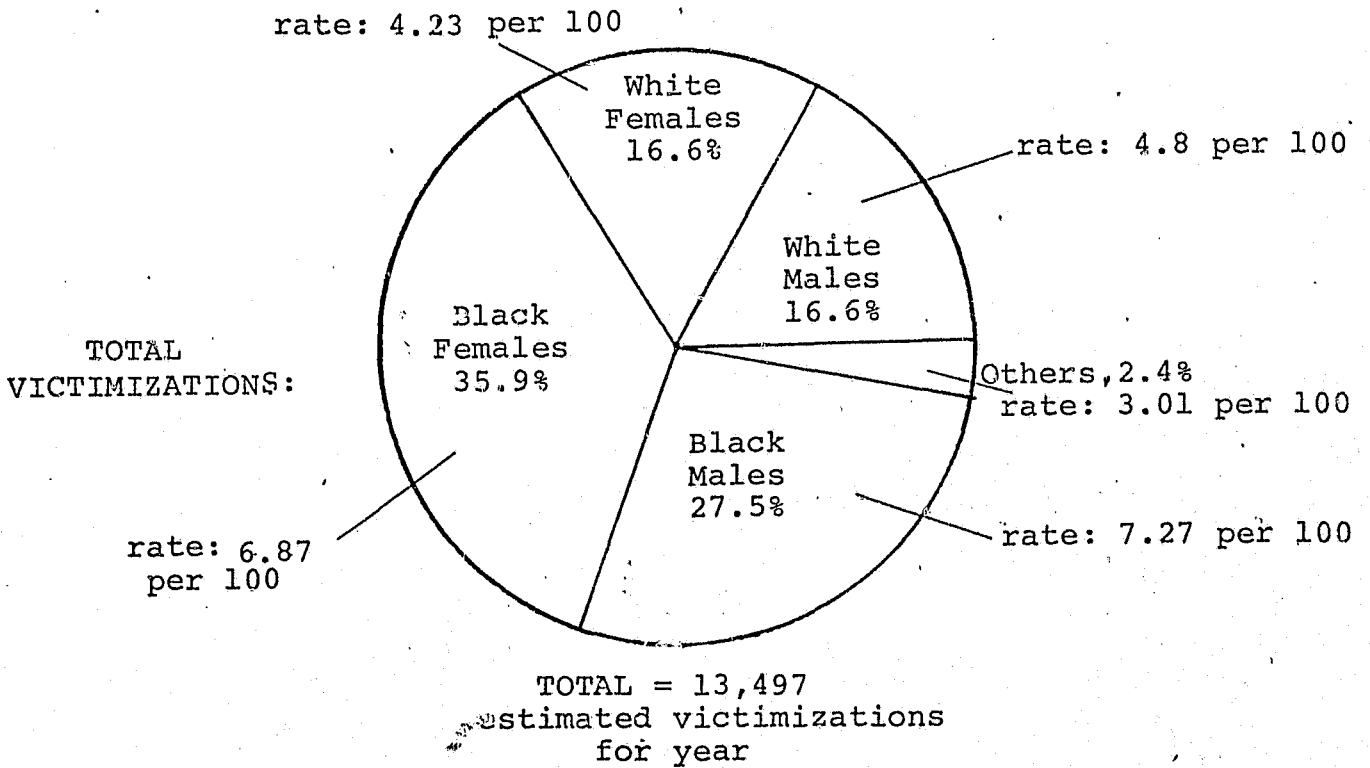
Source: A1, A3

POPULATION:



TOTAL = 235,516
persons aged 12 and over

Fig. 4.1



PERSONAL VICTIMIZATIONS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES AND BY RACE

Source: A5

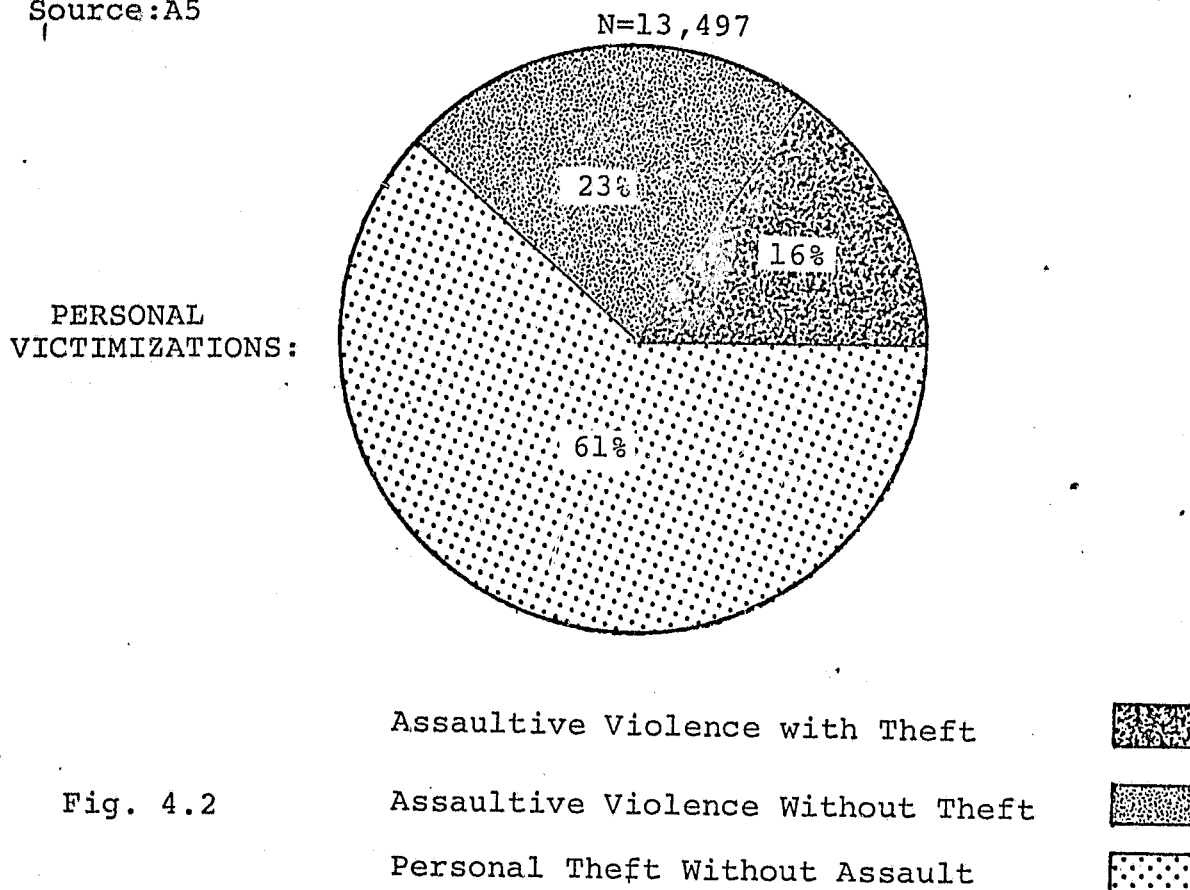
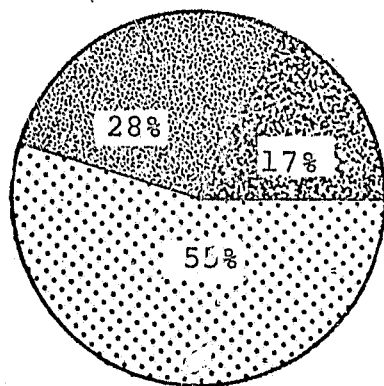
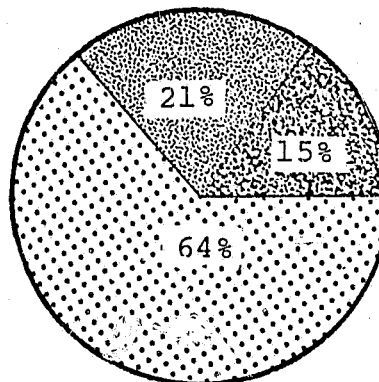


Fig. 4.2



White
N=4,473

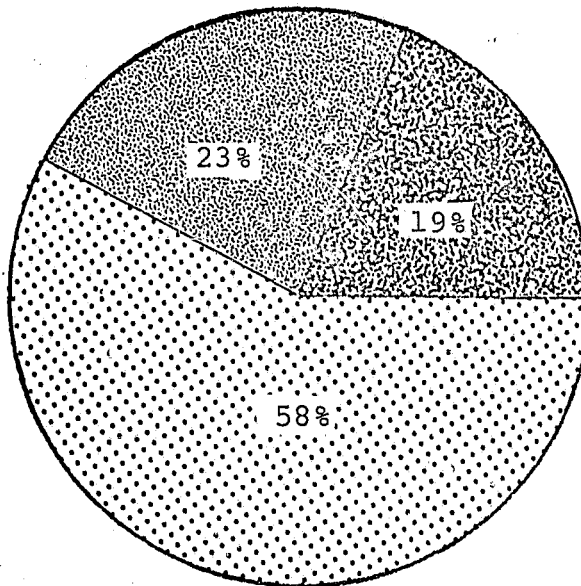


Black
N=8,567

PERSONAL VICTIMIZATIONS BY SEX

Source: A1

MALE VICTIMIZATIONS
TOTAL = 6,156



Assaultive Violence With Theft
Assaultive Violence Without Theft
Personal Theft Without Assault

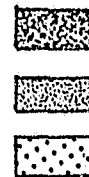
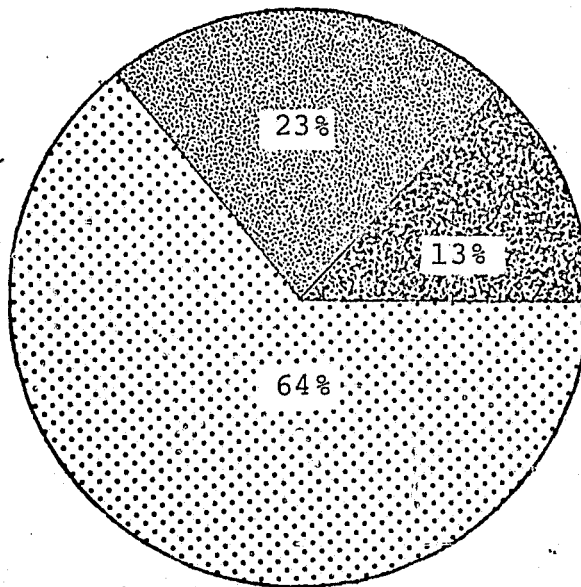


Fig. 4.3

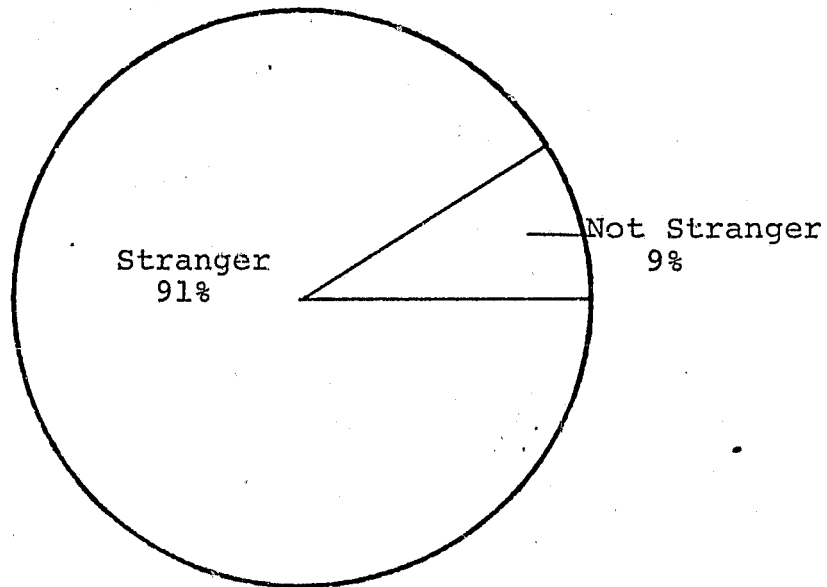
Total Personal Victimizations = 13,497

FEMALE VICTIMIZATIONS
TOTAL = 7,341



PERSONAL VICTIMIZATIONS, BY STRANGERS
AND NOT STRANGERS AND BY MAJOR CATEGORIES *

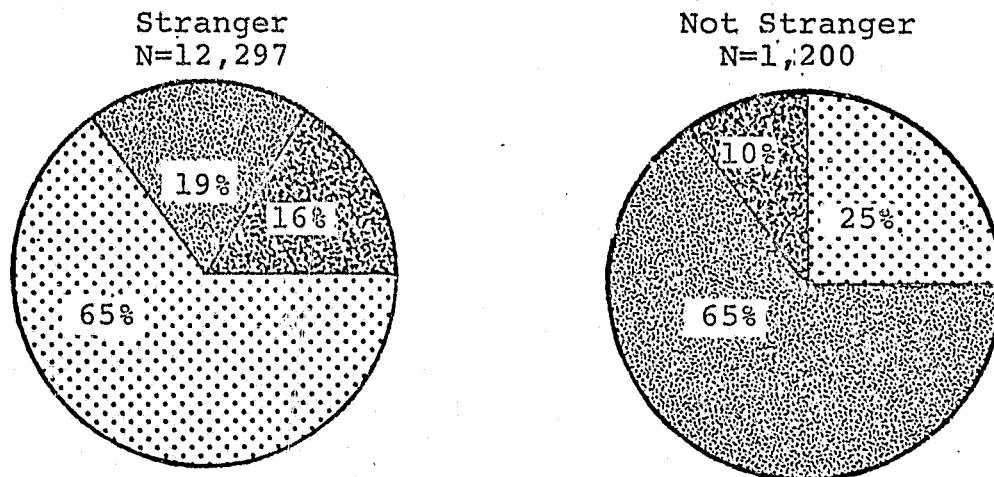
Source: A1



TOTAL = 13,497
personal victimizations

Fig. 4.4

*Strangers and not strangers refers to the relationship between victim and offender.



Assaultive Violence With Theft



Assaultive Violence Without Theft

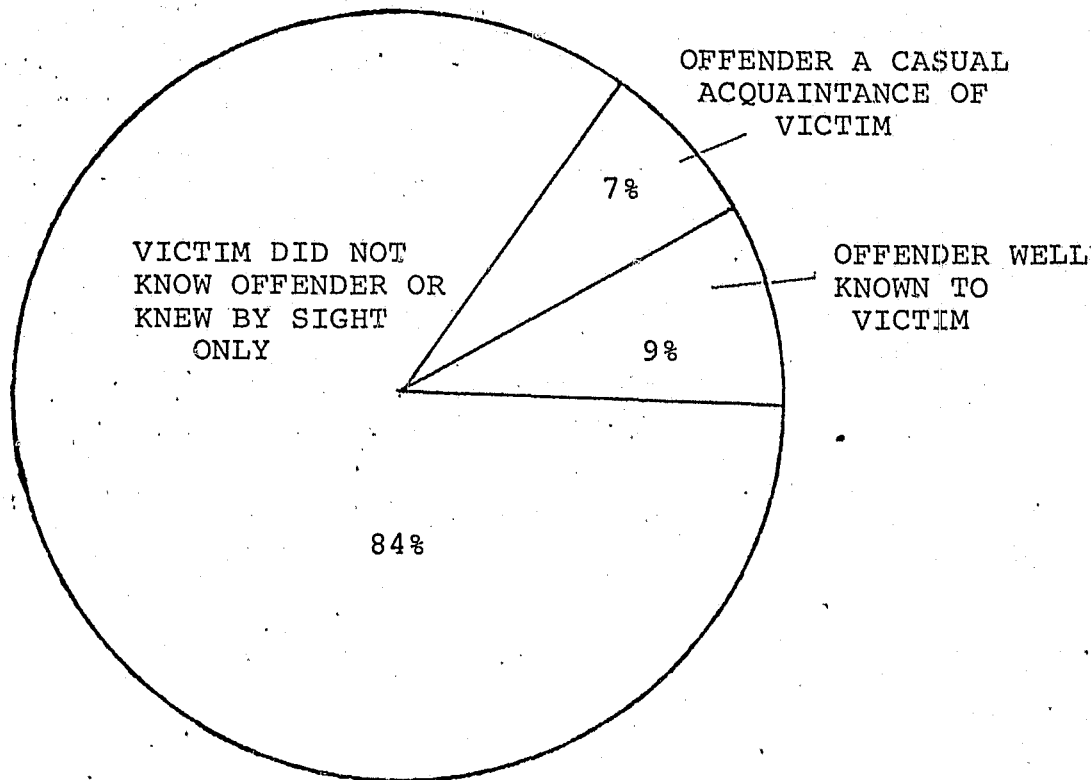


Personal Theft Without Assault



RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER*

Source: C28



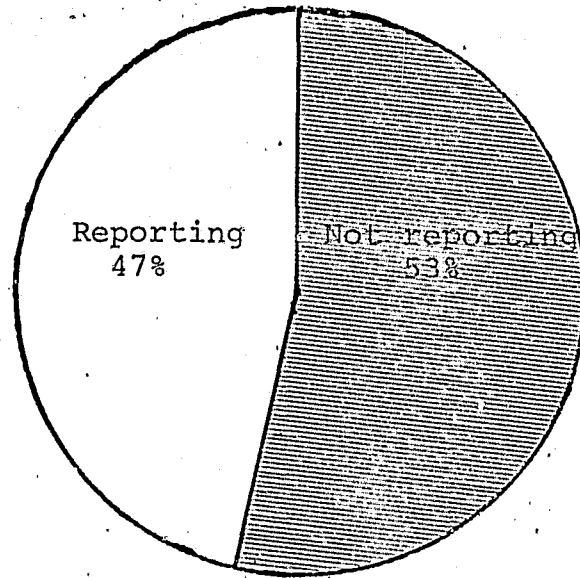
N = 5,110 victims

Fig. 4.5

*single offenders only

PERSONAL VICTIMS BY POLICE REPORTING,
BY RACE AND SEX

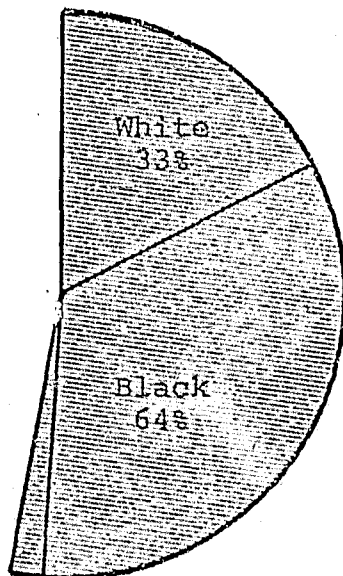
Source: C22, C23



N = 13,497
personal victimizations

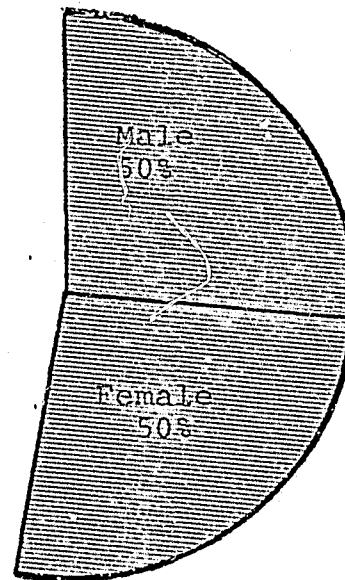
Fig. 4.6

Source: C23



Other
3%

Source: C22

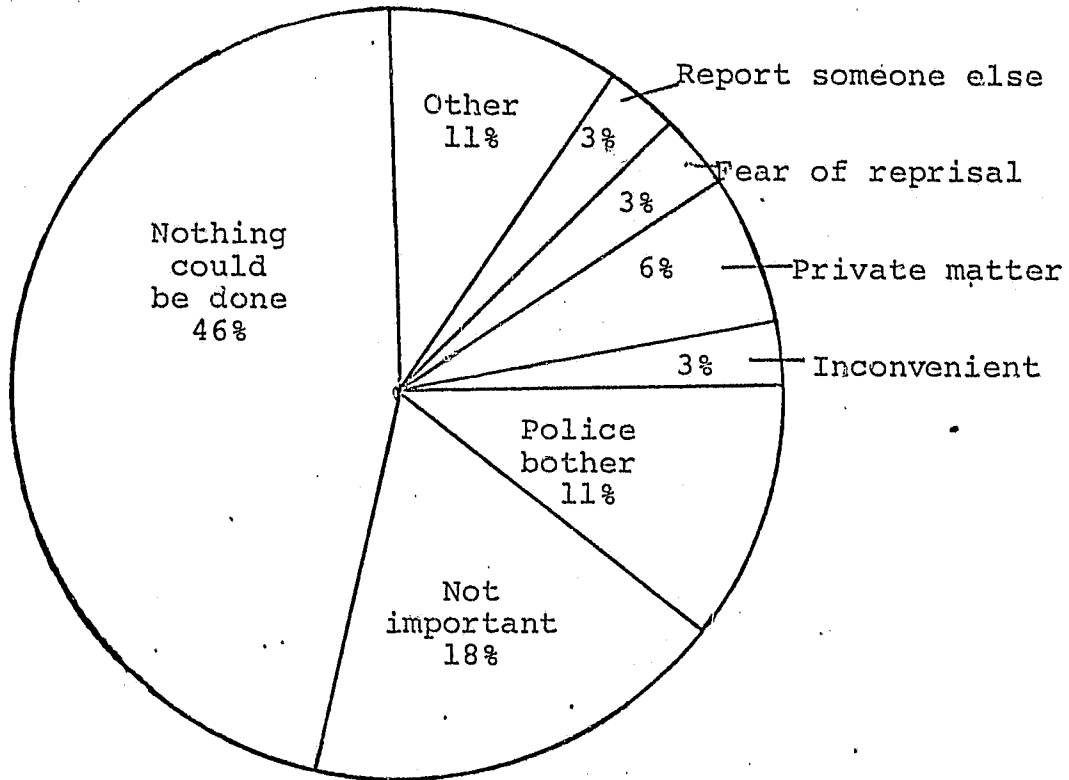


N = 7,100
victims not
reporting to
police

VICTIMS NOT REPORTING TO POLICE

Source: C27

REASON

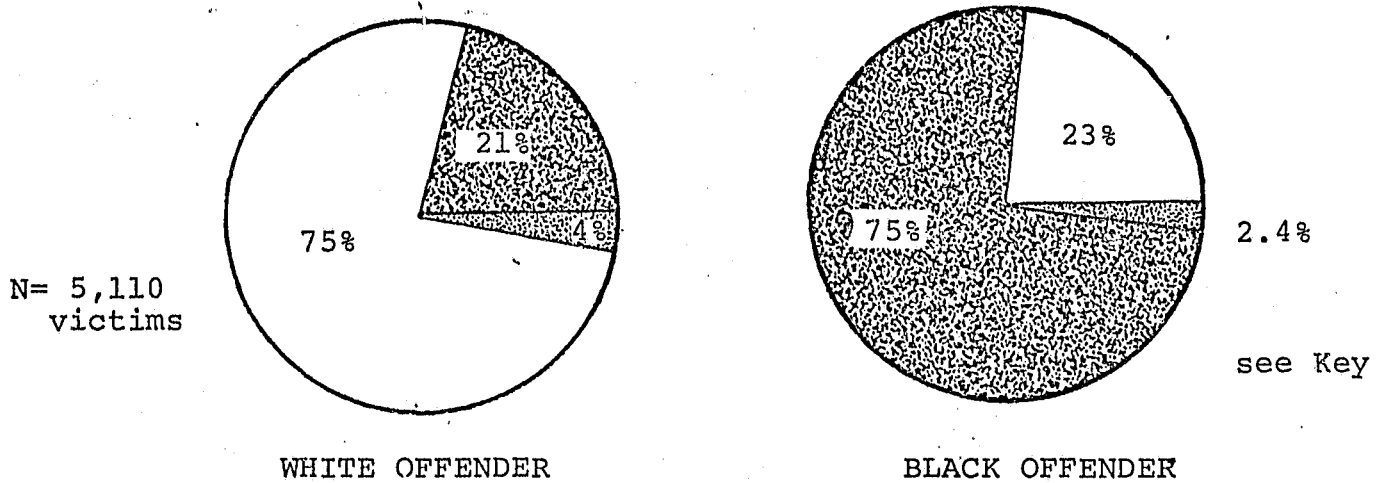


TOTAL = 7,100.
victims

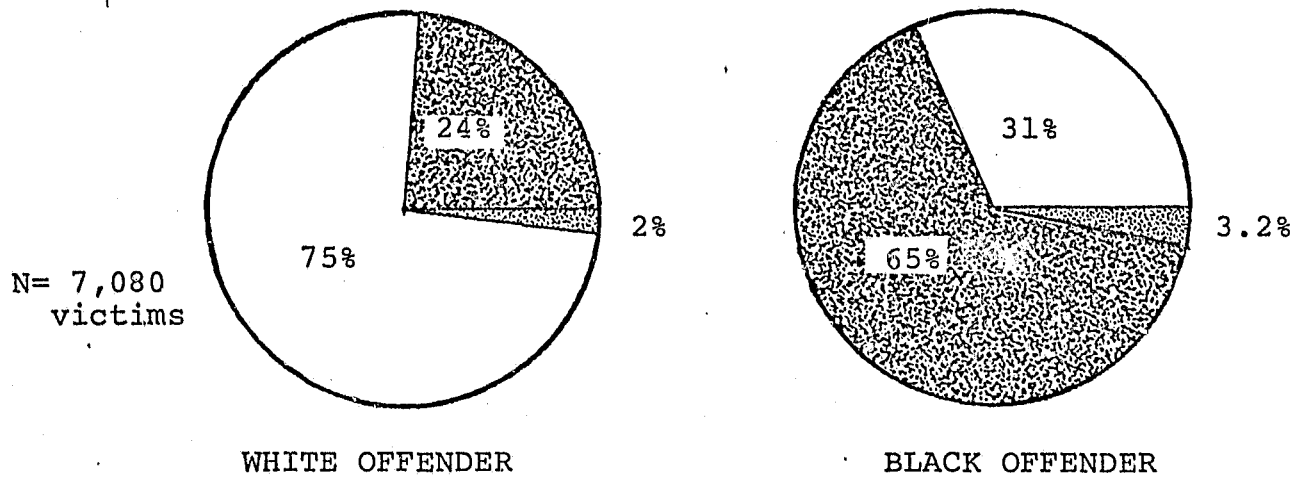
Fig. 4.7

RELATION BETWEEN VICTIM'S RACE AND RACE OF OFFENDER

WHERE INCIDENT INVOLVED A SINGLE OFFENDER:



WHERE INCIDENT INVOLVED MORE THAN ONE OFFENDER:



Source: C14,C15




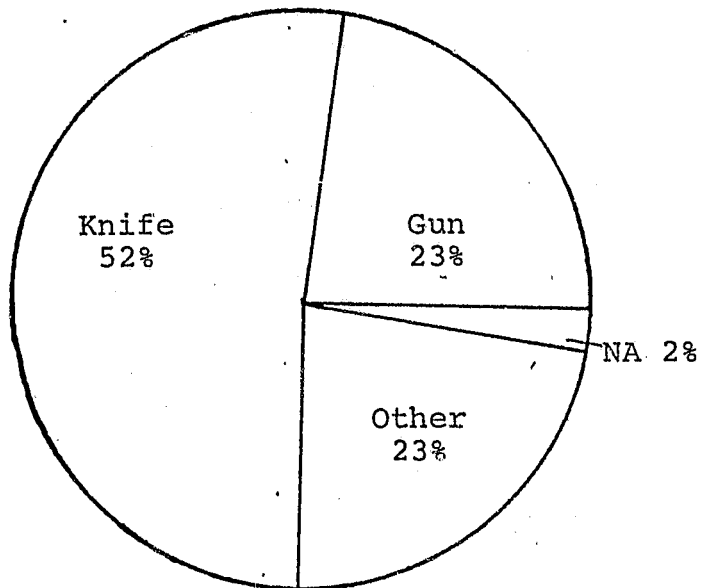
KEY:
 WHITE VICTIMS 
 BLACK VICTIMS 
 'OTHER' VICTIMS 

Fig. 4.8

PERSONAL INCIDENTS

Source: B4

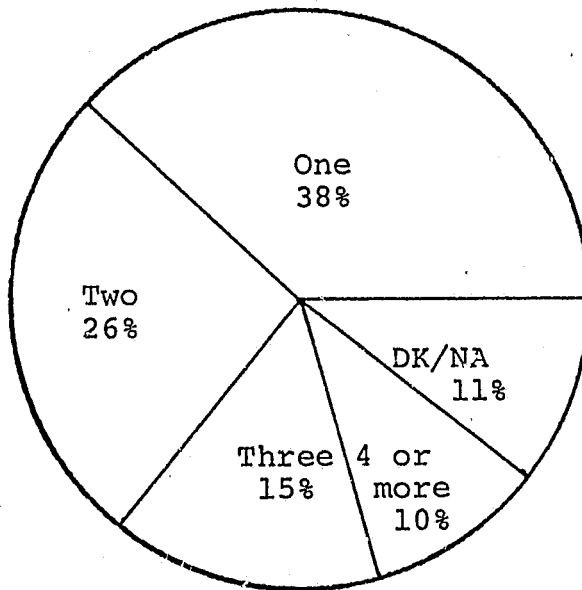
BY WEAPONS USED



N = 4,540
personal incidents

Fig. 4.9

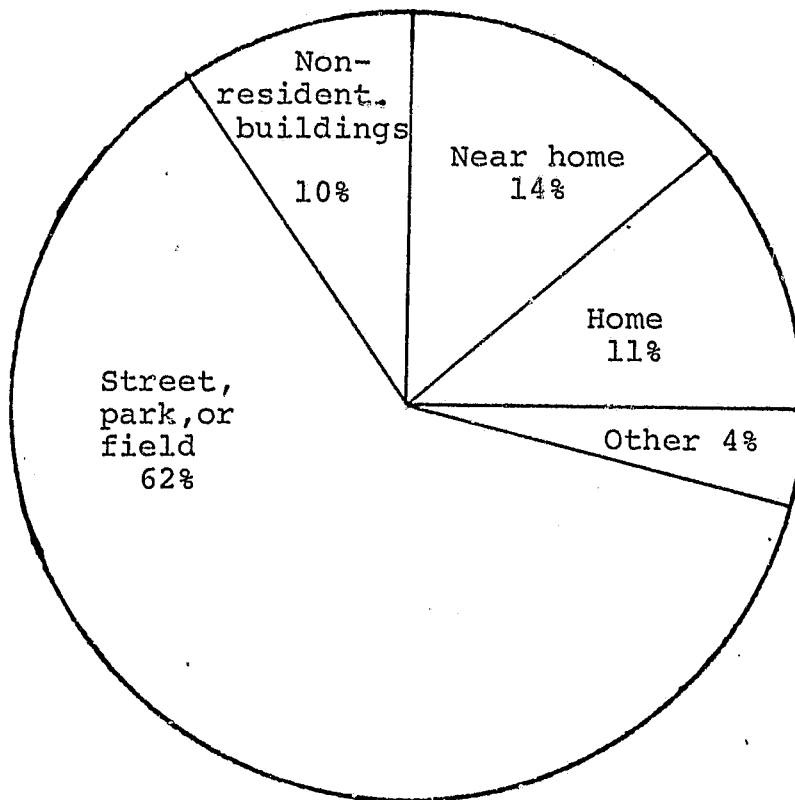
BY NUMBER OF
OFFENDERS



N = 12,500
personal incidents

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Source: B3



N = 12,500
personal incidents

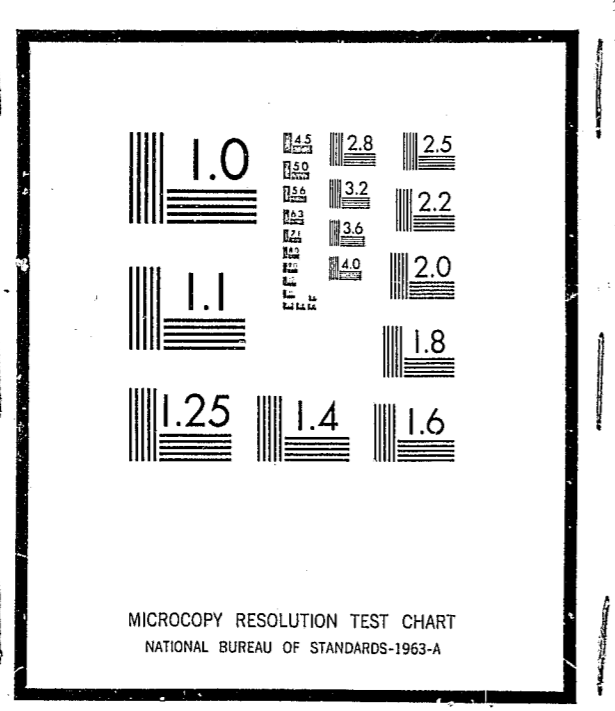
Fig. 4.10

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

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FINAL REPORT
CONTRACT ~~74-SS-02002~~
VICTIMIZATION SURVEY
CITY OF NEWARK, N.J.
SS-74-02-0002
Part II

July 31, 1974

SECTION 1C
CORE TABLES ANALYSIS

1.0 Introduction

This section contains an analysis of some of the Newark Victimization Survey Data. Although a great deal of data was obtained by the Census Bureau not all of it is presented here. Instead, these data have been examined and, where the frequency of occurrence of a particular form of victimization was too small, or where the errors associated with the sampling procedure yielded results that can not have statistical significance, certain data have been deleted. Readers familiar with statistical sampling techniques are referred to the Appendix, where tables of standard errors have been furnished. Since it is expected that most readers will be relatively unfamiliar with technical procedures, this portion of the text does not employ a technical vocabulary.

The general reader should be cautioned against making inferences from the tables that follow beyond those made by the text itself. In discussing each table, we have limited ourselves to those similarities and differences between estimates that are significant after certain kinds of statistical tests have been made. If the reader finds a difference between two estimates and discovers that this

apparent difference is not discussed in the text, it is because this difference is only apparent, not real, and this has already been determined by testing. In other words, the general reader must realize that what are presented here are estimates, not actual figures, and these estimates are based upon relatively small samples. In many cases, the samples are too small to consider the estimates reliable. In such cases, these estimates are not discussed. Only those estimates are discussed where the sample is sufficiently large to warrant a comparison.

In addition, the general reader must be made aware of the fact that although two estimates seem to correlate with each other, this does not mean that one causes the other. Correlation does not show causality, although the absence of correlation does show the absence of causality. If one notices that the number of storks is decreasing and the number of births is decreasing, then the two numbers correlate with each other. But this does not imply that the number of births is decreasing because the number of storks is decreasing. This is a logical trap many people succumb to, particularly when discussing differences in rates.

With respect to personal victimization generally, it is interesting to note that the core tables show that

Newark rates of victimization are fairly uniform across age groups of victims, and quite low relative to other High Impact cities. For example, in the age groups from 12 to more than fifty years of age, the Newark rate of personal victimization is at a minimum (5.3%) in the 35 to 49 year age group and a maximum (6.1%) in the 20 to 34 year group. This variation of only .8% is the lowest of any of the 8 High Impact cities. Moreover, in the other Impact cities the rate of assaultive violence without theft represents the highest crime rate, but this is not true for Newark. In Newark it is the various categories of theft which provide the major crime rates. Assaultive violence, where it occurs, is connected almost exclusively with petty theft. Hence, it is reasonable to assume that crime, in Newark, is associated with poverty almost exclusively. It is the poor who are most victimized. Indeed, among families with incomes less than \$3,000 per year, the rate of victimization is more than twice that of families with incomes from \$10,000 to 14,999, and the families with greater incomes are victimized even less. This linear inverse relationship between victimization and family income is found in no other Impact city. In Newark, neither sex nor age provides protection against victimization in the form of theft. Indeed,

female rates of victimization in the form of theft are relatively high in Newark, although still considerably below that of the other cities. These and similar insights will become more apparent as these core tables are examined. They are introduced here to encourage the reader to study these tables for a detailed understanding of the patterns of victimization in this city.

2.0 Modified UCR Categories

Employing modified UCR categories, the estimated numbers of personal incidents, household incidents, commercial incidents and personal victimizations are shown in Tables 1A through 8. These have been derived from the NCP Victimization Survey data and therefore include certain data as 'personal larcenies without contact' which are included in the NCP categorization system as 'household victimizations'. The two categorization systems, UCR and NCP, are not in a one-to-one relationship, as the UCR system requires a somewhat finer discrimination between victimizations than the NCP system. The NCP system has the advantage, however, of producing valid estimates from a relatively small sample of a population. Estimates with the same reliability, in UCR format, require larger samples to be drawn. Hence, for any fixed sample size (such as the LEAA-Census Survey) the NCP system will yield more reliable estimates of the actual crime level than will the UCR system. Most of the discussion in the present report is based upon the NCP system. These first nine tables, however, are according to UCR categories since many readers may be somewhat more familiar with these categories.

Table 1A presents a breakdown of the estimated number of incidents. The 'commercial incidents' category has accumulated the lowest number of incidents of the three major

City: Newark

Table 1A

Source: B1, SK1, E1, 4A

Estimated Number Of Personal, Household And
Commercial Incidents

PERSONAL INCIDENTS.....		<u>20,756</u>
Rape.....		<u>320</u>
Robbery.....		<u>6210</u>
with injury.....	<u>1910</u>	
without injury.....	<u>4300</u>	
Assault.....		<u>2,520</u>
serious.....	<u>1,250</u>	
minor.....	<u>1,270</u>	
Personal Larceny.....		<u>11706</u>
with contact.....	<u>3430</u>	
without contact.....	<u>8276</u>	
HOUSEHOLD INCIDENTS.....		<u>21773</u>
Burglary.....		<u>13135</u>
forcible entry.....	<u>6972</u>	
unlawful entry w/o force.....	<u>2881</u>	
attempted forcible entry.....	<u>3282</u>	
Larceny*.....		<u>4704</u>
under \$50.....	<u>2115</u>	
\$50 or more.....	<u>1716</u>	
amount N.A.....	<u>310</u>	
attempted.....	<u>562</u>	
Auto Theft.....		<u>3934</u>
completed.....	<u>2854</u>	
attempted.....	<u>1080</u>	
COMMERCIAL INCIDENTS.....		<u>13974</u>
Robbery.....		<u>1874</u>
completed.....	<u>1131</u>	
attempted.....	<u>743</u>	
Burglary.....		<u>12100</u>
completed.....	<u>8722</u>	
attempted.....	<u>3378</u>	

Data taken from SK1 table.

*Data taken from "At Home" sort break only.

categories. Differences between the remaining two categories are minimal: the 'personal incidents' category estimates 20,756 incidents, and this is about 93% of the number of 'household incidents', (21,773). Differences within the two categories are also minimal. For example, the two largest single items of 'personal incidents' are 'robberies without injury', which account for 21% of the incidents involving persons, and 'personal larceny without contact' which accounts for 41%. This suggests that most personal incidents do not involve violence and are characterized by one or another form of theft. Hence, Table 1A suggests that most of the widespread criminal activity in Newark is in the form of non-violent petty theft, with the median dollar value per incident being less than \$50 and performed without assault. This low relative violence profile is also suggested by the 'commercial incidents' category, where it is evident that Burglary accounts for about 62% of the total number of incidents.

Table 1B gives the estimated number of personal victimizations and is thus distinct from the personal incidents category of Table 1A, although the same UCR categories are employed. Obviously, one incident may involve several victimizations. However, this does not appear to be significant when the data are examined. In the sub-category 'personal larcenies' the number of incidents (Table 1A) and victimizations

Estimated Number Of Personal Victimitizations

PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION		21,774
Rape		332
Robbery		6,737
with injury	2,035	
without injury	4,702	
Assault		2,859
serious	1,427	
minor	1,432	
Personal Larceny		11,846
with contact	3,570	
without contact	8,276	

(Table 1B) are of about the same magnitude across both the 'total' and 'contact' categories. The number of robbery, rape, and assault victimizations is slightly higher than the number of incidents but is not substantial.

The remaining tables in this series give the estimated 'rates' (per 100,000 persons in the population) of victimization, and are more useful for comparisons between High Impact cities than for evaluations within any single city. These rates should be divided by 1,000 to obtain a percentage rate which may have more meaning for readers. For example, a rate of 8,734 per 100,000 is a rate of 8.7%.

Table 2 gives these data according to the relationship between the victim and the offender, Table 3 by race of victim, etc. Thus, these remaining tables provide a finer breakdown of the data of Table 1B by selected characteristics of the victims. The 'control total' of Table 2 is that population of the City of Newark, N.J. 12 years of age and older. Since all rates in these tables are per 100,000 persons in the population, the numbers given in Table 2 must be multiplied by 2.35 to determine the number of persons victimized in Newark. For example, since the total personal victimization by strangers is at a rate of 8,734 per 100,000, then $(8,734 \times 2.35)$

Estimated Rates (Per 100,000) Of Personal Victimization By
Victim-Offender Relationship

	Offender was a Stranger	Offender was not a Stranger
<u>CONTROL TOTAL</u>	235,516	235,516
<u>TOTAL PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION RATE</u>	8,734	509
<u>Rape</u>	111	30
<u>Robbery</u>	2,731	129
<u>with injury</u>	809	55
<u>without injury</u>	1,922	74
<u>Assault</u>	914	299
<u>serious</u>	439	166
<u>minor</u>	475	133
<u>Personal Larceny</u>	4,978	51
<u>with contact</u>	1,464	51
<u>without contact*</u>	3,514	0

*Data taken from Table SK1.

20,525 victimizations can be expected to have occurred where the victim was unacquainted with the offender. Similarly (509 x 2.35) 1,195 victimizations occurred between victims and offenders who were not strangers to them. The total number of victimizations (20,525 plus 1,195) equals 21,720, approximately the value obtained (21,774) in Table 1B, etc.

Table 2 shows that about 70 cases per year (30 x 2.35) involve rapes where the victim knew the offender, or about 23% of all rapes. About 261 cases of rape (111 x 2.35) are between strangers for an annual number of rapes of about 331. Rape has the lowest rate of incidence of all forms of personal victimization. This too appears to be consistent with the relatively low profile of violence noted previously.

Also evident in Table 2 is the fact that in only 5.5% of the cases of robbery is the offender not a stranger. Where robbery occurred without injury to the victim, in only about 4% of the cases did the injured victim know the offender. Only 1% of the personal larcenies involve non-strangers. Hence, with the exception of rape, almost all personal victimizations are between strangers.

Table 3 discloses that about 8% of the white population is victimized and about 10% of the black population. Similar minor differences exist in the several categories, with differences between races varying perhaps one or two percent depending upon the crime. Table 3 shows that, on the basis of race of victim alone, there is little difference across categories in the rates of victimization. This picture changes, however, if we look at the data of Table 4 which considers the race of the head of household in those cases where the victimization occurred at home.

These data show that of the 99,705 households of Newark, about 55% have black heads of households. Burglary of these households is at a rate of about 17%, compared to only 7% for white households. Thus, although total rates of victimization for the two races are about the same, the black component of the community has its living quarters burglarized more frequently than the white component (and three times more often by forcible entry.) Other differences between black and white rates are of less significance.

Table 5 and Table 6 further clarify the differences with respect to household heads. Table 5 shows that about 65% of the population earn less than \$10,000 per year, 50% less than \$7,000 and 12% less than \$3,000. This last group has a victimization rate of 11%, however. The group

Estimated Rates (Per 100,000) Of Personal Victimization By
Race Of Victim

	White	Black
CONTROL TOTAL	98,688	121,662
TOTAL PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION RATE	8,233	10,463
Rape	24	233
Robbery	2,017	3,702
with injury	772	1,016
without injury	1,245	2,686
Assault	1,257	1,290
serious	455	784
minor	802	506
Personal Larceny	4,935	5,238
with contact	1,235	1,817
without contact*	3,700	3,421

*Data taken from Table SK3.

Estimated Rates (Per 100,000) Of Household Victimization
By Race Of Head

	White	Black
CONTROL TOTAL	44,887	54,818
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD VICTIMIZATION RATE	14,112	26,316
Burglary	7,004	16,928
forcible entry	3,157	9,428
unlawful entry without force	1,947	3,321
attempted forcible entry	1,900	4,179
Larceny*	3,980	5,048
under \$50	1,836	2,271
\$50 or more	1,534	1,748
amount N.A.	179	357
attempted	431	672
Auto Theft	3,128	4,340
completed	1,955	3,436
attempted	1,173	904

*Data taken from "At Home" sort break only

Estimated Rates (Per 100,000) Of Personal Victimization
By Income Of Head

	Under \$3000	\$3000- 7499	\$7500- 9999	\$10,000- 14,999	\$15,000- 24,999	\$25,000 or More	N.A.
CONTROL TOTAL	28,593	90,214	34,235	42,773	18,027	2,653	19,022
TOTAL PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION RATE	11,141	9,317	9,070	8,133	9,131	9,703	8,909
Rape	121	198	101	111	66	0	125
Robbery	4,666	3,256	2,547	1,740	1,444	1,345	2,907
with injury	1,287	973	678	517	452	888	1,214
without injury	3,379	2,283	1,869	1,223	992	457	1,693
Assault	1,351	1,183	1,202	1,191	1,562	0	1,064
serious	662	573	653	525	915	0	564
minor	689	610	549	666	647	0	500
Personal Larceny	5,003	4,680	5,220	5,091	6,059	8,358	4,813
with contact	2,547	1,799	1,127	1,096	518	906	1,298
without contact *	2,456	2,881	4,093	3,995	5,541	7,452	3,515

*Data taken from Table SK9.

with household incomes in the next higher bracket have a personal victimization rate of about 9%. If we examine the rates of household victimizations (Table 6) we find that an estimated 16% of these households with heads earning less than \$3,000 per year are subjected to victimization, largely in the form of burglary. Coupled with the information we have from Table 4, it is apparent that the highest rates of household victimization occur among black citizens of very low income; although these citizens are highly victimized in the form of robbery (Table 5) and burglary (Table 6) most victims escape injury, whatever their material losses.

Larceny does not appear to vary significantly across income categories (Table 5). The apparently high rate of larceny in the highest income category (8,358 per 100,000) is misleading. This means that 8.4 larcenies per 100 persons occur. Since there are only 26.5 hundred persons in this family income bracket, about 220 of these are subjected to larceny. Hence, the absolute number of persons is relatively low, even less than the rape number. In the \$3,000 - \$7,499 bracket the lowest larceny rate occurs, about 4.7%. But since there are more than 90,000 persons in this bracket, about 3,600 of these are subjected to larceny. This compares

Estimated Rates (Per 100,000) Of Household Victimization By
Income Of Head

	Under \$3000	\$3000- 7499	\$7500- 9999	\$10,000- 14,999	\$15,000- 24,999	\$25,000 or More	N.A.
CONTROL TOTAL	18 253	42 989	13 810	15 811	6 197	848	8 832
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD VICTIMIZATION RATES	16 492	18 807	24 378	24 536	24 847	15 089	19 968
Burglary	13,068	12,058	11,947	12,834	11 056	6 774	12 961
forcible entry	7,029	6,102	6,619	7,491	6,096	2,697	6,419
unlawful entry without force	2,928	2,791	2,566	2,825	1 663	2 697	2 492
attempted forcible entry	3,112	3,165	2,761	2,519	3,297	1,380	4,050
Larceny	2,654	3,762	6,445	6,549	6,277	1,378	3,120
under \$50	1,518	1,425	3,292	2,768	3,342	0	1,431
\$50 or more	759	1,507	2,401	2,185	2,571	1,378	921
amount N.A.	126	322	85	580	0	0	512
attempted	250	508	668	1,016	365	0	256
Auto Theft	770	2,987	5,986	5,153	7,514	6,928	3 887
completed	644	2,396	3,739	3,916	4,583	6,928	2,587
attempted	126	591	2,247	1,237	2,931	0	1,300

with the 220 victims of the highest income category, the category with the highest 'rate'.

It is apparent that a great deal of caution is warranted in any consideration of 'rates'. While rates may be useful for comparisons between very large aggregates, they tell us very little where the absolute numbers are relatively small. Moreover, in making comparisons between categories where absolute numbers are markedly different, rates can be misleading. Of course, they tell us virtually nothing about the individuals in the specific area under study; attempts at such 'ecological fallacies' must be guarded against.

Table 7 considers personal victimizations as a function of the sex of the victims. About 56% of the population is female, and these generally suffer victimization at the same rate as males (about 10% for males, 9% for females). Males are subjected to robbery at about twice the rate as females, and females suffer a slightly higher rate of personal larceny, particularly larceny involving personal contact. This most probably reflects purse snatchings with or without the use of force. In general, these data show that sex is no protection against victimization in Newark.

Estimated Rates (Per 100,000) Of Personal Victimization By
Sex Of Victim

	Male	Female
CONTROL TOTAL	103,811	131,706
TOTAL PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION RATE	9,775	8,825
Rape	11	243
Robbery	3,891	2,046
with injury	1,117	664
without injury	2,774	1,382
Assault	1,374	1,087
serious	743	498
minor	631	589
Personal Larceny	4,499	5,449
with contact	651	2,198
without contact*	3,848	3,251

*Data taken from Table SK1.

Table 8 breaks down the data by age of victim. Unfortunately, the number of years in each age group is not the same, and any comparison between different age groups is precarious at best. However, groups with the same time intervals may be compared; hence, the two youngest groups (each of which is scaled on 4 year intervals) show an increasing rate with age; similarly, the 35-49 and 50-64 age groups (each of which is scaled on a 15 year interval) show a fairly steady rate of about 9.5%. Such data are more useful for comparisons between cities, where the interval sizes are the same. Comparisons within any one city, however, requires equally spaced intervals.

The overall picture that emerges from these tables is that criminal victimization in Newark is largely in the form of theft. Violence for its own sake is minimal, and most violence that occurs accompanies theft. Most of this theft is between strangers. Although businesses are victimized along with individuals, the level of such business victimization is considerably beneath that experienced by individuals. It is sufficiently high, however, to remain a law enforcement problem. Neither race nor sex affords protection against victimization, although the very young do not appear to be victimized

Estimated Rates (Per 100,000) Of Personal Victimization By
Age Of Victim

	12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
CONTROL TOTAL	26,579	22,497	26,208	43,780	52,034	40,192	24,227
TOTAL PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION RATE	6,718	9,127	11,310	10,431	9,520	9,569	6,625
Rape	92	212	407	134	111	90	0
Robbery	2,768	3,356	2,468	2,776	2,832	3,309	2,394
with injury	460	756	507	831	906	1,312	1,018
without injury	2,308	2,600	1,961	1,945	1,926	1,997	1,376
Assault	1,735	1,891	1,858	1,274	834	795	723
serious	685	917	862	792	445	351	388
minor	1,050	974	996	482	389	444	335
Personal Larceny	2,123	3,668	6,577	6,247	5,743	5,375	3,508
with contact	281	695	1,402	1,877	1,528	2,108	2,095
without contact*	1,842	2,973	5,175	4,370	4,215	3,267	1,413

*Data taken from Table SK2.

as highly as the older segments of the population. The population at risk is that with the lowest income, probably in the age group from 20 to about 34, although with the present categorization of age groups this is not completely certain.

3.0 Composite NCP Category Tables

3.0 Composite NCP Category Tables

The following set of tables combine various data of the NCP Core Tables of Section 4.0 into more manageable form. In addition, they show the relative proportion, in percentage terms, of units falling into the respective categories. These tables form the basis of the data presented in the victimization overview of Part I.

Since a discussion of UCR categories has already been furnished, and an extended treatment of NCP categories is to be furnished in the section following the present section, these tables are presented here without additional comment.

A separate report, for in-house circulation, includes the charts of the victimization overview and the tables of the present section.

COMPOSITE TABLES

A1 - B1 NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PERSONAL VICTIMIZATIONS AND
PERSONAL INCIDENTS, BY DETAILED CATEGORIES.

E1 - F1 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS HOUSEHOLD
VICTIMIZATIONS AND INCIDENTS BY DETAILED CATEGORIES.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF VICTIMIZATIONS,
BY MAJOR CATEGORIES;

A1 By Sex
A3 By Race
A1 By Stranger, Not Stranger

COMPOSITE TABLES A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 NUMBER AND RATE
OF PERSONAL VICTIMIZATIONS BY RACE, AGE AND SEX (2TABLES);

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS

A6 By Marital Status
A8 By Family Income
A10 By Education
A12 By Major Activity
A14 By Occupation

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF PERSONAL INCIDENTS;

B1 By Time of Occurrence
B3 By Place
B4 By Weapon
B5 By Number of Offenders
B6 By Race & Sex of Offender
B7 By Race & Sex of Multiple Offenders

B6 - C16 NUMBER OF SINGLE OFFENDERS BY AGE, RACE AND SEX AND
VICTIMS AGE.

12B NUMBER OF ROBBERIES OF COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY
SINGLE OFFENDER'S AGE.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF CHARACTERISTICS
OF PERSONAL VICTIMS;

C3 By Medical Expenses
C6 By Self-protection
C16 By Offender's Age
C16A By Offender Under 21 - Victim's Age
C17 By Multi-Offenders' Age
C17A By Offenders Under 21 - Victim's Age
C20 By Days Work Lost
C21 By Employed At Victimization
C24 By Medical Insurance Coverage
C27 By Reported To Police
C28 By Relation To Offender

Table A1-B1

Number and Percent of Personal Victimitizations and Personal
Incidents by Detailed Categories
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

	<u>Personal</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Victimitizations</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Personal</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Incidents</u> <u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	13,497	100.0	12,500	100.0
<u>Assaultive Violence</u>	5,225	38.7	4,760	38.1
<u>With Theft</u>	2,105	15.6	1,980	15.8
Rape	0	0.0	0	0.0
Attempted Rape	71	0.5	70	0.6
Serious Assault	1,005	7.5	940	7.5
With Weapon	889	6.6	830	6.6
No Weapon	115	0.9	120	1.0
Minor Assault	1,030	7.6	970	7.8
<u>Without Theft</u>	3,120	23.1	2,780	22.2
Rape	120	0.9	120	1.0
Attempted Rape	141	1.0	130	1.0
Serious Assault	668	5.0	600	4.8
With Weapon	571	4.2	510	4.1
No Weapon	97	0.7	90	0.7
Attempted Assault, With Weapon	759	5.6	650	5.2
Minor Assault	417	3.1	350	2.8
Attempted Assault, No Weapon	1,015	7.5	920	7.4
<u>Personal Theft Without Assault</u>	8,272	61.3	7,740	61.9
<u>Robbery</u>	3,170	23.5	2,910	23.3
<u>With Weapon</u>	1,942	14.4	1,710	13.7
No Weapon	1,227	9.1	1,200	9.6
<u>Attempted Robbery</u>	1,532	11.4	1,390	11.1
With Weapon	645	4.8	570	4.6
No Weapon	888	6.6	830	6.6
Purse Snatch, No Force	1,570	11.6	1,520	12.2
Attempted Purse Snatch, No Force	594	4.4	580	4.6
Pocket Picking	1,406	10.4	1,330	10.6

Table E1-F1

Number and Percent of Household Victimizations and
Household Incidents by Detailed Categories
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

	Household Victimizations		Household Incidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,871	100.0	29,870	100.0
Burglary	13,135	43.9	13,140	43.9
Forcible Entry	6,972	23.3	6,970	23.3
Nothing Taken	695	2.3	690	2.3
Property Damage	517	1.7	520	1.7
No Property Damage	178	0.6	180	0.6
Something Taken	6,277	21.0	6,280	21.0
Unlawful Entry Without Force	2,881	9.6	2,880	9.6
Attempted Forcible Entry	3,282	11.0	3,280	11.0
Larceny	12,802	42.9	12,800	42.9
Under \$50	5,747	19.2	5,750	19.3
Under \$10	1,401	4.7	1,400	4.7
\$10-24	1,775	5.9	1,780	6.0
\$25-49	2,571	8.6	2,570	8.6
\$50 or more	4,737	15.9	4,740	15.9
\$50-99	2,445	8.2	2,450	8.2
\$100-249	1,692	5.7	1,690	5.7
\$250 or more	600	2.0	600	2.0
NA Amount	895	3.0	900	3.0
Attempted Larceny	1,422	4.8	1,420	4.7
Auto Theft	3,934	13.2	3,930	13.2
Theft of Car	2,809	9.4	2,810	9.4
Theft of Other Vehicle	45	0.2	50	0.2
Attempted Theft of Car	1,068	3.6	1,070	3.6
Attempted Theft of Other Vehicle	12	0.0	10	0.0

Number and Percentage Distributions of Victimizations by Major Categories
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Assaultive Violence With Theft</u>	<u>Assaultive Violence Without Theft</u>	<u>Personal Theft Without Assault</u>
A1					
<u>Sex</u>					
Male		6,156	1,160	1,439	3,556
%		45.6	18.8	23.4	57.8
Female		7,341	945	1,680	4,715
%		54.4	12.9	22.9	64.2
Total		13,497	2,105	3,120	8,272
%		100	15.6	23.1	61.3
<hr/>					
A3					
<u>Race</u>					
White		4,473	773	1,251	2,448
%		33.1	17.3	28.0	54.7
Black		8,567	1,283	1,806	5,478
%		63.5	15.0	21.1	63.9
Total		13,497	2,096	3,119	8,271
%		100	15.5	23.1	61.3
<hr/>					
A1					
<u>Stranger</u>		12,298	1,976	2,344	7,978
%		91.1	16.1	19.1	64.9
<u>Not Stranger</u>		1,199	129	776	294
%		8.9	10.8	64.7	24.5
N=13,497					

Number of Personal Victimizations by Race, Age, and Sex
Newark, N.J. 1971 - 72

AGE	MALE			FEMALE			TOTALS		
	WHITE	BLACK	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	TOTAL
12-15	273	594	891	84	309	405	357	903	1260
16-19	201	591	839	225	307	545	426	898	1324
20-24	187	541	740	187	644	867	374	1185	1559
25-34	321	626	970	330	1282	1683	651	1908	2559
35-49	341	634	1037	372	1268	1724	713	1902	2615
50-64	521	552	1111	604	793	1421	1125	1345	2470
65 plus	389	178	567	436	248	696	825	426	1251
TOTAL	2234	3716	6156	2239	4851	7341	4473	8567	13040

(Composite Table of A1, A2, A3, A4, and A5)

Rate of Personal Victimizations by Race, Age and Sex
Rate Per 100 Population

Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALE</u>			<u>FEMALE</u>			<u>TOTAL</u>		
	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
12-15	6.8	6.9	6.5	2.3	3.6	3.1	4.6	5.2	5.0
16-19	5.4	9.1	7.7	6.2	4.1	4.6	5.7	6.4	6.2
20-24	4.0	9.0	6.5	4.0	7.5	5.8	3.9	8.0	6.2
25-34	4.6	6.7	5.4	4.0	8.4	6.5	4.3	7.7	6.1
35-49	3.6	6.0	4.6	3.4	7.5	5.7	3.4	6.8	5.3
50-64	5.1	7.9	6.1	5.0	8.8	6.3	4.9	8.3	6.3
65+	5.8	5.7	5.5	4.7	5.6	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.2
TOTAL	4.8	7.2	5.9	4.2	6.8	5.5	4.5	7.0	5.7

(Composite Tables A1, A2, A3, A4, A5)

Number and Percentage Distributions of Total Victimizations
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Widowed</u>	<u>Div/Sep</u>	<u>Never Married</u>	<u>NA</u>				
A-6	4,893	1,429	2,456	4,553	166				
N=13,497	36.3	10.6	18.2	33.7	1.2				

<u>Family Income</u>	<u>Under 3,000</u>	<u>3,000-7,499</u>	<u>7,500-9,999</u>	<u>10,000-14,999</u>	<u>15,000-24,999</u>	<u>25,000+</u>	<u>NA</u>		
A-8	2,484	5,807	1,704	1,770	647	60	1,025		
N=13,497	18.4	43.0	12.6	13.1	4.8	0.4	7.6		

<u>Education</u>	<u>Never Att. Or Kindgtn.</u>	<u>Elemen-tary</u>	<u>High School</u>	<u>College</u>					
A-10	810	3,875	7,461	1,350					
N=13,497	6.0	28.7	55.3	10.0					

<u>Major Activity</u>	<u>Under 16</u>	<u>Armed Forces</u>	<u>Empl.</u>	<u>Unempl.</u>	<u>Keep House</u>	<u>In School</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Other</u>		
A-12	1,296	58	5,263	692	2,838	520	846	1,984		
N=13,497	9.6	0.4	39.0	5.1	21.0	3.9	6.3	14.7		

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Under 16</u>	<u>Prof. Tech. Kindred</u>	<u>Mgr. Admin. Ex Farm</u>	<u>Sales Wrkrs.</u>	<u>Cler. Kindred</u>	<u>Craft Kindred</u>	<u>Oper. Ex. Tran.</u>	<u>Tran.</u>	<u>Labors Ex Farm</u>	<u>All Other</u>
A-14	1,296	699	411	346	1,771	752	3,004	319	717	4,123
N=13,497	9.6	5.2	3.0	2.6	13.1	5.6	22.3	2.4	5.3	30.9

Numbers and Percentage Distribution of Personal Incidents
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>				
<u>B1</u>						
<u>Time of Occurrence</u>						
6AM - 6PM	5,690	496.7				
6PM-Midnight	5,330	888.3				
Midnight - 6AM	1,060	176.7				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Home</u>	<u>Near Home</u>	<u>Street, Park Field</u>	<u>Non Resi- dential Bldg.</u>	<u>Other</u>
<u>B3</u>						
<u>Place</u>						
	12,500	1,400	1,710	1,200	7,690	490
%	100	11.2	13.7	9.6	61.5	4.0
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Gun</u>	<u>Knife</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NA</u>	
<u>B4</u>						
<u>Weapon</u>						
	4,540	1,050	2,360	1,030	100	
%	100	23.1	52.0	22.7	2.2	
	<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	<u>Three</u>	<u>Four or More</u>	<u>DK/NA</u>	
<u>B5</u>						
<u>Number of Offenders</u>						
	4,770	3,200	1,850	1,320	1,360	
%	38.2	25.6	14.8	10.6	10.9	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Other</u>		
<u>B6</u>						
<u>Single Offenders</u>						
<u>Race and Sex</u>						
Male	4,380	480	3,600	310		
%	92	11	82	7		
Female	330	70	250	10		
%	7	21	76	3		
Total	4,770	560	3,860	350		
%	100	12	81	7		

Number and Percentage Distribution of Personal Incidents
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972 - Con't.

<u>B7</u> <u>Race & Sex of</u> <u>Multiple Offenders</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Mixed</u>	<u>DK</u>
Male	5,640	4,540	1,300	180	200	290
%	87	80	8	3	4	5
Female	300	250	20	10	20	0
%	5	83	17			0
Mixed	390	350	20	0	2	0
%	6	90	10			0
DK	150	----	----	----	----	----
%	2	----	----	----	----	----
Total	6,480	5,170	470	190	250	400
%	100	80	7	3	4	6

Number of Single Offenders, by Age, Race and Sex, & Victims Age and
 Number of Robberies of Commercial Establishments by Single Offender's Age
 Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

<u>Total Crimes</u>			<u>Single Offender's Age</u>					<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Total</u>
			<u>Under 12</u>	<u>12-14</u>	<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-20</u>	<u>21+</u>		
<u>B6 Single Offender Incidents by Race and Sex</u>									
Female	White		0	0	10	0	50	10	70
	Black		0	10	60	20	140	10	250
	Total		0	10	70	20	190	30	330
Male	White		20	30	20	90	290	20	480
	Black		10	350	600	720	1,650	260	3,600
	Total		30	390	670	820	2,080	400	4,380
<u>C16 Victim's Age</u>									
	12 - 19		0	150	270	150	20	60	830
	20 - 34		10	90	230	210	1,110	160	1,830
	35 - 49		0	100	130	170	530	120	1,040
	50 - 64		10	60	90	250	390	150	950
	65 plus		10	10	80	110	220	20	460
	Total		30	420	810	880	2,460	520	5,110
<u>12B Number of Robberies of Commercial Establishments by Age of Single Offender</u>									
	Completed		0	0	36	0	177	18	231
	Attempts		0	0	53	53	104	18	228
	Total		0	0	89	53	281	36	459

Number and Percentage Distributions of
Characteristics of Personal Victims
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

	<u>Total</u>	<u>\$1-9</u>	<u>\$10-49</u>	<u>\$50-249</u>	<u>\$250+</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>DK/NA</u>
C3 Medical Expense %	1,400 100	20 1.4	130 9.3	300 21.4	180 12.9	340 24.3	430 30.7

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Nothing</u>	<u>Total Something</u>	<u>Used Weapon</u>	<u>Hit Offender</u>	<u>Yelled For Help</u>	<u>Left Scene</u>	<u>Held Onto Prop</u>	<u>Other</u>
C6 Self-Prot- ection %	13,500 100	8,110 60.1	5,390 39.9	400 6.6	2,070 34.0	1,290 21.2	890 14.6	680 11.2	760 12.5

C16 Offenders Age %	<u>Total</u>	<u>Under 15</u>	<u>15-20</u>	<u>21+</u>	<u>DK/NA</u>
	5,110 100	450 9	1,690 33	2,460 48.1	510 10

C16A Offender Under 21 Victims Age %	<u>Total</u>	<u>12-19</u>	<u>20-34</u>	<u>35-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65+</u>
	2,140 100	570 26.6	540 25.2	400 18.7	410 19.2	210 9.8

C17 Multiple Offenders Age %	<u>Total</u>	<u>Under 21</u>	<u>21+</u>	<u>Mixed</u>	<u>DK/NA</u>
	7,080 100	3,600 50.8	1,360 19.2	1,300 18.4	820 11.6

C17A Multiple Offenders Under 21 Victims Age %	<u>Total</u>	<u>12-19</u>	<u>20-34</u>	<u>35-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65+</u>
	3,600 100	1,140 31.7	820 22.8	540 15.0	730 20.3	350 9.7

Number and Percentage Distribution of
Characteristics of Personal Victims
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

		Total	No Time Loss	Sometime Loss	Less Than 1 Day	1-5 Days	5-10 Days	10+ Days	DK/NA					
C20 Days Work Lost		13,500	12,330	1,160	200	590	110	250	10					
	%	----	----	100	17.2	50.9	9.5	21.6	0.9					
		100	91.3	8.6	1.5	4.4	0.8	1.9	0.1					
C21 Employed At Vict- imization		Total	Und.16	NotEmp.	Total Employ.	Prdi. Tech.	Mgr. Admin.	Sales Wkrks	Cler.	Crft.	Oper. ExTrans	Trans.	Labor- ers	Other
	%	13,500	1,300	6,320	5,880	520	250	180	1,010	420	1,310	250	420	1,510
	%	----	-----	-----	100	8.8	4.3	3.1	17.2	7.1	22.3	4.3	7.1	25.6
		100	9.6	46.8	43.6	3.9	1.9	1.3	7.5	3.1	9.7	1.9	3.1	11.2
C24 Medical Insurance		Total	Not Covered	Total Covered	Claim Filed	Not Filed	Claim Filed	Sett- led	Not Settled					
	%	1,030	370	660	260	400	310	90						
	%	---	---	100	39.4	60.6	---	----						
		100	35.9	64.1	----	---	----							
C27 Reported Police		Total	Yes	No	Nothing Could be Done	Not Impor tant	Police Bother	Incon- vient	Priv. Matter	Fear of Reprisal	Report Someone Else	Other		
	To	13,500	6,290	7,100	3,910	1,520	920	220	530	240	240	90		
	%	--	--	100	46.1	17.9	10.8	2.6	6.3	2.8	2.8	10.6		
		100	46.6	52.6	29.0	11.3	6.7	1.6	3.9	1.8	1.8	6.7		

Number and Percentage Distributions of
Characteristics of Personal Victims
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Well</u> <u>Known</u>	<u>Sight</u> <u>Only</u>	<u>Casual</u> <u>Acquaintance</u>
C28 Relation To Offender	5,110	440	4,310	360
%	100	9	84	7

FINAL REPORT
CONTRACT 74-SS-02002
VICTIMIZATION SURVEY
CITY OF NEWARK, N.J.

PART III

July 31, 1974

4.0 NCP Tables Categories

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Table A-1

This table shows the number of crimes against persons by sex in the three major NCP crime categories. Where the victim and the offender were strangers to each other, female victims exceed males in the number of personal thefts without injury and account for 58% of all victims in this category. Other apparent differences between the sexes in the stranger table are not significant. In those cases where victim and offender were not strangers, 63% of all incidents of assaultive violence without theft were perpetrated upon women. Hence, with the exception of the assaultive violence with theft category, female victims exceed males by substantial margins.

Table A1

Personal Victimizations By Sex, and By Stranger/Not Stranger
 Newark, New Jersey 1971-72

	<u>Strangers</u>			<u>Not Strangers</u>			<u>T o t a l s</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assaultive Violence With Theft	1,101	875	1,976	59	70	129	1,160	945	2,105
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	1,152	1,192	2,344	287	489	776	1,439	1,680	3,120
Personal Theft Without Assault	3,372	4,606	7,978	185	109	294	3,556	4,715	8,272
Total Victimizations	5,625	6,673	12,298	531	669	1,199	6,156	7,341	13,497

Control Totals for Males-----103,811

Control Totals for Females----131,706

Control Totals for Totals-----235,516

TABLE A-5

This table continues the break-down started in Table A-1 but includes a further break-down by age and race instead of by sex alone. However, the relatively small numbers involved in the not stranger category become so small when further divided that this portion of the table is not significant.

In those victimizations which occur between strangers, on the other hand, some differences between categories are indeed significant. Thus, among persons aged 25 to 34 and those aged 35 to 49, black women outnumber white women by five- or six-to-one as victims of assaultive violence with theft. Where assaultive violence has occurred without theft, the 25 to 34 year old black women outnumber the same aged white women numerically as well as exceeding the same aged black men by more than three-to-one. This same aged black female group suffers the highest number of personal thefts without violence (845), about twice as many as the most highly victimized white female age group (50 to 60 years of age) as well as the most highly victimized black male group (25 to 34) in the personal theft category.

The above accounts for the very high total number (4289) of black females victimized. About 27% of these (1176) are in the 25 to 34 year old age group and slightly less (1140) in the 35 to 49 year old group. Hence, black females from age 25 to 49 are the largest single group victimized in Newark.

Table A5

Personal Victimitizations, By Age, Race, Sex, & Strangers/Not Strangers
Newark, New Jersey 1971-72

	Age	Strangers				Total	Not Strangers				Total
		Male		Female			Male		Female		
		White	Black	White	Black		White	Black	White	Black	
Assaultive Violence With Theft	12-15	37	37	12	25	110	0	12	0	0	12
	16-19	12	74	47	24	170	0	12	0	12	24
	20-24	12	61	12	48	133	11	0	0	0	11
	25-34	36	116	24	177	364	0	0	0	12	12
	35-49	81	175	26	129	436	0	12	0	35	46
	50-64	140	142	139	95	516	11	0	0	12	23
	65+	106	36	70	36	247	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	423	642	328	534	1,976	22	36	0	70	129
Assaultive Violence W/O Theft	12-15	94	50	25	87	255	47	51	24	98	231
	16-19	107	112	120	49	387	0	0	0	61	61
	20-24	106	191	58	118	474	0	0	12	96	108
	25-34	84	45	118	154	427	47	36	0	95	178
	35-49	36	35	59	200	341	25	35	23	57	140
	50-64	105	59	36	84	296	0	23	0	24	47
	65+	81	23	47	12	163	0	12	0	0	12
	Total	612	515	462	704	2,344	119	157	58	431	776
Personal Theft W/O Assault	12-15	96	419	24	100	663	0	25	0	0	25
	16-19	83	355	47	147	668	0	37	12	12	73
	20-24	58	252	106	381	845	0	37	0	0	37
	25-34	153	404	188	845	1,648	0	25	0	0	25
	35-49	189	354	265	810	1,675	12	23	0	37	122
	50-64	265	328	430	579	1,650	0	0	0	0	0
	65+	202	107	320	188	829	0	0	0	12	12
	Total	1,046	2,219	1,379	3,051	7,978	12	148	12	61	294

TABLE A6

This table compares victims of total personal crime by marital status. The highest proportions of victims are married (36%) and never-married (34%) persons; 18% of the victims are divorced or separated and 11% are widowed persons. Regarding the sex of the victims, there are more victims among single men (2,697), next in rank are married females (2,531), and then married males (2,362).

Looking at rates, however, the highest rate of victimization is among divorced or separated persons. This rate is twice as high as the rate for married persons. Also, the rate for widowed males is double the rate for married males. Hence, marriage minimizes the risk of victimization. For divorced or separated females it is also double that of married females.

For each marital status, personal victimizations is highest in incidence in the category of personal theft without injury. The greatest number of personal thefts occur among married females (1,678). Never-married males account for the second largest number (1,609). The third highest group suffering from theft are divorced or separated females (1,262).

Again, considering rates, however, divorced persons suffer the highest rate of victimization from theft (6.7%). Widowed persons and never-married males have the next highest rate (4-5%), almost twice as high as the rates for married persons. The married who suffer personal thefts account for 63% of all victimizations among married persons, the widowed in this category of victimization account for 70% of all victimized widows, etc.

Considering stranger-to-stranger victimization by marital status, divorced females suffer the highest rate of victimization from theft (2 times as high as that of married females). In the 'not stranger' group, 91% of the never-married female victims are subjected to assaultive violence.

Table A6

Personal Victimization, by Marital Status, Sex, Stranger/Not Stranger
Newark, N.J., 1971-72

		<u>Strangers</u>					<u>Not Strangers</u>				
		<u>Married</u>	<u>Widowed</u>	<u>Div/ Sep.</u>	<u>Never Married</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Widowed</u>	<u>Div/ Sep.</u>	<u>Never Married</u>	<u>NA</u>
Assaultive Violence With Theft	Male	593	129	73	306	0	11	0	12	24	11
	Female	341	141	154	216	23	35	0	23	12	0
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	Male	407	59	71	604	11	82	0	36	157	12
	Female	361	97	260	449	25	116	0	130	230	13
Personal Theft Without Assault	Male	1,232	224	411	1,482	24	37	0	24	124	0
	Female	1,619	768	1,235	937	47	59	12	26	12	0
Total	Male	2,232	411	555	2,391	35	130	0	72	306	23
	Female	2,321	1,006	1,650	1,601	95	210	12	179	254	13

TABLE A6 a

Numbers and Rate * of Personal Victimizations,
By Marital Status and Sex
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

	<u>Married</u>	<u>Widowed</u>	<u>Divorced/ Separated</u>	<u>Never Married</u>	<u>NA</u>
Assaultive Violence With Theft	981	270	262	558	35
Rate	.9	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.5
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	966	155	498	1,439	61
Rate	.9	.8	2.0	1.8	2.7
Personal Theft No Assault	2,946	1,004	1,696	2,555	70
Rate	2.7	5.0	6.7	3.2	3.1
Total	4,893	1,429	2,456	4,553	166
Rate	4.5	7.1	9.7	5.7	7.4
<hr/>					
<u>Male</u>					
Assaultive Violence With Theft	604	129	85	331	11
Rate	1.1	3.0	1.4	.8	1.1
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	489	59	108	761	23
Rate	.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2
Personal Theft No Assault	1,268	224	435	1,605	24
Rate	2.4	5.4	7.0	4.079	2.3
Total	2,362	411	627	2,697	58
Rate	4.5	9.9	10.0	6.9	5.5
<hr/>					
<u>Female</u>					
Assaultive Violence With Theft	376	141	177	228	23
Rate	.7	.9	.9	.6	2.0

TABLE A6a - con't.

Numbers and Rate* of Personal Victimizations,
By Marital Status and Sex

Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

Assaultive Violence Without Theft	477	97	390	678	38
Rate	.9	.6	2.0	1.7	3.2
Personal Theft No Assault	1,678	780	1,262	950	47
Rate	3.0	4.9	6.7	2.4	4.0
Total	2,531	1,018	1,829	1,856	108
Rate	4.5	6.3	9.6	4.7	9.1

*Rate per 100 population

TABLE A7

In estimated number of victims by age and marital status, the highest estimated number of victims are in the 12-19 year age group among the never-married group (2,538). Next is married young adults (1,770), then never-married young adults (1,366).

However, the victimization rate is slightly progressively higher in the divorced group as these persons grow older.

The 20-34 year old married group suffers the greatest number of personal thefts without injury and assaultive violence without theft. As we have seen in Table A5, these are largely black women who are so victimized. Divorced or separated persons in this age group suffer the next highest number of thefts and assaultive violence, if the never married are excluded. However, this age group is heavily victimized across all categories.

Table A7

Personal Victimitizations, by Marital Status, Age.
Newark, N.J., 1971-72.

	<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Never Married</u>	<u>Widowed</u>	<u>Divorced/ Separated</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assaultive Violence With Theft	12-19	12	305	0	0	0	317
	20-34	267	146	0	83	23	520
	35-49	307	36	23	105	12	483
	50-64	324	24	142	49	0	539
	65+	71	47	105	24	0	247
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	12-19	23	899	0	0	13	934
	20-34	432	455	0	263	37	1,186
	35-49	243	38	36	152	12	481
	50-64	199	25	36	84	25	343
	65+	69	23	83	0	0	175
Personal Theft Without Assault	12-19	59	1,335	0	24	12	1,429
	20-34	1,071	765	46	626	47	2,555
	35-49	803	275	128	591	275	1,797
	50-64	827	119	343	349	12	1,650
	65+	187	61	486	107	0	841
Total	12-19	94	2,538	0	24	25	2,680
	20-34	1,770	1,366	46	972	106	4,261
	35-49	1,353	349	188	847	23	2,760
	50-64	1,349	168	521	482	12	2,532
	65+	327	131	674	131	0	1,263

Table A-8

More black families (an estimated 4,160) with incomes of \$3,000-\$7,500 are victimized than any other income group. However, families with an income under 3,000 have a higher rate of victimization: that is, when the number of such families in the population are taken into account, it is found that they are victimized more frequently than any other income group.

Table A8

Personal Victimitizations, by Family Income, Race
Newark, N.J., 1971-72

		Under \$3,000	\$3000- \$7,499	\$7,500 \$9,999	\$10,000 \$14,999	\$15,000 \$24,000	\$25,000 plus	NA
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	120	283	115	114	69	12	61
	Black	259	606	116	119	24	0	158
	Total	379	902	244	232	93	24	231
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	White	136	296	187	340	187	0	106
	Black	261	904	222	205	94	0	121
	Total	410	1,223	434	545	281	0	226
Personal Theft With- out Assault	White	509	889	314	443	93	24	176
	Black	1,149	2,650	665	525	132	12	345
	Total	1,695	3,682	1,026	992	272	36	569
Total	White	765	1,468	615	897	349	36	342
	Black	1,669	4,160	1,003	849	250	12	623
	Total	2,484	5,807	1,704	1,770	647	60	1,026
Control Totals	White	9,934	29,545	14,757	22,770	11,383	2,186	8,113
	Black	17,042	54,141	16,848	17,664	5,900	349	9,718
	Total	28,593	90,214	34,235	42,773	18,027	2,653	19,022

Table A-12

Table A-12 compares the differences between black and white citizens victimized, as a function of their major daily activities. The largest number of victimizations is among black citizen who are either employed or keep house. Whites are victimized generally less than half so much.

An apparent difference between the races in the 'retired' category is due entirely to the fact that most retired persons in Newark are white: of the more than 30,000 persons in Newark ages 65 and over in the 1970 census, only about 8,000 are black. Hence, blacks 65 years of age and over are victimized a disproportionate amount, and this is consistent with the generally high rate of victimization of this racial group.

Table A12

Personal Victimization by Major Activity, Race, Stranger/Not Stranger
Newark, New Jersey, 1971-1972

Stranger

		Under 16	Armed Forces	Employed	Un- Employed	Keep House	In School	Retired	Other
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	48	12	305	0	118	24	163	82
	Black	62	0	486	82	270	38	71	167
	Total	110	12	827	82	388	62	234	261
Assaultive Violence W/O Theft	White	119	0	379	83	129	83	92	190
	Black	136	0	510	96	202	84	23	167
	Total	255	0	927	179	343	168	116	357
Personal Theft W/O Assault	White	120	0	1,052	47	534	71	331	270
	Black	519	46	2,019	276	1,231	171	166	842
	Total	663	46	3,188	322	1,871	254	497	1,137

Not Stranger

Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	0		11	0	0	0		11
	Black	12		47	0	36	0		12
	Total	12		58	0	36	0		23
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	White	70		71	0	11	0		24
	Black	148		119	71	130	0		119
	Total	231		190	71	141	0		143
Personal Theft W/O Assault	White	0		0	12	0	12		0
	Black	25		61	25	36	25		37
	Total	25		73	37	59	37		63

Table A12

Grand Total

White	357	12	1,817	142	792	190	586	577
Black	903	46	3,242	550	1,904	318	260	1,343
Total	1,296	58	5,263	692	2,838	520	846	1,984

Control Totals

White	7,681	130	41,393	2,347	21,035	4,362	9,441	12,299
Black	17,111	171	49,672	5,009	22,805	7,475	3,933	15,487
Total	26,579	301	97,488	7,761	47,485	12,620	13,784	29,499

TABLE B-1

This table estimates the number of incidents of victimization by time of day during which they take place. As in previous Tables, the "not stranger" break-downs are less significant and may be ignored. As might be expected, out of 11,490 incidents involving victimization by a stranger, 5820 or 51% of these took place between 6 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning.

A finer break-down shows that 5330 of these 6400 incidents occurred between 6 o'clock at night and midnight. Hence, the early morning hours are not hours of criminal activity.

Once again, most of these are in the form of personal theft without assault. The late evening, rather than early morning,* time of occurrence is consistent with non-organized criminal activity.

* 6 P.M. to Midnight, rather than Midnight to 6 A.M.

Table B1

Personal Incidents*By Time of Occurrence Stranger/Not Stranger

Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

		<u>Assaultive Violence With Theft</u>	<u>Assaultive Violence W/O Theft</u>	<u>Personal Theft W/O Assult</u>	<u>Total Personal Incidents</u>
6 A.M.-	Stranger	73	95	385	553
	Not Stranger	5	31	7	43
6 P.M.	Total	78	126	392	596
6 P.M.-	Stranger	115	115	352	582
	Not Stranger	5	35	18	58
6 A.M.	Total	120	150	370	640
6 P.M.-	Stranger	90	87	313	490
	Not Stranger	3	28	12	43
Midnight	Total	93	115	325	533
Midnight-	Stranger	25	27	39	91
	Not Stranger	2	7	6	25
6. A.M.	Total	27	34	45	106
Total	Stranger	188	212	749	1,149
	Not Stranger	10	65	25	100
	Total	198	277	774	1,249

* Multiply All Figures By 10.

TABLE B-3

This table examines the locations at which victimization occurred. The largest single category, personal theft without assault, occurs openly in the streets and parks, and occurs between strangers. These account for 38% of the 12,500 incidents. Since that category includes purse snatching, its place of occurrence is what might be reasonably expected.

Only about 8% of the personal incidents involve non-strangers. Relatively little (10%) occurs within public conveyances or non-residential buildings. Most occur in the open: 62% in the streets and parks, and 14% near home.

Table B3

Personal Incidents,* by Place of Occurrence, Stranger/Not Stranger:
Newark, New Jersey 1971-72

		<u>Assaultive Violence With Theft</u>	<u>Assaultive Violence Without Theft</u>	<u>Personal Theft Without Assault</u>	<u>Total Personal Incidents</u>
Inside Home or Building	Stranger	12	36	57	104
	Not Stranger	6	21	9	36
	Total	17	57	66	140
Near Home	Stranger	27	33	100	160
	Not Stranger	0	5	5	10
	Total	27	38	106	171
Inside non-res. bldg., or public cv.	Stranger	8	21	86	115
	Not Stranger	0	4	1	5
	Total	8	25	87	120
Street, Park, Field, etc.	Stranger	138	113	480	731
	Not Stranger	3	30	6	38
	Total	140	142	486	769
Totals	Stranger	188	212	749	1,149
	Not Stranger	10	65	25	101
	Total	198	278	773	1,249

*multiply all figures by 10

Table B-5

As in the case of Table B-3, little additional information may be obtained from this Table. The table shows that the largest number of incidents are committed by offenders operating singly. These account for 43% of the incidents where the number of offenders could be estimated.

Table B5

Personal Incidents* By Number of Offenders

Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

Number of Offenders		Assaultive Violence With Theft	Assaultive Violence W/O Theft	Personal Theft W/O Assault	Total
One	Stranger	39	107	261	407
	Not Stranger	6	50	13	69
	Total	45	157	274	476
Two	Stranger	59	26	220	305
	Not Stranger	1	7	7	15
	Total	60	33	227	320
Three	Stranger	48	21	107	176
	Not Stranger	3	4	3	10
	Total	51	25	110	186
Four or More	Stranger	28	38	57	123
	Not Stranger	1	5	2	8
	Total	29	43	59	131
Don't Know NA	Stranger	13	20	103	136
	Not Stranger	0	0	0	0
	Total	13	20	103	136

* Multiply All Figures By 10.

TABLE B-6

This table shows in general, that among offenders operating singly, most tend to be young black males. The data is, however, very scanty, particularly respecting the 'not stranger' category and the open-ended '21 or over' category.

Table B6

Personal Incidents * By Age, Race of One Offender
Perceived as Male
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

	<u>Assaultive Violence With Theft</u>	<u>Assaultive Violence Without Theft</u>	<u>Personal Theft Without Assault</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Under 15</u>				
Black	4	13	20	36
White	0	2	3	5
<u>15 - 17</u>				
Black	3	10	47	60
White	0	1	1	2
<u>18 - 20</u>				
Black	13	7	52	72
White	0	3	6	9
<u>21 or over</u>				
Black	19	64	81	165
White	0	18	10	29
<u>DK/NA</u>				
Black	5	5	16	26
White	0	1	1	2
<u>Total</u>				
Black	44	99	217	360
White	0	26	22	48
Totals	44	137	258	438

* Multiply All Figures By 10.

Table B-7

As with single offenders this table shows that most multiple offenders tend to be young black males.

Table B7

Personal Incidents* by Age, Race of Offenders
 Perceived as Male
 Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

		Assaultive Violence With Theft	Assaultive Violence Without Theft	Personal Theft Without Assault	Total
Total	White	9	12	22	43
	Black	101	39	314	454
	Total	125	76	363	564
Under 20	White	4	5	12	20
	Black	50	14	182	245
	Total	59	27	202	288
Over 21	White	3	1	6	11
	Black	17	13	48	78
	Total	23	23	58	104
Mixed Age	White	2	6	4	12
	Black	19	10	60	89
	Total	23	18	66	107

* Multiply All Figures By 10.

TABLE B-8

This table considers the number of victims in each incident as a function of the type of crime. It is evident that no matter what the nature of the victimization, it usually occurs when the victim is unaccompanied by others. In 11,940 incidents out of 12,500 (or 95% of the cases) this relationship holds.

Table B8

Personal Incidents*By Number of Victims, Stranger/Not Stranger
Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

Number of Victims		Assaultive Violence With Theft	Assaultive Violence W/O Theft	Personal Theft W/O Assault	Total
One	Stranger	182	199	725	1,106
	Not Stranger	8	57	23	88
	Total	190	256	748	1,194
Two	Stranger	4	8	19	32
	Not Stranger	2	7	1	9
	Total	6	15	20	41
Three	Stranger	2	4	4	9
	Not Stranger	0	1	0	2
	Total	2	6	4	11
Four or More	Stranger	0	1	1	2
	Not Stranger	0	1	1	2
	Total	0	2	2	4
Total	Stranger	188	212	749	1,149
	Not Stranger	10	65	25	101
	Total	198	278	774	1,250

* Multiply All Figures by 10.

TABLE C-1

Of the 1400 victims who require some form of medical treatment following victimization, about 66% (or 930) obtain emergency treatment only. More than two thirds of these 610 have suffered assault while being robbed. Black victims generally require longer periods of hospitalization than whites, probably a consequence of the severity of the victimization.

Table C1

Personal Victimizations; By Hospitalization, By Race

Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

		Total	Hospitalized Overnight or Longer (1 to 8 or More Day)	Emergency Room Only	None	Total Days (10's)	Mean Days
Total	White	41	7	27	7	19	3
	Black	95	13	64	14	193	16
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	29	5	17	7	14	4
	Black	63	7	43	10	98	16
Assaultive Violence W/O Theft	White	12	2	10	0	6	2
	Black	32	6	22	4	96	16

** Multiply All Figures By 10.

TABLE C-2

In this table there is a higher proportion of victims of assaultive violence with theft who need emergency room treatment than victims of assaultive violence without theft, in the age group 50-64. Victims of assaultive violence 65 and over require longer hospitalization than younger victims.

Table C2

Personal Victimization* By Hospitalization, Age
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

Age	Total Overnight Assaultive Violence		Emergency Room Assaultive Violence		Mean Days Assaultive Violence	
	With Theft	Without Theft	With Theft	Without Theft	With Theft	Without Theft
12-19	0	1	6	9	3	3
20-34	3	6	17	11	7	18
35-49	5	2	17	8	19	5
50-64	4	0	14	3	3	--
65-Plus	1	0	8	0	30	--

* Multiply All Figures By 10

TABLE C3

78% of those victims requiring some form of medical treatment were victimized by strangers. Data on the medical expense involved indicates that more victims of assaultive violence with theft either incur medical expenses in the \$50-\$249 group or no expense at all.

Table C3

Personal Victims* by Amount of Medical Expenses

Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

	Total	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250 plus	None
Total	140	2	13	30	18	34
Assaultive Violence With Theft	94	1	11	21	9	27
Assaultive Violence W/O Theft	46	1	2	8	8	8

* Multiply All Figures By 10.

TABLE C-4

This table discloses that among hospitalized victims, although black victims exceed white victims by only two-to-one in cases of assault, about four times as many blacks as whites incur no medical expenses.

Table C4

Hospitalized Victims* by Medical Expenses, by Race
 Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

		Total	\$ 1-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250plus	None
Total	White	41	1	5	7	7	7
	Black	95	1	8	20	11	27
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	29	1	2	6	6	5
	Black	63	0	8	14	3	22
Assaultive Violence W/O Theft	White	12	0	2	1	1	3
	Black	32	1	0	6	7	5

* Multiply All Figures By 10.

Table C5

Personal Victims * By Medical Expenses
By Income
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

Total Assaults	MEDICAL EXPENSES						
	Total	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250 Plus	None	NA
Income							
Under 3,000	20	0	2	1	1	11	5
\$3,000-7,499	58	0	5	14	6	18	16
\$7,500-9,999	23	1	4	5	3	2	8
\$10,000-14,999	13	1	1	4	1	1	5
\$15,000-24,999	9	0	1	2	2	0	3
\$25,000 Plus	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	140	2	13	30	18	34	43

*Multiply All Figures by 10.

TABLE C-6

Some victims attempted to defend themselves when victimization occurred. About 60% (8110) did nothing. Among the significant differences between male and female victims is an appeal for help on the part of females: thus, of the 1290 victims who yelled for help when assaulted, 1100 were females. Where theft occurred, with or without assault, more than half the victims did not attempt a defense. In those cases where assaultive violence occurred without theft more than 60% of the victims did attempt to protect themselves in one way or another, either by hitting the offender, leaving the scene or by some other action.

Personal Victims* By Kind of Self-Protection, By Age, By Sex
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Totals</u>	<u>12-19</u>		<u>20-24</u>		<u>25-49</u>		<u>50-64</u>		<u>65 Plus</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
<u>Used</u> <u>Weapon</u>	24	16	40	8	1	2	7	5	6	7	1	2	0
<u>Hit</u> <u>Offender</u>	123	84	207	50	22	33	36	18	19	11	6	6	2
<u>Reason</u> <u>With</u> <u>Offender</u>	19	15	34	4	2	6	8	4	3	2	0	3	1
<u>Yelled</u> <u>For</u> <u>Help</u>	19	110	129	2	8	6	39	1	23	6	25	4	14
<u>Left</u> <u>Scene</u>	46	43	89	16	11	13	20	6	6	9	5	2	1
<u>Held</u> <u>On To</u> <u>Property</u>	22	46	68	9	4	6	12	0	16	5	10	2	5
<u>Other</u>	36	37	73	7	6	15	19	7	7	5	5	2	0

* Multiply All Figures By 10

Table C6b

Personal Victims* By Self-Protection, By Age, Sex
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>Nothing</u>				
		<u>12-19</u>	<u>20-34</u>	<u>35-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65 Plus</u>
Assaultive Violence	Male	5	8	15	17	12
With Theft	Female	4	13	12	15	7
Assaultive Violence	Male	22	21	5	11	8
W/O Theft	Female	20	19	15	6	2
Personal Theft	Male	64	94	47	46	19
No Assault	Female	26	110	76	75	41
Total	Male	90	100	67	74	39
	Female	49	142	103	96	51
		<u>Something</u>				
Assaultive Violence	Male	13	17	14	13	2
With Theft	Female	10	14	7	9	4
Assaultive Violence	Male	25	31	8	9	4
W/O Theft	Female	27	47	20	8	4
Personal Theft	Male	44	24	14	16	12
No Assault	Female	10	52	42	28	12
Total	Male	83	71	37	38	18
	Female	46	113	69	46	19

* Multiply All Figures By 10

TABLE C-7

Continuing the examination of those cases where victims attempted to protect themselves, we find that these account for 38% of the victimizations. Approximately 64% of the victims are black, and about 65% of those who did not attempt to protect themselves are black. Of the black victims who did seek self protection, more than half were victims of personal thefts, and these resisted by striking the offender, yelling for help, and/or holding on to their property.

Table C7a

Personal Victims,* By Self-Protection, By Race
By Stranger/Not Stranger
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		Total		Self-Protection		Something	
		White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Total	Stranger	425	766	239	495	186	272
	Not Stranger	22	90	7	41	15	49
Assaultive Violence With Theft	Stranger	75	118	43	57	33	61
	Not Stranger	2	11	1	6	1	5
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	Stranger	107	122	38	60	70	62
	Not Stranger	18	59	4	24	14	35
Personal Theft No Assault	Stranger	242	527	159	378	84	149
	Not Stranger	2	21	2	11	0	10

* Multiply All Figures By 10

Table C7b

Personal Victims*, By Some Self-Protection, By Race
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>Used Weapon</u>	<u>Hit Offender</u>	<u>Reason With Offender</u>	<u>Yelled for Help</u>	<u>Left Scene</u>	<u>Kind of Protection Held on to Property</u>	<u>Other</u>
Total	White	14	65	13	54	47	30	37
	Black	26	133	20	72	39	35	34
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	1	23	1	12	2	6	5
	Black	2	48	0	14	3	6	8
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	White	5	24	3	11	38	0	17
	Black	14	38	11	16	19	0	8
Personal Theft No Assault	White	8	13	9	32	7	25	15
	Black	9	47	10	41	17	29	17

* Multiply All Figures By 10

Table C-8

In those cases involving theft, the greatest losses were suffered by those who were not victims of assault, and amounts of \$50 or less account for more than half the cases. Blacks comprised 71% of the victims suffering theft. This high number of thefts relative to the low number of cases of assaultive violence with or without theft (see A6) clearly indicated that the major criminal activity in this city is associated with poverty.

Table C8

Personal Victims*By Value of Stolen Property, By Race
Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

		Total	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1000 PLUS	None	NA
Total	White	213	37	83	35	24	6	3	4	21
	Black	530	82	192	65	78	25	7	5	76
Assaultive Violence With THEFT	White	52	6	23	8	9	1	0	0	4
	Black	102	12	32	11	19	7	0	1	20
Personal Theft No Assault	White	161	31	60	27	15	5	3	4	16
	Black	427	70	160	54	59	18	7	4	56

* Multiply All Figures By 10.

Tables C-14, C-15

These tables link offenders to victims by the race of each. As a consequence, there are white offenders with white victims and white offenders with black victims; similarly, there are black offenders with black victims and black offenders with white victims. Hence, there are four possible combinations of offenders to victims.

With respect to the total number of crimes, Table C-14 shows that white offenders victimize whites about four times as often as they victimize blacks. Black offenders, on the other hand, victimize blacks about three times as often as they do whites. Hence, each racial group primarily victimizes itself, although black offenders outnumber white offenders by about 7-to-1 in crime totals, and by about 9-to-1 in personal thefts.

In the case of assaultive violence, black offenders outnumber white offenders by only 4-to-1. In addition, in these cases, white offenders victimize whites only three times as often as they victimize blacks, while blacks victimize blacks four times as often as they do whites.

Table C-15 makes clear the fact that among multiple offenders, blacks outnumber whites by 11-to-1 as well as outnumbering black single offenders.

Tables C14, C15

C14
Personal Victims* by Race, by
Single Offender's Race

C15
Personal Victims* by Race by
Offenders' Race

Newark, New Jersey, 1971-72

Offender's Race		Victims' Race			Victims' Race		
		Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black
Total	White	63	47	13	51	38	12
	Black	412	95	308	563	177	367
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	0	0	0	9	8	1
	Black	45	16	26	123	42	79
Assaultive Violence W/O Theft	White	34	26	8	18	16	0
	Black	129	25	101	68	27	38
Personal Theft No Assault	White	28	21	5	24	13	11
	Black	239	54	180	371	108	250

* Multiply All Figures By 10.

Table C-16

In those cases where the victimization was committed by a single offender, we find that 36% of the victims were victimized by offenders in the 20-34 years age category while 20% were victimized by offenders between 35 and 49. More than half of these were personal thefts without assault. These account for 56% of the offenses falling into this category.

TABLE C-16

In those cases where victimization was committed by a single offender, the age groups under 21 years of age provide the greatest number of offenders. Similarly, the greatest number of victims are found in the 12-19 year age group. Hence, youthful offenders not only account for more than half the number of victimizations, but highly victimize their own peer group.

Table C16

Personal Victims* By Age By
Single Offender's Age
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>Age of Victims</u>					
		<u>Total</u>	<u>12-19</u>	<u>20-34</u>	<u>35-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65-Plus</u>
<u>Offender's Age</u>							
Total	Total	511	83	183	104	95	46
	Under 15	45	15	10	10	7	2
	15-17	81	27	23	13	9	8
	18-20	88	15	21	17	25	11
	21 & Over	246	20	111	53	39	22
Assaultive Violence With Theft	Total	47	6	15	7	14	5
	Under 15	4	1	0	1	0	1
	15-17	5	1	0	0	3	0
	18-20	13	4	0	2	5	2
	21 & Over	20	0	14	2	4	0
Assaultive Violence without Theft	Total	173	43	69	33	19	11
	Under 15	18	8	4	5	1	1
	15-17	19	11	5	3	0	0
	18-20	11	5	1	4	1	0
	21 & Over	115	17	52	21	15	9
Personal Theft No Assault	Total	291	34	99	65	62	31
	Under 15	23	6	7	5	6	0
	15-17	57	15	19	9	6	8
	18-20	64	6	20	11	19	8
	21 & Over	111	4	45	29	20	13

* Multiply All Figures By 10

Table C-17

In those cases where victimization was committed by more than one offender per incident a similar situation prevails as with the single offender. 72% of the multiple offenders are perceived as under 21 by the victims. Considering equal interval age groups these young offenders victimize more persons in their own peer group.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Table C17

Personal Victims* By Age, By Offenders' Age
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

	<u>Offenders' Age</u>	<u>Age of Victim</u>				
		<u>12-19</u>	<u>20-34</u>	<u>35-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65 Plus</u>
Assaultive Violence With Theft	Under 21	19	14	15	15	9
	21 & Over	1	7	8	9	2
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	Under 21	31	10	1	8	1
	21 & Over	1	18	6	2	4
Personal Theft No Assault	Under 21	63	58	37	50	25
	21 & Over	4	34	18	11	11

* Multiply All Figures By 10

63
7080

Table C18

Personal Victims*By Damage
To Property By Race

Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

Total Crimes	Damage To Property									
	Total	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$200-999	\$1,000 Plus	Don't Know No Cost	NA	Median Value
White	59	11	18	5	1	0	1	20	3	28
Black	121	33	42	4	3	0	0	33	6	20
TOTAL	188	47	62	10	5	0	1	54	9	23

*Multiply All Figures by 10.

TABLE C-19

This table shows the number of victimizations involving loss to the victims. About 38% of those in the category of personal thefts without assault involve gross losses of \$10 to \$49. In those thefts where assault has also taken place, however, about 1/3 involve gross losses of \$10-49, and about the same number involve gross losses between \$50 and \$249. In short, where violence and theft occur together, the exact value of the loss including damages tends to be broadly distributed in monetary terms. When theft without assault is considered, only 25% of the cases in this category involve losses between \$50 and \$249.

Table C19

Personal Victims*, by Loss Including Damages, by Race
Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

		Amount of Loss						
		Total	\$ 1-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250 plus	None	NA
Total	White	246	40	91	59	10	12	34
	Black	588	92	211	146	32	12	95
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	59	4	23	20	3	2	8
	Black	115	15	32	30	7	2	28
Assaultive Violence W/O Theft	White	23	9	5	1	0	5	3
	Black	31	6	13	3	0	5	4
Personal Theft W/O Assault	White	164	27	64	39	7	5	22
	Black	442	71	166	112	25	5	63

* Multiply All figures by 10.

Table C-20

Of 13,500 victims, 12,330 (or 91%) did not lose time from work as a result of being victimized, and only 4% lost from one to five days. Approximately 63% of those victimized were black, and 63% of those who did not lose time were black.

Table C 20

Personal Victims*, By Days Lost Work, By Race
Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

		Number of Lost Work Days					NO Time Lost
		Total	Less Than 1 Day	1-5 Days	6-10 Days	Over 10 Days	
Total	White	34	8	15	4	6	413
	Black	77	11	43	6	18	779
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	16	4	8	2	2	61
	Black	30	1	18	3	7	98
Assaultive Violence W/O Theft	White	9	2	2	1	4	116
	Black	24	4	12	1	7	157
Personal Theft No Assault	White	8	2	5	0	0	237
	Black	24	6	13	1	4	524

* Multiply All Figures By 10.

Table C-22

This table considers the age and sex of personal victims who reported, or failed to report their victimization to the police. As noted previously, females suffer a high rate of victimization generally; this table discloses further that they also tend to report their victimization to the police more often than men do. The failure to report does not seem to be affected by the age of the victim except for very old or very young victims.

Table C-22 - C-23

Of about 13,500 crimes against persons, approximately 47% were reported to the police. Blacks report in about the same proportion as whites except in those cases where the assault has not accompanied theft. In such cases, blacks report about 11% less than whites. The largest category of non-reporting is that of personal theft without assault. These later cases probably involve thefts of low monetary equivalent and hence victims may not expect reporting to be prudent or rewarding.

Table C22

Personal Victims* By Police Reporting, By Age & Sex
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>Reporting</u>			
	<u>Age</u>	<u>Assaultive Violence With Theft</u>	<u>Assaultive Violence W/O Theft</u>	<u>Personal Theft No Assault</u>	<u>Total</u>
Males	12-19	5	18	28	51
	20-34	13	30	35	77
	35-49	21	8	28	58
	50-64	16	8	25	49
	65 Plus	9	0	10	19
Females	12-19	8	17	13	39
	20-34	18	30	72	119
	35-49	13	27	56	96
	50-64	17	10	49	75
	65 Plus	8	5	32	45
Total Male & Female		129	152	348	629

* Multiply All Figures By 10

Table C22a

Personal Victims*, By Police Reporting, By Age & Sex
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>Not Reporting</u>			
	<u>Age</u>	<u>Assaultive Violence With Theft</u>	<u>Assaultive Violence W/O Theft</u>	<u>Personal Theft No Assault</u>	<u>Total</u>
Males	12-19	13	28	79	121
	20-34	12	21	58	91
	35-49	8	5	33	46
	50-64	12	11	37	60
	65 Plus	5	12	21	38
Females	12-19	5	28	22	55
	20-34	9	37	90	136
	35-49	6	8	60	74
	50-64	7	5	54	66
	65 Plus	2	1	21	25
<u>Totals Male & Female</u>		80	156	476	710

* Multiply All Figures By 10

Table C23

Personal Victims*, By Police Reporting, By Age & Race
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>Reporting</u>			
	<u>Age</u>	<u>Assaultive Violence With Theft</u>	<u>Assaultive Violence W/O Theft</u>	<u>Personal Theft No Assault</u>	<u>Total</u>
White	12-19	2	18	8	28
	20-34	6	19	21	46
	35-49	8	11	20	38
	50-64	18	3	36	58
	65 Plus	14	4	21	39
Black	12-19	10	17	31	58
	20-34	24	39	79	142
	35-49	25	23	59	107
	50-64	14	13	38	65
	65 Plus	4	1	19	24
Total		129	152	348	629

* Multiply All Figures By 10

Table C23a

Personal Victims*, By Police Reporting, By Age & Race
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		Not Reporting			
	<u>Age</u>	<u>Assaultive Violence With Theft</u>	<u>Assaultive Violence W/O Theft</u>	<u>Personal Theft No Assault</u>	<u>Total</u>
White	12-19	8	24	18	50
	20-34	4	22	29	55
	35-49	3	3	26	32
	50-64	8	10	33	51
	65 Plus	3	9	31	44
Black	12-19	10	31	79	120
	20-34	18	34	114	166
	35-49	11	9	62	82
	50-64	11	6	53	69
	65 Plus	4	4	12	19
Total		80	155	476	710

* Multiply All Figures By 10

PERSONAL VICTIMS, * BY MEDICAL INSURANCE
 COVERAGE BY RACE (C24) BY INCOME (C25)
 NEWARK, N.J. 1971-1972

INSURANCE COVERAGE BY CLAIM BY SETTLEMENT

C24	CLAIM FILED													
	TOTAL ASSAULTS	TOTAL COVERED	CLAIM FILED TOTAL	TOTAL	SETTLED									NOT COVERED
\$1-9					\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250 PLUS	NA	NOT SETTLED	CLAIM NOT FILED				
RACE														
WHITE	33	21	16	14	0	2	5	2	5	2	5	12	0	
BLACK	67	44	23	16	0	0	6	2	7	7	21	23	0	
TOTAL	103	66	40	31	0	2	11	5	13	9	26	37	0	
C25 INCOME														
UNDER \$3,000	9	8	5	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	1	0	
\$3,000-7,499	40	26	17	13	0	1	4	2	6	4	9	14	0	
\$7,500-9,999	21	14	7	6	0	0	2	1	2	1	7	7	0	
\$1,000 PLUS	20	9	4	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	4	11	0	
TOTAL	103	66	40	31	0	2	11	5	13	9	26	37	0	

*Multiply All Figures by 10.

Table C-26

This table continues the analysis begun in Table C-19, but considers net loss rather than gross loss. However, no new insights are obtainable from this table beyond those already furnished in discussing C-19.

Table C26

*
Personal Victims By Net Loss, By Race
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

	<u>Net Loss</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>\$1-9</u>	<u>\$10-49</u>	<u>\$50-249</u>	<u>\$250 Plus</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<u>Total</u>	White	213	36	79	58	7	9	23
	Black	530	78	182	137	27	18	87
<u>Assaultive Violence With Theft</u>	White	52	6	20	17	1	1	6
	Black	102	13	31	30	5	1	22
<u>Assaultive Violence W/0 Theft</u>	White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Personal Theft No Assault</u>	White	161	30	59	41	6	8	18
	Black	427	65	151	108	22	17	64

*Multiply All Figures By 10.

TABLE C-28

This breakdown attempts to ascertain the extent to which the victim and the offender were known to each other prior to the victimization. However, in almost all cases where these were not strangers, victims and offenders know each other only by sight, or were casual acquaintances. This holds true for blacks and whites alike. Where assaultive violence without theft has occurred, more black victims appear to be well-known to their assailants than do white victims, but these account for only small portions of the totals.

TABLES C-28, C-29

This continues the inquiry into the relationship between victims and offenders known to each other. As already mentioned, in most of such cases these know each other by sight only or were casual acquaintances. All of the cases involving 'relatives' are too few in number to allow generalization, and therefore this table contributes little that is new.

Table C28

Personal Victims* By Victim Relation to Offender By Victim Race
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Well Known</u>	<u>DK Sight Only</u>	<u>Casual Acquaintance</u>
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	17	0	16	1
	Black	27	5	21	1
Assaultive Violence W/O Theft	White	56	2	47	7
	Black	114	29	68	18
Personal Theft No Assault	White	86	1	84	0
	Black	194	5	182	7
Total	White	159	4	148	8
	Black	336	38	271	26

* Multiply All Figures By 10

Table C29

*
 Personal Victims Relation to Offender & Victims Age
 Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Well- Known</u>	<u>DK Sight Only</u>	<u>Casual Acquaintance</u>
Assaultive Violence With Theft	12-15	0	0	0	0
	16-19	6	1	5	0
	20-24	2	0	1	1
	25-34	13	1	12	0
	35-49	7	1	5	1
	50-64	14	1	13	0
	65 plus	5	0	5	0
Assaultive Violence W/O Theft	12-15	26	5	13	7
	16-19	17	4	13	0
	20-24	33	6	24	4
	25-34	35	7	21	7
	35-49	33	7	21	5
	50-64	19	2	14	2
	65 plus	11	0	11	0
Personal Theft No Assault	12-15	15	1	13	0
	16-19	20	1	16	2
	20-24	31	0	28	3
	25-34	68	0	68	0
	35-49	65	5	56	4
	50-64	62	0	62	0
	65 plus	31	1	30	0
Total		511	44	431	36

* Multiply All Figures By 10

TABLE E-1

This and the following Tables consider household victimizations. This table examines such crimes against property (Burglary, Larceny, and Auto-theft) as a function of the race of the head of the household victimized. About three times as many at home victimizations occur in black households as in white, and about twice as many black as white generally, at home and elsewhere. Almost twice as many black heads of household are subjected to auto-theft as white heads of household. At-home property victimizations account for 64% of all household victimizations. Of such at home victimization, about 25% is in the form of larceny and 68% is burglary.

Table E1

Household Victimizations by Race of Head, At Home/Elsewhere & Totals
Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

	Control Total	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total
White	At Home	3,122	1,787	499	5,408
	Elsewhere	22	3,591	905	4,519
	Total	44,887	3,144	5,378	1,404
Black	At Home	9,200	2,767	736	12,703
	Elsewhere	80	4,050	1,643	5,773
	Total	54,818	9,280	6,817	2,379
Total	At Home	13,033	4,704	1,305	19,042
	Elsewhere	102	8,098	2,628	10,829
	Total	106,741	13,135	12,802	3,934

TABLE E-2

If we consider these victimizations by the age, rather than the race of the heads of household, we find that these are generally distributed in accordance with the distribution of these age groups in the Newark population, (See Section A-1).

Those differences that exist with respect to property crimes committed elsewhere than at home show a preponderance of larceny, rather than of burglary, as might be expected.

Table E-2

Household Victimizations - By Age of Head,
At Home/Elsewhere, Totals by Type of Crime

Newark, New Jersey 1971-72

		Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total
12-19	At Home	174	12	--	186
	Elsewhere	12	92	--	104
	Total	186	104	0	290
20-34	At Home	5,020	1,699	445	7,163
	Elsewhere	45	2,507	833	3,385
	Total	5,065	4,206	1,278	10,548
35-49	At Home	4,188	1,773	460	6,421
	Elsewhere	45	2,914	900	3,859
	Total	4,233	4,687	1,360	10,280
50-64	At Home	2,595	873	342	3,810
	Elsewhere	0	1,927	651	2,578
	Total	2,595	2,800	993	6,388
65+	At Home	1,057	347	58	1,461
	Elsewhere	0	658	245	903
	Total	1,057	1,005	303	2,465

TABLE E-4

This table considers household victimizations as a function of whether living quarters are owned or rented by the victims. In the case of burglary, 58% (7,555) of all victimizations occur in black households rented for cash, as do 40% of the larcenies and 44% of the auto-thefts. Households headed by blacks occupying rented quarters thus account for the largest single category of household victimizations. By comparison, only 12% of the auto-thefts occur within white families in privately owned quarters and 15% within black families in privately owned quarters.

Table E4

Household Victimizations, by Tenure, by Race of Head,
by Type of Crime, by at Home/Elsewhere/ Totals
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

		Owned or Being Bought			Rented for Cash			No Cash Rent		
		White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
<u>Burglary</u>	At Home	1,066	1,606	2,753	1,939	7,487	10,057	117	106	223
	Elsewhere	11	0	11	11	68	79	0	12	12
	Total	1,077	1,606	2,764	1,950	7,555	10,136	117	118	235
<u>Larceny</u>	At Home	561	703	1,288	1,214	2,017	3,357	12	46	58
	Elsewhere	1,293	937	2,323	2,237	3,101	5,702	62	12	74
	Total	1,854	1,640	3,610	3,451	5,118	9,059	74	58	132
<u>Auto Theft</u>	At Home	168	161	341	332	575	965	0	0	0
	Elsewhere	306	475	782	598	1,168	1,847	0	0	0
	Total	474	636	1,122	930	1,743	2,811	0	0	0
Totals	At Home	1,795	2,470	4,382	3,485	10,079	14,379	129	152	281
	Elsewhere	1,610	1,412	3,116	2,846	4,337	7,627	62	24	86
	Total	3,405	3,882	7,497	6,331	14,416	22,007	191	176	367
Control Total		13,415	9,142	23,458	30,829	45,328	82,254	643	348	1,028

TABLE E-5

The fact that most household victimizations occur among black households occupying rented living quarters (Table E-4) may be further evaluated by considering the number of dwelling units in the structures within which these rented quarters are located. This table breaks down household victimizations by the number of units in the building. Although, for whites, two-family houses show the highest frequency, for blacks the greatest number occur in three family houses. This may be a consequence of the high number of wooden frame, three story buildings in the city. Although a large percentage of the population live in multi-unit City Housing Projects having more than 10 units per structure, these may not provide as ready a target as the three unit wooden structures due to the relatively poor structural condition of these older wooden structures.

The lowest number of victimizations among black households appears to occur in four-unit structures, but this may reflect only the paucity of such structures in the City.

TABLE E-5 (Continued)

Although the number of burglaries in structures of 10 units exceeds that in three-unit structures, it must be borne in mind that this is an "open-ended" category and includes buildings with 10, 11, 12, etc., units, and therefore represents a summing of categories, which would be high in any case.

Table E-5

Household Victimizations, By Units in Structures
By Race of Head, By Type of Crime, By At Home/Elsewhere

Newark, New Jersey 1971-72

	A. t H o m e						E l s e w h e r e						
	1	2	3	4	5-9	10+	1	2	3	4	5-9	10+	
Burglary	White	567	643	698	128	337	670	11	0	11	0	0	0
	Black	790	1,136	2,556	417	1,404	2,712	0	11	0	0	11	57
	Total	1,416	1,894	3,405	602	1,905	3,536	11	11	11	0	11	57
Larceny	White	388	457	257	81	104	443	691	695	733	216	276	865
	Black	311	482	845	34	252	783	400	499	1,041	69	449	1,557
	Total	699	974	1,148	115	368	1,283	1,151	1,287	1,856	307	748	2,575
Auto Theft	White	91	124	79	68	46	80	124	229	148	23	104	268
	Black	80	139	252	11	80	161	141	371	417	81	195	42
	Total	182	286	355	79	126	253	265	612	611	104	310	706
Total	White	1,046	1,224	1,034	277	487	1,193	826	924	892	239	380	1,133
	Black	1,181	1,757	3,653	462	1,736	3,656	541	881	1,458	150	655	2,041
	Total	2,298	3,154	4,908	796	2,399	5,072	1,427	1,910	2,478	411	1,069	3,338

TABLE E5t

Total Household Victimizations, By Units in Structures,
By Race of Head, By Type of Crime
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

		Number of Units in Structure						Mobile Home Trailer
		1	2	3	4	5-9	10+	
<u>Total</u>	White	1,872	2,146	1,926	515	866	2,325	0
	Black	1,722	2,639	5,111	613	2,392	5,698	23
	Total	3,725	5,063	7,385	1,208	3,469	8,410	46
<u>Burglary</u>	White	579	643	708	128	337	670	0
	Black	790	1,147	2,556	417	1,415	2,769	0
	Total	1,428	1,905	3,416	602	1,916	3,592	0
<u>Larceny</u>	White	1,079	1,151	990	297	380	1,308	0
	Black	711	981	1,886	104	701	2,341	23
	Total	1,850	2,260	3,003	423	1,117	3,859	46
<u>Auto Theft</u>	White	215	353	227	90	149	348	0
	Black	221	510	669	93	276	588	0
	Total	447	897		183	436	959	0
<u>Control Total</u>	White	6,673	10,626	8,297	2,756	3,863	11,700	12
	Black	4,438	7,372	14,067	2,049	7,861	18,278	12
	Total	11,648	19,071	23,919	5,188	12,740	32,323	46

TABLE E-6

The greatest number of household victimizations occur in households with family incomes between \$3,000 and \$7,499. These account for 38% of all cases. 73% of these are black households. Burglary accounts for 53% of all victimization of black households in this income category. As shown in Table 1.13 of Section 1A of this report, 51.5% of all Newark families were black families with a median income of \$6,742 in 1969. Hence, these families are the principal targets of household victimizations.

Table E6

Household Victimizations By Family Income, By Race of Head,
By At Home/Elsewhere
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>At Home</u>						
		<u>Under</u> <u>\$3,000</u>	<u>\$3,000</u> <u>\$7,499</u>	<u>\$7,500</u> <u>\$9,999</u>	<u>\$10,000</u> <u>\$14,999</u>	<u>\$15,000</u> <u>\$24,999</u>	<u>\$25,000</u> <u>Plus</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Burglary	White	421	997	446	717	249	46	246
	Black	1,826	3,790	1,119	1,187	413	12	853
	Total	2,351	5,161	1,639	2,018	662	57	1,145
Larceny	White	128	453	416	446	240	12	92
	Black	356	1,118	428	567	126	0	172
	Total	484	1,617	890	1,035	389	12	276
Auto Theft	White	24	33	149	146	101	0	45
	Black	0	347	194	126	34	0	35
	Total	36	416	355	272	136	0	92
Total	White	573	1,483	1,011	1,310	590	57	383
	Black	2,182	5,255	1,741	1,880	574	12	1,060
	Total	2,871	7,194	2,884	3,325	1,187	69	1,512

Table E6a

Household Victimizations, By Family Income, By Race of Head,
By At Home/Elsewhere
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>Elsewhere</u>						
		<u>Under</u> <u>\$3,000</u>	<u>\$3,000</u> <u>\$7,499</u>	<u>\$7,500</u> <u>\$9,999</u>	<u>\$10,000</u> <u>\$14,999</u>	<u>\$15,000</u> <u>\$24,999</u>	<u>\$25,000</u> <u>Plus</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Burglary	White	0	0	11	11	0	0	0
	Black	34	23	0	0	23	0	0
	Total	34	23	11	11	23	0	0
Larceny	White	340	801	672	723	564	148	344
	Black	346	1,524	612	849	396	46	276
	Total	686	2,533	1,369	1,676	983	194	657
Auto Theft	White	23	183	171	174	226	47	81
	Black	82	651	277	357	104	12	160
	Total	105	869	471	543	330	59	252
Total	White	363	984	854	909	790	195	424
	Black	462	2,198	889	1,207	523	58	436
	Total	825	3,425	1,851	2,230	1,336	253	909

TABLE E6t

Total Household Victimizations by
Family Income, by Race
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

		Family Income					
		Under 3,000	3,000- 7,499	7500- 9,999	10,000- 14,999	15,000- 24,999	25,000+
<u>Total</u>	White	936	2,467	1,866	2,218	1,380	252
	Black	2,644	7,453	2,630	3,087	1,097	70
	Total	3,696	10,619	4,736	5,555	2,523	322
<u>Burglary</u>	White	421	997	457	729	249	46
	Black	1,860	3,813	1,119	1,187	436	12
	Total	2,385	5,183	1,650	2,029	685	57
<u>Larceny</u>	White	468	1,254	1,088	1,170	803	160
	Black	702	2,642	1,040	1,416	522	46
	Total	1,170	4,151	2,259	2,711	1,372	206
<u>Auto Theft</u>	White	47	216	320	320	327	47
	Black	82	998	472	483	138	12
	Total	141	1,284	827	815	466	59
<u>Control Total</u>	White	6,979	14,814	6,085	8,628	3,814	686
	Black	10,354	24,927	6,650	6,354	2,106	116
	Total	18,253	42,989	13,810	15,811	6,197	848

TABLE F-1

Continuing the examination of household incidents, this table considers the frequency of occurrence as a function of the time of day. Of the 27,120 around-the-clock incidents, about 45% (12,290) occur in day light hours, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., the remaining 55% occurring between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. In this later period, most (56%) of the incidents take place between 6 P.M. and midnight. Only auto-theft show a high incidence during the midnight-to-6 A.M. period.

TABLE F-1

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Table F1

Household Incidents*By Time of Occurrence ,At Home & Elsewhere

Newark, New Jersey, 1971-1972

		Don't Know	6.A.M.- 6 P.M.	6 P.M. 6 A.M.	6 P.M.- Midnight	Midnight -6 A.M.	Don't Know	Total
Burglary	At Home	152	642	502	285	153	64	1,303
	Elsewhere	1	6	3	2	0	1	10
	Total	153	648	505	287	153	65	1,314
Larceny	At Home	39	186	244	112	102	30	470
	Elsewhrer	45	341	421	216	157	48	810
	Total	84	527	665	328	259	78	1,280
Auto Theft	At Home	8	13	108	33	73	1	131
	Elsewhere	15	42	205	99	91	15	263
	Total	23	54	313	132	164	16	393
Total	At Home	199	840	854	430	329	95	1,904
	Elsewhere	61	389	630	317	248	64	1,083
	Total	260	1,229	1,483	747	577	159	2,987

*. Multiply All Figures By 10.

TABLE F-2

Most of such victimization that does not consist of burglary inside homes or other buildings occurs in streets, parks, and playing fields. In general, the relative distribution of these victimizations is dictated by the definitions of the three major categories (i.e., burglary is an 'indoor' crime, etc.) and little real information is available from this Table.

Table F2

Household Incidents* By Area of Occurrence
Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total
Inside home or other Building	1,303	127	15	1,445
Vacation, Home Hotel Motel	8	6	0	14
Near Home	0	344	116	459
Inside Non-Res, Building Public Conv.	0	136	8	144
Street, Park, Field , Etc.	0	594	250	844
Inside School	0	30	0	30
Elsewhere	0	38	1	40
Total	1,314	1,280	393	2,987

* Multiply all the Figures By 10.

TABLE F-3

This table shows the responses given by victims to questions regarding their reasons for not reporting their victimization to the police. Totals reported are included only for comparison purposes.

More than half of these burglarized who did not report the event, believed that 'nothing could be done' about it (the burglary), about 22% did not consider it important, and about 17% (1,050) did not want to involve the police.

Larceny follows a similar pattern. In the case of auto-theft, however, 58% of those who did not report the event considered it unimportant, 31% thought that nothing could be done, and 19% did not want the bother associated with the police.

In more general terms, these data show that 48% of the burglaries go unreported, 68% of the larcenies, and 20% of the auto-thefts.

Table F3

Household Incidents* By Reported/Not Reported
and By At Home/Elsewhere
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Totals
Total No.	At Home	620	327	26	974
	Elsewhere	3	540	51	595
Nothing Could Be Done	At Home	329	152	8	490
	Elsewhere	2	277	31	311
Not Important	At Home	137	117	15	269
	Elsewhere	1	155	12	168
Police Bother	At Home	105	30	5	140
	Elsewhere	0	89	8	97
Incon- venient	At Home	22	17	1	40
	Elsewhere	1	16	3	21
Private Matter	At Home	22	15	0	37
	Elsewhere	0	17	2	19
Fear of Reprisal	At Home	13	3	0	16
	Elsewhere	0	0	1	1
Report Someone Else	At Home	36	9	2	48
	Elsewhere	0	28	0	28
Other	At Home	81	29	2	112
	Elsewhere	1	49	6	56
Total Yes	At Home	664	133	103	900
	Elsewhere	7	257	207	471
Don't Know	At Home	19	10	1	30
	Elsewhere	0	13	5	17
Totals	At Home	1,303	470	131	1,904
	Elsewhere	10	810	263	1,083

* Multiply All Figures by 10.

Table F3t

Total Household Incidents by Reported, not Reported, and Reasons
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Larceny</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>
Totals	2,987	1,314	1,280	393
Total Reporting	1,372	671	390	311
Total Not Reporting	1,568	624	867	77
 <u>Reasons:</u>				
Nothing Could be Done	800	331	430	39
Not Important	437	138	272	26
Police Bother	237	105	119	13
Inconvenient	61	23	34	5
Private Matter	57	22	32	2
Fear of Reprisal	17	13	3	1
Report Someone Else	75	36	37	2
Other	167	82	78	8

* Multiply all figures by 10

TABLE F-4

This table shows the estimated economic losses suffered by victims of crimes against property. With respect to burglary, the value of stolen property, including cash, increases for both blacks and whites and reaches a maximum in the \$250 to \$999 category. However, the mean value of all losses is difficult to estimate, but probably lies close to a figure that is less than \$400. Moreover, there appears to be little difference between whites and blacks with respect to mean or average loss.

In addition, victims tend to overestimate loss, rather than underestimate it, and do not allow for depreciation. Thus, theft of a TV set, for example, is apt to be counted by the victim as involving a loss greater than \$250, whatever the length of time it was in use.

Table F4

Household Incidents*, By Loss, By Race of Head, By At Home/Elsewhere
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>At Home</u>								
		<u>\$1-9</u>	<u>\$10-49</u>	<u>\$50-99</u>	<u>\$100-249</u>	<u>\$250-999</u>	<u>\$1000 Plus</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Total</u>
Burglary	White	3	26	27	46	50	16	1	24	194
	Black	21	81	84	150	220	43	2	37	638
	Total	27	110	116	206	288	65	5	67	884
Larceny	White	20	62	42	16	9	1	0	8	159
	Black	25	92	50	31	12	3	7	20	240
	Total	47	158	94	52	21	5	7	31	414
Auto Theft	White	0	0	0	0	11	15	1	2	29
	Black	0	0	0	5	17	36	0	3	61
	Total	0	0	0	5	33	50	1	6	95
Total	White	24	89	69	63	70	32	2	34	382
	Black	46	173	134	186	249	82	9	60	938
	Total	73	268	211	262	342	120	13	103	1,393

* Multiply All Figures By 10.

Table F4a

Household Incidents*, By Loss, By Race of Head, By At Home/Elsewhere
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>Elsewhere</u>								
		<u>\$1-9</u>	<u>\$10- 49</u>	<u>\$50- 99</u>	<u>\$100- 249</u>	<u>\$250- 999</u>	<u>\$1000 Plus</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Total</u>
Burglary	White	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Black	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	7
	Total	1	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	9
Larceny	White	47	113	62	49	10	3	3	28	316
	Black	26	144	81	66	18	2	5	29	370
	Total	77	277	150	117	30	5	8	59	723
Auto Theft	White	0	1	0	5	31	22	0	0	58
	Black	0	5	1	12	50	47	0	13	127
	Total	0	6	1	16	83	70	0	14	190
Total	White	49	115	62	54	42	24	3	28	377
	Black	26	148	84	81	69	50	5	41	505
	Total	78	282	154	137	115	75	8	73	922

* Multiply All Figures By 10.

TABLE F4t

Total Household Incidents*by Loss
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

	<u>Value of Stolen Property, Including Cash</u>							
	<u>Total</u>	<u>\$1-9</u>	<u>\$10-49</u>	<u>\$50-90</u>	<u>\$100-249</u>	<u>\$250-999</u>	<u>\$1,000 Plus</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Total</u>	2,315	152	551	364	399	457	195	21
<u>Burglary</u>	893	28	110	119	209	290	65	5
<u>Larceny</u>	1,137	124	435	245	169	51	9	15
<u>Auto Theft</u>	285	0	6	1	21	116	121	1

*Multiply All Figures by 10.

TABLE F-5

This table attempts to estimate the value of the losses incurred (of Table F-4) that are recovered by the victims of household victimizations. As might be expected, in the case of burglary very few victims recover anything at all. With respect to auto-theft, however, between 69% and 88% of all victims in the categories from \$250 to \$1,000 + recover part or all of their loss.

Table F5

Household Incidents*, By Value of Loss By Proportion Recovered
Value of Stolen Property, Including Cash
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>\$1-9</u>	<u>\$10-49</u>	<u>\$50-99</u>	<u>\$100-249</u>	<u>\$250-999</u>	<u>\$1000 Plus</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Proportion Recovered</u>										
Burglary	Some (Part & All)	2	3	6	16	38	10	5	36	116
	None	26	107	113	192	252	55	0	31	776
	Total (Some & None)	28	110	119	208	290	65	5	67	892
	<hr/>									
Larceny	Some (Part & All)	6	54	28	29	8	3	15	49	191
	None	118	380	217	140	42	7	0	39	943
	Total (Some & None)	124	435	245	169	51	9	15	90	1137
	<hr/>									
Auto Theft	Some (Part & All)	0	1	1	9	80	106	1	14	212
	None	0	5	0	12	37	15	0	6	74
	Total (Some & None)	0	6	1	21	116	121	1	20	285
	<hr/>									
Total	Some (Part & All)	8	59	35	54	125	118	21	99	519
	None	144	492	330	344	331	77	0	76	1793
	Total (Some & None)	152	551	364	398	457	195	21	176	2314
	<hr/>									

* Multiply All Figures By 10

Table F6

Household Incidents * By Proportion Recovered
By Method of Recovery
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

		Proportion Recovered							NA
		Total	None	Some Recovered			All	NA	
				Total	0.1-49.9	50.0-99.9			
<u>Total Thefts</u>									
	White	84	0	84	18	33	27	6	0
<u>Insurance</u>	Black	29	0	29	8	7	13	1	0
	Total	114	0	114	26	41	40	7	0
	White	106	0	106	14	6	56	30	0
<u>Other</u>	Black	241	0	241	34	17	123	67	0
	Total	368	0	368	50	25	186	106	0
	White	21	0	21	0	5	10	6	0
<u>Both</u>	Black	16	0	16	0	2	9	4	0
	Total	37	0	37	0	7	19	10	0
	White	548	548	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>None</u>	Black	1,154	1,154	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1,793	1,793	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	759	548	210	32	44	93	41	1
<u>Total</u>	Black	1,442	1,154	287	42	27	146	72	1
	Total	2,314	1,793	519	76	74	246	122	2

*Multiply All Figures by 10.

Table F7

Household Incidents *
By Method of Determining Value
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

Value Determination of Stolen Property										
Total	Cash Only	Orig- inal Cost Only	Replace Cost Only	Per- sonal Estimate Only	Insur- ance Report Only	Police Esti- mate Only	Don't Know	Other Includ- ing Comb.	NA	
Total Thefts	2317	157	1082	181	235	48	7	77	111	123

* Multiply all Figures by 10.

Table F8

Household Incidents By Property
Damage By Race

Newark, N.J., 1971-1972

		Damage To Property									
		Total	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1,000 Plus	Don't Know No Cost	NA	Median Value
Total	Thefts										
<u>Race</u>											
White		331	52	107	22	24	13	0	96	19	34
Black		811	125	204	30	30	23	3	328	67	32
TOTAL		1,203	185	320	55	57	39	3	453	90	33

*Multiply All Figures by 10.

TABLE F-9

These data illustrate the victims' estimates of the total, rather than the net, loss experienced by including not only property stolen including cash, but the additional loss incurred by damages suffered during victimization. They should be compared with the data in Table F-4.

In general, these data, when compared with those of F-4, show that whites claim a much higher dollar damage per incident than do blacks for both burglary and larceny. The relative distribution among categories does not change, however.

Table F9

Household Incidents,* By Loss Including Damage by Race of Head
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>\$1-9</u>	<u>\$10-49</u>	<u>\$50-249</u>	<u>\$250-Plus</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>DK/NA</u>	<u>Total</u>
Burglary	White	19	40	76	69	18	47	270
	Black	52	111	221	243	73	141	841
	Total	72	155	311	337	96	203	1175
Larceny	White	64	179	176	23	6	47	495
	Black	50	229	223	38	18	69	625
	Total	118	431	415	62	26	122	1174
Auto Theft	White	2	15	6	71	5	15	113
	Black	1	14	19	142	1	31	208
	Total	3	29	26	220	8	48	335
Total	White	86	234	258	163	29	109	878
	Black	102	353	462	424	92	241	1674
	Total	194	615	752	619	130	373	2684

* Multiply All Figures By 10

Table F11

Household Incidents,*By Who Pays Repairs, By Race
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

Paid for Repairs

Repaired or Replaced

TOTAL THEFTS	Total	Repaired or Replaced							No Repair or Re- place	NA
		Total	House Hold Members	Land Lord	Insur ance	Other Includ. Comb.	No Cost	NA		
WHITE	331	234	99	20	23	8	66	18	96	1
RACE BLACK	811	639	266	78	10	19	245	19	172	0
TOTAL	1203	921	382	103	34	30	333	39	281	1

* Multiply all figures by 10

TABLE F-12

This table should be considered in conjunction with Table E-6; it breaks those data into reported/not reported categories. Some differences in totals may be evident, due to rounding.

As noted in discussing E-6, the greatest number of household victimizations occur in households with family incomes between \$3,000 and \$7,499, and 73% of these households are black. In Table F-12, we see that about 53% (or 2750) victimizations occur that are not reported (in burglary alone) in this income household. Similarly, this group does not report 72% of its larcenies and 18% of its auto-thefts.

TABLE F-13

This table should be considered in conjunction with Table E-4. In that discussion we saw that 58% of all victimizations occurred in black households rented for cash, as do 40% of the larcenies and 44% of the auto-thefts.

In Table F-13, we see that in such households about 50% of the burglaries go unreported to the police, about 67% of the larcenies and 20% of the auto-thefts.

Table F12

Household Incidents* By Reported/Not Reported To Police, & Family Income
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>Under</u> <u>\$3,000</u>	<u>\$3,000</u> <u>\$7,499</u>	<u>\$7,500</u> <u>\$9,999</u>	<u>\$10,000</u> <u>\$14,999</u>	<u>\$15,000</u> <u>\$24,999</u>	<u>\$25,000</u> <u>Plus</u>	<u>Total</u>
Burglary	No	109	275	82	78	26	0	624
	Yes	126	241	82	119	42	6	671
	Total	239	518	165	203	69	6	1,314
Larceny	No	70	297	173	182	77	11	867
	Yes	45	115	48	77	61	9	390
	Total	117	415	226	271	137	21	1,280
Auto Theft	No	4	23	20	15	9	0	77
	Yes	11	104	63	64	35	6	311
	Total	14	128	83	81	47	6	393
Total	No	183	595	274	275	112	11	1,568
	Yes	182	460	194	260	138	21	1,372
	Total	370	1,062	474	556	252	32	2,987

* Multiply All Figures By 10

Table F13

Household Incidents* By Reported/Not Reported To Police
By Tenure
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>Owned or being bought</u>	<u>Rented For Cash</u>	<u>No Cash Rent</u>	<u>Total</u>
Burglary	No	106	501	16	624
	Yes	168	496	7	671
	Total	276	1,014	23	1,314
Larceny	No	242	615	11	867
	Yes	113	274	3	390
	Total	361	906	13	1,280
Auto Theft	No	22	55	0	77
	Yes	87	224	0	311
	Total	112	281	0	393
Total	No	370	1,171	27	1,568
	Yes	368	994	10	1,372
	Total	750	2,201	37	2,987

* Multiply All Figures By 10

Table F12, F13

Household Incidents*, By Reported/Not Reported To Police, & Race
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Total</u>
Burglary	No	133	458	624
	Yes	174	460	671
	Total	314	928	1,314
Larceny	No	337	485	867
	Yes	190	186	390
	Total	538	682	1,280
Auto Theft	No	33	39	77
	Yes	105	197	311
	Total	140	238	393
Total	No	503	982	1,568
	Yes	469	843	1,372
	Total	993	1,848	2,987

* Multiply All Figures By 10

Household Incidents * by Police Reporting
by Reasons, by Race and by Tenure
Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

		<u>Owned or Being Bought</u>	<u>Rented for Cash</u>	<u>No Cash Rent</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	White	341	633	19	993
	Black	388	1,442	18	1,848
	Total	750	2,201	37	2,987
Total Reporting	White	169	293	7	469
	Black	189	651	2	843
	Total	368	994	10	1,372
Total Not Reporting	White	166	325	12	503
	Black	194	773	15	982
	Total	370	1,171	27	1,568
Reasons: Nothing Could Be Done	White	79	157	2	239
	Black	88	426	6	520
	Total	172	620	8	800
Not Important	White	69	107	2	178
	Black	45	191	0	236
	Total	118	317	2	437
Police Bother	White	22	46	2	70
	Black	27	125	1	153
	Total	52	181	3	237
Inconvenient	White	5	10	1	16
	Black	6	32	2	40
	Total	11	47	4	61
Private Matter	White	5	9	0	14
	Black	8	31	0	39
	Total	14	43	0	57
Fear of Reprisal	White	0	3	0	3
	Black	1	9	0	10
	Total	2	15	0	17
Report Someone Else	White	6	21	0	27
	Black	5	32	6	43
	Total	11	59	6	75
Other	White	11	25	6	42
	Black	27	77	6	110
	Total	39	117	12	167

*Multiply All Figures by 10.

TABLE G-1

This table shows the number of auto thefts by the race and age of the head of household victimized. It is interesting to note that whites own about 10% more vehicles than blacks and that blacks are victims in twice as many thefts of vehicles as are whites. However, attempted theft is about equal for the races. Stolen autos comprise over 4 % of the vehicles in Newark (i.e., less than 1 in 20 vehicles is stolen.) Over twice as many are stolen from black households as from white households. These thefts are primarily from 2 and 3 person households, with more thefts among apartment renters than owners. Attempted theft is also higher among renters.

As we might expect, these thefts occur in households with heads aged 20 years or older.

Table G1

Auto Theft, By Race & Age of Heads of Households, By Tenure & Persons
In Household
Newark, N.J. 1971-72

		<u>Total Vehicles Owned</u>	<u>Total Stolen</u>	<u>Total Attempted Thefts</u>
<u>Total All Households</u>		67,642	2,981	1,171
Race of Head	White	34,301	900	571
	Black	29,769	1,976	542
	Other	3,572	105	58
Age of Head	12-19	289	0	0
	20-34	19,740	956	414
	35-49	22,800	1,002	415
	50-64	18,112	766	295
	65+	6,702	256	47
<u>Renters & No Cash Rent</u>		42,282	2,168	805
<u>Owners</u>		24,360	814	366
Persons In Households	1	7,954	338	93
	2	17,443	1,249	448
	3	14,187	912	436
	4+&NA'S	28,058	482	194

COMMERCIAL TABLES AND ANALYSES

Table 1A

Table 1A compares the number of incidents of victimizations according to the kinds of commercial establishments. The largest single total of victimizations is in the Retail businesses of Newark. Among retail businesses, approximately 85% of those victimized have suffered from burglarization at least once, while 15% have suffered robbery. Service businesses rank second in number of victimizations. Approximately 53% of service businesses have been victimized; 88% suffering burglarization, 12% robbery. In the remaining business categories, (those of Real Estate, Manufacturing, and All Others), burglary is the principal crime.

Table 1A: Number of Businesses by Number of Incidents and Victimization Rate,
by Type of Incident, by Kind of Business

Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

	Total Businesses	Number of Incidents			Victimization Rate		
		Total	Burglary	Robbery	Total	Burglary	Robbery
Total	19,188	13,975	12,099	1,876	.73	.63	.10
Retail Total	6,615	7,336	6,259	1,077	1.11	.95	.16
Wholesale Total	828	284	248	36	.34	.30	.04
Real Estate Total	380	163	163	0	.43	.43	.00
Service	8,809	4,653	4,085	568	.53	.46	.06
Manufacturing	675	853	746	107	1.26	1.11	.16
All Other	1,881	686	598	88	.36	.32	.05

Table 2A

Table 2A shows the number and kinds of businesses victimized. The difference between the 'total businesses victimized' and 'total businesses not victimized' figures are generally not significant, an exception being the 'Wholesale Business' category. Regarding wholesale business, the estimated figures show that about 21% are victimized only once each in the course of the year.

Table 2A: Number of Businesses, by Number of Vicitmizations, by Kind of Business

Newark, N.J. 1971-1972

	Total Businesses Victimized	Total Businesses Not Victimized	Burglary Only				Robbery Only				Both Burglary And Robbery		
			1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+	2	3	4+
Total	6,723	12,459	4382	593	370	249	511	18	18	35	316	107	124
Retail Total	3,313	3,294	1951	433	193	107	208	0	0	35	262	89	35
Wholesale Total	177	651	159	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate Total	108	271	90	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	2,398	6,411	1652	124	124	124	249	18	18	0	36	0	53
Manufacturing	357	320	231	18	18	18	18	0	0	0	18	18	18
All Other	370	1,512	299	0	35	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18

TABLE 6A & 6B

Tables 6A and 6B compare estimated burglaries of businesses with and without insurance coverage. This is further broken down into burglaries known or not known to the police. Twice as many of the estimated burglarized businesses are not covered by insurance. A little over half of these are retail businesses; however the number not covered by insurance is three times as great as the number that is covered by insurance.

More than three quarters of the service, retail and total business burglaries are known to the police.

Table 6A

Number of Burglaries, Known /Not Known To Police, Occurring in Businesses,
By kind of Business, With Insurance Coverage, By Amount of Loss

Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

	Total	Known To Police				Median
		Loss				
		under \$10	\$10 - \$50	\$51 - \$250	Over \$250	
Total	3,278	422	477	671	\$1,000	
Retail	1,112	103	193	192	\$1,000	
Wholesale	106	53	0	0	\$5,000	
Real Estate	90	0	0	0	\$602	
Service	1,314	124	195	355	\$860	
Manufacturing	303	89	36	36	\$3,600	
All other	353	53	53	88	\$1,600	

	Total	Not Known To Police				Median
		Loss				
		under \$10	\$10-- \$50	\$51 - \$ 250	Over \$250	
Total	638	285	141	158	\$300	
Retail	282	178	52	52	\$0	
Wholesale	36	36	0	0	\$0	
Real Estate	18	0	18	0	\$0	
Service	249	53	71	71	\$300	
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	\$0	
All Other	53	18	0	35	\$0	

Table 6B

Number of Burglaries, Known/Not Known To Police ,Occurring in Businesses,
By Kind of Business, With No Insurance Coverage, By Amount of Loss

Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

Total	Known To Police Loss				Median Amount
	under \$10	\$10---\$50	\$51--\$250	Over \$250	
Total	6,392	935	880	1,698	\$600
Retail	4,013	456	650	1,094	\$600
Wholesale	71	18	0	0	\$800
Real Estate	36	0	0	0	\$880
Service	1,740	284	195	444	\$540
Manufacturing	338	89	0	107	\$400
All Other	194	88	35	53	\$620

Total	Not Known To Police Loss				Median Amount
	under \$10	\$10---\$50	\$51--\$250	Over \$250	
Total	1,781	603	669	245	\$326
Retail	840	266	208	191	\$351
Wholesale	35	0	17	18	\$0
Real Estate	18	18	0	0	\$0
Service	781	266	426	18	\$303
Manufacturing	107	53	18	18	\$2,525
All Other	0	0	0	0	\$0

Table 7A & 7B

Tables 7A and 7B compare estimated robberies known to the police with and without insurance coverage. The data indicates that over three times as many businesses which are victimized by robberies are not covered by insurance and that most of these suffer losses of over \$50.00. About half of these are retail businesses and about one-sixth are service businesses without insurance coverage.

Table 7A

Number of Robberies with Insurance Coverage, By Known to Police,
by Detailed Kind of Business, by Amount of Loss

Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

	Without Loss	With Loss				
	Total	Total	under \$10	\$10 - \$50	\$51-\$250	Over \$250 Median Amount
Total	87	213	0	36	88	\$700
Retail	51	105	0	18	34	\$400
Wholesale	0	36	0	0	18	\$0
Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Service	18	36	0	18	18	\$0
Manufacturing	0	36	0	0	18	\$1,000
All Other	18	0	0	0	0	\$0

Table 7B

Number of Robberies with No Insurance Coverage, by Known to Police,
by Detailed Kind of Business, by Amount of Loss

Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

	With Loss						
	Total	With Weapon			Without Weapon		
		\$10 - \$50	\$51-\$250	Over \$250 Median Amount	\$10 - \$50	\$51-\$250	Over \$250 Median Amount
Total	799	180	244	\$455	54	17	\$800
Retail	460	20	208	\$411	36	17	\$800
Wholesale	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Real Estate	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Service	321	160	36	\$535	18	0	\$0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
All Other	18	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0

	Without Loss		
	Total	With Weapon	Without Weapon
Total	317	159	71
Retail	121	52	35
Wholesale	0	0	0
Real Estate	0	0	0
Service	107	39	18
Manufacturing	53	0	0
All Other	36	18	18

The following tables were not analyzed due to the unavailability of the appropriate standard errors (coefficients of variations) tables.

Table 5

Number of Incidents by Major Type Crime ,by Time of Occurrence, by Kind of Business

Newark , New Jersey 1971-1972

	Number of Burglaries				
	Don't Know if Day or Night	6 A.M.- 6 P.M.	6 P.M.- 12 A.M.	12 A.M.- 6 A.M.	Don't Know Time At Night
Total	564	760	2,295	5,313	3,167
Retail	155	174	1,283	3,218	1,423
Wholesale	18	0	36	124	70
Real Estate	0	18	54	54	36
Service	249	373	728	1,510	1,225
Manufacturing	107	107	71	284	178
All Other	35	88	123	123	229

	Number of Robberies				
Total	0	1,060	779	35	0
Retail	0	510	530	35	0
Wholesale	0	36	0	0	0
Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0
Service	0	391	178	0	0
Manufacturing	0	53	53	0	0
All Other	0	70	18	0	0

Table 12A

Number of Robberies, by Perceived Race of Offender

Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

	<u>Total</u>	<u># of Robberies Completed</u>	<u>Attempts</u>
Total	1,875	1,131	744
One Offender	457	230	227
White Male	18	18	0
White Female	0	0	0
Black Male	386	194	192
Black Female	0	0	0
Other (Include Don't Know)	53	18	35
Two or More Offenders	1,277	866	411
All White Male	0	0	0
All White Female	0	0	0
All Black Male	1,117	742	375
All Black Female	18	18	0
Other (Include Don't Know)	142	106	36
Don't Know	141	35	106

Table . 12B

Number of Robberies, By Perceived Age of Offender

Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

	<u>Total</u>	<u># of Robberies Completed</u>	<u>Attempts</u>
Total	1,876	1,131	745
One Offender	459	231	228
Under 12	0	0	0
12 - 14	0	0	0
15 - 17	89	36	53
18 - 20	53	0	53
21 or Over	281	177	104
Don't Know	36	18	18
Two or More Offenders	1,276	865	411
All Under 12	0	0	0
All 12 - 14	18	0	18
All 15 - 17	34	0	34
All 18 - 20	158	140	18
All 21 or Over	281	246	35
Other (Mixed & Don't Know)	785	479	306
Don't Know	141	35	106

Table 12C

Number of Offenders in Robberies by Kind of Business

Newark, New Jersey 1971-1972

	Total	Number of Offenders in Robberies				
		1	2	3	4plus	NA
Total	1,872	458	632	607	35	140
Retail	1,073	262	259	483	35	34
Wholesale	36	18	18	0	0	0
Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	568	124	302	89	0	53
Manufacturing	107	36	18	0	0	53
All Other	88	18	35	35	0	0

Table 18A

Number of Burglaries, by Reported / Not Reported to Police,
by Reason for Not Reporting, by Kind of Business

Newark , New Jersey 1971-1972

	Total Reported	Total Not- Reported	Burglaries Not Reported, by Reason					Reported to Someone Else	Other
			Lack of Proof	Not Important	Did Not Want to Bother Police	Did Not Want to Take the Time			
Total	9,678	2,421	831	1,361	372	195	89	283	
Retail	5,134	1,125	493	545	212	70	0	158	
Wholesale	178	70	0	53	0	0	0	18	
Real Estate	127	36	36	0	0	18	0	0	
Service	3,055	1,030	266	710	124	89	71	89	
Manufacturing	639	107	36	53	36	00	0	18	
All Other	545	53	0	0	0	18	18	0	

Table 18B

Number of Robberies, by Reported /Not Reported to Police, by Reason for Not Reporting ,by Kind of Business

Newark , New Jersey 1971-1972

	Total Reported	Total Not Reported	Burglaries Not Reported, by Reason					Other
			Lack of Proof	Not Important	Did Not Want to Bother Police	Did not Want to Take the Time	Reported to Someone Else	
Total	1,411	463	176	53	18	36	217	287
Retail	736	338	104	0	0	0	217	251
Wholesale	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	480	89	36	53	18	36	0	36
Manufacturing	89	18	18	0	0	0	0	0
All Other	70	18	18	0	0	0	0	0

END

7 26/10/1950

PERSONAL INCIDENTS BY TIME OF OCCURRENCE

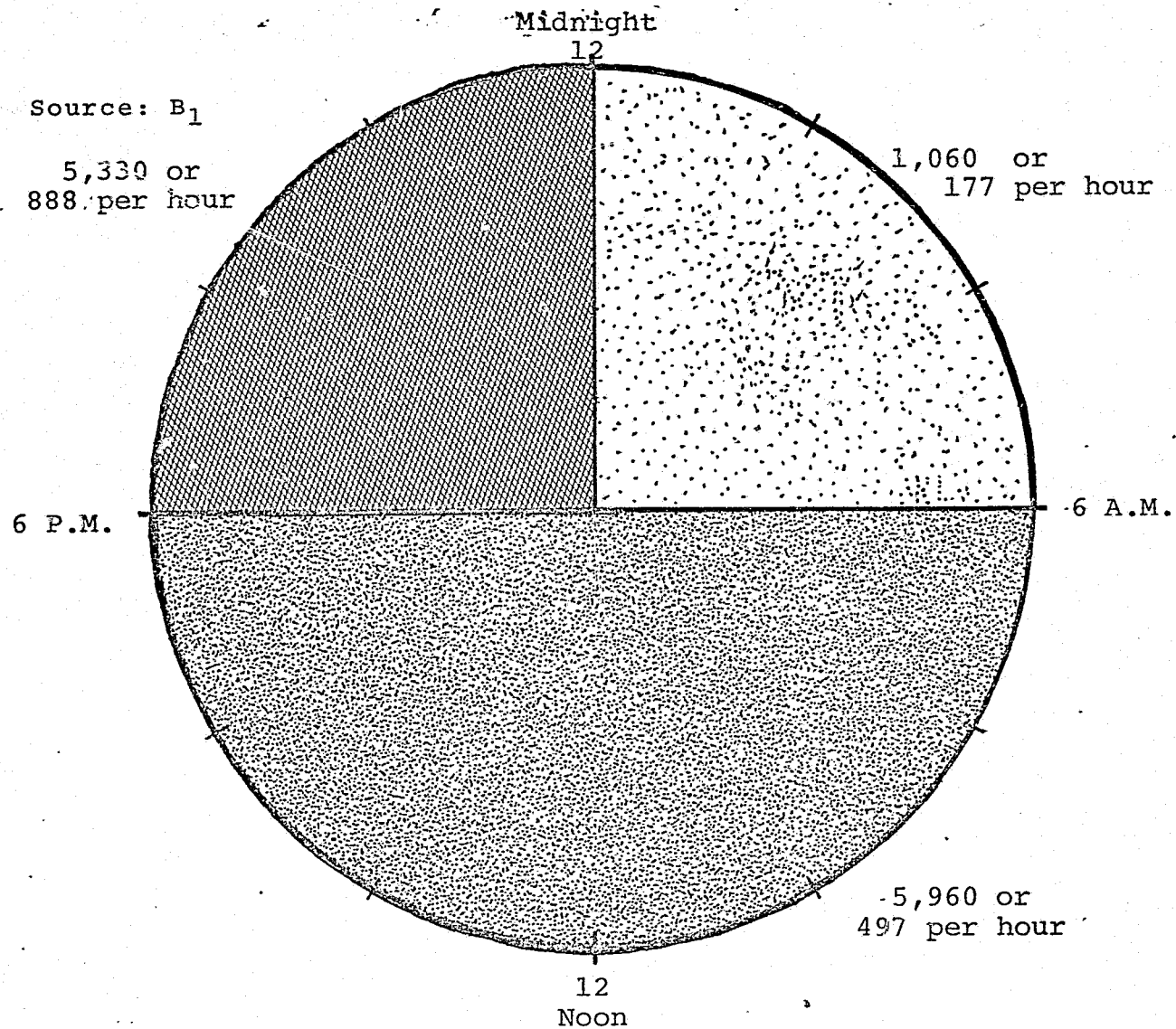


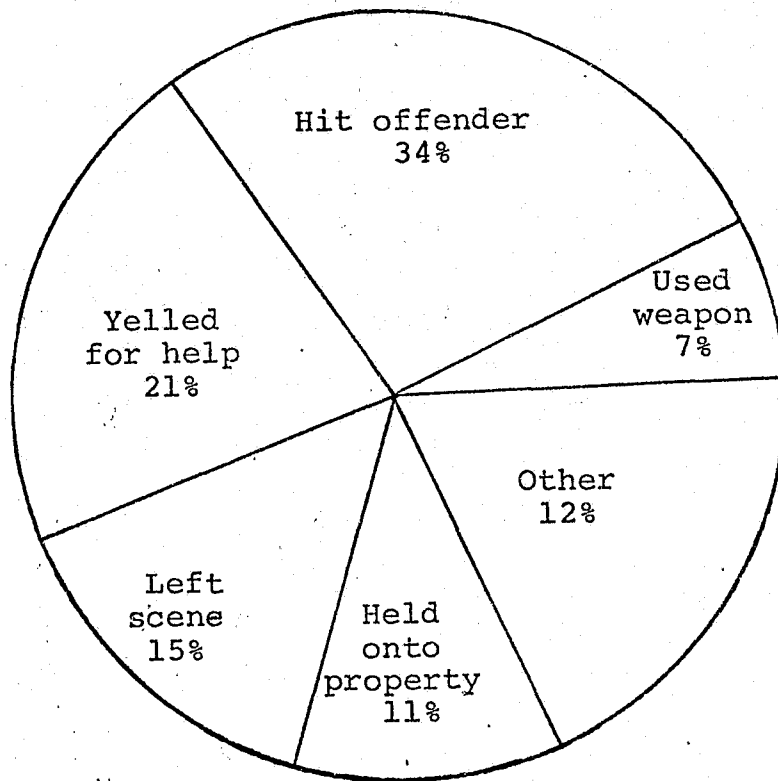
Fig. 4.11

TOTAL = 12,500
personal incidents

VICTIMS USING SOME KIND OF SELF-PROTECTION

Source:C6

KIND OF SELF-PROTECTION



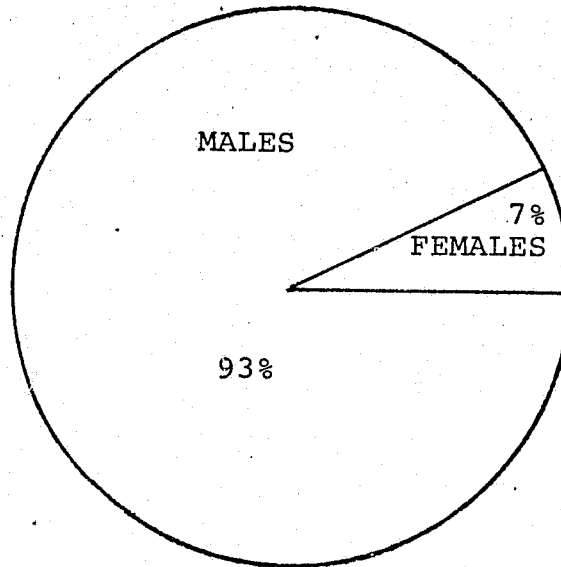
TOTAL = 5,390 victims

Fig. 4.12

BY PERCEIVED RACE AND SEX OF OFFENDER*

Source: B6

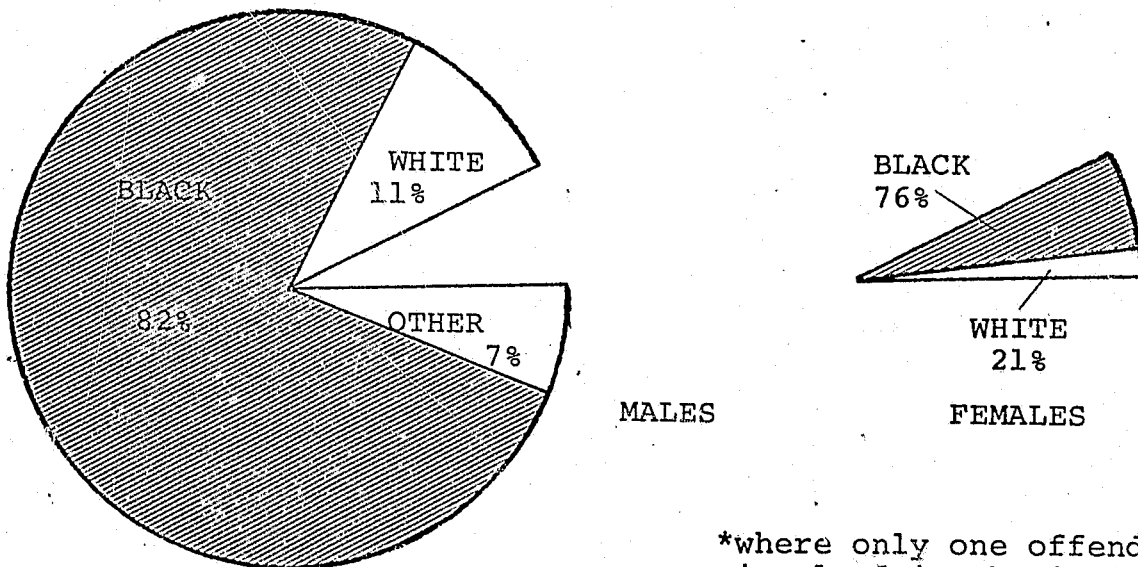
BY SEX:



TOTAL = 4,770 incidents

Fig. 4.13

BY RACE:

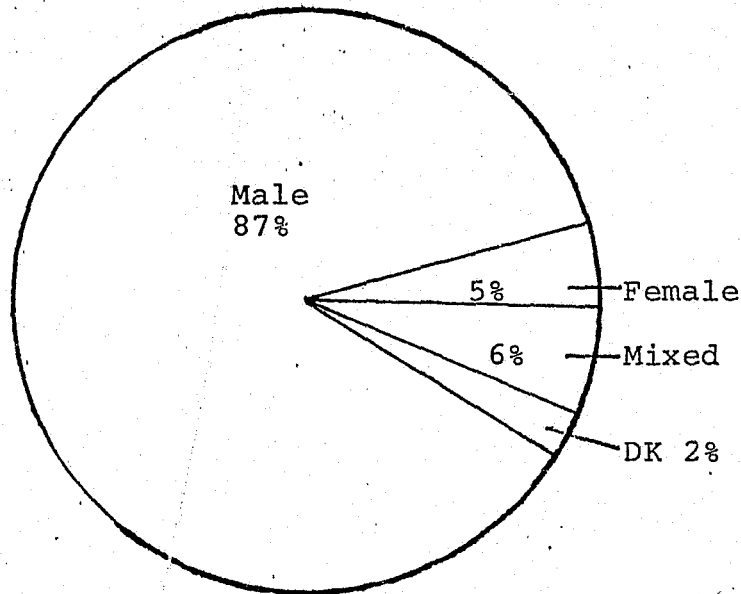


*where only one offender is involved in the incident

PERSONAL INCIDENTS
BY RACE & SEX OF MULTIPLE OFFENDERS

Source: B7

BY SEX :

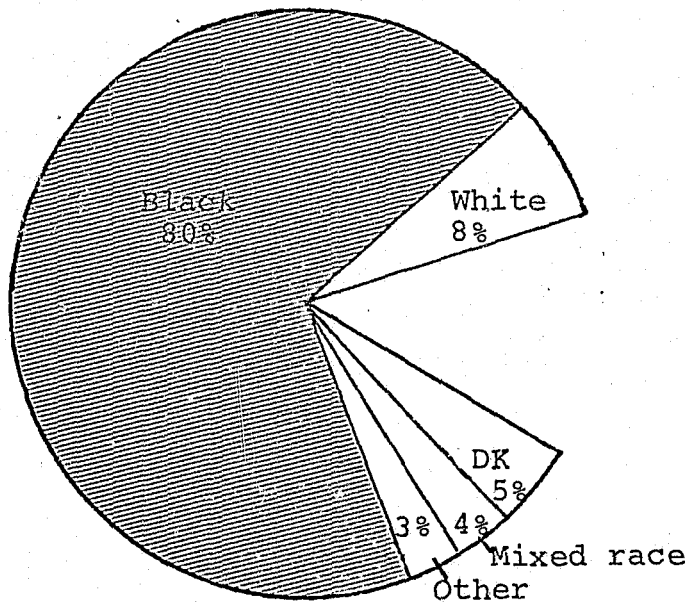


N = 6,480
Incidents where multiple offenders are involved.

Fig. 4.14

BY RACE:

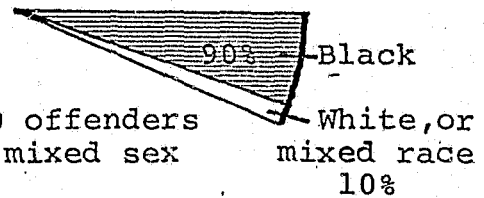
5,640 male offenders



300 female offenders

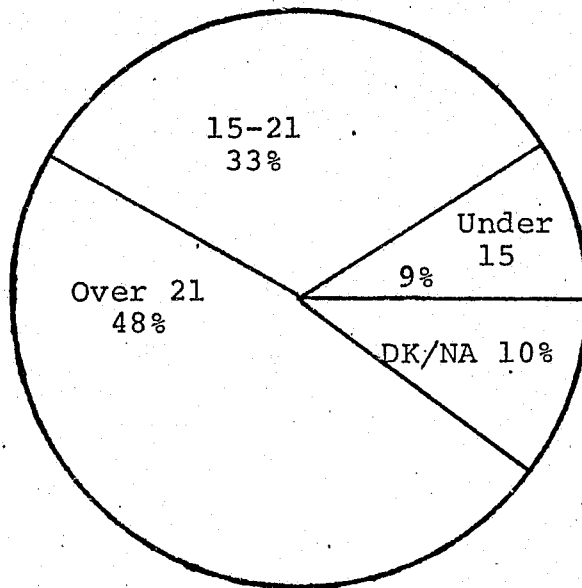


390 offenders of mixed sex



OFFENDERS' AGE

Single Offender's Age

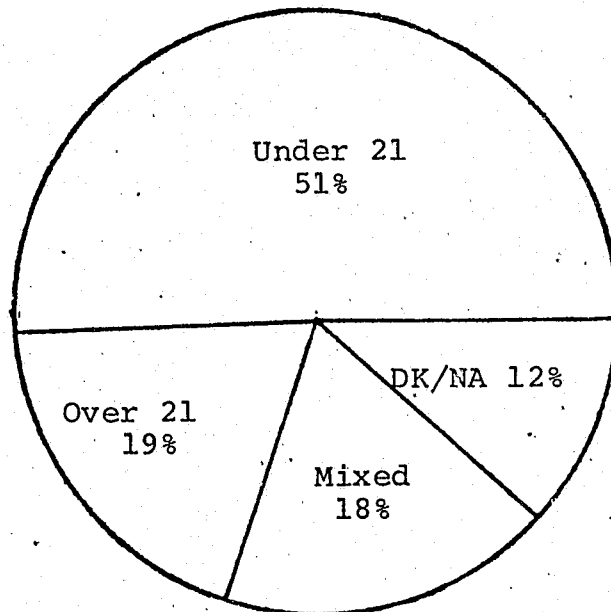


Source:C16

TOTAL = 5,110
Single offenders

Fig. 4.15

Multiple Offenders' Age



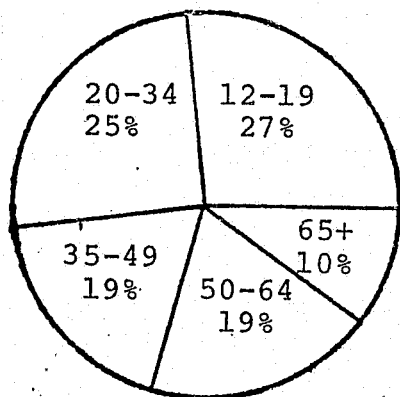
Source:C17

TOTAL = 7,080
Multiple Offenders

OFFENDERS' AND VICTIMS' AGE
(continued)

Victims' ages for offenders under 21 years of age:

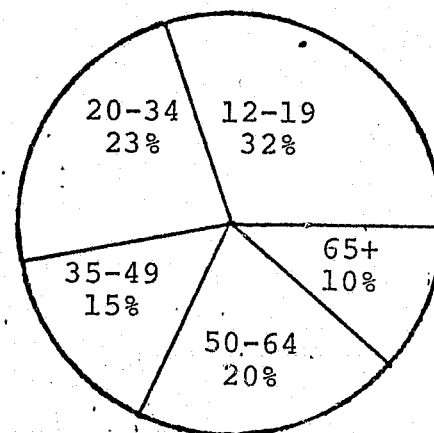
Victim's Age



TOTAL = 2,140
Single Offenders under 21

Source: C16

Victim's Age



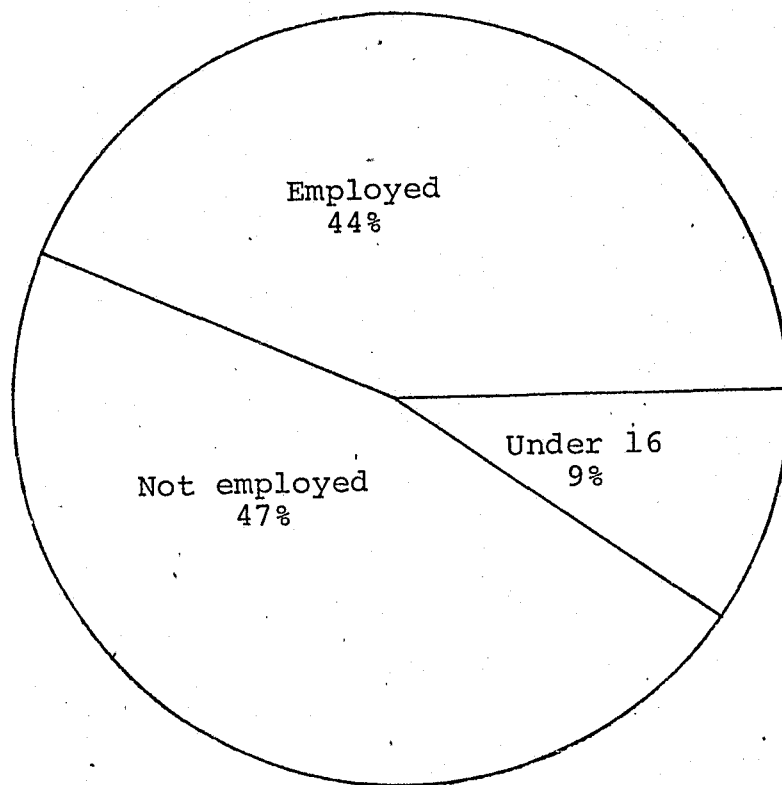
TOTAL = 3,600
Multiple Offenders under 21

Source: C17

Fig. 4.15a

EMPLOYMENT STATUS
WHEN VICTIMIZED

Source: C21

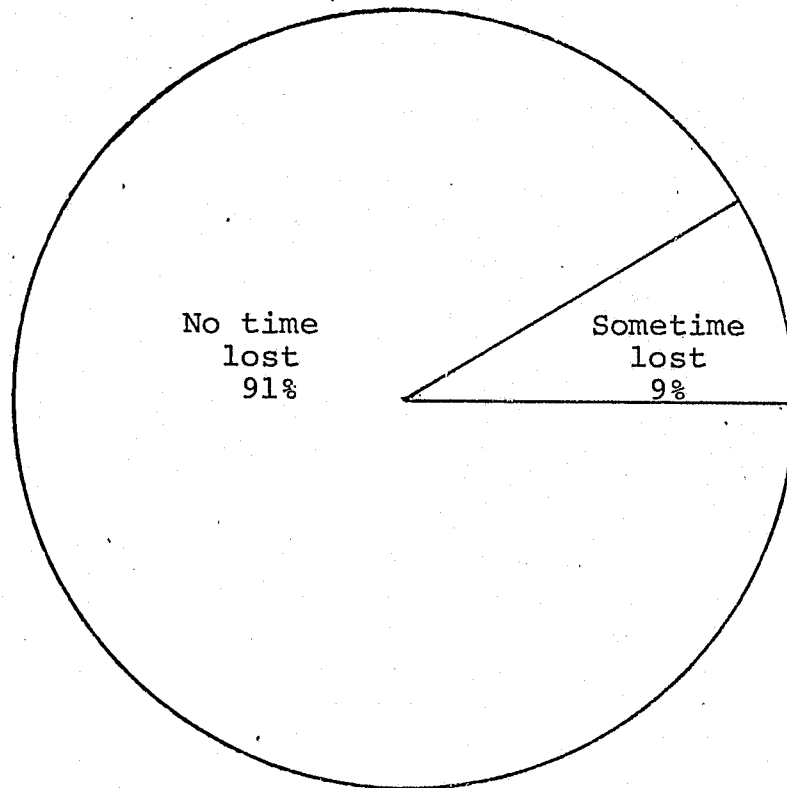


TOTAL = 13,497
personal victimizations

Fig. 4.16

TIME LOST FROM WORK AS A RESULT OF VICTIMIZATION

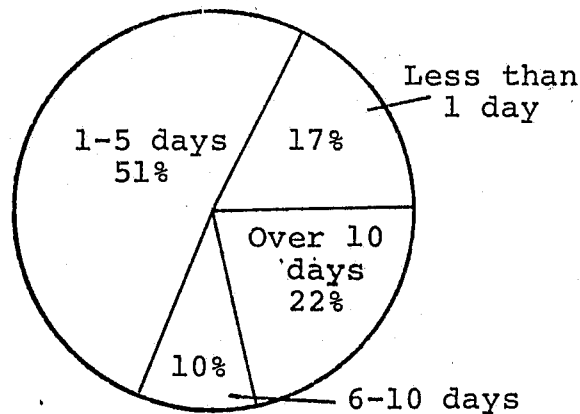
Source:C20



TOTAL = 13,497 victimizations

Fig. 4.17

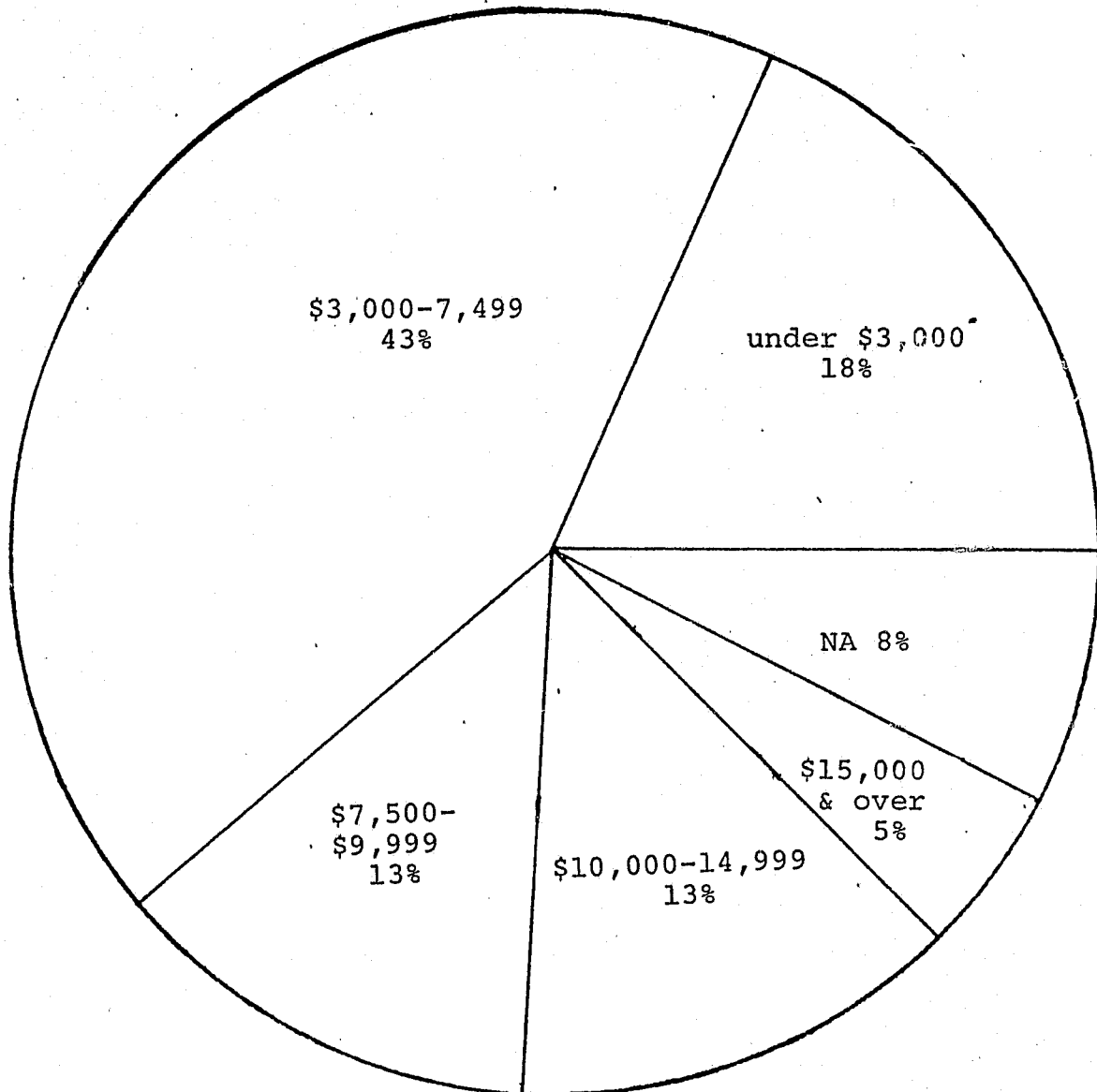
NUMBER OF DAYS LOST



N = 1,160 victims losing days at work

PERSONAL VICTIMIZATIONS BY FAMILY INCOME

Source: A8



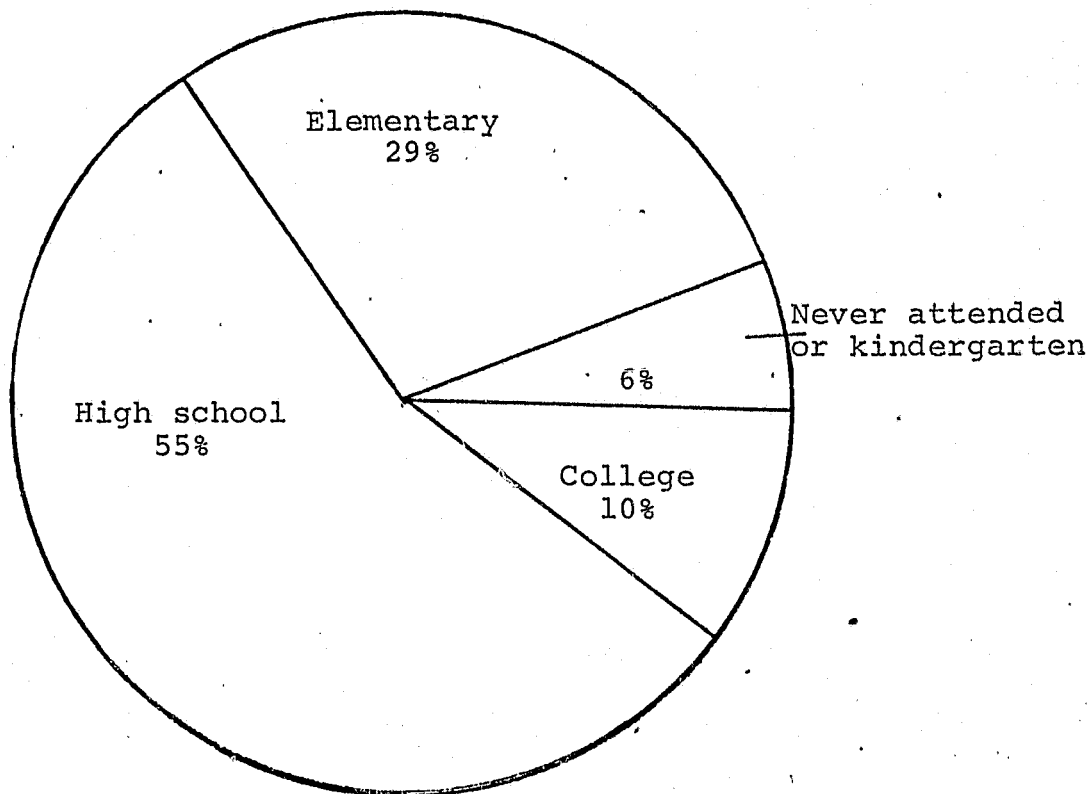
N= 13,497
personal victimizations

Fig. 4.17a

ESTIMATED PERSONAL VICTIMIZATIONS

Source:A10

BY EDUCATION
ATTAINED OF
VICTIMS

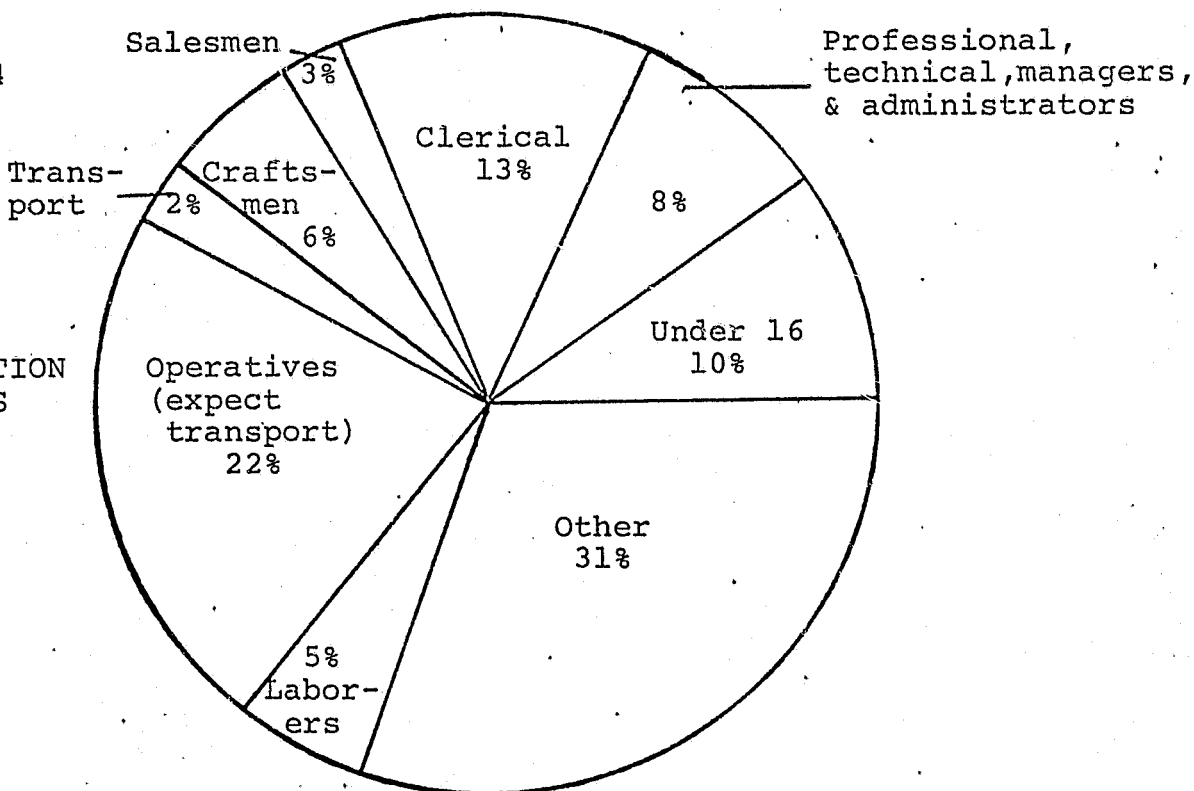


TOTAL = 13,497
personal victimizations

Fig. 4.18

Source:A14

BY OCCUPATION
OF VICTIMS

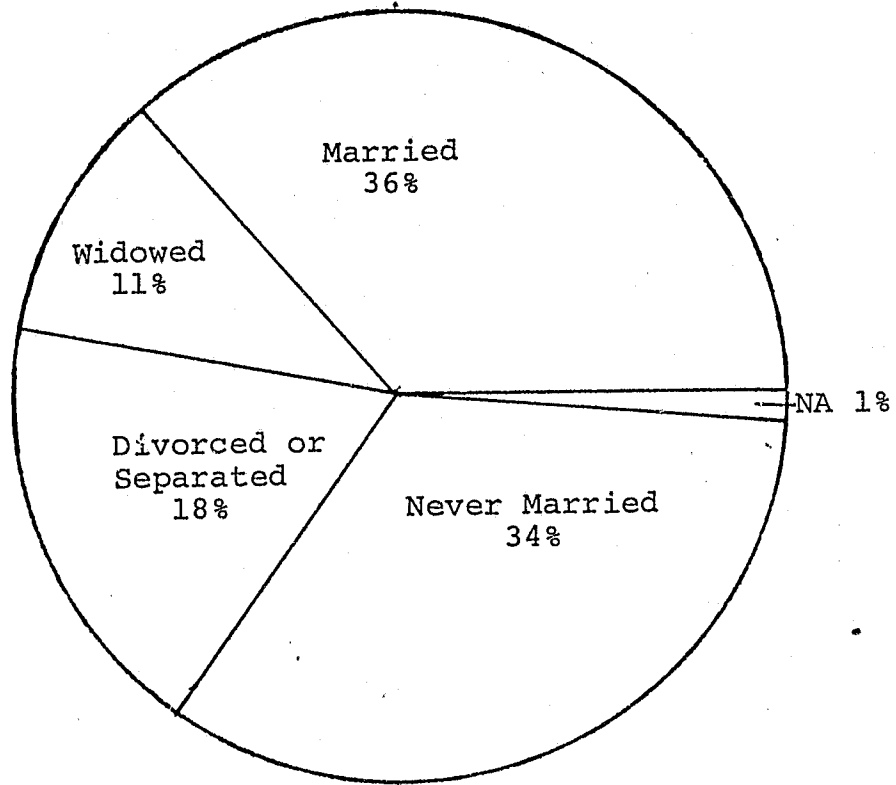


TOTAL = 13,497
personal victimizations

ESTIMATED PERSONAL VICTIMIZATIONS

Source:A6

BY MARITAL STATUS
OF VICTIMS

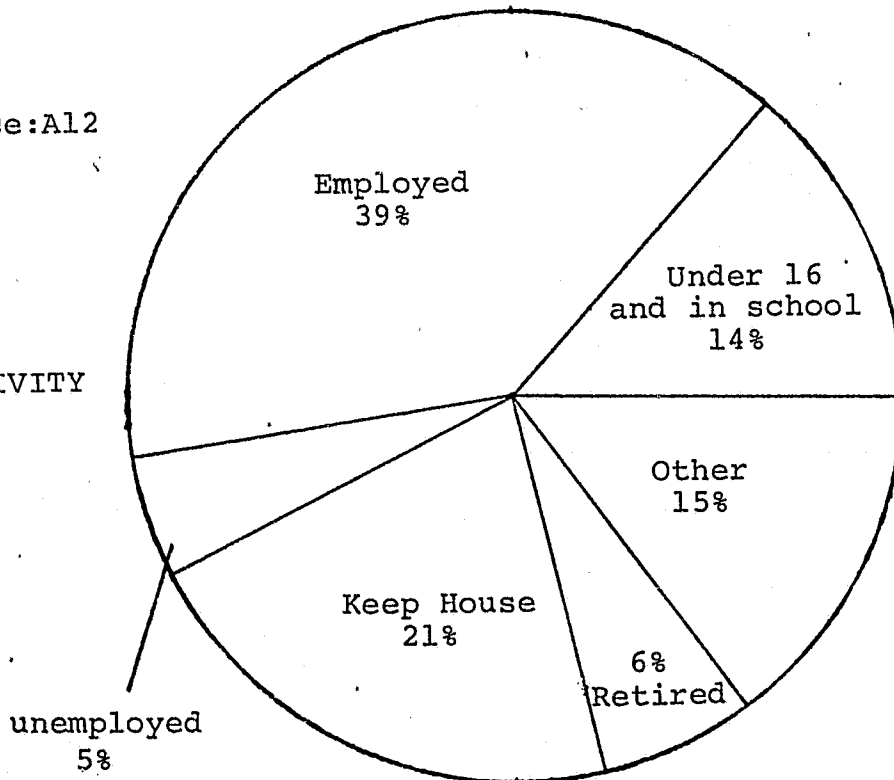


TOTAL = 13,497
Personal victimizations

Fig. 4.19

Source:A12

BY MAJOR ACTIVITY
OF VICTIMS

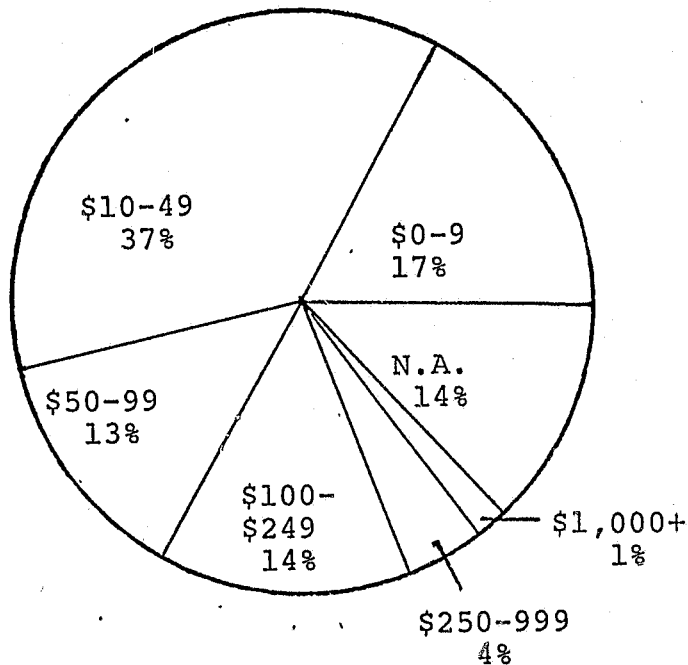


TOTAL = 13,497
personal victimizations

VICTIMS OF PERSONAL THEFT

Source:C8

BY VALUE OF
STOLEN PROPERTY

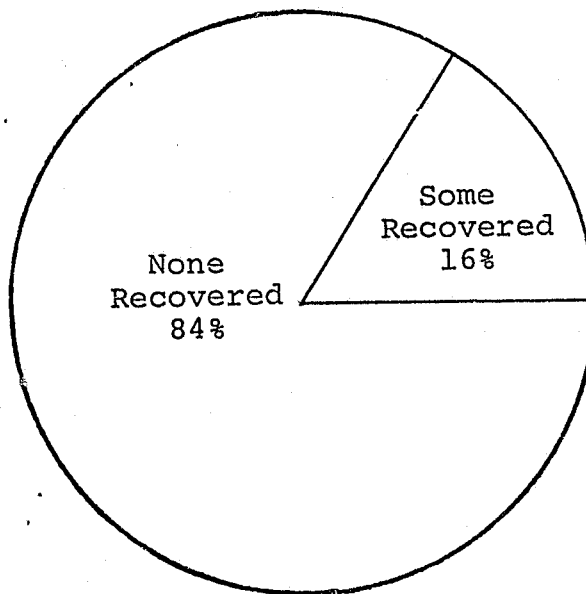


TOTAL = 7,710
personal theft victims

Fig. 4.20

Source:C9

BY PROPORTION
RECOVERED OR NOT

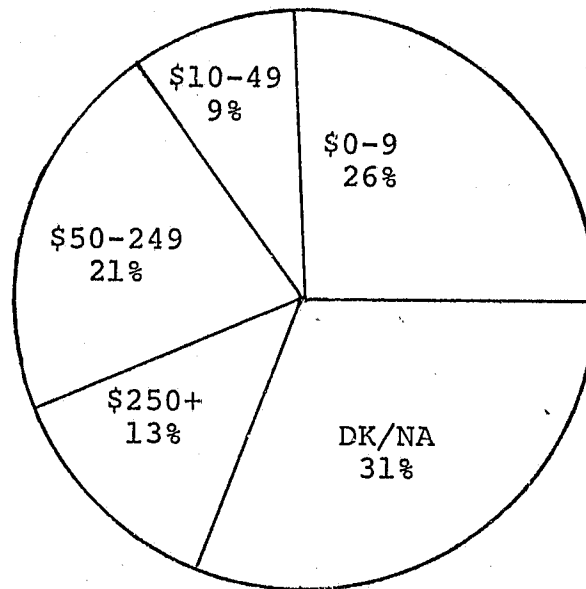


TOTAL = 7,710
personal theft victims

ASSAULT VICTIMS

Source:C3

BY AMOUNT OF EXPENSES

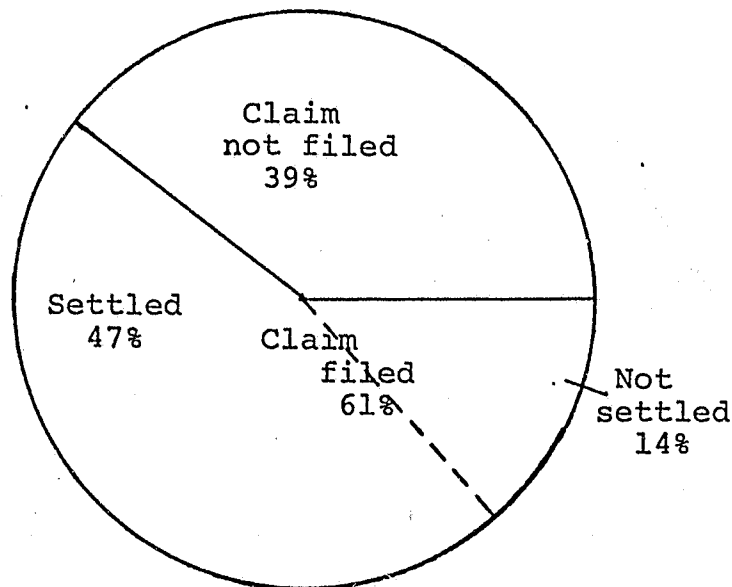


N = 1,400
 assault victims
 incurring medical expenses

Fig. 4.21

Source:C24

BY CLAIM FILED



N = 660
 assault victims
 covered by medical insurance

SECTION 1B

A DESCRIPTIVE OVERVIEW OF THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM OF THE CITY OF NEWARK**1.0 Introduction/Purpose of Section**

The following brief discussion presents an inventory of the criminal justice system and related agencies involved in the overall fight against crime in Newark. Included in the list are not only municipal/county/and state operated agencies, but those receiving outside funding—federal and private—for their operations as well.

The purposes for presenting an inventory such as this are:

- To describe clearly the agencies potentially responsible to implement IMPACT funded projects. This will avoid any duplication of effort.
- To bring into the perspective of reality the limitations and constraints of implementing IMPACT funded projects. This will aid in the determination of which agencies would be best suited to implement IMPACT projects such that the objectives of the program are reached within the

true constraints of the program.

- To paint a picture in time of what the criminal justice system and its satellite agencies look like and how they perform prior to IMPACT action funding
- To provide, by way of introduction, a perspective of what existing agencies and institutions without outside assistances (*i.e.*, IMPACT) face in terms of the target crime problem described in section II, below.

The subdivision presented below describes the following functions

- police
- courts
- corrections
- narcotics

from a public and private agency perspective and on municipal, county, and state governmental levels.

2.0 The Newark Police Department

The Newark Police Department is composed of 1,471 sworn personnel supported by a civilian complement numbering 251. A total population (1970) of Newark of 377,485 would indicate a ratio of 3.8 police officers per 1,000 persons; however, it is not reflective of true police line power since the relationship is distorted by the large influx of workers daily. (55% of the work force emanates from outside the City).

Of the total departmental complement, the most officers assigned to preventative street patrol at any one time during normal activity is 228. This occurs during the 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. shift. These policemen are more representative of the department's line power: a ratio of .6 policemen per 1,000 persons. (The inaccuracy of this number is compounded by the daily migration of workers discussed above).

Field strength is further diluted when it is considered that 80 of these policemen are teamed in pairs to operate 40 patrol cars and that the majority of the 69 foot patrolmen are assigned to school crossings. One hundred and twenty-nine (129) men on the 4:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight and the 74 officers assigned to the 12:00 midnight to 8:00 a.m. shifts are supplemented by 18 mobile patrol umbrella units and the tactical squad. These supplemental units are deployed to any of the two overlapping shifts: 6:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. to 3:00 a.m. The table below contrasts field strength of Newark Police Patrol Force, with other cities in New Jersey. Again it must be remembered that the large influx of commuters distorts the figure.

The Patrol Division is the backbone of any police operation. However, there are functions which they

PROFILE OF THE SIX MAJOR CITIES

Municipality	*Sworn Police Officers	% of Sworn Police Officers To State's Total	Police per 1,000 Population	*Law Enforcement Expenditures 1971	% of Law Enforcement Expenditures To State's Total	Per Capita Expenditures
Camden	334	1.73	3.3	\$ 4,783,857	1.28	\$46.04
Elizabeth	278	1.44	2.4	4,132,173	1.10	36.39
Jersey City	889	4.61	3.4	12,891,865	3.44	49.45
Newark	1,471	7.62	3.8	24,748,414	6.61	64.66
Paterson	397	2.05	2.7	6,162,200	1.65	42.08
Trenton	332	1.72	3.1	5,007,186	1.37	47.09
State Wide Totals	19,281	100	2.6	\$374,714,406	100	51.30

*Statistics from the "UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS 1971"

cannot carry out completely and from their inability to complete the total police task arises the need for special support divisions. The Detective Division is composed of 193 members in the ranks of sergeant and patrolman. The Traffic Division, with a complement of 120 officers in the rank of sergeant and patrolman and the Investigative Division with 52 in the rank of sergeant and patrolman act as supportive line units of the 932 Patrol Division members.

The line units are supported by a number of staff functions. In total, 1,307 sworn personnel of all ranks are directly involved with line functions while 164 sworn personnel and the bulk of the civilian aid is concerned with staff support.

2.1 Police Community Relations Bureau

The present Police Community Relations Bureau consists of twenty-six personnel, located at eleven decentralized locations throughout the City of Newark. Eight of the offices are operated in conjunction with the city's *Action Now* project, a storefront information and complaint bureau program.

The PCR Bureau essentially performs the following functions:

- It provides speakers to civic and fraternal organizations to improve understanding between the community and the police.
- It receives complaints of conflicts between the police and the community.

- It plans and supervises projects to interpret the police role to minority group communities.
- It advises police department management with respect to the political impact of policy decisions.

It is difficult to assess the level of success of the Police Community Relations Bureau. As a result of personal inspection of the bureau, as well as contact with various segments of the community by the IMPACT staff, however, progress is required to bridge the gap between the police and the community in the City of Newark. IMPACT hopes, as a subsidiary objective of its efforts, to provide some of the steps necessary to fill that gap.

2.2 The Tactical Force

The Newark Police operate a Tactical Force of forty-nine men. Its objective is to deploy men according to crime trends and crises (as opposed to preventative patrols) and employ men in disguise when necessary for the purpose of eliminating specific crimes or reducing crime in particularly unsafe neighborhoods.

According to a superior officer of the Patrol Division, however, these units have not deployed their men in accordance with careful planning with respect to crime trends, nor have they utilized the most appropriate disguises for any given task. The allocation of these units operates as follows:

The present information system calculates the

location of incidents by police sector. The data is abstracted manually from the incident reports which are transmitted daily to the record bureau from each of the Tactical (TAC) Force Units. The reports do not designate the block of the sector, or the time of occurrence, however. Time of occurrence is noted on a weekly listing of incidents, which is not broken down by type.

2.3 The Youth Aid Bureau

The Youth Aid Bureau, a specialized unit of the Detective Division, handles most juvenile delinquency cases except murder, which is the jurisdiction of the homicide squad. The Bureau processed approximately 10,000 complaints in 1971 (including missing persons). All investigations were conducted by twenty-four detectives assigned to field duty.

With vacation schedules, sick days off, and court time, the case workload of each detective is approximately 50-60 each month. Supervisory personnel consists of one captain, one lieutenant, and two sergeants.

Departmental spokesmen indicate that police officers are selected for the bureau on the basis of their educational level, previous service, and understanding of delinquency. No routine formal training is available to prepare members of the bureau.

The bureau's areas of activity include juvenile offenses from robberies, breaking and entries, and rape, to malicious damage, assault and battery, and incorrigibility. In addition, crime committed against youth, child abuse, child neglect, contribution to delinquency of minors, and sex offenses are also handled by this bureau, as are missing persons complaints concerning both adults and juveniles. This heavy workload allows little time for preventive work in the juvenile area.

On the latter point, the YAB is responsible for status offenses (truancy, running away, etc.) These cases are generally classified as PINS (Persons In Need of Supervision). The Youth Aid Bureau indicates the tremendous amount of social work it must do in handling juveniles and admits it would like to refer PINS cases to community agencies. These agencies maintain, however, that they lack the manpower to deal effectively with the PINS group.

2.4 The Changing Role of the Newark Police

In recent years, societal demands and increased crime trends have forced the police to alter their roles and adopt new methods, i.e., change the degree of services in which the police are involved.

The police are now required to render services in accordance with changing needs of the public and changing conceptions of the police role. Services might include such activities as intervention in family disputes or ambulance services. Increases in motor vehicle traffic have placed additional functions upon the police such as accident investigation and a greater need for police on traffic details. The growing traffic in narcotic drugs has placed an additional burden upon the available police personnel. In 1961 there were 320 arrests for violations of the narcotics laws. In 1971 there were 2,628, an increase of 721%, indicating increasing drug law enforcement efforts by the Newark Police Department.

3.0 The Court System, Municipal and County

3.1 Newark Municipal Court

The Newark Municipal Court, officially situated as part of the Office of the Mayor, operates in five fulltime courtrooms with six appointed part time judges functioning under the direction of a Presiding Judge. The courts are served by a staff of 84, operating with an annual budget of \$705,551. The average courtroom day is 5 hours, including a night court which sets bail and arraigns prisoners in addition to its primary function as a traffic violations court. The Court's traffic calendars and special purpose lists are managed with the aid of a computer, and these services may be extended to the management of other court functions. Whenever possible the same judge will handle a case through to completion.

Structure

The Municipal Court represents the lowest echelon in the New Jersey Court system and serves, to some extent, as a screening mechanism for the higher courts.

The Court is divided into six separate parts to deal with particular types of offenses:

- Part I — Indictable Offenses
- Part II — Misdemeanors and Disorderly Persons
- Part III — Overflow of Indictables from Part I
- Part IV — Violations of Municipal Ordinances
- Part V — Bastardy proceedings and sex offenses
- Part VI — Motor vehicle violations

An indictable offense is first calendared for Part I and subsequently transferred to Part III for further proceedings in Part I. Despite this division of function, all types of offenses appear in all Parts of the Court. A case may follow a judge that has heard part in order to maintain continuity in that case.

Each Part also maintains a separate Clerk's Office responsible for the complaints filed in that Part. As judges are rotated every three months, they acquire a new staff. A substantial portion of Municipal Court activity involves the arraignment of persons charged with indictable offenses ultimately destined for county court. For these charges, the authority of the court is limited to arraignment and bail setting, and if the defendant requests, a probable cause hearing.

A New Jersey statute (N.J.S.A. 2A:8-22 (1956)) grants the courts jurisdiction over a limited number of indictable offenses when the defendant elects to waive grand jury indictment and trial by jury:

a. All cases of malicious mischief, larceny, embezzlement, misappropriation where the value of

the goods stolen or damaged does not exceed \$500.

b. All cases of false pretenses where the amount obtained is less than \$500.

c. Receiving stolen property of a value less than \$500.

d. Unlawful conversion where the value of the property converted is less than \$500.

e. Fornication and adultery.

f. Overdrawing a bank account by more than \$200.

g. All other criminal offenses where the penalty which might be imposed does not exceed a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for more than a year.

Volume

In 1971, the Newark Municipal Court received 16,526 indictable offense complaints (of a total 51,813 not including traffic offenses). The Municipal Court referred 8,576 complaints to the Essex County Grand Jury, or 27% of the cases reported; 4% were dismissed/Nolo; 14% were acquitted, and 55% were convicted. The cases referred to the Grand Jury were the Indictable Offenses over which the Municipal Court had only preliminary jurisdiction to establish Probable Cause Hearings before the Municipal Court. 1,500 cases waived preliminary hearing.

The total 1971 caseload distribution was:

Disorderly Persons	24,723
City Ordinance Violations	11,028
Misdemeanors	12,694
Witnesses	303
Contempt	613
Bastardy	2,122
Violation of Probation	183
Violation of Board of Education Act	20
Non-support	127
Total	<u>51,813</u>

The Prosecutor and Public Defender have two attorneys each assigned to Municipal Court. By consent, a defendant may be tried in this Court for a wide variety of indictable offenses. Unilaterally, the Prosecutor may downgrade to a Disorderly Persons charge for a large number of offenses. This would account for a variance between complaints filed and complaints transmitted to the Grand Jury. The Public Defender shows only 950 persons disposed of in Municipal Court by way of dismissal after preliminary hearing, plea trial, or downgrade.

The Municipal Court estimates an average lapsed time of 4 days between initial appearance and the

start of lower court trial, and 25 days between the beginning and completion of lower court trials.

Administration

Under statute, the Presiding Judge is the titular Administrator of the Court. In addition to his duties as a magistrate, he oversees the operations of the Clerk's Office, originates all policy, and serves as a liaison with the Administrative Office of the Courts in Trenton. The Administrative Office of the Courts governs some aspects of Municipal Court operation in so far as it amends and explicates the rules and sends bulletins to the courts on procedural changes. The Office lacks facilities, however, to insure that the 521 Municipal Courts in the state comply with its directives. The County Assignment Judge participates in the administration of the Court in his capacity of administrator of the County and Municipal Courts; the operational binds between the County and Municipal Courts require that both adhere to the same procedural norms.

3.2 Essex County Courts

In Essex County, seventeen courts have been assigned to criminal cases during the year 1971 and additional Courts have been assigned for homicide cases. The County Courts had pending, at the end of 1971, 5,547 indictments, of which 3,673 were active triable cases.

The Courts disposed of 5,513 indictments as follows:

Pleas	1,638
Jury Trials	1,024
Non-Jury Trials	65
Dismissals	<u>2,786</u>
	5,513

Indictments received totaled 5,886.

In viewing these statistics, it is important to remember that indictments may be the result of multiple complaints which are consolidated in one indictment. Dismissals reflect plea bargains, inconsistent charges, e.g., Larceny and Receiving, as well as downgraded charges and outright dismissal.

As of October 31, 1972, the Essex County Assignment Judge reported that three of the courts assigned to criminal cases have been re-assigned to hear civil matters. He also reported that the number of active indictments pending is 2,718 and the number of inactive (signifying a bench warrant issued or that the defendant is incarcerated for another offense) indictments is 1,734.

About 80% of the new complaints received at the county level are from Newark.

DISPOSITIONS 1971

1,695 went to prison
 1,315 on probation
 1,195 fines
 1,207 suspended sentence
 800 local or county institutions

The seventeen Criminal Courts are serviced by 26 Assistant Prosecutors and 34 County Detectives.

The following chart (Source: *Essex County Comprehensive Plan for Criminal Justice*) presents the operational structure of the Essex County Courts.

ESSEX COUNTY COURT

Comp. — 12 Judges
 Juris. — Same as former Ct. of Com. Pleas, Orphans Ct., ct. of Oyer & Term., Ct. of Special Sessions.
 Law Div. — Issues Complaints, etc. org. grand & petit juries & tries indictments by order of Assign. Judge
 Civil Div. — Tries civil cases; issues writs, change of name; insolvency, etc.
 Prob. Div. — Construes wills in controversy, adoptions, reviews surrogate judgements.
 App. Juris. — Hears appeals in cases not civil from Dist. Cts., M.V. & Traffic Act violations from Mur. Ct., Park Police and Workmens Comp. cases.
 Salary. — \$37,000
 Clerk. — Co. Clk., or his deputy
 Appeal — To App. Div. Super. Ct. (Capital to Sup. Ct.)

JUVENILE & DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT

Comp. — 4 Judges
 Juris. — Juv. Delinquency; domestic relations cases; desertion, disorderly persons cases involving children, etc.
 Salary. — \$34,000
 Clerk. — Co. Clk. or his deputy
 Appeal. — To App. Div. of Super. Ct.

3.2.1 Essex County Juvenile Court

Part of the Essex County system, the Juvenile Court handles youngsters under eighteen years who have committed an offense which if committed by someone eighteen or over would be a misdemeanor or a high misdemeanor. In the case of serious offenses where the defendant is between sixteen and eighteen the juvenile court judge can refer the child to the county (adult) court. There are four judges who hear almost 5,000 (4,526 in 1971) cases from Newark each year. (Nearly 70% of the cases came to juvenile court in 1971 from the Youth Aid

Bureau of the Newark Police Department).

The personnel assigned to handle this workload includes four judges, with necessary administrative, clerical, and custodial personnel. In addition, the Essex County Probation Department and the Youth House provide diagnostic and investigative reports for the judges' use.

In terms of caseload, each judge must hear 1,250 cases from Newark alone each year, or about 25 Newark cases per week. In addition to adjudication, the court must evaluate and refer a youngster to a rehabilitative program.

Of the cases (including Conference Committee cases) referred to the court between September, 1969 and July, 1970, 4,805 were given formal hearings, 8,480 were given informal hearings, and 1,079 were referred to Conference Committees. Defense counsel in all formal calendar cases in which the parent and juvenile are indigent is provided by the Office of the Public Defender (see section 3.4 below). This office represents approximately 135 to 150 defendants per month, some of them on multiple complaints. Approximately 90-95% of the defendants are Newark residents. To obtain services of the Public Defender, the juvenile and his or her parents complete a form certifying indigency; this is done at the time of the detention hearing. An attorney from the Public Defender's office will interview the defendant and parents, and provide representation at the adjudication hearing and at sentencing. An attempt is made to have the defendant accepted into a rehabilitation program which the attorney can recommend to the Court as a sentencing alternative. In addition, the Public Defender's Office provides counsel on appeal. The staff assigned to handle juvenile cases in Essex County includes seven attorneys and four investigators.

3.2.2 Grand Jury

There are presently four Grand Juries sitting in Essex County (an increase of one from calendar year 1971). Backlog is expected to be reduced, but indictments will flow in greater numbers to the County Courts.

The Grand Jury had a backlog of approximately 3,500 cases during the calendar year; however, there was no identity of statistics. Pending complaints from 1970 form a large part of indictments returned in 1971. The Grand Juries dispose of nearly 1,000 cases per month, but there is an estimated 3½ month delay between the time a case comes to the Prosecutor and the time the Grand Jury considers it, although jail cases are presented within two weeks. Five

thousand, eight hundred and sixty-six (5,866) indictments were sent to the County Court in 1971 (5,574 were pending at the end of 1970, and the juries therefore disposed of more cases than came in). There were 1,874 inactive cases (no-shows), leaving 3,523 net pending.

3.2.3 County Court Operations—Delay

At the writing of the IMPACT Plan the problem of case delay and backlog at the County level, previously of critical dimensions, has been rendered manageable—even to the extent that re-assignment of three judges from criminal to civil courts was recently accomplished. (See Section 3.2 above) This reduction may be attributed almost entirely to the Complaint and Investigation Unit of the Essex County Prosecutor's Office. That unit functions essentially to divert or downgrade charges at the police level which may prove unprosecutable at some later point in their passage through the system. Since the largest volume of indictables processed by the Essex County Grand Jury originates in Newark, it is in the Newark Police Department that this unit is located. However, the result has been that the already clogged municipal court has been further overburdened with a concomitant increase in caseload processing.

A recent editorial in the Newark Star-Ledger entitled "Crumb for the Courts", emphasizing the need for a larger operating budget for the State courts, commented:

"Nor is it justice in the public interest for criminal indictments to be downgraded from felony to misdemeanor to lesser charges so that the cases can be tried in Municipal Court, the lowest plateau of the court system, where the backlog hardly exists only because of its assemblyline procedure of administering justice."

According to court administration, presently no quantified goals for either case delay or backlog have been established by the Essex County Assignment Court. No case-tracking system presently exists, nor any system for producing statistical and management reports, nor any system for tracking defendants and issuing warrants when appropriate.

The New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency recently awarded a grant to Essex County to develop a County Court information system that will, when operable, provide a solution for some of these data insufficiencies.

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3.3 Essex County Prosecutor

The County Prosecutor, appointed by the Governor, functions with a staff of 152, including 64 full-time attorneys, two of whom are assigned to the Newark Municipal Courts to handle prosecution of misdemeanors and high misdemeanors. They sometimes assist City Corporation Counsel in prosecution of disorderly persons violations. Other personnel are assigned to the Juvenile Court, the County Court, the Grand Jury and the Appellate Courts.

The Prosecutor's duties begin prior to filing a complaint, and terminate as the Court of last resort. A Complaint and Indictment Control Section has recently been established; its function is to review incident reports, within 24 hours of arrest, with the objective of disposing of appropriate cases in the Municipal Court rather than awaiting Grand Jury. With the consent of the Prosecutor or First Assistant Prosecutor, complaints may be amended to a lesser charge. In addition, two assistant prosecutors act as legal advisors to the Newark Police Department and evaluate cases prior to or immediately after filing a formal complaint. They assist in filing complaints, downgrades, bail programs and investigations. They negotiate pleas at all levels prior to actual trial dates.

3.4 Defense

In Essex County, the Office of the Public Defender handles upwards of 75% of the total defense within the County Court structure. Since indigency is so often a characteristic of the criminal, this ratio is unlikely to change.

The Essex Region Office operates with 26 attorneys, 13 investigators, 18 stenographers, 1 interviewer, and 2 process servers. This unit is assisted by 20 (per semester) law students who work part-time. Operating in 13 criminal courts where only Public Defender cases are heard, the offices additionally service the County's four homicide courts. There are also 20 criminal courts within the County which must be serviced. With responsibilities of this nature, there are generally only nine available attorneys for the many necessary office and jail interviews in a typical week.

In 1971, 5,294 indigent clients were referred to the Office of the Public Defender from Newark and Essex County Courts.

The New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency granted \$500,000 to the State Office of the Public Defender last year to assist in reducing backlog in jurisdictions where an insufficient number of public defense resources was evident. A portion of those funds was allocated to the Essex County

office. An additional million dollars is slated for this purpose in 1973.

3.5 Essex County Probation Department

The Probation Department in Essex County serves and is administered to a large degree by the County courts. Ultimate authority within the County lies with the Assignment Judge of the Superior Court.

The Probation Department employs a total of 150 officers, 90 of whom handle criminal caseloads. Thirty-two handle juvenile probationers exclusively. These officers operate from 4 field offices located in both the City and the County. They are appointed from a civil service list after passing a test and acquiring at least a baccalaureate degree.

There were over 6,000 individuals on probation last year making the average caseload per officer per month 83. 78% of all Essex County probationers are from Newark and a majority of those (% unknown) are juveniles. 800 adults and juvenile (14% of Newark probationers) target offenders were on probation last year.

Institutional Objectives

The primary objective of probation is to rehabilitate and correct the offender. The secondary objective is to prevent the offender from recidivating while in the community and to match him with the services he needs for rehabilitation. Such services include:

- vocational counseling
- educational counseling
- supervision and guidance

The average length of probation is unknown at this time but it is known that probation does no follow-up of probationers.

Some special programs have been established to meet the special needs many probationers have. Narcotics has been an increasingly large problem. There have been some specialized caseloads in this area which have included urine monitoring. A special Alcoholic Rehabilitation unit has been established to serve over 2,000 alcoholics. Probation responsibilities in the Newark Municipal Family Court have necessitated a marriage counseling program which is presently dealing with over 700 individuals. In cooperation with the Bail Project (see description, below) over 3,000 defendants have been screened to determine the feasibility of ROR or reduced bail.

The New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funded a project known as "Probationfields". This was an attempt to engage in an intensive group counseling service apart from the flows of general probation supervision. The first year of operation

encountered many administrative problems, but was successful in reducing the non-response to counseling experienced by regular probationers. The program has been reorganized and is now operating for a second year. (See section 4.5.1, below)

It should be noted that, although some special projects do exist, the overwhelming responsibility of the Probation Department is normal caseload supervision. With average caseloads containing 85 probationers, this is a large task. Because of such numbers the Department must deal primarily with the County Courts and offer only minimal services to the Municipal Courts. Aside from supervision, another major task for the Department is the preparation of pre-sentence reports for the courts. Thousands of investigations must be conducted to supply the Courts with pertinent social and criminal histories for sentencing.

3.6 Special Court Related Efforts

3.6.1 Newark Bail Project

The Newark pre-arraignment bail project has been in operation since 1970 and is a part of the Community Information Referral Service. It operates under the supervision of a chief investigator and a staff of two full time and three part time investigators and a secretary. The two full time and one part time investigators work the Newark Courts. The others work in East Orange and the South District Station house. The units purpose is to secure for eligible defendants ROR release or reduced bail through the collection of relevant data for the court.

Initially, interviewers concentrated on disorderly person arrests and indictables when it was requested by the judge. Since April, 1971, emphasis has been on the six most frequent offenses: atrocious assault and battery, robbery, larceny, possession of a dangerous weapon and possession of stolen property. However, the project, as it is structured, *deals for the most part with non-target crime arrestees.*

Each interview requires 15 minutes to complete (in a three page form), copies of which are made available to the judge. Interviewers must then verify home and employment address by phone. The defendant must score at least six (of a possible 15) points on the check sheet. Interviewers appear with the defendant, handing their reports to the judge but not speaking in the defendant's behalf.

If the defendant is released (ROR) he is given a notice of appearance date and must call the Bail Project office within 24 hours. The Project sends the defendant notice of his appearance date a week ahead of time and requests notification if he is unable to appear.

An analysis of three months activities of the Project (May-July 1971) revealed that 933 defendants had been interviewed. Of this, 737 or 75% were recommended for ROR or bail reduction. Of the 737 recommended, 503 were released on own recognizance and 4 had bail reduced (69% of those recommended).

Jump rates, based on figures compiled for the period September 1, 1970—January 1, 1971 showed that 7.6% of those released on ROR with the Bail Project recommendation jumped; 12.5% of those released on ROR by judicial decision only jumped; and 10.7% of those released on bail jumped.

3.6.2 Newark Defendants Employment Project

NDEP, a SLEPA funded court diversionary project, attempts to divert criminal offenders from a life of crime by having selected defendants during the time period between arrest and trial undergo intensive individual and group counseling on problems of personal behavior. At the same time, NDEP places defendants in jobs and provides intensive counseling on job related behavior.

NDEP staff reviews the present charges and prior records of all defendants appearing for arraignment in the Essex County Municipal Courts. This review results in the selection of a limited number of defendants to be interviewed. Those defendants who appear capable of benefiting from NDEP's program and who appear willing to cooperate are approved for acceptance into the program. Defendants who are charged with crimes of extreme violence, who are addicted to hard drugs or alcohol are immediately excluded.

It should be noted that in practice (reports from NDEP staff) *NDEP's responsibility is limited to non-target crime offenders.*

Operations

Permission to accept each defendant into NDEP designated under R3:28 is sought from the judge and the Prosecutor and, whenever possible, the counsel of the arresting officer.

For defendants who cooperate, not only in holding a job and staying out of trouble, but also in demonstrating to the NDEP staff a significant change in attitude has taken place, NDEP recommends to the Prosecutor and the Court that the present charge be dismissed. If all parties concur the record is marked "complaint dismissed—matter adjusted".

Of the 105 offenders enrolled in NDEP between October 1970—July 1971, twenty six (26) eventually received dismissal. The total number of defendants interviewed during that time period was 434.

3.7 Court and Court-Related Federally and State Funded Projects

The following is a listing of Federal and State efforts in the area of adjudication, both on a municipal and county level. The purpose of the listing is to avoid duplication of effort with IMPACT money.

3.7.1. Municipal

<i>Project</i>	<i>Funding</i>	
1. Newark Defendants Employment Project (see section 3.6.2, above)	\$205,000	(SLEPA)
	99,000	(Local)
	45,000	(In-Kind)
	52,000	(Dept. of Labor)
Total	\$391,000	

2. Newark Municipal Court Management and Improvement Program (Proposed)

	\$300,000	(SLEPA)
	126,000	(LOCAL)
Total	\$501,000	

3.7.2 County

<i>Project</i>	<i>Funding</i>	
1. Prosecution of Organized Crime	\$303,199	(SLEPA)
	107,634	(LOCAL)
Total	\$410,833	

2. Juvenile Court Diagnostic Services Improvement

	\$ 67,914	(SLEPA)
	23,010	(LOCAL)
Total	\$ 90,924	

3. Criminal Court Information System	\$118,750	(SLEPA)
	41,102	(LOCAL)
Total	\$159,852	

4. Higher Education for Criminal Justice Personnel (Probation, Prosecutor, Court Administrator)

	\$ 3,857	(SLEPA)
	2,954	(LOCAL)
Total	\$ 6,811	

5. Probationfields

Total \$ 93,430

6. NDEP—Diversion Program Support Service Project (Essex County Prosecutor's Office)

Total \$30,000

3.7.3 State

Project Statewide Judicial Training for Judges*

Total \$80,000

*Portion (% unknown) is Allocated for Essex County Judges Training

4.0 Detention/Corrections, Juvenile Services

4.1 Introduction

Traditionally, the institutions and agencies dealing with corrections have been low on the list of priorities when public funds have been allocated to governmental operations. However, the passage of the Safe Streets Act and its special "part E" section concerning corrections funds has provided an opportunity to ameliorate long standing, serious deficiencies.

In many instances, however, there is a lack of human resources, or an investment in maintaining the status quo which present difficulty in overcoming inertia and putting new, progressive ideas in operation.

With the use of State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds, some preliminary steps have been taken, particularly on the State level. Three projects will offer the following: a community based

residential alternative to incarceration for probation recidivists; a transitional center in Newark for adult inmates of State correctional institutions; and drug rehabilitation efforts, professional services, and greater provisions for academic education at State Correctional Institutions. In addition, with the assistance of a two million dollar (\$2 million) Department of Labor Grant, a comprehensive vocational training and placement service has recently commenced operations in the State Prison system. Work release is expanding both in State and County correctional institutions.

While none of these efforts are directed solely for target offenders, this group is certainly a beneficiary. But there is a grave need for more practical helping services, particularly at the point of community re-entry. The Newark job market is depressed, even for those without handicaps. Therefore, there is a need to develop productive work experience for target offenders that will absorb the usually unskilled correctional releases. There is a need to render one on one, compassionate support to those who are most likely to repeat offenses. There is a need to reduce the frustrations and hostility experienced by impoverished families when they look to agencies for help.

An inventory of correctional institutions and their services follows.

4.2 Adult Services

4.2.1 Essex County Correctional Center

The Essex County Correctional Center at Caldwell operates under the County Board of Freeholders which appropriates funds for the facility's \$2.6 million 1972 budget (up from \$2.3 million in 1971). The Correctional Facility receives overflow detainees from the County Jail as well as prisoners sentenced by the Municipal and County Courts for terms not exceeding 18 months.

This facility has a stated capacity of 729 (plus 273 in dormitories) and a staff of 184. In December, 1971, there were 137 detainees in addition to 405 persons who were serving sentences of 90 days to 18 months. Although substantial prisoner profile information is not known at this time, it is known that 78% of persons held December, 1971 were black, and that most of the inmates were from Newark. For these reasons the Center is often considered "Newark's Pen." Additional population data reveals the following:

- age — average age of 26 —
- sex — approximately 35 women and 500 men daily
- race — 78% are Black
- geographic area — mostly from Newark

- educational status — not available
- prior criminal involvement — not available
- drug abusers — over 20% of the inmates are in drug treatment programs
- average daily population — 500-600

The yearly intake of this facility is not known at this time, nor is there information concerning time served, etc.

Inmates are served by volunteers from Alcoholics Anonymous and receive vocational training from the Essex County Vocational School (auto body and mechanics work). They are also trained in shoe-making and repairing and tailoring. Grammar school and high school programs are given, as well as arts classes and a narcotics program.

The facility's professional staff includes 9 full-time professionals (in education, medicine and psychiatry). Medical facilities are used for general treatment of all those confined; they are rarely used for inmates undergoing drug withdrawal, but 114 inmates were placed in drug treatment programs in December 1971. 155 of the 184 staff members (84%) are custodial. 18% of the custodial staff is black and 14% of the administrative staff is black. It has a small work-release program, but only 12-14 inmates participate at a time.

Institutional Objectives

The primary objective of this institution is to rehabilitate inmates sentenced there 90 days to 18 months and to detain the overflow inmates from the county jail. The secondary objective is to provide ancillary services which aid in rehabilitation. Such services (some described above) include:

- educational courses
- medical care
- narcotics programs
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- vocational courses
- recreational programs
- psychiatric care
- work-release

However, insufficient funds have precluded the provision of the quantity and quality of services required at the center.

Greatly needed are vocational training programs which realistically correspond with the current job market. The Center cannot afford the materials or personnel required for such training. Simultaneously needed are programs for inmates who simply have no interest in participation. It would be a much better situation and the Center would very much like it if at nine o'clock in the morning, everyone was busy.

In addition to programmatic needs, the Center has a fundamental health need for psychiatric diagnoses and care of disturbed inmates. At present, the Center is unable to provide this kind of care to inmates, although it is cognizant of the many disturbed (and disturbing) inmates.

In addition the institution has no follow-up of released inmates.

4.2.2 Essex County Jail

The Essex County Jail is operated by the Sheriff's Department and budgeted for by the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders. The jail has as its purpose the detention of prisoners, and, as such, receives few sentenced prisoners. It is run by 278 personnel, most of whom are custodial.

During the year 1970 the facility received 12,445 persons, of which 800 were female. The source of commitment varied, but 61.3% were referred from the Newark Municipal Courts. Only 11.1% were received from various other agencies such as the County Courts, Parole, Probation, etc.

The jail has a physical capacity for some 524 persons. Actual referrals run much higher than this. The result is usually that the jail fills to over-capacity and many cases are referred to the County Correctional Center for detention. In actual numbers this means that, on a given day, the average number of people in the jail will be around 535. An additional 130 will be placed in the County Correctional Facility because of lack of space.

Additional offender population data (Source: Essex County Criminal Justice Planning Department sample of 500 inmates) reveals:

- age—50% are 15-24 years old, 33% are 25-34 years old.
- sex—94% male; 6% female
- race—82% Black; 14% White; 4% Puerto Rican
- geographic area—mostly from Newark
- educational status—none available
- employment status—62% unemployed/38% employed
- prior criminal involvement—15% first offenders, 31% sixth offenders.
- drug abusers—over 600 inmates were in the methadone program in 1971; 5% of the detainees participated in this program.

Recent jail lists indicate that two-thirds of the jail population is awaiting some action in the county courts. Of 639 prisoners, the following were awaiting some specific County action:

1. Grand Jury:	134
2. Plea:	85

3. Trial:	123
4. Sentence:	94

Institutional Objectives

The primary objective of this facility is to securely detain the inmates. Secondly, it is concerned with rehabilitative activities to fill the inmate's day. Such activities include:

- methadone detoxification
- medical care
- psychiatric care
- recreational activities

The length of stay in the jail is unknown at this time, but it is known that after release, the jail does not follow-up on the offenders.

Operations

Because this facility is overcrowded and for detention primarily, very little has been done beyond simple housing and feeding. The jail has, however, for the first time, been able to offer daily recreation through the use of a new gymnasium. Medical services have been expanded to include full-time nurses and daily visits from a doctor. Methadone detoxification has been initiated and last year 606 inmates were treated for addiction. There is no formal classification and no programs beyond this, however.

4.2.3 State Correctional Institutions

The State Prison Complex consists of three major institutions, Trenton, Rahway and Leesburg Prisons as well as three camps, West Trenton satellite of Trenton Prison, Rahway Camp and Marlboro Camp satellites of Rahway Prison. It is estimated that as many as 20% of the prison complex population are Newark residents.

Further inmate data reveals the following breakdown:

- 2,362 adult males are in maximum security;
- 323 adult male and 1,810 youth males are in medium security;
- 555 adult males and 251 youth males are in minimum security.
- 247 women are in medium security and 9 are in minimum.

46.4% of the inmates were committed for target crimes:

Murder	5.4%
Rape	1.0%
Burglary	17.2%
Assault	6.1%
Robbery	<u>16.7%</u>
Total	46.4%

25% of all inmates are participating in training programs.

The following is a profile of the total state institutionalized population:

- age—over two-thirds are juveniles in reformatories; one-third are adults in the prison complex.
- sex—only Clinton Reformatory houses women (see description below). All other state facilities are for men.
- race—59% Black; 41% White; of the younger admissions, 75% are Black.
- geographic area—20% are from Newark.
- employment status—58% have low or no skills; 42% have high skills
- educational status—not available.
- prior criminal involvement—90% have been incarcerated before.
- average daily population—over 6,000.

Trenton Prison is the receiving institution for male offenders committed with fixed minimum-maximum sentences. Inmates from Trenton Prison are then classified. They remain at either Trenton Prison or are selected for minimum security residence at the West Trenton Unit or are sent to Rahway Prison to the Marlboro Unit or Rahway Camp when relaxed security is warranted. Inmates may also be selected to go to Leesburg, presently a minimum security institution.

Institutional Objectives

The primary objective of all state institutions is to provide programs that will rehabilitate the offender while keeping him away from society.

Secondarily, they provide the related support services for such rehabilitation and restraint. These services include:

- educational training
- medical care
- vocational training
- work-release programs
- parole
- recreational programs

However, the services are limited to sentence duration—10 months on the average for youthful offenders and 28 months on the average for adults—with no follow-up system beyond parole tracking after release. Work release projects are in operation in several of the institutions.

In New Jersey, there is no State Prison for Women. All females, 16 and above-sentenced to incarceration in a State facility go to the State Reformatory for Women in Clinton. This cottage-type institution as of June 30, 1971 had a population of 285. Over half

the women are under 21 and their offenses range from juvenile delinquency to homicide.

4.2.4 State Parole

With the exception of some individuals who serve their maximum sentences, most individuals serving time in State Institutions end up on parole. Tenure on parole varies depending upon initial sentence and from what institution the offender is paroled. Generally, reformatory sentences usually include 3/5 (60%) of that time on parole with prison sentences running roughly 25%.

Parole is the privilege to serve part of one's sentence out of an institution. It is granted by the State Parole Board (for prison sentences) or the Board of Managers (for reformatory sentences).

Institutional Objectives

The primary objective of parole is to supervise and counsel offenders in an effort to help them adjust to being returned to the community. The secondary objective is to resocialize ex-offenders and match them with the services they need.

Such services include:

- vocational counseling
- educational counseling
- supervision and guidance

The parole officer usually has about one year in which to do this. After completion of parole, there is no follow-up of ex-offenders.

Operations

The Bureau of Parole supervises all parolees age 14 and over from New Jersey State Correctional Institutions and parolees from other State jurisdictions accepted under the terms of the Inter-State Compact for the Supervision of Parolees. Parolees under the age of 14 are supervised by the Bureau of Children's Services, Division of Public Welfare. The Bureau of Parole investigates requests for parole planning from in-State and out-of-State sources, develops parole placements and completes special related investigations as requested. To implement these responsibilities the Bureau operates nine district offices staffed by 113 field officers and 48 parole supervisors. As of June 30, 1971, there were 6,620 cases under parole supervision.

Two district parole offices handle Newark residents. One is located within the city, the other in East Orange. The average number of Newark residents on parole in 1971 was 1,249. This included 852 adults and 397 juveniles. These parolees were supervised by 24 parole officers with an average caseload of 65 parolees per month.

The Newark District Office estimates that it handles over 300 unemployed Newark target parolees at any given time.

Presently, information as to their further involvement in crime and the number of violations is unavailable but it is assumed to be significant. It should be noted that violations do not involve court action as in probation. Revocation decisions are solely the responsibility of the State Parole Board in the case of those paroled from the Prison Complex or in the case of those paroled from reformatories, the Board of Managers.

4.3 Juvenile Services

4.3.1 Essex County Youth House

Youth House is a detention center for young boys and girls who appear before the courts or come into conflict with the law. Youngsters are detained in Youth House while awaiting a court date if their homes are deemed unfit for proper supervision, if no suitable adult will take responsibility for them, or if the nature of their crime or conduct causes the belief that their release will jeopardize the community or themselves.

Data analysis on population served by the Youth House reveals:

- capacity 87 although alterations will increase capacity to 140
- average daily population 100-150
- average stay, one month, although periods of three to five months are not uncommon
- age group at Youth House—8-17 years of age.

The very nature of institutional confinement for children, no matter how optimum the physical environment, results in a deleterious effect on the incarceratees.

Incarceration has the negative effects of mixing mildly delinquent children with very delinquent ones and stigmatizing the child who is confined. The mildly delinquent children learn better criminal skills, learn to positively identify with very delinquent models and begin to conceptualize themselves as delinquents. The self-fulfilling prophecy begins here.

Most of these children would be better off at home, but their homes are deemed unfit to provide adequate supervision of them. There is a program need for an alternative method of detaining these children from unfit homes, making sure that they remain trouble-free and appear for their court dates. Such an alternative must allow them to remain in the community while providing them with better attention and supervision than they would get in Youth House.

Youth House commitments are made if:

1. The nature of the conduct charged indicates that the youth would be a danger to the community.
2. The physical or mental condition of the youth makes release impractical.
3. No suitable adult can be located to whom the youth can be released.

Approximately 20% of the young offenders apprehended in Newark are placed in Youth House. There is no other place for these youngsters. While trying to be an educational, health and social services detention facility, Youth House is really an institution.

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has funded, with block grant monies, programs in the Youth House for expanding diagnostic services, recreation, vocational education, and social service. (See section 4.6.2, below)

The following administrative chart indicates the type and extent of services offered at Youth House.

4.3.2 Juvenile Conference Committee

The Juvenile Conference Committee (JCC) is a group of approximately twenty professionals and laymen from the Newark community who screen/counsel/and diagnose for referral delinquent youngsters.

These juveniles are referred to the JCC by the Juvenile Court based upon a recommendation made by the Police Department.

The operations of the JCC are not geared for serious offenders, and, as such, IMPACT target crime offenses comprise little if any of its case-load.

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency recently funded an administration support staff for the purpose of providing the conference committee a means of efficiently handling referrals and case follow-up.

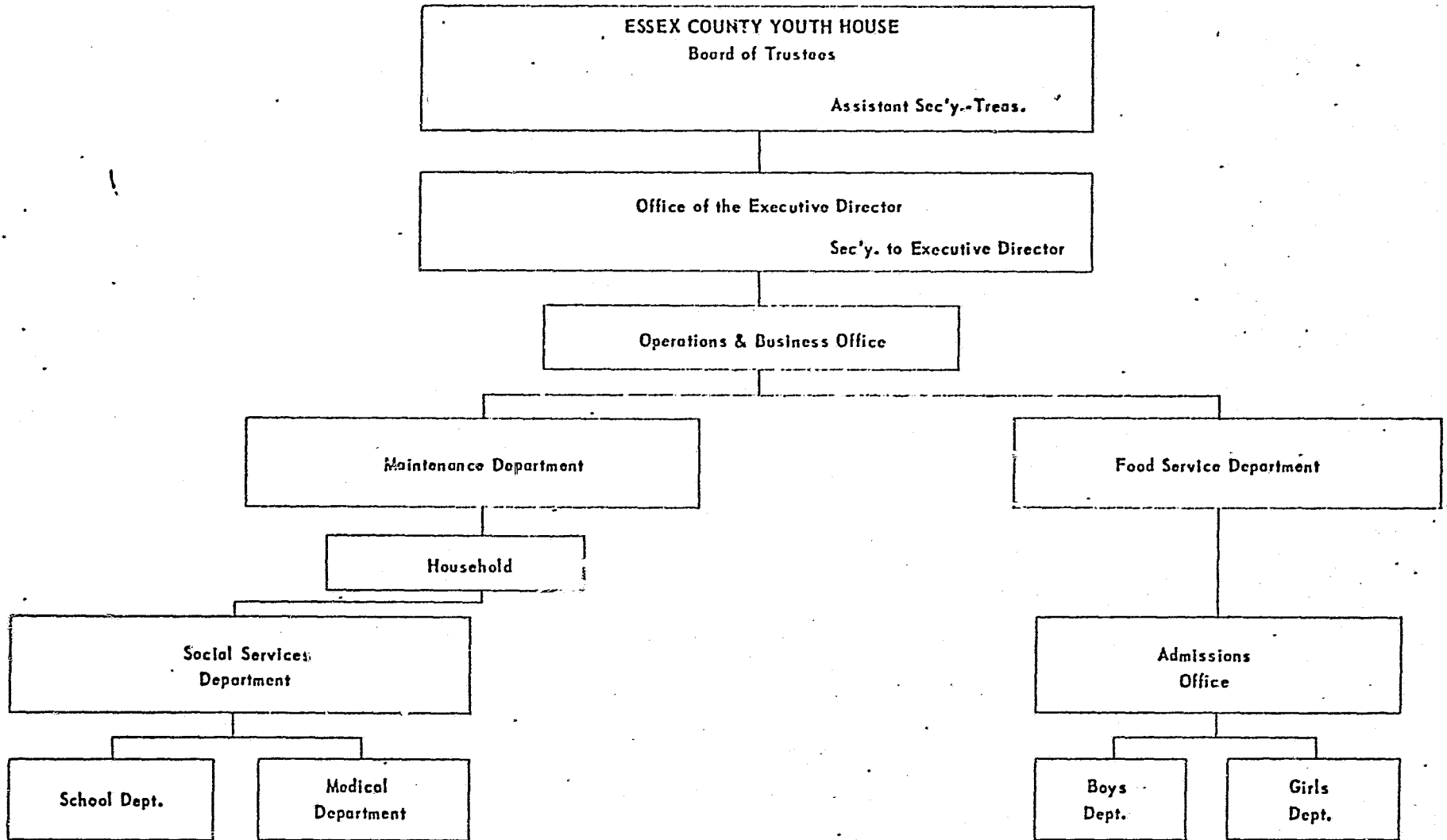
4.3.3 N.J. State Correctional Institutions

Generally, children 16 or under whose crime or prior record necessitates commitment to a State Institution end up in the State Home for Boys, or, if very young (8-12), the Training School for Boys. Both institutions, although custodial, place heavy emphasis on education and the goal is social re-orientation rather than purely custodial care.

If over 14, juveniles will leave these institutions under normal state parole supervision. If under 14, the Bureau of Children's Services assumes parole supervision.

To be sure, a last resort is commitment to the State Reformatory Complex. The complex consists of three

Essex County Youth House
Administrative Breakdown/Functional Services



major institutions, the Youth Reception and Correction Center, the Bordentown Reformatory and Annandale Reformatory. Each major institution operates at least one satellite camp for inmates requiring minimum security.

As of June 30, 1971, the Reformatory Complex had a total population of 2,295, a 7% increase over the same period of the previous year. Recent surveys have indicated that at least 17% of the Reformatory Complex's population are Newark residents.

These juveniles will, after serving time indicated at classification, return to Newark under the supervision of the State Bureau of Parole. Like their training school counterparts, violation of parole could mean return to the institution.

Commitments to institutions are made for an indeterminate period, depending on the adjustment and progress of the offender. Upon release many juvenile offenders are placed on parole; currently 397 Newark juveniles are under parole supervision.

4.4 Table of Existing Services

The next table reiterates the types of services available at each correctional agency, adult and juvenile, municipal and county and state:

4.5 Community Based Services (Alternatives to Institutionalization)

When target offenders are about to be sentenced, there are few sentencing alternatives involving the community. Adults may be placed on probation. Juveniles may be sent to one of four community-based residential treatment centers: Victory House, St. Timothy's Residence, the YMCA Residential Center, or the new Crittendon League Center for Girls. Also, juveniles may be placed on probation.

When the target offender returns to the community on parole, the District Parole office has difficulty providing the special vocational and/or re-entry counseling. IMPACT in conjunction with Department of Labor involvement will direct its effort towards the problem.

The community is also faced with an extremely difficult task when accepting target offenders released from confinement. As a result, very little attempt can be made by the community to provide services or places for target offenders.

The business community employs very few of them and government agencies have no room for them.

The included community correctional services table outlines the community services available for the offender.

4.6 Community Based Juvenile Services

IMPACT has researched and enumerated a compendium on existing juvenile services (correctional and non-correctional) for the City of Newark.

In order to avoid repetition and to maintain a comprehensive list of juvenile services as a totality, that list will be presented here. It will be referred to rather than listed again in other sections of the Action Plan.

4.6.1 Community Youth Services In the City of Newark

The following is a partial list of agencies that provide service to youths in the City of Newark.

Agency Name

1. *Youth Service Agency*—three centers
(544 Springfield Ave.)
(315—7th Ave.)
(392—13th Ave.)

- provides center for community activities, sponsors projects and offers supervised recreational programs.
- major goal is to provide a comprehensive, coordinated and concentrated range of community based activities and services by introducing new ways of dealing with problems of delinquent and pre-delinquent youth in the Newark Model Cities' target area.

2. *Newarkfields*—303 Washington Street

- provides a rehabilitative program for youthful offenders aged 14-15 which avoids the negative consequences of institutional placement.
- This program provides diversion from the process by which a juvenile offender is turned into a hardened adult criminal. It also offers a facility which removes these youngsters from school, where they generally experience difficulty as well, while continuing to provide a complete education program which diagnoses the youngster's educational deficiencies and provides remedial education leading to a return to regular school program, a vocational training program or vocational placement.

3. *Y.W. & Y.M.C.A. (Residential Treatment for Juvenile Offenders)*

As an innovative approach to residential treatment for adjudicated juvenile offenders, it has formulated a community-based center operation housed in the main facility (600 Broad Street).

Under the supervision of a professional social

INVENTORY OF EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES*

CORRECTIONAL AGENCY	Intake Screening	Recreational Programs & Facilities	Educational Programs	Educational Placement	Vocational Training	Vocational Placement	Addiction Programs	Psychiatric or Personal Counseling	Vocational Counseling	Reintegration Preparation	Over-crowded	Work Release
Essex County Probation	Yes	No	No	(Yes) Very little	No	No	No, unless condition of Prob.	(Yes) Very little	(Yes) Very little	N/A	Yes	N/A
N.J.S. Bureau of Parole	Yes	No	No	Where Applicable	No	Where Applicable	Referral	Where Possible	(Yes) Very little	(Yes) Very little	Yes	N/A
Essex County Jail	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Essex County Corrections Ctr. (Caldwell)	(Yes) Very little	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
State Correctional Insts.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	(Yes) Very little	Yes	No	No	Yes
Essex County Youth House	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Unknown	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

*Subjective determination (i.e., very little) from IMPACT staff observations and discussions with institutional personnel.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

COMMUNITY AGENCY	Intake Screening	Recreational Programs	Educational Programs	Educational Placement	Vocational Training	Vocational Placement	Addiction Programs	Psychiatric or Personal Counseling	Vocational Counseling	Reintegration Preparation	Over-crowded	Work Release
Probationfields	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Yes	Unknown	As Applicable	Wait. List	N/A
UMCA Residential Treatment Center	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	As Applicable	Wait. List	N/A
Victory House	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	(Yes) Very little	As Applicable	Wait. List	N/A
Newarkfields	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	No	Unknown	Unknown	Yes	Yes	As Applicable	Wait. List	N/A
St. Timothy's Home	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Yes	Yes	As Applicable	Wait List	N/A
Crittendon League Girls Center	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	As Applicable	Wait. List	N/A
TEAM & PEP	Unable to place target offenders.											

*Subjective judgments rendered by IMPACT staff as a result of observations and consultation with community personnel:

worker, a teacher and professional child care staff, the juvenile referred by the court will be initiated in an education-vocational, social mental health treatment process.

4. *Probationfields*—498 Clinton Avenue

In operation since May 1971 provides guided group interaction sessions for employed youth aged 15½ to 17½. A non-residential program for juveniles on suspended sentence from the juvenile court, Probationfields conducts GGI sessions during the evening hours.

One of the major techniques used in working with the youth is guided group interaction, which uses peer group as a major agent for achieving behavioral change.

5. *COPE (Career Oriented Preparation for Employment)*—32 Green Street

- designed to provide work experience, skill, training and supportive services to both in school and out of school youth. Youth must be between ages 16-18.
- collects data about prospective applicants through interviews, case histories and observational techniques. This data is evaluated to identify the youth's area of interest and is subsequently used to propose a suitable vocational plan. Occupational, educational and other information is gathered to assist both client and counselor to formulate realistic vocational goals. Number served—174 a month (100 out of school, 74 in school).

6. *Victory House*—682 High Street—
Residential Treatment center for boys.

7. *St. Timothy's Home*—for boys—
91 Congress Street—Bureau of Children's Services.

8. *5th Precinct Council*—
Bigelow and Hunterdon Streets—provides tutoring and recreation for boys and girls of all ages.

9. *Milt Campbell Community Center*—
201 Bergen Street—a recreation program for boys and girls of all ages. The center is located on Bergen Street.

10. *New Ark School*—3 Belmont Avenue—
The school provides remedial and high school equivalency education and recreation for juveniles of all ages.

11. *Aspira, Inc. of New Jersey*—24
Branford Place—works with Puerto Rican and Spanish speaking youngsters in an attempt to get

them into college. This involves a variety of counseling areas.

12. *The Community Information and Referrals Organization*—463 Central Avenue—

Provides referrals and direct services in the areas of (1) employment, (2) health, (3) education, (4) welfare, (5) legal advice.

13. *The Urban League*—508 Central Avenue—

A non-profit private social agency, provides direct services in the areas of (1) employment, (2) education, (3) health, (4) counseling.

14. *Ironbound Youth Project*—39 Providence Street—

The project was created by a group of young adults living in the Ironbound section of Newark, who were interested in establishing a range of social, educational, and vocational programs needed by teenagers and young adults in the community.

15. *Newark Youthquake Center*—70 South 8th Street—

Provides remedial services for youngsters between the ages of 5-17 years. Christian principles are incorporated within the total program. The Center also has a community food program.

16. *North Ward Education & Cultural Center, Inc.*—
168 Bloomfield Avenue—The center provides a wide range of educational and cultural activities for young people. The center's staff and volunteers are involved with juveniles in terms of whatever the needs are.

17. *The Nation of Islam, Mosque #25*—
257 South Orange Avenue—Provides the message of Allah to juveniles and adults. This, they feel, has been effective in "rehabilitating" juveniles.

18. *Friendly Fuld Neighborhood Center*—
71 Boyd Street—Provides prevention program activities for pre-teens and teenagers. It also has a youth leadership component.

19. *Mayor's Committee on Youth*—
303-9 Washington Street—Fund raising, planning and services.

20. *Columbus Home Center*—
112-8th Avenue—Provides the following services: (1) social services, (2) youth employment, (3) year-round recreation, (4) tutorial program, (5) baby keepwell, (6) Boy Scouts, (7) community relations, (8) summer recreation, (9) ambulance, (10) pre-school, (11) dental, (12) Rutgers Nutrition Program, (13) police community relations, (14) Girl Scouts,

(15) summer lunch program, (16) parent-child center, (17) senior citizens program.

21. Model Cities

Education

1. School personnel training—31 Green Street
2. Classroom innovation project—31 Green Street
3. Experimental classroom—African free school—502 High Street
4. Project Link—educational center—146 Belmont Avenue
5. Talent Search—60 Springfield Avenue
6. Secondary schools planning seminar—566 Orange Street
7. Higher education assistance project—60 Springfield Ave.

22. *Special Health Program—Project Child*—598 South 11th Street
Newark Youth Action Agency

23. *NAACP*—505 Clinton Avenue—

Provides the following services: (1) small grants to youth groups, (2) day care, (3) manpower programs, (4) Legal Services, (5) Comprehensive Health Center, (6) New Careers in Mental Health, (7) Work Training Center, (8) Newark Day Care, (9) Hilary School.

24. Educational Opportunities (Services)

1. Black Organization of Students—101 Washington Street
2. Chad School—78 Clinton Avenue
3. Educational Center for Youth—15 James Street
4. Essex County College—31 Clinton Street
5. United Negro College Fund, Inc.—24 Commerce Street

25. Additional Employment, Vocational Guidance and Training

- a. Neighborhood Youth Corps—850 Broad Street
- b. New Careers—32 Green Street
- c. Newark Manpower Training Skills Center—187 Broadway

26. *Area Boards*—The eight Area Boards concern themselves with general community activities, handling problems in the area of food, housing, clothing and sometimes legal problems. During the summer months programs are directed toward the youth by providing them with day care centers, day camps and cultural activities and trips. Their locations are:

- #1—Project Concern
46 Broadway

#2—Operation We Care
366 Springfield Avenue

#3—People Action Group
313 Clinton Avenue

#4—People in Progress
960 Frelinghuysen Avenue

#5—Operation Ironbound
45 Merchant Street

#6—Mutual Concern
74 Oraton Street

#7—Progress in Action
572 Orange Street

#8—Weequahic Opportunity Ctr.
315 Osborne Terrace

27. *The Newark Board of Education provides the following services:*

- a. *Recreation programs* currently operated in 61 schools.
- b. *Counseling programs* in freshman and senior high schools.
- c. *Remedial programs*

Youth work and studies provided in conjunction with the following programs in the City of Newark:

1. N.Y.C.—In-school
2. N.Y.C.—out-of-school
3. TEAM
4. Model Cities—curriculum development project
5. WIN Program
6. New Careers
7. COPE
8. Skills Center
9. MDTA

10. Cooperative work experience programs in diversified occupations, office occupations, technical and industrial occupations, (Bd. of Ed. program), also distributive education

11. Education Center for Youth (Bd. of Ed. program). Public Service Employment and training program's just starting in the city.

d. *Evening Guidance Clinics*

e. *Delinquency Prevention Program*—This is a cooperative venture between the following agencies: Newark Board of Education, Newark Boys Club, Essex County Juvenile Court, Family Service Bureau of Newark, Newark State College, Community Development Administration and the United Community Fund.

All referrals are made by the Essex County Juvenile Court to the program.

4.7 Federal and State Programs—Corrections and Youth Services

4.7.1 Municipal

Corrections Projects

Funding

1. Newarkfields (See above)

\$189,701 (SLEPA)
66,085 (In-Kind)

Total \$255,786

2. Community Juvenile Detention Program (Proposed)

\$200,000 (SLEPA)
70,000 (In-Kind)

Total \$270,000

3. Community Corrections Center Program (Proposed)

\$400,000 (SLEPA)
150,000 (LOCAL)

Total \$550,000

Youth Services Projects

Funding

1. Youth Aid and Services Project

\$ 62,040 (SLEPA)
27,978 (LOCAL)

Total \$ 90,018

2. Youth Services Agency

\$200,000 (SLEPA)
250,000 (HUD-Local)

Total \$450,000

3. Model Criminal Justice Education Program

\$ 28,000 (SLEPA)
9,500 (LOCAL)

Total \$ 37,500

4.7.2 County

Correctional Projects

Funding

1. Essex County Youth House Guidance Counseling and Diagnostic Service

\$ 44,760 (SLEPA)
37,380 (LOCAL)

Total \$ 82,140

2. Community Based Juvenile Correction Program (Newark)

\$ 47,122 (SLEPA)
 29,671 (LOCAL)
20,000 (Private)

Total \$ 96,793

3. Community Based Corrections — Court Diversionary Project

\$113,553 (SLEPA)
82,093 (LOCAL)

Total \$195,646

4. Youth House Reading Program (Proposed)

\$ 20,800 (SLEPA)
6,310 (LOCAL)

Total \$ 27,110

Juvenile Services Projects

Funding

1. Youth Service Bureau (Proposed)

\$415,389 (SLEPA)
150,000 (LOCAL)

Total \$565,389

2. Juvenile Behavior Modification Program (Proposed)

\$143,006 (SLEPA)
37,376 (LOCAL)

Total \$180,282

3. Improvement of Juvenile Conference Committee Program

\$ 27,540 (SLEPA)
10,776 (LOCAL)

Total \$ 38,316

4. Youth House Reading Program (Proposed)

\$ 20,800 (SLEPA)
6,310 (LOCAL)

Total \$ 27,110

5.0 Narcotics

Drug addiction is clearly one of Newark's most serious social problems, with the City ranking fourth in the nation in number of addicts. (Source: Newark Police Department)

While the relationship between drug addiction and the incidence of target crimes is not well documented (see Data Analysis—Part II below), IMPACT believes that there does exist some relationship, to the point where the extent of drug addiction is an important factor in the rapidly increasing rate of burglaries and robberies in Newark during recent years.

Therefore, an inventory of what actions are presently underway with respect to drug abuse, treatment/rehabilitation versus law enforcement, will be presented.

5.1 Law Enforcement

The majority of the narcotic law enforcement effort within the City is the responsibility of the Newark Police Department's Narcotics Bureau. At present time, the Narcotics Bureau received approximately 1,800 complaints in 1971 or 5 complaints per day. From these complaints, 1,076 investigations were conducted and resulted in 516 arrests. An additional 900 investigations were initiated by narcotics detectives and these resulted in an additional 720 arrests.

There is a great deal of unreported informalities in any vice crime; narcotics is no exception. There is an overwhelming problem of getting people to report violations of narcotics laws to the proper authorities. When information is received on a narcotics violation, it is usually transmitted to the Bureau by means of: An anonymous informer, paid informer, surveillance and investigations by the Bureau, chance observation by other police officers or information received from other interested agencies.

This information, when received, is reviewed by the Narcotics Bureau which evaluates the information to determine if a team of detectives should investigate the incident or when appropriate, assigns undercover people. If handled by an undercover agent, he will attempt to buy narcotics or get more accurate information to be passed on to the detective team. All information received by the Narcotics Bureau is submitted on all investigations even though negative findings are often obtained.

5.2 Treatment/Rehabilitation

The prevention and treatment of drug abuse involve an area with few demonstrable successes. At

present, there are seven active treatment programs serving Newark and a number of other programs and agencies participating in support of these services. These treatment programs have a capacity of about 1,100 persons, but not all of their clients are from Newark. The programs as a whole seem only to be filled to 75% capacity.

The following is a brief description of the drug treatment programs and service agencies within the City:

These agencies fall into three groups:

1. Chemotherapy (methadone maintenance)
2. Inpatient abstinence (drug free therapeutic communities)
3. Outpatient abstinence (individual and group counseling)

5.2.1 Chemotherapeutic

Dana Clinic—A governmental (State, formerly county) agency located at 222 Morris Avenue providing adolescent and adult care for narcotic abusers. Capacity—250.

5.2.2 Inpatient Abstinence Agencies

Dare—A private agency located at 209 Littleton Avenue providing youth, adolescent, and adult care for all drug and substance abusers. Capacity—100.

Integrity—A private agency located at 45 Lincoln Park providing youth, adolescent, and adult care for all drug and substance abusers minus alcoholics. Capacity—60.

New Jersey Regional/Liberty House—A private agency located at Liberty Park in Jersey City and 154 Broadway in Newark providing youth, adolescent, and adult care for all drug and substance abusers minus alcoholics. Capacity—200. Liberty House functions as an intake and out-patient satellite of the Jersey City facility. Also now providing some methadone maintenance.

5.2.3 Outpatient Abstinence Agencies

Mount Carmel Guild—A private (church sponsored) social agency providing youth, adolescent, and adult care for all drug and substance abusers. Capacity—150. Located at 9 South Street.

New Well—A private agency providing youth, adolescent, and adult care for all drug and substance abusers minus alcoholics. Capacity unstated (75+). Located at 549 Springfield Avenue.

5.2.4 Service Agencies

Jewish Vocation Service—A private social and vocational service agency with a specially developed program for adolescent and adult drug and substance abusers.

Newark Board of Education—A governmental (local) primary and secondary educational agency providing a special peer oriented prevention program.

New Jersey College of Medicine & Dentistry, School of Medicine-Newark—A governmental (State) educational agency providing detoxification services for narcotic abusers, located at 65 Bergen Street. Capacity—8.

Rutgers Drop In Center—A semi-private agency located at 55 Central Avenue providing general social service counseling for adolescents and adults with service to all drug and substance abusers minus alcoholics.

T.E.A.M.—A governmental (City) agency providing job placement services for adolescents and adults with special emphasis for narcotic abusers. Located at 32 Green Street. Capacity unstated.

S.A.I.N.T.—A private agency located at 48 Market Street, focusing on after and out of school peer group interaction directed against all drug and substance abusers minus hallucinogen abusers. Youth and adolescent focus.

Activities in the prevention area have focused on the school age population primarily, although the City's Narcotics Bureau has been actively involved in lecturing on drug abuse to a wide variety of community service agencies. The main effort has been the "Student Congress on the Prevention of Drug Abuse" project which has established student-led groups within school to develop and carry out peer-oriented prevention activities.

5.3 State And Federal Funds for Narcotics Treatment/Rehabilitation/Enforcement

5.3.1 Municipal

<i>Project</i>	<i>Funding</i>	
1. Coordination of Narcotic Prevention, Control and Treatment Services Program	\$ 79,898	(SLEPA)
	<u>40,000</u>	(LOCAL)
Total	\$ 119,898	
2. Student Congress Acting on the Prevention of Drug Abuse Program	\$ 48,000	(SLEPA)
	<u>15,697</u>	(LOCAL)
Total	\$ 63,697	
3. Newark Multi Service Drug Center Project (<i>Proposed</i>)	\$ 200,000	(SLEPA)
	<u>100,000</u>	(LOCAL)
Total	\$ 300,000	
4. Expansion of Confidential Narcotics Register Program (<i>Proposed</i>)	\$ 41,638	(SLEPA)
	<u>28,342</u>	(LOCAL)
Total	\$ 69,980	

5.3.2 County

1. Integrity House Program* (See section 5.2.2, above)	\$ 93,370	(SLEPA)
	29,700	(LOCAL)
	<u>35,946</u>	(Private)
Total	\$ 159,016	

*A proposal has been submitted to SLEPA for expanded second year funding.

END

7 tables/annex