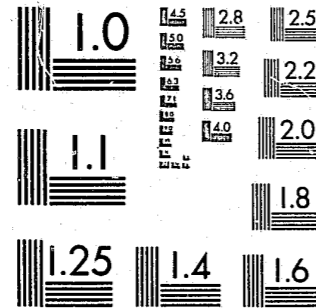


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11/6/85

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Houston

A National Crime Survey Report

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Victimization Surveys:

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A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings

Criminal Victimization in the United States:

A Comparison of 1973 and 1974 Findings

Criminal Victimization in the United States:

1973

Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13

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Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1972:

Advance Report

Census of Prisoners in State Correctional

Facilities, 1973

The Nation's Jails: A report on the census of jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1972:

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Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1972-73
Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1971

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1971

1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems

1977 Supplement to State Judicial Systems

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Criminal Victimization Surveys in Houston

A National Crime Survey Report
No. SD-NCS-C-10

July 1977

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
National Criminal Justice
Information and Statistics Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

James M. H. Gregg, Acting Administrator

Harry Bratt, Assistant Administrator
National Criminal Justice Information
and Statistics Service

Benjamin H. Renshaw, Director
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the Bureau of the Census. In the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, general supervision was supplied by Charles R. Kindermann, assisted by Dawn D. Nelson. Collection and processing of data for the household surveys were conducted in the Bureau of the Census under the general supervision of Marvin M. Thompson, Demographic Surveys Division, assisted by Linda R. Murphy, Robert L. Goodson, Kenton R. Daniels, and Michael R. Rand. For the commercial surveys, the direction of data collection and processing activities was under the general supervision of Caesar Hill, Business Division, assisted by Chester E. Bowie. The report was prepared by the Crime Statistics Analysis Staff under the general supervision of Robert P. Parkinson. Adolfo L. Paez directed the project. The selected findings were written by Norman F. Howard. The report was reviewed for technical matters in the Statistical Methods Division under the general supervision of David V. Bateman, assisted by Louis E. Williams.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. National Criminal Justice Information
and Statistics Service.
Criminal victimization surveys in Houston.

(National crime survey report; no. SD-NCP-C-10)
Supt. of Docs. no.: J 1.42/3:SD-NCP-C-10

1. Victims of crimes—Texas—Houston.

2. Criminal statistics—Texas—Houston.

I. Title. II. Series.

HV6795.H6U55 1977 364 76-608185

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Stock No. 027-000-00603-5

PREFACE

The crime statistics and selected analytical findings presented in this report derive from victimization surveys conducted early in 1974 under the National Crime Survey program. Presenting more comprehensive survey results and additional technical information, the report succeeds *Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities*, published in June 1975.

Since the early 1970's, victimization surveys have been designed and carried out for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the purpose of developing information that permits detailed assessment of the character and extent of selected types of criminal victimization. Based on representative samplings of households and commercial establishments, the program has had two main elements: a continuous national survey and surveys in various cities. Although the overall objective of the program is to provide insights into the impact of crimes that are of major concern to the general public and law enforcement authorities, it is anticipated that the scope of the surveys will be modified periodically in order to address other topics in the realm of criminal justice. In addition, continuing methodological studies are expected to yield refinements in survey questionnaires and procedures.

The victimization surveys conducted in Houston and 12 other central cities in 1974 enabled measurement of the extent to which city residents age 12 and over, households, and commercial establishments were victimized by selected crimes, whether completed or attempted. For those committed against individuals, the offenses covered were rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny; for households they were burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft; and for commercial establishments they were burglary and robbery. The chapter entitled "The City Surveys" includes a detailed discussion of the crimes and of classification procedures. In addition to gauging the extent to which the relevant crimes happened, the surveys have permitted examination of the characteristics of victims and the circumstances

surrounding criminal acts, exploring, as appropriate, such matters as the relationship between victim and offender, characteristics of offenders, extent of victim injuries, economic consequences to the victims, time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, whether the police were notified, and, if not, reasons advanced for not informing them.

The surveys in Houston were carried out in the first quarter of 1974 and covered criminal acts that took place during the 12 months prior to the month of interview, a reference period roughly comparable with calendar year 1973. Information was obtained from interviews with the occupants of 9,911 housing units (21,320 residents age 12 and over) and the operators of 2,181 businesses. Respondents furnished detailed personal and household data (or information about business firms) in addition to particulars on any criminal acts they incurred.

The 103 data tables in this publication are arranged by sectors, that is, by crimes against persons, households, and commercial establishments. Within each sector, the tables are further divided along topical lines. These topics are reflected in the analytical statements compiled in the section entitled "Selected Findings," which highlights certain basic survey results. The statements illustrate the types of empirical data being produced under the National Crime Survey program.

All statistical data in this report are estimates subject to errors arising both from the fact that they are based on information obtained from sample surveys rather than complete censuses, and from the fact that recording and processing mistakes invariably occur in the course of a large-scale data collection effort. As part of the discussion on reliability of estimates, these sources of error are treated in Appendixes II and III. It should be noted at the outset, however, that with respect to the effect of sampling errors, estimate variations can be determined rather precisely. In the report's selected findings, categorical statements involving analytical comparisons met statistical tests that the differences were equivalent to or greater than two standard

errors, or, in other words, that the chances were at least 95 out of 100 that each difference described did not result solely from sampling variability. Qualified statements of comparison met significance tests that the differences were within the range of 1.6 and 2 standard errors, or that there was a likelihood equal to at least 90 (but less than 95) out of 100 that the difference did not result solely from sampling variability. These conditional statements are characterized by use of the term "some indication."

Four technical appendixes and a glossary of terms have been included to facilitate further analyses and other uses of survey results. The first appendix contains facsimiles of the questionnaires used for the household and commercial surveys, whereas the second and third have tables for determining estimate variances, as well as information concerning sample design and estimation procedures. The fourth appendix consists of a series of technical notes, paralleling the topics covered by the section on selected findings and designed as guides to the interpretation of survey results.

In relation to crimes against persons, survey results are based on either of two units of measure—victimizations or incidents. A victimization is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For reasons outlined in the technical notes, the number of personal victimizations is somewhat greater than that of personal incidents. As applied to crimes against households and commercial establishments, however, the terms "victimization" and "incident" are synonymous. Although "crimes against commercial establishments," "commercial crimes," and other similar terms refer chiefly to victimizations of businesses, a relatively small number of offenses committed against certain other organizations also are included in results of the commercial survey, usually under the category "other"; the types of entities concerned are discussed in the introduction to Appendix III.

Attempts to compare information in this publication with data collected from local police by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and published in its

report *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports—1973* are inappropriate because of substantial differences in coverage between the surveys and police statistics. A major difference arises from the fact that police statistics on the incidence of crime are derived principally from reports that persons make to the police, whereas survey data include crimes not reported to the police, as well as those reported. Survey data reflect only those crimes experienced by residents and commercial establishments of Houston, even though some acts took place outside the city; they exclude criminal acts committed within the city against nonresidents, such as visitors and suburban commuters. On the other hand, police statistics for Houston include all reported crimes occurring within the city limits, irrespective of the victim's place of residence, and exclude crimes experienced by city residents in other jurisdictions. Personal crimes covered in the survey relate only to persons age 12 and over, whereas police statistics count crimes against persons of any age. The surveys did not measure some offenses, e.g., homicide, kidnaping, white-collar crimes, and commercial larceny (shoplifting and employee theft), that are included in police statistics, and the counting and classifying rules for the two programs are not fully compatible. Similarly, the correspondence between reference periods for results of the city surveys and published police statistics is not exact.

Unlike crime rates developed from police statistics, the personal rates cited in this report are based on victimizations rather than on incidents and are calculated on the basis of the resident population age 12 and over rather than on all residents. As indicated earlier, personal victimizations outnumber personal incidents. National Crime Survey rates of victimization for crimes against households and commercial establishments are based, respectively, on the number of households and businesses, whereas rates derived from police statistics for these crimes are based on the total population. A technical note entitled "Victim characteristics," Appendix IV, gives additional details on the manner in which the victimization survey rates were computed.

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THE CITY SURVEYS

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

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

Victimization surveys, such as those conducted under the National Crime Survey program, are not without limitations, however. Although they pro-

vide information on crimes that are of major interest to the general public, they cannot measure all criminal activity, as a number of crimes are not amenable to examination through the survey technique. Surveys have proved most successful in estimating crimes with specific victims who understand what happened to them and how it happened and who are willing to report what they know. More specifically, they have been shown to be most applicable to rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and both personal and household larceny, including motor vehicle theft. Accordingly, the survey program was designed to focus on these crimes. Murder and kidnapping are not covered. The so-called victimless crimes, such as drunkenness, drug abuse, and prostitution, also are excluded, as are those crimes for which it is difficult to identify knowledgeable respondents or to locate comprehensive data records, as in offenses against government entities.¹ Examples of the latter are income tax evasion and the theft of office supplies. Crimes of which the victim may not be aware also cannot be measured effectively by the survey technique. Buying stolen property may fall into this category, as may some instances of fraud and embezzlement. Attempted crimes of most types probably are underrecorded for this reason. Commercial larcenies (e.g., employee theft and shoplifting) have to date not proved susceptible to measurement or study by means of the survey approach because of the limited documentation maintained by most commercial establishments on losses from these crimes. Finally, events in which the victim has shown a willingness to participate in illegal activity also are excluded. Examples of the latter, which are unlikely to be reported to interviewers, include gambling, various types of swindles, con games, and blackmail.

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

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THE CITY SURVEYS

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

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

Victimization surveys, such as those conducted under the National Crime Survey program, are not without limitations, however. Although they pro-

vide information on crimes that are of major interest to the general public, they cannot measure all criminal activity, as a number of crimes are not amenable to examination through the survey technique. Surveys have proved most successful in estimating crimes with specific victims who understand what happened to them and how it happened and who are willing to report what they know. More specifically, they have been shown to be most applicable to rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and both personal and household larceny, including motor vehicle theft. Accordingly, the survey program was designed to focus on these crimes. Murder and kidnaping are not covered. The so-called victimless crimes, such as drunkenness, drug abuse, and prostitution, also are excluded, as are those crimes for which it is difficult to identify knowledgeable respondents or to locate comprehensive data records, as in offenses against government entities.¹ Examples of the latter are income tax evasion and the theft of office supplies. Crimes of which the victim may not be aware also cannot be measured effectively by the survey technique. Buying stolen property may fall into this category, as may some instances of fraud and embezzlement. Attempted crimes of most types probably are underrecorded for this reason. Commercial larcenies (e.g., employee theft and shoplifting) have to date not proved susceptible to measurement or study by means of the survey approach because of the limited documentation maintained by most commercial establishments on losses from these crimes. Finally, events in which the victim has shown a willingness to participate in illegal activity also are excluded. Examples of the latter, which are unlikely to be reported to interviewers, include gambling, various types of swindles, con games, and blackmail.

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

The success of any victimization survey is highly contingent on the degree of cooperation that interviewers receive from respondents. In the victimization surveys conducted in 13 central cities during 1974, interviews were obtained in an average of 96.6 percent of the housing units occupied by persons eligible for interview. In the commercial sector, the average response rate was 98.9 percent of eligible business establishments. Details concerning the size of the sample and response rates in Houston can be found in Appendixes II and III of this report.

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

Another of the issues related in part to victim recall ability involves the so-called series victimizations. Each series consists of three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by persons unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. Because of this, no attempt is made to collect information on the specific month, or months, of occurrence of series victimizations; instead, such data are attributed to the season, or seasons, of occurrence. Had it been feasible to make a precise tally of victimizations that occurred in series and to determine their month of occurrence, inclusion of this information in the processing of survey results would have caused certain alterations in the portrayal of criminal victimization. Perhaps most importantly, rates of victimization would have been higher. Because of the inability of victims to furnish details concerning their experiences, however, it would have been im-

possible to analyze the characteristics and effects of these crimes. But, although the estimated number of series victimizations was appreciable, the number of victims who actually experienced such acts was small in relation to the total number of individuals who were victimized one or more times and who had firm recollections of each event. Approximately 12,000 series victimizations against persons and 10,000 against households, each encompassing at least three separate but undifferentiated events, were estimated to have occurred during the 12-month reference period. A table of these series victimizations, broken out by specific type of crime, appears in Appendix III of the preceding report, *Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities*.

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

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

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

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

Personal robbery is a crime in which the object is to relieve a person of property by force or the threat of force. The force employed may be a weapon (armed robbery) or physical power (strong-arm robbery). In either instance, the victim is

placed in physical danger, and physical injury can and sometimes does result. The distinction between robbery with injury and robbery without injury turns solely on whether the victim sustained any injury, no matter how minor. The distinction between a completed robbery and an attempted robbery centers on whether the victim sustained any loss of cash or property. For example, an incident might be classified as an attempted robbery simply because the victim was not carrying anything of value when held up at gunpoint. Attempted robberies, however, can be quite serious and can result in severe physical injury to the victim.

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

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

Attempted assaults differ from assaults carried out in that in the latter the victim is actually physically attacked and may incur bodily injury. An attempted assault could be the result of bad aim with a gun or it could be a nonspecific verbal threat to harm the victim. It is difficult to categorize attempted assault as either aggravated or simple because it is conjectural how much injury, if any, the victim would have sustained had the assault been carried out. In some instances, there may have been no intent to carry out the crime. Not all threats of harm are issued in earnest; a verbal threat or a menacing gesture may have been all the offender intended. The intent of the offender

obviously cannot be measured in a victimization survey. For purposes of this program, attempted assault with a weapon was classified as aggravated assault; attempted assault without a weapon was considered to be simple assault.

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

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

In any criminal incident against a person, more than a single offense can take place. A rape may be associated with a robbery, for example. In classifying the survey-measured crimes, each criminal event has been counted only once, by the most serious act that took place during the incident and in accordance with the seriousness ranking system used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The order of seriousness for crimes against persons is: rape, robbery, assault, and larceny. Consequently, if a person were both robbed and assaulted during the

same incident, the event would be classified as robbery; but, if the victim was harmed by the beating, the detailed characteristics would reveal that it was robbery with injury.

CRIMES AGAINST HOUSEHOLDS

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

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

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

The theft or unauthorized use of motor vehicles, commonly regarded as a specialized form of household larceny, is treated separately in the National Crime Survey program. Completed as well as attempted acts involving automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and other vehicles legally entitled to use public streets are included.

CRIMES AGAINST COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

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

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

SELECTED FINDINGS

The statements that follow are illustrative of the information that can be drawn from this report's data tables. As a guide to readers, table source citations are given parenthetically after each finding. Individuals wishing to perform additional analysis on the topics covered in the selected findings are referred to Appendix IV, Technical Notes, for guidance in the interpretation of survey results.

General

The household and commercial surveys determined that an estimated 339,900 criminal victimizations were committed against Houston residents and businesses in 1973.

Forty-eight percent involved individuals; 45 percent, households; and 7 percent, commercial establishments.

Personal crimes of theft outnumbered personal crimes of violence by about 2.3 to 1.

Victim characteristics

Houston residents were victimized by personal crimes of violence at a rate of 53 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over [Table 1].

The victimization rate for males was about twice that for females [Table 17].

Blacks had a slightly higher rate than whites [Table 19].

Youths age 16-19 had the highest rate of any age group, roughly 10 times that for the elderly (age 65 and over), who had the lowest rate [Table 18].

Females were victimized by rape at a rate of 5 per 1,000 [Table 17].

Blacks had a substantially higher household burglary rate than whites, but the latter had a higher household larceny rate than blacks [Table 62].

Commercial establishments were burglarized at a rate of 578 and robbed at a rate of 140 per 1,000 [Table 85].

An estimated 27 percent of all businesses were

victimized at least once during the year; roughly two-fifths of those affected were victimized two or more times [Tables 87, 90].

Reporting to the police

One-fourth of all personal crimes were reported to the police [Table 40].

Women reported crimes of violence relatively more often than men, but there was no significant difference between the sexes in reporting crimes of theft [Table 41].

There was no significant difference between the proportions of violent crimes reported by blacks and whites; the latter reported crimes of theft slightly more often than blacks [Table 41].

Crimes of violence between strangers were reported to the police relatively more often than those involving nonstrangers [Table 40].

Thirty-six percent of all household crimes were reported to the police [Table 74].

There was no significant difference between the overall proportions of household crimes reported by whites and by blacks [Table 74].

Seventy-two percent of commercial burglaries and robberies were reported to the police [Table 93].

The most common reasons for not reporting personal, household, and commercial crimes were the victim's beliefs that nothing could be done and that the crime was not important enough [Tables 39, 70, 92].

Time and place of occurrence

More personal crimes of violence occurred at night than during the day [Table 54].

Most personal crimes of theft took place during the day [Table 54].

Most household larcenies and motor vehicle thefts occurred at night, but burglaries were about evenly divided between day and night [Table 84].

Eighty-six percent of commercial burglaries and 60 percent of commercial robberies occurred at night [Table 101].

Fifty-two percent of all personal crimes occurred on the street and in other outdoor locations; only 3 percent occurred inside the victim's home [Table 36].

About three-tenths of all rapes took place inside the victim's home [Table 36].

Number of victims and offenders

Ninety-one percent of all personal crimes of violence involved a single victim [Table 30].

Most personal crimes of violence (66 percent) involved a single offender [Table 28].

Single-offender crimes were relatively more likely to have involved nonstrangers than strangers [Table 29].

Most rapes and assaults were committed by a single offender [Table 28].

Fifty-two percent of personal and 39 percent of commercial robberies were carried out by two or more offenders [Tables 28, 89].

Perceived characteristics of offenders

Strangers committed 71 percent of all personal crimes of violence [Table 5].

Strangers were relatively more likely to have victimized men than women; there was no significant difference between the proportions of stranger-to-stranger crimes against white victims and those against black victims [Table 5].

Victims perceived that blacks committed most (69 percent) single-offender personal robberies, whereas whites were perceived to have committed most (58 percent) assaults [Table 9].

Blacks were perceived to have committed a majority (69 percent) of all multiple-offender robberies, whereas whites perpetrated more multiple-offender assaults than blacks [Table 11].

Victims perceived most single-offender personal crimes of violence (68 percent) as having been committed by individuals age 21 and over [Table 13].

Victims perceived that individuals under age 21 and those 21 and over committed equivalent proportions of multiple-offender violent crimes [Table 15].

More single- and multiple-offender robberies of whites were committed by blacks than by whites [Tables 10, 12].

Most single- (76 percent) and multiple-offender (69 percent) assaults against whites were carried out by whites [Tables 10, 12].

Most single- (93 percent) and multiple-offender (85 percent) robberies of blacks were committed by blacks [Tables 10, 12].

Most single-offender assaults (92 percent) against blacks were perpetrated by blacks, and some two-thirds of multiple-offender assaults of blacks also were committed by blacks [Tables 10, 12].

Weapons use by offenders

Offenders used weapons in about half of all personal crimes of violence [Table 56].

Offenders who were strangers to the victim employed weapons relatively more often than did those who were nonstrangers [Table 56].

Firearms accounted for two-fifths of the types of weapons used in personal crimes of violence; the proportion for knives was lower [Table 57].

Offenders used weapons in 84 percent of all commercial robberies [Table 102].

Firearms were the most common type (73 percent) of weapon used [Table 103].

Victim self-protection

Victims took self-protective measures in 62 percent of all personal crimes of violence [Table 43].

Victims rarely used firearms or knives in self-defense, but physical force and other weapons accounted for 37 percent of all self-protective measures employed [Table 45].

Victim injury and economic loss

Victims were injured in 26 percent of all personal robberies and assaults [Table 31].

Robbery and assault victims of nonstrangers were relatively more likely to have incurred

injuries than were the victims of strangers [Table 31].

In 6 percent of all personal crimes of violence, the victim received hospital care [Table 33].

Seventy-seven percent of all personal crimes involved loss of money or property and/or property damage [Table 47].

Personal larceny was more likely than robbery to have resulted in economic loss to the victim [Table 47].

Some three-fifths of all personal crimes with loss involved losses of less than \$50, including items of no monetary value [Table 48].

Differences between the relative value of losses incurred by whites and blacks were not appreciable [Table 49].

In a substantial majority of completed personal robberies and larcenies, no losses were recovered [Table 51].

Ninety-two percent of all household crimes involved loss of money or property and/or property damage [Table 78].

Household crimes resulting in loss were about equally divided between those involving amounts of less than \$50, including items of no monetary value, and those of \$50 or more [Table 80].

Blacks had a somewhat greater proportion of losses in the \$50 or more category than did whites [Table 80].

In about four-fifths of all household crimes with theft, no losses were recovered; in about one-half of all motor vehicle thefts, however, losses were fully recovered [Table 81].

Eighty-nine percent of commercial burglaries and 76 percent of commercial robberies resulted in economic loss [Table 96].

Roughly two-thirds of commercial crimes with loss involved amounts over \$50 [Table 97].

SURVEY DATA TABLES

Table 1. Personal crimes: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime

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

Type of crime	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	48,800	53
Rape	2,300	3
Robbery	15,900	17
Robbery and attempted robbery		
with injury	3,900	4
From serious assault	2,500	3
From minor assault	1,300	1
Robbery without injury	7,600	8
Attempted robbery without injury	4,500	5
Assault	30,500	33
Aggravated assault	16,000	17
With injury	5,100	5
Attempted assault with weapon	10,900	12
Simple assault	14,600	16
With injury	3,100	3
Attempted assault without weapon	11,400	12
Crimes of theft	113,100	122
Personal larceny with contact	5,400	6
Purse snatching	1,500	2
Attempted purse snatching	1,300	1
Pocket picking	3,600	4
Personal larceny without contact	107,700	116

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 2. Personal crimes: Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations, by type of crime

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	41,700	48,800	1:1.17
Rape	2,100	2,300	1:1.12
Robbery	13,100	15,900	1:1.22
Robbery and attempted robbery			
with injury	3,500	3,900	1:1.13
From serious assault	2,300	2,500	1:1.12
From minor assault	1,200	1,300	1:1.13
Robbery without injury	6,000	7,600	1:1.27
Attempted robbery without injury	3,700	4,500	1:1.21
Assault	26,500	30,500	1:1.15
Aggravated assault	13,200	16,000	1:1.21
With injury	4,400	5,100	1:1.17
Attempted assault with weapon	8,800	10,900	1:1.23
Simple assault	13,300	14,600	1:1.10
With injury	2,900	3,100	1:1.08
Attempted assault without weapon	10,400	11,400	1:1.10
Crimes of theft	110,700	113,100	1:1.02
Personal larceny with contact	5,200	5,400	1:1.03
Purse snatching	1,500	1,500	1:1.03
Attempted purse snatching	1,300	1,300	1:1.01
Pocket picking	3,400	3,600	1:1.04
Personal larceny without contact	² 105,500	107,700	1:1.02

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Ratios calculated from unrounded figures.

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

²Because of data processing problems, a manual weighting procedure was used for estimating the number of incidents of personal larceny without contact. Since it was not feasible to perform an adjustment for cases involving more than one victim, the estimated number of incidents may be slightly inflated.

Table 3. Personal crimes of violence: Number and rate of victimizations, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

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

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	48,800	53	34,800	38	14,000	15
Rape	2,300	3	1,700	2	600	1
Completed rape	700	1	500	1	200	¹ Z
Attempted rape	1,600	2	1,200	1	400	¹ Z
Robbery	15,900	17	13,600	15	2,300	2
Robbery and attempted robbery					700	1
with injury	3,900	4	3,100	3	400	Z
From serious assault	2,500	3	2,100	2	400	Z
From minor assault	1,300	1	1,000	1	300	¹ Z
Robbery without injury	7,600	8	6,600	7	1,000	1
Attempted robbery without injury	4,500	5	3,900	4	600	1
Assault	30,500	33	19,400	21	11,200	12
Aggravated assault	16,000	17	10,600	11	5,400	6
With injury	5,100	5	2,900	3	2,200	2
Attempted assault with weapon	10,900	12	7,700	8	3,200	3
Simple assault	14,600	16	8,800	9	5,800	6
With injury	3,100	3	1,600	2	1,500	2
Attempted assault without weapon	11,400	12	7,200	8	4,200	5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

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

Table 3. Personal crimes of violence: Number and rate of victimizations, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

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

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	48,800	53	34,800	38	14,000	15
Rape	2,300	3	1,700	2	600	1
Completed rape	700	1	500	1	200	¹ / ₂
Attempted rape	1,600	2	1,300	1	300	¹ / ₂
Robbery	15,900	17	13,600	15	2,300	2
Robbery and attempted robbery						
with injury	3,900	4	3,100	3	700	1
From serious assault	2,500	3	2,100	2	400	¹ / ₂
From minor assault	1,300	1	1,000	1	300	¹ / ₂
Robbery without injury	7,600	8	6,600	7	1,000	1
Attempted robbery without injury	4,500	5	3,900	4	600	1
Assault	30,500	33	19,400	21	11,200	12
Aggravated assault	16,000	17	10,600	11	5,400	6
With injury	5,100	5	2,900	3	2,200	2
Attempted assault with weapon	10,900	12	7,700	8	3,200	3
Simple assault	14,600	16	8,800	9	5,800	6
With injury	3,100	3	1,600	2	1,500	2
Attempted assault without weapon	11,400	12	7,200	8	4,200	5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹ Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

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

Table 4. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Male (48)	55	65	51
Female (52)	45	35	49
Race			
White (73)	73	71	74
Black (26)	26	29	26
Other (1)	12	11	12
Age			
12-15 (10)	15	14	15
16-19 (10)	16	21	14
20-24 (13)	19	23	17
25-34 (20)	22	22	22
35-49 (22)	17	11	19
50-64 (17)	8	7	9
65 and over (8)	3	2	3

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to percent in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by type of crime and selected characteristics of victims

Type of crime	Both sexes	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White	Black
Crimes of violence	71	76	63	72	68
Rape	75	¹ 66	76	75	75
Robbery	86	90	76	87	83
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	81	91	64	87	71
From serious assault	83	90	67	88	76
From minor assault	77	94	¹ 59	87	¹ 55
Robbery without injury	87	89	83	85	89
Attempted robbery without injury	87	92	74	89	80
Assault	63	68	53	66	56
Aggravated assault	66	71	53	70	57
With injury	57	62	40	66	34
Attempted assault with weapon	71	75	59	72	67
Simple assault	60	64	54	62	54
With injury	51	66	32	52	¹ 46
Attempted assault without weapon	63	64	61	64	56

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

Table 6. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by type of crime and sex and race of victims

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black
Crimes of violence	77	71	63	65
Rape	¹ 66	²	76	75
Robbery	92	87	75	77
With injury	94	86	75	¹ 46
Without injury	92	87	76	88
Assault	71	57	54	53
Aggravated	75	59	54	53
Simple	66	53	54	54

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

²No rapes of black males were recorded.

Table 7. Personal assault: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by race and age of victims

Race and age	All assaults	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
All races ¹			
12-15	58	63	55
16-19	66	73	57
20-24	63	63	63
25-34	60	58	63
35-49	62	63	60
50-64	75	84	62
65 and over	² 89	² 83	² 100
White			
12-15	62	68	59
16-19	66	72	58
20-24	68	71	66
25-34	63	62	63
35-49	61	68	57
50-64	77	85	² 65
65 and over	² 86	² 80	² 100
Black			
12-15	47	² 51	² 43
16-19	67	74	² 54
20-24	49	50	² 43
25-34	50	² 48	² 56
35-49	59	² 45	² 74
50-64	² 68	² 81	² 52
65 and over	² 100	² 100	² 100

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

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

Table 8. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations involving nonstrangers, by type of crime and nature of relationship

Type of crime	Related and/or well known	Casually acquainted
Crimes of violence	47	53
Rape	123	77
Robbery	41	59
Assault	49	51

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

Table 9. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offender

Type of crime	Perceived race of offender			
	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	51	45	3	2
Rape	53	41	16	0
Completed rape	153	134	113	0
Attempted rape	53	44	13	0
Robbery	27	69	12	12
Robbery with injury	38	58	15	0
Robbery without injury	24	73	11	12
Assault	58	37	3	2
Aggravated assault	53	44	12	13
Simple assault	64	31	5	11

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
 Z Less than 0.5 percent.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offender

Type of crime and race of victims	Perceived race of offender			
	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence				
White	68	27	3	12
Black	5	92	12	12
Rape				
White	72	20	19	0
Black	17	93	0	0
Robbery				
White	40	57	12	11
Black	12	93	12	13
Robbery with injury				
White	54	42	14	0
Black	17	87	17	0
Robbery without injury				
White	35	62	11	11
Black	0	96	0	14
Assault				
White	76	19	3	12
Black	16	92	0	12
Aggravated assault				
White	76	20	11	13
Black	18	89	0	12
Simple assault				
White	75	18	6	11
Black	12	98	0	0

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
 Z Less than 0.5 percent.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offenders

Type of crime	Perceived race of offenders				
	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	39	53	11	5	11
Rape	0	188	0	112	0
Robbery	24	69	11	14	11
Robbery with injury	21	73	12	12	12
Robbery without injury	25	67	11	15	11
Assault	59	33	11	6	12
Aggravated assault	58	32	11	17	12
Simple assault	59	36	0	14	11

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders

Type of crime and race of victims	Perceived race of offenders				
	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence ¹					
White	53	42	2	3	21
Black	9	79	0	9	22
Robbery					
White	37	58	2	2	21
Black	25	85	0	8	22
Assault					
White	69	25	2	4	21
Black	219	67	0	11	23

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offender

Type of crime	Perceived age of offender						Not known and not available
	Under 12	Total 12-20	12-14	15-17	18-20	21 and over	
Crimes of violence	11	28	6	10	12	68	4
Rape	0	25	0	17	19	73	12
Robbery	11	25	15	9	11	70	14
Robbery with injury	15	112	0	12	10	80	12
Robbery without injury	0	29	16	11	12	66	15
Assault	12	29	6	11	12	67	4
Aggravated assault	12	25	4	9	12	68	7
Simple assault	12	33	9	12	12	66	11

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding.
 Z Less than 0.5 percent.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender

Type of crime and age of victims	Perceived age of offender			Not known and not available
	Under 12	12-20	21 and over	
Crimes of violence¹				
12-19	^a 2	59	38	^a 3
20-34	^a 2	13	83	3
35-49	^a 2	17	75	^a 6
50-64	0	4	89	^a 7
65 and over	0	15	85	0
Robbery				
12-19	0	61	37	^a 3
20-34	^a 1	15	78	^a 6
35-49	^a 4	13	79	^a 4
50-64	0	9	91	0
65 and over	0	13	^a 87	0
Assault				
12-19	^a 1	60	37	^a 3
20-34	0	13	84	^a 3
35-49	^a 2	15	77	^a 7
50-64	0	3	88	^a 9
65 and over	0	18	^a 82	0

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offenders

Type of crime	Perceived age of offenders				Not known and not available
	All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence	^a 1	35	35	23	7
Rape	0	0	^a 38	^a 62	0
Robbery	^a 1	36	37	21	5
Robbery with injury	0	40	40	^a 13	^a 8
Robbery without injury	^a 1	35	37	24	^a 4
Assault	^a 1	35	32	23	9
Aggravated assault	^a 1	29	31	29	11
Simple assault	^a 1	44	34	16	^a 6

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders

Type of crime and age of victims	Perceived age of offenders				Not known and not available
	All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence¹					
12-19	^a 2	58	13	23	^a 4
20-34	^a 1	17	50	26	7
35-49	0	^a 22	53	^a 20	^a 5
50-64	0	^a 28	42	^a 17	^a 13
65 and over	0	^a 11	^a 68	^a 11	^a 11
Robbery					
12-19	^a 1	66	^a 11	22	0
20-34	^a 1	21	51	20	^a 8
35-49	0	^a 21	54	^a 21	^a 3
50-64	0	^a 24	^a 38	^a 23	^a 14
65 and over	0	0	^a 84	^a 16	0
Assault					
12-19	^a 2	53	14	23	^a 8
20-34	0	^a 13	51	28	^a 8
35-49	0	^a 29	^a 40	^a 21	^a 10
50-64	0	^a 37	^a 51	0	^a 11
65 and over	0	^a 33	^a 33	0	^a 33

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 17. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims

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

Type of crime	Sex of victims	
	Male (442,900)	Female (482,900)
Crimes of violence	72	35
Rape	^a 2	5
Robbery	24	11
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	6	3
From serious assault	4	2
From minor assault	2	1
Robbery without injury	11	5
Attempted robbery without injury	7	2
Assault	47	20
Aggravated assault	27	9
With injury	9	3
Attempted assault with weapon	18	6
Simple assault	21	11
With injury	4	3
Attempted assault without weapon	17	9
Crimes of theft	130	115
Personal larceny with contact	6	6
Purse snatching	0	3
Attempted purse snatching	0	11
Pocket picking	6	2
Personal larceny without contact	125	109

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 18. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims

(Rate per 1,000 resident population in each group)

Type of crime	12-15 (94,700)	16-19 (88,100)	20-24 (122,600)	25-34 (187,400)	35-49 (201,700)	50-64 (153,500)	65 and over (77,900)
Crimes of violence	72	114	92	58	27	22	12
Rape	12	6	7	3	11	0	0
Robbery	23	28	27	20	11	10	7
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	14	14	9	5	4	12	11
Robbery without injury	10	16	11	10	5	5	14
Attempted robbery without injury	10	8	7	6	12	13	12
Assault	47	81	58	36	15	12	15
Aggravated assault	17	48	34	17	7	7	13
With injury	6	15	12	4	3	3	0
Attempted assault with weapon	11	34	22	13	4	4	13
Simple assault	30	32	23	19	8	5	12
With injury	12	7	4	3	11	11	0
Attempted assault without weapon	17	25	19	16	7	4	12
Crimes of theft	182	185	155	135	109	65	41
Personal larceny with contact	5	6	7	6	5	5	9
Purse snatching	11	13	13	12	12	12	14
Pocket picking	14	13	4	4	3	3	5
Personal larceny without contact	177	179	148	129	104	60	32

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 *Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 19. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims

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

Type of crime	White (680,100)	Black (239,400)
Crimes of violence	51	58
Rape	2	3
Robbery	15	25
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	4	6
From serious assault	2	4
From minor assault	1	12
Robbery without injury	6	15
Attempted robbery without injury	5	4
Assault	34	31
Aggravated assault	16	20
With injury	5	6
Attempted assault with weapon	11	14
Simple assault	18	11
With injury	4	2
Attempted assault without weapon	14	8
Crimes of theft	123	120
Personal larceny with contact	5	8
Purse snatching	2	3
Pocket picking	3	5
Personal larceny without contact	118	112

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Table 20. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income of victims 20

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

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (86,200)	\$3,000- \$7,499 (199,900)	\$7,500- \$9,999 (105,100)	\$10,000- \$14,999 (200,700)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (173,300)	\$25,000 or more (74,900)	Not available (85,900)
Crimes of violence	72	72	51	48	43	34	37
Rape	6	4	12	11	12	11	12
Robbery	22	29	17	13	11	8	16
Robbery and attempted robbery							
with injury	9	8	12	3	12	12	13
Robbery without injury	10	17	6	7	4	13	5
Attempted robbery without injury	13	4	9	3	5	13	8
Assault	45	39	32	33	30	25	19
Aggravated assault	30	22	18	15	14	11	10
With injury	9	9	4	5	4	14	12
Attempted assault with weapon	21	13	14	10	10	7	8
Simple assault	16	17	15	18	16	14	9
With injury	14	4	14	4	12	13	13
Attempted assault without weapon	12	13	11	14	14	11	7
Crimes of theft	92	118	128	123	139	136	106
Personal larceny with contact	12	9	6	3	4	14	13
Purse snatching	13	4	13	11	11	11	12
Pocket picking	9	5	13	2	3	14	11
Personal larceny without contact	80	109	122	120	135	132	104

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
*Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims

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

Type of crime	Never married (263,900)	Married (523,700)	Widowed (53,500)	Divorced and separated (81,400)	Not available (3,400)
Crimes of violence	9	34	20	75	138
Rape	5	1	0	14	0
Robbery	25	12	11	30	113
Robbery and attempted robbery					
with injury	5	3	14	12	0
From serious assault	3	2	11	7	0
From minor assault	2	1	3	4	0
Robbery without injury	12	6	14	14	0
Attempted robbery without injury	8	4	13	14	113
Assault	60	21	9	41	126
Aggravated assault	32	11	17	20	113
With injury	10	4	0	7	0
Attempted assault with weapon	22	7	17	13	113
Simple assault	28	10	12	21	113
With injury	8	2	1	12	0
Attempted assault without weapon	20	9	11	19	113
Crimes of theft	174	100	48	144	168
Personal larceny with contact	7	4	17	11	0
Purse snatching	2	2	14	13	0
Pocket picking	5	3	3	8	0
Personal larceny without contact	167	96	42	133	168

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 *Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 22. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and age of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 resident population in each group)

Sex and age	Crimes of violence									Crimes of theft		
	All personal crimes of violence	Rape	All robberies	Robbery		Assault			All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact	
				Robbery with injury	Robbery without injury	All assaults	Aggravated assault	Simple assault				
Male												
12-15 (48,600)	94	12	35	15	30	57	24	33	192	16	186	
16-19 (43,600)	162	0	43	17	36	120	77	43	200	16	193	
20-24 (56,300)	128	1	39	11	28	88	60	28	171	17	164	
25-34 (93,900)	73	0	25	6	19	48	24	24	139	7	132	
35-49 (95,200)	36	0	14	14	10	22	10	12	106	14	102	
50-64 (72,700)	29	0	14	14	10	15	9	7	73	13	70	
65 and over (32,600)	18	0	10	11	19	18	14	14	53	19	44	
Female												
12-15 (46,100)	49	13	10	12	18	36	9	26	173	14	169	
16-19 (44,400)	67	12	13	11	12	42	20	21	172	16	166	
20-24 (66,300)	60	12	17	8	9	32	12	20	142	7	135	
25-34 (93,500)	44	5	15	14	12	24	10	13	132	5	127	
35-49 (106,500)	20	12	8	13	5	9	4	4	112	6	106	
50-64 (80,800)	15	0	6	11	5	9	5	14	59	7	52	
65 and over (45,300)	18	0	15	11	14	13	13	0	32	9	23	

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 23. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex and race of victims

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	White (329,100)	Black (110,200)	White (351,000)	Black (129,300)
Crimes of violence	70	78	33	42
Rape	12	0	4	5
Robbery	21	35	9	16
With injury	5	8	2	4
Without injury	16	27	7	12
Assault	49	42	20	21
Aggravated assault	26	30	7	11
Simple assault	23	12	12	9
Crimes of theft	131	130	116	112
Personal larceny with contact	5	7	5	9
Personal larceny without contact	126	123	111	103

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.
 1 Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 24. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime

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

Sex and marital status	All personal crimes of violence	Rape	Crimes of violence				Assault			Crimes of theft		
			All rob-beries	Robbery with injury	Robbery without injury	All assaults	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact	
Male												
Never married (143,700)	117	11	36	8	29	80	46	34	78	9	172	
Married (259,400)	44	0	15	3	12	29	16	13	100	4	97	
Widowed (7,800)	144	0	139	17	122	16	15	0	71	10	61	
Divorced and separated (30,600)	104	0	42	17	25	62	34	28	155	10	146	
Female												
Never married (120,200)	57	10	12	13	9	35	14	21	165	6	159	
Married (264,200)	25	2	9	2	7	13	5	8	99	5	94	
Widowed (45,700)	16	0	17	12	15	9	18	12	44	16	38	
Divorced and separated (50,700)	57	16	23	8	14	29	12	17	138	12	126	

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 1 Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 25. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and age of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 resident population in each group)

Race and age	Crimes of violence			Crimes of theft		
	All personal crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault	All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
White						
12-15 (61,700)	82	25	53	208	6	202
16-19 (59,000)	123	29	89	198	7	192
20-24 (88,400)	86	23	58	157	4	153
25-34 (140,100)	55	14	38	134	4	130
35-49 (148,200)	26	9	15	110	5	105
50-64 (120,900)	20	8	12	63	3	59
65 and over (61,800)	11	^a 6	5	45	9	35
Black						
12-15 (32,700)	55	20	34	136	3	133
16-19 (28,500)	100	26	65	160	5	156
20-24 (32,900)	110	41	59	154	16	138
25-34 (45,700)	66	38	27	140	11	130
35-49 (51,900)	30	16	14	107	5	102
50-64 (31,800)	28	16	12	76	11	65
65 and over (15,900)	^a 16	^a 10	5	23	8	16

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 26. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime

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

Race and income	Crimes of violence			Crimes of theft		
	All personal crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault	All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
White						
Less than \$3,000 (37,600)	71	21	45	92	^a 10	82
\$3,000-\$7,499 (7,200)	69	23	42	116	10	106
\$7,500-\$9,999 (74,800)	53	18	33	127	6	121
\$10,000-\$14,999 (161,900)	51	13	36	122	3	119
\$15,000-\$24,999 (151,500)	43	10	32	135	4	130
\$25,000 or more (72,000)	32	7	24	136	^a 4	132
Not available (65,000)	41	16	23	113	^a 2	111
Black						
Less than \$3,000 (47,800)	75	22	46	89	13	75
\$3,000-\$7,499 (81,300)	75	38	34	123	8	115
\$7,500-\$9,999 (29,500)	48	16	32	134	^a 7	127
\$10,000-\$14,999 (37,400)	36	14	21	130	^a 4	126
\$15,000-\$24,999 (20,400)	41	^a 19	20	178	^a 7	171
\$25,000 or more (2,700)	^a 80	^a 33	^a 32	161	0	161
Not available (20,400)	25	^a 16	^a 4	84	^a 4	80

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 27. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 resident population in each group)

Race, sex and age	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White		
Male		
12-15 (31,600)	100	213
16-19 (29,300)	183	204
20-24 (41,500)	124	164
25-34 (72,600)	70	141
35-49 (71,200)	34	111
50-64 (57,900)	26	72
65 and over (24,900)	14	54
Female		
12-15 (30,000)	62	203
16-19 (29,700)	63	193
20-24 (47,000)	52	151
25-34 (67,400)	39	128
35-49 (77,000)	19	109
50-64 (63,000)	14	54
65 and over (36,800)	19	38
Black		
Male		
12-15 (16,800)	85	154
16-19 (14,000)	123	191
20-24 (14,000)	148	195
25-34 (20,400)	79	136
35-49 (23,200)	39	92
50-64 (14,400)	42	76
65 and over (7,500)	133	149
Female		
12-15 (15,900)	124	116
16-19 (14,500)	77	131
20-24 (19,000)	82	123
25-34 (25,300)	56	145
35-49 (28,700)	22	119
50-64 (17,400)	117	76
65 and over (8,300)	0	0

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.
 *Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and number of offenders

Type of crime	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	66	12	10	9	3
Rape	89	19	12	12	0
Robbery	46	22	17	13	12
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	45	20	15	18	13
From serious assault	44	19	17	17	12
From minor assault	46	21	11	18	13
Robbery without injury	44	26	17	12	11
Attempted robbery without injury	50	19	19	11	12
Assault	74	8	7	7	3
Aggravated assault	72	9	6	9	4
With injury	62	12	11	12	12
Attempted assault with weapon	76	7	14	7	5
Simple assault	77	6	8	6	2
With injury	69	16	13	17	14
Attempted assault without weapon	80	6	7	6	12

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
 *Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 29. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents involving a single offender, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	58	86
Rape	85	98
Robbery	42	72
Assault	67	88

Table 30. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents involving a single victim, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	91	91	92
Rape	93	92	94
Robbery	93	93	92
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	96	96	96
From serious assault	99	98	100
From minor assault	92	93	188
Robbery without injury	92	93	92
Attempted robbery without injury	92	92	188
Assault	90	89	91
Aggravated assault	86	84	90
With injury	89	86	93
Attempted assault with weapon	85	84	88
Simple assault	93	93	93
With injury	95	95	94
Attempted assault with without weapon	93	93	92

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

Table 31. Personal robbery and assault: Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury, by victim-offender relationship and type of crime

Relationship	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
All victimizations	26	24	27
Involving strangers	23	23	23
Involving nonstrangers	33	32	34

Table 32. Personal robbery and assault: Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Male	25	23	27
Female	28	27	28
Race			
White	26	24	27
Black	27	25	28
Age			
12-15	31	116	39
16-19	24	114	27
20-24	30	34	28
25-34	22	24	21
35-49	27	33	22
50-64	26	124	28
65 and over	19	115	0
Annual family income			
Less than \$3,000	32	41	28
\$3,000-\$7,499	31	27	33
\$7,500-\$9,999	20	112	24
\$10,000-\$14,999	26	24	27
\$15,000-\$24,999	19	118	19
\$25,000 or more	27	123	28
Not available	20	116	23

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

Table 33. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury, received hospital care, and incurred medical expenses, by type of crime

Item	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Received hospital care	6	8	6
Emergency room only	4	4	4
Overnight or longer	3	4	2
Incurred medical expenses ²	6	6	5

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Includes those victimizations in which the victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.

Table 34. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Male	7	8	7
Female	5	27	24
Race			
White	5	5	4
Black	11	12	11
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	6	7	3
Involving nonstrangers	8	211	7

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by amount

Amount ¹	Percent
Less than \$50	43
\$50-\$249	37
\$250 or more	21

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Includes those victimizations in which the victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.

Table 36. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence

30

Type of crime	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside nonresidential building	On street, or in park, playground, schoolground, or parking lot	Elsewhere
All personal crimes	3	3	16	52	25
Crimes of violence	12	9	12	52	14
Rape	29	12	14	32	20
Robbery	11	5	6	67	11
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	13	8	13	68	8
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	10	4	7	66	12
Assault	12	11	16	46	15
Aggravated assault	12	8	16	50	14
Simple assault	11		16	41	17
Crimes of theft	12	12	18	53	29
Personal larceny with contact	11	17	46	32	14
Personal larceny without contact	...	...	16	54	30

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
 Z Less than 0.5 percent.
 ... Represents not applicable.
 1 Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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Table 34. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Male	7	8	7
Female	5	^a 7	^a 4
Race			
White	5	5	4
Black	11	12	11
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	6	7	5
Involving nonstrangers	8	^a 11	7

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by amount

Amount ¹	Percent
Less than \$50	43
\$50-\$249	37
\$250 or more	21

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Includes those victimizations in which the victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.

Table 36. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence

Type of crime	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside nonresidential building	On street, or in park, playground, schoolground, or parking lot	Elsewhere
All personal crimes	3	3	16	52	25
Crimes of violence	12	9	12	52	14
Rape	29	¹ 2	¹ 4	32	20
Robbery	11	5	6	67	11
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	13	¹ 8	¹ 3	68	¹ 8
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	10	4	7	66	12
Assault	12	11	16	46	15
Aggravated assault	12	8	16	50	14
Simple assault	11		16	41	17
Crimes of theft	¹ 2	¹ 2	18	53	29
Personal larceny with contact	¹ 1	¹ 7	46	32	14
Personal larceny without contact	...	...	16	54	30

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
 Z Less than 0.5 percent.
 ... Represents not applicable.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, place of occurrence, and type of crime

Relationship and place	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Involving strangers			
Inside own home	9	8	8
Near own home	8	5	10
Inside nonresidential building	11	5	16
On street, or in park, playground, schoolground, or parking lot	60	73	54
Elsewhere	11	10	12
Involving nonstrangers			
Inside own home	21	29	19
Near own home	11	² 7	12
Inside nonresidential building	15	² 9	17
On street, or in park, playground, schoolground, or parking lot	31	33	32
Elsewhere	21	21	21

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 38. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and geographic area of occurrence

Type of crime	Inside city of residence	Inside other central city	Elsewhere
All personal crimes	89	5	7
Crimes of violence ¹	90	4	6
Robbery	93	4	3
Assault	89	4	7
Crimes of theft	88	5	7
Personal larceny with contact	90	² 6	² 4
Personal larceny without contact	88	5	7

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 39. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime

Reason	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence			Crimes of theft		
		All crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault	All crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	36	24	35	20	40	52	40
Not important enough	27	25	25	26	27	20	28
Police would not want to be bothered	4	4	4	4	4	^a 4	4
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3	3	5	3	3	^a 2	3
Private or personal matter	6	18	8	21	3	^a 3	3
Fear of reprisal	1	3	^a 4	2	^a 2	^a 2	^a 2
Reported to someone else	13	8	7	8	14	^a 8	14
All other and not given	10	13	12	15	8	11	8

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 40. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
All personal crimes	25	...	...
Crimes of violence	39	41	34
Rape	34	40	¹ 14
Robbery	47	47	47
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	58	53	76
From serious assault	63	61	170
From minor assault	48	¹ 38	¹ 84
Robbery without injury	59	61	43
Attempted robbery without injury	18	18	¹ 16
Assault	35	37	32
Aggravated assault	41	43	38
With injury	51	60	39
Attempted assault with weapon	37	37	38
Simple assault	29	31	26
With injury	29	30	28
Attempted assault without weapon	29	31	25
Crimes of theft	19	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	26	27	0
Purse snatching	38	39	0
Pocket picking	19	21	0
Personal larceny without contact	19	...	...

... Represents not applicable.

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

Table 41. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and sex and race of victims

Type of crime	Sex		Race	
	Male	Female	White	Black
All personal crimes	25	25	26	22
Crimes of violence	35	47	40	38
Rape	¹ 33	34	40	¹ 17
Robbery	40	60	46	49
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	52	67	55	62
From serious assault	61	68	62	64
From minor assault	¹ 31	66	45	¹ 56
Robbery without injury	50	75	61	56
Attempted robbery without injury	17	¹ 19	22	0
Assault	32	43	37	31
Aggravated assault	38	52	43	37
With injury	49	57	52	46
Attempted assault with weapon	32	50	39	33
Simple assault	24	36	31	21
With injury	27	32	28	¹ 30
Attempted assault without weapon	24	38	31	¹ 18
Crimes of theft	20	18	20	15
Personal larceny with contact	19	32	28	22
Purse snatching	²	38	49	¹ 23
Pocket picking	19	¹ 20	19	¹ 22
Personal larceny without contact	20	18	20	14

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

²No purse snatchings of males were recorded.

Table 42. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and age of victim

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	17	28	28	31	36
Crimes of violence ¹	31	41	52	43	57
Robbery	37	43	71	47	84
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	^a 50	56	70	^a 49	^a 100
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	35	38	71	46	^a 81
Assault	29	39	39	39	^a 21
Aggravated assault	35	44	45	52	^a 15
Simple assault	23	33	34	^a 22	^a 31
Crimes of theft	9	22	22	27	29
Personal larceny with contact	^a 17	24	^a 34	^a 17	^a 40
Personal larceny without contact	9	22	22	28	26

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.**Table 43. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship**

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	62	60	65
Rape	80	78	86
Robbery	49	50	43
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	61	62	58
From serious assault	61	59	¹ 70
From minor assault	61	67	¹ 42
Robbery without injury	25	25	¹ 26
Attempted robbery without injury	78	81	¹ 55
Assault	67	66	68
Aggravated assault	66	64	70
With injury	64	57	74
Attempted assault with weapon	67	66	68
Simple assault	68	69	66
With injury	72	68	75
Attempted assault without weapon	67	70	63

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

Table 44. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			All robberies	With injury	Without injury	All assaults	Aggravated	Simple
Sex								
Male	61	¹ 100	51	67	46	66	64	69
Female	63	78	45	52	42	69	71	68
Race								
White	64	78	53	59	51	68	67	69
Black	55	80	41	65	34	63	64	62
Age								
12-19	64	77	55	76	51	67	65	69
20-34	62	77	48	62	43	68	68	69
35-49	60	¹ 100	47	¹ 52	44	67	64	69
50-64	51	0	38	¹ 49	¹ 35	61	60	62
65 and over	¹ 40	0	¹ 38	¹ 50	¹ 36	¹ 44	¹ 50	¹ 31

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

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by type of measure and type of crime

Self-protective measure	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			All robberies	With injury	Without injury	All assaults	Aggravated	Simple
Used or brandished firearm or knife	5	11	7	19	16	4	5	13
Used physical force or other weapon	37	31	40	55	33	37	33	41
Tried to get help or frighten offender	14	31	13	¹ 11	15	11	11	12
Threatened or reasoned with offender	17	14	14	16	19	18	18	19
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	28	23	25	19	28	30	34	26

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

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

Table 46. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by selected characteristics of victims

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Used or brandished firearm or knife	5	6	13	4	5
Used physical force or other weapon	37	43	28	36	42
Tried to get help or frighten offender	14	7	25	15	11
Threatened or reasoned with offender	17	17	17	18	12
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	28	28	28	27	30

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

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

Table 47. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	77
Crimes of violence	35
Rape	30
Robbery	73
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	84
Robbery without injury	100
Attempted robbery without injury	18
Assault	15
Aggravated assault	19
Simple assault	10
Crimes of theft	96
Personal larceny with contact	94
Purse snatching	84
Pocket picking	100
Personal larceny without contact	96

Table 48. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by type of crime and value of loss

Type of crime	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes	2	22	37	28	6	6
Crimes of violence ¹	8	19	26	26	8	12
Robbery	^a 3	17	27	30	10	12
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	^a 2	19	20	35	^a 9	15
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	^a 4	17	30	28	11	11
Assault	21	21	24	17	^a 3	13
Crimes of theft	1	22	38	28	5	5
Personal larceny with contact	^a 1	18	33	32	^a 3	12
Personal larceny without contact	1	22	39	28	5	5

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.
¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 49. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by type of crime, race of victims, and value of loss

Type of crime and race	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes ¹	2	22	37	28	6	6
White	2	23	36	27	6	6
Black	1	19	39	30	5	6
Crimes of violence ¹	8	19	26	26	8	12
White	10	22	23	22	9	14
Black	^a 6	13	32	34	7	8
Crimes of theft ¹	1	22	38	28	5	5
White	1	23	38	28	6	5
Black	^a 2	21	40	29	4	5

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
² Less than 0.5 percent.
¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 50. Personal robbery and larceny: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by value of stolen property, including cash, and race of victims

Type of crime and property value	All races ¹	White	Black
Robbery	^a 1	^a 1	^a 1
No monetary value	17	24	^a 8
Less than \$10	28	23	36
\$10-\$49	22	17	26
\$50-\$99	13	11	16
\$100-\$249	13	15	9
\$250 or more	7	9	^a 4
Not available			
Personal larceny	1	1	^a 2
No monetary value	23	24	21
Less than \$10	39	38	42
\$10-\$49	15	15	17
\$50-\$99	14	14	13
\$100-\$249	5	6	4
\$250 or more	3	3	3
Not available			

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 51. Personal robbery and larceny: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by proportion of loss recovered

Proportion recovered	Robbery	Personal larceny		
		All personal larcenies	With contact	Without contact
None	80	83	67	84
All	9	7	9	7
Some	12	9	25	8
Less than half	6	4	17	3
Half or more	12	3	13	3
Proportion unknown	13	3	16	2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding.

^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 52. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	7
Crimes of violence	13
Rape	¹ 17
Robbery	15
With injury	36
Without injury	8
Assault	12
Aggravated assault	15
Simple assault	9
Crimes of theft	4
Personal larceny with contact	¹ 2
Personal larceny without contact	4

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

Table 53. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and type of crime

Time lost	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Less than 1 day	36	23	54
1-5 days	44	48	38
6-10 days	5	8	¹ 1
Over 10 days	14	19	15
Amount unknown and not available	11	11	12

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

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

Table 54. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence

Type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	Nighttime		Not known	Not known and not available
			6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
All personal crimes	52	42	27	10	4	6
Crimes of violence	47	53	40	13	¹ 2	11
Rape	34	66	42	25	0	0
Robbery	47	52	37	15	11	11
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	38	61	38	23	0	11
From serious assault	32	68	42	26	0	0
From minor assault	48	49	29	19	0	13
Robbery without injury	51	48	39	9	0	12
Attempted robbery without injury	48	51	32	17	12	¹ 2
Assault	48	52	41	11	12	¹ 2
Aggravated assault	40	60	45	15	12	0
With injury	42	58	45	12	11	0
Attempted assault with weapon	39	61	44	17	0	0
Simple assault	55	44	37	6	12	11
With injury	57	43	36	17	0	0
Attempted assault without weapon	54	44	38	6	12	11
Crimes of theft	54	38	22	9	6	8
Personal larceny with contact	63	37	31	16	11	0
Purse snatching	68	32	27	12	12	0
Pocket picking	60	40	33	17	0	0
Personal larceny without contact	54	38	22	10	6	8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 55. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence

Relationship and type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	Nighttime		Not known and not available
			6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.	
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence ¹	43	56	43	13	21
Robbery	44	55	40	15	21
Assault	43	56	45	11	21
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence ¹	55	45	32	12	21
Robbery	63	34	20	15	23
Assault	54	45	34	11	22

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding.
 Z Less than 0.5 percent.
¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 56. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	51	54	45
Rape	26	31	10
Robbery	60	62	45
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	59	61	50
Robbery without injury	64	66	56
Attempted robbery without injury	53	58	15
Assault ²	49	50	47

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.
²Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

Table 57. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used by offenders, by type of crime

Type of crime	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
Crimes of violence ¹	40	31	25	5
Robbery	43	31	21	25
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	32	21	32	24
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	47	34	17	21
Aggravated assault	38	29	28	5
With injury	23	26	44	27
Attempted assault with weapon	45	30	20	24

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 58. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used by offenders, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	Involving strangers				Involving nonstrangers			
	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
Crimes of violence ¹	42	31	22	5	33	30	34	24
Robbery	44	31	20	25	40	29	27	24
Aggravated assault	42	28	24	6	30	30	35	24

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 59. Household crimes: Number and rate of victimizations, by type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Number	Rate
Burglary	69,600	164
Forcible entry	28,100	66
Unlawful entry without force	23,700	56
Attempted forcible entry	17,800	42
Household larceny	70,700	167
Less than \$50	39,300	93
\$50 or more	25,200	59
Amount not available	2,000	5
Attempted larceny	4,400	10
Motor vehicle theft	13,600	32
Completed theft	9,900	23
Attempted theft	3,700	9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 60. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by selected household characteristics and type of crime

Characteristic	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Race of head of household				
White (75)	72	65	78	72
Black (24)	28	35	21	28
Other (1)	Z	12	12	0
Age of head of household				
12-19 (2)	2	2	2	4
20-34 (36)	45	45	44	48
35-49 (27)	30	30	31	25
50-64 (22)	17	16	17	20
65 and over (13)	4	6	6	3
Annual family income				
Less than \$3,000 (12)	11	15	7	8
\$3,000-\$7,499 (23)	24	26	22	21
\$7,500-\$9,999 (12)	13	12	13	17
\$10,000-\$14,999 (21)	21	19	23	23
\$15,000-\$24,999 (16)	17	16	19	17
\$25,000 or more (7)	7	6	7	7
Not available (9)	7	7	7	7
Tenure				
Owned or being bought (50)	44	44	45	42
Rented (50)	56	56	55	58
Number of units in structure				
1 ^a (63)	59	62	58	57
2 (4)	5	5	4	5
3 (1)	1	1	1	12
4 (3)	4	5	3	4
5-9 (4)	4	4	4	5
10 or more (24)	26	22	29	28
Other than housing units (1)	1	12	1	12
Number of persons in household				
1 (23)	16	19	13	16
2-3 (49)	47	47	46	49
4-5 (21)	26	24	28	27
6 or more (8)	11	10	12	9

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to percent of households in the group.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

^aEstimate, based on about 10 fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.^bIncludes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

Table 61. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19 (7,300)	20-34 (154,500)	35-49 (116,300)	50-64 (92,600)	65 and over (53,300)
Burglary	225	203	178	124	85
Forcible entry	74	82	73	52	32
Unlawful entry without force	102	66	65	39	30
Attempted forcible entry	149	55	40	33	22
Household larceny	222	203	186	128	78
Less than \$50	77	120	94	69	53
\$50 or more	126	67	72	48	18
Amount not available	11	6	4	13	14
Attempted larceny	18	10	15	9	13
Motor vehicle theft	70	43	29	29	8
Completed theft	58	32	21	20	16
Attempted theft	11	11	8	10	12

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 1Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 62. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	White (318,000)	Black (103,200)
Burglary	142	234
Forcible entry	51	114
Unlawful entry without force	55	59
Attempted forcible entry	36	62
Household larceny	174	147
Less than \$50	100	72
\$50 or more	59	60
Amount not available	4	6
Attempted larceny	11	8
Motor vehicle theft	31	37
Completed theft	21	31
Attempted theft	10	6

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 63. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (50,700)	\$3,000-\$7,499 (99,100)	\$7,500-\$9,999 (49,900)	\$10,000-\$14,999 (87,900)	\$15,000-\$24,999 (68,600)	\$25,000 or more (28,300)	Not available (39,600)
Burglary	199	181	172	147	159	153	123
Forcible entry	90	80	105	49	58	66	55
Unlawful entry without force	45	51	68	56	68	65	40
Attempted forcible entry	65	49	40	42	33	21	27
Household larceny	101	158	190	187	200	185	129
Less than \$50	51	89	103	112	111	94	67
\$50 or more	37	59	67	59	72	80	43
Amount not available	15	6	15	14	11	13	17
Attempted larceny	8	5	15	11	16	18	11
Motor vehicle theft	21	29	46	36	33	34	25
Completed theft	15	22	37	26	20	26	20
Attempted theft	16	7	9	11	13	18	15

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 64. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought			Rented		
	All races ¹ (210,100)	White (162,500)	Black (46,800)	All races ¹ (214,000)	White (155,500)	Black (56,400)
Burglary	146	132	198	182	152	264
Forcible entry	56	47	86	77	56	136
Unlawful entry without force	55	54	63	56	57	55
Attempted forcible entry	35	32	49	48	40	73
Household larceny	152	152	154	181	198	140
Less than \$50	81	84	71	104	116	73
\$50 or more	58	55	72	60	64	51
Amount not available	4	4	25	5	4	7
Attempted larceny	8	9	26	12	14	9
Motor vehicle theft	27	23	41	37	39	34
Completed theft	19	15	34	28	28	29
Attempted theft	8	8	27	9	11	25

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 65. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (98,100)	Two or three (206,500)	Four or five (87,400)	Six or more (31,900)
Burglary	132	158	195	218
Forcible entry	66	58	74	95
Unlawful entry without force	36	55	72	85
Attempted forcible entry	30	45	49	39
Household larceny	96	158	230	267
Less than \$50	53	90	130	128
\$50 or more	35	55	77	112
Amount not available	13	4	6	111
Attempted larceny	4	10	16	16
Motor vehicle theft	22	32	42	37
Completed theft	18	23	30	28
Attempted theft	4	9	12	19

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 66. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ¹ (267,900)	Two (16,900)	Three-Four (17,000)	Five-Nine (15,800)	Ten or more (100,900)
Burglary	160	216	237	166	155
Forcible entry	63	110	177	72	57
Unlawful entry without force	55	58	98	51	59
Attempted forcible entry	42	48	92	43	38
Household larceny	152	158	165	192	205
Less than \$50	80	103	90	116	121
\$50 or more	59	35	48	56	70
Amount not available	5	2	10	3	4
Attempted larceny	8	15	18	17	10
Motor vehicle theft	29	42	35	40	37
Completed theft	21	28	20	24	30
Attempted theft	8	14	15	16	8

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
¹Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.
²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 57. Household burglary: Victimization rates, by race of head of household and annual family income

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All burglaries	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White				
Less than \$3,000 (24,500)	150	57	40	53
\$3,000-\$7,499 (63,000)	145	60	48	37
\$7,500-\$9,999 (38,200)	139	49	56	33
\$10,000-\$14,999 (73,000)	139	43	58	38
\$15,000-\$24,999 (60,900)	151	50	66	35
\$25,000 or more (27,300)	149	61	66	22
Not available (31,100)	118	47	42	29
Black				
Less than \$3,000 (25,700)	246	123	48	76
\$3,000-\$7,499 (35,500)	246	118	56	72
\$7,500-\$9,999 (11,500)	287	117	108	62
\$10,000-\$14,999 (14,400)	186	79	45	62
\$15,000-\$24,999 (7,100)	239	135	85	119
\$25,000 or more (900)	1278	1234	145	0
Not available (8,200)	146	88	137	122

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 *Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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Table 68. Household crimes: Percent distribution of household incidents, by place of occurrence and type of crime

Place	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Inside own home	98	13	12
Near own home	...	87	36
At vacation home, motel or hotel	2	...	12
Inside nonresidential building	...	...	3
On street, or in park, playground, school-ground, or parking lot	...	...	56
Elsewhere	...	...	13

... Represents not applicable.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 69. Household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and geographic area of occurrence

Type of crime	Inside city of residence	Inside other central city	Elsewhere
All household crimes	94	3	3
Burglary	93	3	4
Household larceny	95	3	2
Motor vehicle theft	95	12	13

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

Table 70. Household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime

Reason	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	41	41	41	37
Not important enough	31	28	34	24
Police would not want to be bothered	6	7	6	15
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3	3	3	12
Private or personal matter	4	5	4	18
Fear of reprisal	12	12	12	12
Reported to someone else	5	5	5	17
All other and not given	10	12	8	15

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 71. Household crimes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of head of household and type of crime

Race and reason	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
White				
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	41	42	40	39
Not important enough	32	27	35	25
All other and not given	27	31	24	36
Black				
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	40	38	43	131
Not important enough	29	29	29	124
All other and not given	31	33	28	45

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

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

Table 72. Household crimes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by annual family income

Income	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	All other and not given
Less than \$3,000	38	28	34
\$3,000-\$7,499	42	30	29
\$7,500-\$9,999	40	31	30
\$10,000-\$14,999	39	33	27
\$15,000-\$24,999	43	32	25
\$25,000 or more	42	32	25
Not available	39	32	29

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Table 73. Household crimes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by value of stolen property

Value	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	All other and not given
No monetary value	111	134	155
Less than \$10	28	54	18
\$10-\$49	41	35	24
\$50-\$99	50	17	32
\$100-\$249	53	13	34
\$250 or more	42	7	51
Not available	32	38	30

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

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

Table 74. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and race of head of household

Type of crime	All races ¹	White	Black
All household crimes	36	36	37
Burglary	46	47	44
Forcible entry	70	73	66
Unlawful entry without force	35	36	31
Attempted forcible entry	21	24	17
Household larceny	19	21	14
Less than \$50	11	12	5
\$50 or more	35	38	25
Amount not available	² 18	² 20	² 13
Attempted larceny	10	8	16
Motor vehicle theft	73	71	77
Completed theft	90	90	89
Attempted theft	27	29	13

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

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

Table 75. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and annual family income

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more
All household crimes	37	34	35	35	36	37
Burglary	44	43	46	43	49	46
Forcible entry	69	65	69	73	79	64
Unlawful entry without force	30	31	38	32	38	35
Attempted forcible entry	18	21	21	23	19	¹ 22
Household larceny	17	17	16	22	21	20
Motor vehicle theft	69	71	72	73	67	86

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

Table 76. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure

Type of crime	All races ¹		White		Black	
	Owned or being bought	Rented	Owned or being bought	Rented	Owned or being bought	Rented
All household crimes	36	36	37	35	36	37
Burglary	47	45	49	45	44	44
Forcible entry	75	67	78	70	72	63
Unlawful entry without force	33	37	35	38	29	32
Attempted forcible entry	25	19	29	20	² 15	18
Household larceny	20	19	21	21	15	14
Motor vehicle theft	71	74	69	72	73	5

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

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

Table 77. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in theft loss reported to the police, by type of crime and value of loss

Type of crime	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more
All household crimes	8	14	37	83
Burglary	18	20	44	85
Forcible entry	142	38	57	89
Unlawful entry without force	17	11	35	74
Attempted forcible entry	0	114	124	0
Household larceny	5	13	32	54
Motor vehicle theft	0	^a	181	91

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

²There were no recorded motor vehicle thefts involving losses valued at \$10-\$49.

Table 78. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent
All household crimes	92
Burglary	88
Forcible entry	97
Unlawful entry without force	89
Attempted forcible entry	74
Household larceny	96
Motor vehicle theft	87

Table 79. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by value of stolen property, including cash, and type of crime

Value	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
No monetary value	2	12	11	0
Less than \$10	12	6	18	12
\$10-\$49	29	17	41	0
\$50-\$99	17	13	21	11
\$100-\$249	14	20	11	14
\$250-\$999	17	30	4	42
\$1,000 or more	9	11	1	50
Not available	3	3	3	13

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 80. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by race of head of household, type of crime, and value of loss

Race and type of crime	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All races¹						
All household crimes	5	13	28	26	22	7
Burglary	10	9	18	24	29	10
Forcible entry	4	3	12	23	48	10
Unlawful entry without force	^{a1}	8	22	40	22	4
Attempted forcible entry	38	22	20	^{a3}	^{a1}	17
Household larceny	1	18	40	32	6	4
Motor vehicle theft	^{a1}	^{a3}	8	5	75	8
White						
All household crimes	^{a2}	13	30	29	24	3
Burglary	^{a1}	6	16	33	42	3
Forcible entry	^{a2}	4	8	22	62	3
Unlawful entry without force	^{a1}	8	23	42	23	3
Attempted forcible entry	0	0	^{a52}	^{a48}	0	0
Household larceny	^{a2}	19	41	31	6	3
Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	^{a5}	93	^{a2}
Black						
All household crimes	^{a2}	8	26	33	29	3
Burglary	0	5	20	34	39	^{a2}
Forcible entry	0	^{a2}	12	33	50	^{a3}
Unlawful entry without force	0	10	32	38	20	^{a1}
Attempted forcible entry	0	^{a20}	^{a64}	^{a16}	0	0
Household larceny	^{a1}	13	38	39	4	4
Motor vehicle theft	0	^{a1}	0	^{a4}	91	^{a4}

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
² Less than 0.5 percent.
¹ Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
^a Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 81. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by proportion of loss recovered and type of crime

Proportion recovered	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
None	79	79	87	25
All	10	6	6	49
Some	11	15	6	26
Less than half	3	6	2	5
Half or more	5	6	2	18
Proportion unknown	3	3	3	13

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 82. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent
All household crimes	6
Burglary	7
Forcible entry	12
Unlawful entry without force	4
Attempted forcible entry	11
Household larceny	4
Less than \$50	2
\$50 or more	6
Amount not available	12
Attempted larceny	13
Motor vehicle theft	19
Completed theft	25
Attempted theft	12

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

Table 83. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and type of crime

Time lost	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Less than 1 day	36	38	46	23
1-5 days	51	50	45	58
Over 5 days	9	9	15	14
Amount not known and not available	4	3	4	5

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

Table 84. Household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence

Type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
		Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
All household crimes	35	50	22	18	10	15
Burglary	43	41	21	12	7	16
Forcible entry	49	39	22	10	7	12
Unlawful entry without force	44	36	18	10	9	20
Attempted forcible entry	33	50	25	19	7	17
Household larceny	29	55	20	21	14	15
Less than \$50	29	53	19	19	15	18
\$50 or more	33	54	22	21	11	13
Amount not available	30	57	120	24	113	113
Attempted larceny	10	82	27	40	15	8
Motor vehicle theft	27	67	32	29	7	6
Completed theft	29	64	35	22	7	7
Attempted theft	21	77	25	46	16	12

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 85. Commercial crimes: Number and rate of victimizations, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime

Characteristic	(Rate per 1,000 establishments)			
	Burglary		Robbery	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All establishments (36,600)	19,000	578	5,100	140
Kind of establishment				
Retail (10,300)	9,700	939	3,500	339
Food group (1,700)	1,000	579	1,300	774
Eating and drinking places (3,700)	4,000	1,100	1,600	426
Furniture and appliance group (300)	500	1,502	12	151
Gasoline stations (1,100)	1,200	1,058	200	332
Drug stores (300)	400	1,223	1100	390
Other retail (3,200)	2,600	822	300	101
Wholesale (3,600)	1,400	390	300	80
Service (14,800)	5,700	385	1,000	64
Other (7,900)	2,200	275	400	51
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000 (9,500)	6,100	646	700	75
\$10,000-\$24,999 (3,900)	1,700	444	900	244
\$25,000-\$49,999 (3,400)	1,800	519	700	206
\$50,000-\$99,999 (3,700)	1,500	414	500	126
\$100,000-\$499,999 (6,000)	3,600	601	1,500	243
\$500,000-\$999,999 (2,100)	1,300	640	400	168
\$1,000,000 or more (5,000)	2,100	416	300	57
No sales (2,700)	800	285	200	57
Amount not available (300)	12	151	1100	1149
Average number of paid employees				
1-3 (12,900)	6,900	533	1,500	114
4-7 (6,000)	3,100	508	1,200	201
8-19 (4,400)	2,600	581	1,100	248
20 or more (5,200)	2,500	481	600	114
None (8,000)	3,900	484	700	93

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to establishments in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Z Fewer than 50 victimizations.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 86. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by selected characteristics of commercial establishments

Characteristic	Percent of establishments	Percent of crimes
Kind of establishment		
Retail	28	55
Wholesale	10	7
Service	40	27
Other	22	11
Gross annual receipts		
Less than \$10,000	26	13
\$10,000-\$24,999	11	10
\$25,000-\$49,999	9	13
\$50,000-\$99,999	10	13
\$100,000-\$499,999	16	22
\$500,000-\$999,999	6	6
\$1,000,000 or more	14	11
No sales	7	6
Amount not available	1	6
Average number of paid employees		
1-3	35	34
4-7	19	18
8-19	14	17
20 or more	9	13
None	22	19

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Table 87. Commercial crimes: Percent of establishments that were victimized, by kind of establishment

Kind of establishment	Percent
All establishments	27
Retail	41
Wholesale	24
Service	23
Manufacturing	13
Transportation	28
Other	16

Table 88. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of completed and attempted victimizations, by kind of establishment and type of crime

Kind of establishment	Burglary		Robbery	
	Completed	Attempted	Completed	Attempted
All establishments	75	25	69	31
Retail	75	25	80	20
Wholesale	75	25	59	41
Service	69	31	43	57
Other	92	8	46	54

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

Table 89. Commercial robbery: Percent distribution of incidents, by kind of establishment and number of offenders

Kind of establishment	One	Two or more	Not available
All establishments	56	39	5
Retail	58	40	1
Service	61	21	18
Other	37	59	5

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 90. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimized commercial establishments, by kind of establishment and number of victimizations incurred

Kind of establishment	One	Two	Three or more
All establishments	61	20	19
Retail	55	22	23
Wholesale	76	12	12
Service	55	25	20
Other	85	18	18

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 91. Commercial robbery: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence

Kind of establishment	On premises	On delivery and elsewhere
All establishments	97	3
Retail	99	12
Wholesale	70	130
Service	98	12
Other	88	12

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
² Less than 0.5 percent.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 92. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police

Reason	Percent
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	36
Not important enough	22
Police would not want to be bothered	4
Too inconvenient or time consuming; did not want to become involved	5
Fear of reprisal	0
Reported to someone else	13
All other and not given	20

Table 93. Commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by kind of establishment and type of crime

Kind of establishment	Burglary and robbery	Burglary	Robbery
All establishments	72	71	78
Retail	78	76	83
Wholesale	65	65	65
Service	63	63	63
Manufacturing	85	87	175
Transportation	63	59	175
Other	75	75	75

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

Table 94. Commercial crimes: Percent of establishments with one or more security measures

Kind of establishment	Percent
All establishments	74
Retail	81
Wholesale	84
Service	66
Real estate	66
Manufacturing	73
Transportation	94
Other	78

Table 95. Commercial crimes: Percent of establishments with selected types of security measures, by kind of establishment

Type of security measure	All establishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Other
alarm	9	18	6	7	3
Central alarm - police or security service	16	23	29	7	16
Reinforcing device	15	23	15	13	11
Guard or watchman	20	8	34	19	30
Watchdog	7	9	7	7	4
Firearm	7	14	4	4	3
Camera	2	4	12	12	12
Mirror	2	5	12	12	
Other	19	19	18	18	23

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

Table 96. Commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by kind of establishment and type of crime

Kind of establishment	Burglary	Robbery
All establishments	89	76
Retail	91	85
Wholesale	92	65
Service	83	57
Other	95	50

Table 97. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by kind of establishment and value of loss

Type of crime	Less than \$10	\$10-\$50	\$51-\$250	\$251 or more	Not available
All establishments	13	18	29	35	5
Retail	13	18	35	30	4
Wholesale	14	12	26	39	19
Service	14	23	23	33	7
Other	7	17	14	59	13

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

Table 98. Commercial burglary: Percent of victimizations resulting in damage loss to the premises, by kind of establishment

Kind of establishment	Percent
All establishments	76
Retail	79
Wholesale	79
Service	72
Manufacturing	72
Transportation	78
Other	84
	73

Table 99. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by number of employees losing time from work

Number of employees who lost time	Percent
None	92
One employee	6
Two employees	1
Three or more employees	1

Table 100. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by number of man-days lost from work

Number of man-days lost	Percent
None	92
Less than 1 day	4
1-5 days	2
6 or more days	1

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Table 101. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence

Type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m.-3 p.m.	Total	Nighttime		Not known	Not known and not available
			6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
Burglary and robbery	14	81	14	33	34	5
Burglary	8	86	8	37	41	6
Robbery	39	60	35	18	7	11

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

Table 102. Commercial robbery: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by kind of establishment

Kind of establishment	Percent
All establishments	84
Retail	88
Wholesale	65
Service	70
Other	88

Table 103. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of weapon used by offenders

Type of weapon	All robberies	Completed robberies	Attempted robberies
Firearm	73	86	36
Knife	9	14	22
Other or unknown type	18	10	42

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

APPENDIX I SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

For the household survey, a basic screen questionnaire (Form NCS-3) and a crime incident report (Form NCS-4) were used to elicit information on the relevant crimes committed against the household as a whole and against any of its members age 12 and over. Form NCS-3 was designed to screen for all instances of victimization before details of any specific incident were collected. The screening form also was used for obtaining information on the characteristics of each household and of its members. Household screening questions were asked only once for each household, whereas individual screening questions were asked of all members age 12 and over. However, a knowledgeable adult member of the household served as a proxy respondent for 12- and 13-year-olds, incapacitated

persons, and individuals absent during the interviewing period.

Once the screening process was completed, the interviewer obtained details of each revealed incident, if any. Form NCS-4 included questions concerning the extent of economic loss or injury, characteristics of offenders, whether or not the police were notified, and other pertinent details.

In the commercial survey, basically comparable techniques were used to screen for the occurrence of burglary and robbery incidents and to obtain details concerning those crimes. Form CVS-101 contained separate sections for screening and gathering information on the characteristics of business places, on the one hand, and for eliciting data on the relevant crimes, on the other.

O.M.B. No. 41-R2661; Approval Expires June 30, 1974

FORM NCS-3 and NCS-4
(8-23-73)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE**

FORM NCS-3 - BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE
FORM NCS-4 - CRIME INCIDENT REPORT

NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

Control number

PSU	Serial	Panel	HH	Segment
-----	--------	-------	----	---------

1. Interviewer identification
Code _____ Name _____

2. Record of interview
Line number of household respondent _____ Date completed _____

3. Reason for noninterview (cc 26d)

TYPE A

Reason

1 No one home

2 Temporarily absent - Return date _____

3 Refused

4 Other Occ. - Specify _____

TYPE B

1 Vacant - Regular

2 Vacant - Storage of HH furniture

3 Temporarily occupied by persons with URE

4 Unfit or to be demolished

5 Under construction, not ready

6 Converted to temporary business or storage

7 Unoccupied tent site or trailer site

8 Permit granted, construction not started

9 Other - Specify _____

TYPE C

1 Unused line of listing sheet

2 Demolished

3 House or trailer moved

4 Outside segment

5 Converted to permanent business or storage

6 Merged

7 Condemned

8 Built after April 1, 1970

9 Other - Specify _____

TYPE Z

Interview not obtained for _____

Line number _____

4. Household status

1 Same household as last enumeration

2 Replacement household since last enumeration

3 Previous noninterview or not in sample before

5. Special place type code (cc 6c)

6. Tenure (cc 7)

1 Owned or being bought

2 Rented for cash

3 No cash rent

7. Type of living quarters (cc 11)

Housing Unit

1 House, apartment, flat

2 HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.

3 HU - Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.

4 HU in rooming house

5 Mobile home or trailer

6 HU not specified above - Describe _____

OTHER Unit

7 Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house

8 Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.

9 Vacant tent site or trailer site

10 Not specified above - Describe _____

8. Number of housing units in structure (cc 23)

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

5 5-9

6 10 or more

7 Mobile home or trailer

8 Only OTHER units

9. (Other than the . . . business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address?

1 No

2 Yes - What kind of business is that? _____

10. Family Income (cc 24)

1 Under \$1,000

2 \$1,000 to 1,999

3 2,000 to 2,999

4 3,000 to 3,999

5 4,000 to 4,999

6 5,000 to 5,999

7 6,000 to 7,499

8 \$7,500 to 9,999

9 10,000 to 11,999

10 12,000 to 14,999

11 15,000 to 19,999

12 20,000 to 24,999

13 25,000 and over

11. Household members 12 years of age and OVER

Total number _____

12. Household members UNDER 12 years of age

Total number _____

None

13. Crime Incident Reports filled

Total number _____

None

CENSUS USE ONLY

030 _____ 031 _____ 032 _____ 033 _____

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS	
14. NAME (of household respondent) KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW 1 Per 2 Tel 3 NI 4 FFI 5 16-21
16. LINE NUMBER (cc8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc9b)
18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 13)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 14)
20a. RACE (cc 15)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 16)
21. SEX (cc 17)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 18)
23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? (ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. Transcribe for 25+yrs.) (cc19)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 20)
<p>25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? 1 Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 No</p> <p>25b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____</p> <p>25c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? 1 No 2 Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____</p> <p>25d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? 1 Yes 2 No</p> <p>CHECK ITEM B Is this person 16 years old or older? 1 No - SKIP to 29 2 Yes</p> <p>26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? 1 Working - SKIP to 28a 2 With a job but not at work 3 Looking for work 4 Keeping house 5 Going to school (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a) 6 Unable to work - SKIP to 26d 7 Retired 8 Other - Specify _____</p> <p>26b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.) 1 No 2 Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a</p> <p>26c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? 1 No 2 Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27</p> <p>26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? (When did you last work?) 1 Yes 2 Up to 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 3 5 or more years ago - SKIP to 29 4 Never worked</p> <p>27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? 1 No 2 Yes - 3 Already has a job 4 Temporary illness 5 Going to school 6 Other - Specify _____</p> <p>28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) x Never worked - SKIP to 29</p> <p>28b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm) 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____</p> <p>28c. Were you - 1 An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3 SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?</p> <p>28d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer) 1 _____ 2 _____</p> <p>28e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.) 1 _____ 2 _____</p>	
Notes	

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS	
29. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 12 months - between _____, 197__ and _____, 197__ During the last 12 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property? 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No	32. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home? 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No
30. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door limbed, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in? 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No	33. What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 12 months? 0 None - SKIP to 36 1 2 3 4 4 or more
31. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No	34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission? 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No
36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months - between _____, 197__ and _____, 197__ Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)? 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No	35. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal part of (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.? 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No	38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No
39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No	46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No	47. Did you call the police during the last 12 months to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) 1 No - SKIP to 48 2 Yes - What happened? _____
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No	48. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 No - SKIP to Check Item E 2 Yes - What happened? _____
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No	49. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing? 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No
43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing? 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No	44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No	45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 12 months? 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No
<p>CHECK ITEM C Look at 47. Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No</p> <p>CHECK ITEM D Look at 48. Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? 1 Yes - How many times? 2 No</p> <p>CHECK ITEM E Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" 1 No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover. 2 Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.</p>	

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS													
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NUMBER	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	19. MARITAL STATUS	20a. RACE	20b. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended?	24. Did you complete that year?		
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD													
Last	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI Fill 16-21	034	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	037	1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> N M	1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ot.		1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
First													
<p>CHECK ITEM A Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____</p> <p>c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____</p> <p>d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>CHECK ITEM B Is this person 16 years old or older? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)</p> <p>b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a</p> <p>c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27</p> <p>26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? No - When did you last work? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Up to 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked } SKIP to 36</p> <p>27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Already has a job 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 36</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p>c. Were you - 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?</p> <p>d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p>e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p>													
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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS													
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First													
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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS													
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NUMBER	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	19. MARITAL STATUS	20. RACE	20b. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended?	24. Did you complete that year?		
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD													
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<p>CHECK ITEM A Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No</p> <p>b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____</p> <p>c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____</p> <p>d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No</p> <p>CHECK ITEM B Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Working - SKIP to 28a <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Unable to work - SKIP to 26d <input type="checkbox"/> 2 With a job but not at work <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Retired <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Looking for work <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Other - Specify _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Keeping house <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Going to school (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)</p> <p>b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.) <input type="checkbox"/> 0 No Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a</p> <p>c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27</p> <p>26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes No - When did you last work? <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Up to 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a <input type="checkbox"/> 3 5 or more years ago - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Never worked</p> <p>27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No Yes - <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Already has a job <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Temporary illness <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Going to school <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other - Specify _____</p> <p>28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> x Never worked - SKIP to 36</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm) <input type="checkbox"/> 0 _____</p> <p>c. Were you - <input type="checkbox"/> 1 An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? <input type="checkbox"/> 2 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? <input type="checkbox"/> 3 SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?</p> <p>d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer). <input type="checkbox"/> 0 _____</p> <p>e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 0 _____</p>													
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KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD	034	035	036	037	038	039		040	041	042	043		
Last	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative		1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> N.M.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> OL		1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
First	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NI 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Fill 16-21												
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KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		Notes
Line number	(101)	
Screen question number	(102)	
Incident number	(103)	
1a. You said that during the last 12 months - (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime). In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? (Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.) _____ Month (01-12)		NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. FORM NCS-4 (8-22-72) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS CRIME INCIDENT REPORT NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE
CHECK ITEM A Is this incident report for a series of crimes? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately)		
b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Spring (March, April, May) <input type="checkbox"/> Summer (June, July, August) <input type="checkbox"/> Fall (September, October, November) <input type="checkbox"/> Winter (December, January, February)		5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner? <input type="checkbox"/> Customer <input type="checkbox"/> Employee <input type="checkbox"/> Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____
c. How many incidents were involved in this series? <input type="checkbox"/> Three or four <input type="checkbox"/> Five to ten <input type="checkbox"/> Eleven or more <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything from the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to Check Item B
2. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen? <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 p.m. to midnight <input type="checkbox"/> Midnight to 6 a.m. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
3a. Did this incident take place inside the limits of this city or somewhere else? <input type="checkbox"/> Inside limits of this city - SKIP to 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else in the United States <input type="checkbox"/> Outside the United States - END INCIDENT REPORT		b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building? <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
b. In what State and county did this incident occur? State _____ County _____		c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door or window (or tried) <input type="checkbox"/> Slashed screen <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ } SKIP to Check Item B
c. Did it happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Enter name of city, town, etc. _____		d. How did the offender(s) get in/try to get in? <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window <input type="checkbox"/> Had key <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____
4. Where did this incident take place? <input type="checkbox"/> At or in own dwelling, in garage or other building on property (includes break-in or attempted break-in) <input type="checkbox"/> At or in vacation home, hotel/motel <input type="checkbox"/> Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station <input type="checkbox"/> Inside office, factory, or warehouse <input type="checkbox"/> Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) <input type="checkbox"/> On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot <input type="checkbox"/> Inside school <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____		7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle, or wrench? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Gun <input type="checkbox"/> Knife <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____
7b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 7f <input type="checkbox"/> No		c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 7e <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

7d. How were you threatened? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)

123 Verbal threat of rape
 Verbal threat of attack other than rape
 Weapon present or threatened with weapon
 Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)
 Object thrown at person
 Followed, surrounded
 Other - Specify _____

9b. Did you file a claim with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get part or all of your medical expenses paid?

132 No - SKIP to 10a
 Yes

c. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?

133 Not yet settled
 None } SKIP to 10a
 All
 Part

d. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay?

134 \$ _____ (Obtain an estimate, if necessary)

e. What actually happened? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

124 Something taken without permission
 Attempted or threatened to take something
 Harassed, argument, abusive language
 Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house
 Forcible entry or attempted entry of car
 Damaged or destroyed property
 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
 Other - Specify _____

10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?

135 No - SKIP to 11
 Yes

b. What did you do? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

136 Used/brandished gun or knife
 Used/tried physical force (hit, pushed, threw object, used other weapon, etc.)
 Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called for help, turned on lights, etc.)
 Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc. with offender
 Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)
 Other - Specify _____

11. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?

137 Only one
 Don't know
 More than one

a. Was this person male or female?

138 Male
 Female
 Don't know

b. How old would you say the person was?

139 Under 12
 12-14
 15-17
 18-20
 21 or over
 Don't know

c. Was the person someone you knew or was he a stranger?

140 Stranger
 Don't know
 Known by sight only
 Casual acquaintance
 Well known

d. Was the person a relative of yours?

141 No
 Yes - What relationship?
 Spouse or ex-spouse
 Parent
 Own child
 Brother or sister
 Other relative - Specify _____

e. Was he/she -

142 White?
 Negro?
 Other? - Specify _____
 Don't know

f. How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)

125 Raped
 Tried to rape
 Hit with object held in hand, shot, knifed
 Hit by thrown object
 Hit, slapped, knocked down
 Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.
 Other - Specify _____

g. Were they male or female?

143 All male
 All female
 Male and female
 Don't know

h. How old would you say the youngest was?

145 Under 12
 12-14
 15-17
 18-20
 21 or over
 Don't know

i. How old would you say the oldest was?

146 Under 12
 12-14
 15-17
 18-20
 21 or over
 Don't know

j. Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?

147 All strangers } SKIP to m
 Don't know }
 All relatives } SKIP to l
 Some relatives }
 All known }
 Some known }

k. How well were they known? (Mark all that apply)

148 By sight only } SKIP to m
 Casual acquaintance(s) }
 Well known }

l. How were they related to you? (Mark all that apply)

149 Spouse or ex-spouse
 Parents
 Own children
 Brothers/sisters
 Other - Specify _____

m. Were all of them -

150 White?
 Negro?
 Other? - Specify _____
 Combination - Specify _____
 Don't know

8a. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

126 None - SKIP to 10a
 Raped
 Attempted rape
 Knife or gunshot wounds
 Broken bones or teeth knocked out
 Internal injuries, knocked unconscious
 Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling
 Other - Specify _____

b. Were you injured to the extent that you needed medical attention after the attack?

127 No - SKIP to 10a
 Yes

c. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?

128 No
 Emergency room treatment only
 Stayed overnight or longer - How many days? _____

d. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, INCLUDING anything paid by insurance? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury related medical expenses. INTERVIEWER - If respondent does not know exact amount, encourage him to give an estimate.

129 No cost - SKIP to 10a
 \$ _____
 Don't know

9a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veterans' Administration, or Public Welfare?

131 No } SKIP to 10a
 Don't know }
 Yes }

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)?

151 Yes - SKIP to 13a
 No

b. How many of these persons were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.

152 None - SKIP to 13a
 _____ Number of persons

c. Were any of these persons members of your household? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.

153 No
 Yes - How many, not counting yourself? _____ (Also mark "Yes" in Check Item I on page 12)

13a. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household? INTERVIEWER - Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.

154 Yes - SKIP to 13f
 No

b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?

155 No - SKIP to 13e
 Yes

c. What did they try to take? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

156 Purse
 Wallet or money
 Car
 Other motor vehicle
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
 Don't know
 Other - Specify _____

Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)

CHECK ITEM C No - SKIP to 18a
 Yes

d. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?

157 Yes } SKIP to 18a
 No }

e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply)

158 Attacked
 Threatened with harm
 Attempted to break into house or garage
 Attempted to break into car
 Harassed, argument, abusive language
 Damaged or destroyed property
 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
 Other - Specify _____

f. What was taken? What else?

159 Cash: \$ _____
 Don't know

160 and/or Property: (Mark all that apply)
 Only cash taken - SKIP to 14c
 Purse
 Wallet
 Car
 Other motor vehicle
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
 Other - Specify _____

Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)

CHECK ITEM D No - SKIP to Check Item E
 Yes

14a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?

161 No } SKIP to Check Item E
 Don't know }
 Yes }

b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?

162 Yes
 No

Is Box 1 or 2 marked in 13f?

CHECK ITEM E No - SKIP to 15a
 Yes

c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?

163 Yes
 No

Was only cash taken? (Box 0 marked in 13f)

CHECK ITEM F Yes - SKIP to 16a
 No

15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken? INTERVIEWER - Exclude stolen cash, and enter \$0 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.

164 \$ _____

b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? (Mark all that apply)

165 Original cost
 Replacement cost
 Personal estimate of current value
 Insurance report estimate
 Police estimate
 Don't know
 Other - Specify _____

16a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance?

166 None } SKIP to 17a
 All }
 Part }

b. What was recovered?

167 Cash: \$ _____
 Don't know

168 and/or Property: (Mark all that apply)
 Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a
 Purse
 Wallet
 Car
 Other motor vehicle
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
 Other - Specify _____

c. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?

169 \$ _____

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

17a. Was there any insurance against theft?

170 No } SKIP to 18a
 Don't know }
 Yes

b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?

171 No } SKIP to 18a
 Don't know }
 Yes

c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?

172 Not yet settled } SKIP to 18a
 No }
 Yes

d. How much was recovered?

INTERVIEWER - If property replaced by insurance company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate of value of the property replaced.

173 \$ 00

18a. Did any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?

174 No - SKIP to 19a
 Yes - How many members? 2

b. How much time was lost altogether?

175 Less than 1 day
 1-5 days
 6-10 days
 Over 10 days
 Don't know

19a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing damaged, or damage done to a car, etc.?

176 No - SKIP to 20a
 Yes

b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?

177 Yes - SKIP to 19d
 No

c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?

178 \$ 00 } SKIP to 20a
 Don't know

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?

179 No cost or don't know - SKIP to 20a
 \$ 00

e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark all that apply)

180 Household member
 Landlord
 Insurance
 Other - Specify _____

20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?

181 No
 Don't know - SKIP to Check Item G
 Yes - Who told them?
 Household member } SKIP to Check Item G
 Someone else }
 Police on scene

b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark all that apply)

182 Nothing could be done - lack of proof
 Did not think it important enough
 Police wouldn't want to be bothered
 Did not want to take time - too inconvenient
 Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
 Did not want to get involved
 Afraid of reprisal
 Reported to someone else
 Other - Specify _____

Is this person 16 years or older?

CHECK ITEM G No - SKIP to Check Item H
 Yes - ASK 21a

21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?

183 No - SKIP to Check Item H
 Yes

b. What was the job?

184 Same as described in NCS-3 items 28a-e - SKIP to Check Item H
 Different than described in NCS-3 items 28a-e

c. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)

185 _____

d. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)

187 _____

e. Were you -

188 An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?
 SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

f. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)

189 _____

g. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)

189 _____

CHECK ITEM H BRIEFLY summarize this incident or series of incidents.

189 _____

CHECK ITEM I Look at 12c on Incident Report. Is there an entry for "How many?"

189 No
 Yes - Be sure you have an Incident Report for each HH member 12 years of age or over who was robbed, harmed, or threatened in this incident.

CHECK ITEM J Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?

189 No - Go to next Incident Report.
 Yes - Is this the last HH member to be interviewed?
 No - Interview next HH member.
 Yes - END INTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in Item 13 on the cover of NCS-3.

KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD

Notes

Line number _____

101 Screen question number _____

102 Incident number _____

103

1a. You said that during the last 12 months - (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime). In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? (Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)

104 _____ Month (01-12)

105 CHECK ITEM A Is this incident report for a series of crimes?
 No - SKIP to 2
 Yes - (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately)

b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply)

106 Spring (March, April, May)
 Summer (June, July, August)
 Fall (September, October, November)
 Winter (December, January, February)

c. How many incidents were involved in this series?

107 Three or four
 Five to ten
 Eleven or more
 Don't know

INTERVIEWER - If series, the following questions refer only to the most recent incident.

2. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen?

108 Don't know
 During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)
 At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.)
 6 p.m. to midnight
 Midnight to 6 a.m.
 Don't know

3a. Did this incident take place inside the limits of this city or somewhere else?

109 Inside limits of this city - SKIP to 4
 Somewhere else in the United States
 Outside the United States - END INCIDENT REPORT

b. In what State and county did this incident occur?

State _____
 County _____

c. Did it happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?

110 No
 Yes - Enter name of city, town, etc.

111 _____

4. Where did this incident take place?

112 At or in own dwelling, in garage or other building on property (Includes break-in or attempted break-in) } SKIP to 6a
 At or in vacation home, hotel/motel }
 Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station } ASK 5a
 Inside office, factory, or warehouse }
 Near own home: yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) } SKIP to Check Item B
 On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot }
 Inside school }
 Other - Specify

5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner?

113 Customer
 Employee
 Owner
 Other - Specify _____

b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything from the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.?

114 Yes
 No } SKIP to Check Item B
 Don't know

6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman?

115 Yes - SKIP to Check Item B
 No
 Don't know

b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building?

116 Actually got in
 Just tried to get in
 Don't know

c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building?

117 No
 Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)
 Broken lock or window
 Forced door or window (or tried)
 Slashed screen
 Other - Specify } SKIP to Check Item B

d. How did the offender(s) get in/try to get in)?

118 Through unlocked door or window
 Had key
 Don't know
 Other - Specify _____

119 CHECK ITEM B Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK)

119 No - SKIP to 13a
 Yes

7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle, or wrench?

120 No
 Don't know
 Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply)
 Gun
 Knife
 Other - Specify _____

b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way?

121 Yes - SKIP to 7f
 No

c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?

122 No - SKIP to 7e
 Yes

NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

FORM NCS-4 (6-23-73)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**CRIME INCIDENT REPORT
 NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
 CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE**

INCIDENT REPORT

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

7d. How were you threatened? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)

123 Verbal threat of rape
 Verbal threat of attack other than rape
 Weapon present or threatened with weapon
 Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)
 Object thrown at person
 Followed, surrounded
 Other - Specify _____

SKIP to 10a

e. What actually happened? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

124 Something taken without permission
 Attempted or threatened to take something
 Harassed, argument, abusive language
 Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house
 Forcible entry or attempted entry of car
 Damaged or destroyed property
 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
 Other - Specify _____

SKIP to 10a

f. How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)

125 Raped
 Tried to rape
 Hit with object held in hand, shot, knifed
 Hit by thrown object
 Hit, slapped, knocked down
 Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.
 Other - Specify _____

g. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

126 None - SKIP to 10a
 Raped
 Attempted rape
 Knife or gunshot wounds
 Broken bones or teeth knocked out
 Internal injuries, knocked unconscious
 Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling
 Other - Specify _____

b. Were you injured to the extent that you needed medical attention after the attack?

127 No - SKIP to 10a
 Yes

c. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?

128 No
 Emergency room treatment only
 Stayed overnight or longer - How many days? _____

129

d. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, INCLUDING anything paid by insurance? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicines, therapy, braces, and any other injury related medical expenses. INTERVIEWER - If respondent does not know exact amount, encourage him to give an estimate.

130 No cost - SKIP to 10a
 \$ _____
 Don't know

9a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veterans' Administration, or Public Welfare?

131 No
 Don't know
 Yes

9b. Did you file a claim with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get part or all of your medical expenses paid?

132 No - SKIP to 10a
 Yes

c. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?

133 Not yet settled
 None
 All
 Part

SKIP to 10a

d. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay?

134 \$ _____ (Obtain an estimate, if necessary)

10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?

135 No - SKIP to 11
 Yes

b. What did you do? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

136 Used/brandished gun or knife
 Used/tried physical force (hit, chased, threw object, used other weapon, etc.)
 Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called for help, turned on lights, etc.)
 Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc. with offender
 Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)
 Other - Specify _____

11. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?

137 Only one
 Don't know
 More than one

a. Was this person male or female?

138 Male
 Female
 Don't know

b. How old would you say the person was?

139 Under 12
 12-14
 15-17
 18-20
 21 or over
 Don't know

c. Was the person someone you knew or was he a stranger?

140 Stranger
 Don't know
 Known by sight only
 Casual acquaintance
 Well known

SKIP to e

d. Was the person a relative of yours?

141 No
 Yes - What relationship?
 Spouse or ex-spouse
 Parent
 Own child
 Brother or sister
 Other relative - Specify _____

e. Was he/she -

142 White
 Negro
 Other? - Specify _____

SKIP to 12a

143 Don't know

f. How many persons?

143 _____

g. Were they male or female?

144 All male
 All female
 Male and female
 Don't know

h. How old would you say the youngest was?

145 Under 12
 12-14
 15-17
 18-20
 21 or over - SKIP to j

i. How old would you say the oldest was?

146 Under 12
 12-14
 15-17
 18-20
 21 or over
 Don't know

j. Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?

147 All strangers
 Don't know
 All relatives
 Some relatives
 All known
 Some known

SKIP to m

k. How well were they known? (Mark all that apply)

148 By sight only
 Casual acquaintance(s)
 Well known

SKIP to m

l. How were they related to you? (Mark all that apply)

149 Spouse or ex-spouse
 Parents
 Own children
 Brothers/sisters
 Other - Specify _____

m. Were all of them -

150 White
 Negro
 Other? - Specify _____

4 Combination - Specify _____
 Don't know

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)?

151 Yes - SKIP to 13a
 No

b. How many of these persons were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.

152 None - SKIP to 13a
 _____ Number of persons

c. Were any of these persons members of your household? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.

153 No
 Yes - How many, not counting yourself?
 _____ (Also mark "Yes" in Check Item I on page 16)

13a. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household? INTERVIEWER - Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.

154 Yes - SKIP to 13f
 No

b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?

155 No - SKIP to 13e
 Yes

c. What did they try to take? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

156 Purse
 Wallet or money
 Car
 Other motor vehicle
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
 Don't know
 Other - Specify _____

Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)

CHECK ITEM C No - SKIP to 18a
 Yes

d. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?

157 Yes
 No } SKIP to 18a

e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply)

158 Attacked
 Threatened with harm
 Attempted to break into house or garage
 Attempted to break into car
 Harassed, argument, abusive language
 Damaged or destroyed property
 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
 Other - Specify _____

SKIP to 18a

f. What was taken? What else?

159 Cash: \$ _____
 and/or
 Property: (Mark all that apply)
 Only cash taken - SKIP to 14c
 Purse
 Wallet
 Car
 Other motor vehicle
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
 Other - Specify _____

160

Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)

CHECK ITEM D No - SKIP to Check Item E
 Yes

14a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?

161 No
 Don't know
 Yes

SKIP to Check Item E

b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?

162 Yes
 No

Is Box 1 or 2 marked in 13f?

CHECK ITEM E No - SKIP to 15a
 Yes

c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?

163 Yes
 No

Was only cash taken? (Box 0 marked in 13f)

CHECK ITEM F Yes - SKIP to 16a
 No

15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken? INTERVIEWER - Exclude stolen cash, and enter \$0 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.

164 \$ _____

b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? (Mark all that apply)

165 Original cost
 Replacement cost
 Personal estimate of current value
 Insurance report estimate
 Police estimate
 Don't know
 Other - Specify _____

16a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance?

166 None
 All
 Part

SKIP to 17a

b. What was recovered?

167 Cash: \$ _____
 and/or
 Property: (Mark all that apply)
 Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a
 Purse
 Wallet
 Car
 Other motor vehicle
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
 Other - Specify _____

168

c. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?

169 \$ _____

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

17a. Was there any insurance against theft?
 (176) 1 No } SKIP to 18a
 2 Don't know }
 3 Yes

b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?
 (177) 1 No } SKIP to 18a
 2 Don't know }
 3 Yes

c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?
 (172) 1 Not yet settled } SKIP to 18a
 2 No }
 3 Yes

d. How much was recovered?
 INTERVIEWER - If property replaced by insurance company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate of value of the property replaced.
 (173) \$ _____

18a. Did any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?
 (174) 0 No - SKIP to 19a
 Yes - How many members? _____

b. How much time was lost altogether?
 (175) 1 Less than 1 day
 2 1-5 days
 3 6-10 days
 4 Over 10 days
 5 Don't know

19a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing damaged, or damage done to a car, etc.?
 (176) 1 No - SKIP to 20a
 2 Yes

b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?
 (177) 1 Yes - SKIP to 19d
 2 No

c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?
 (178) \$ _____ } SKIP to 20a
 x Don't know

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?
 (179) x No cost or don't know - SKIP to 20a
 \$ _____

e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark all that apply)
 (180) 1 Household member
 2 Landlord
 3 Insurance
 4 Other - Specify _____

20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?
 (181) 1 No
 2 Don't know - SKIP to Check Item G
 Yes - Who told them?
 3 Household member } SKIP to Check Item G
 4 Someone else }
 5 Police on scene

b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark all that apply)
 (182) 1 Nothing could be done - lack of proof
 2 Did not think it important enough
 3 Police wouldn't want to be bothered
 4 Did not want to take time - too inconvenient
 5 Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
 6 Did not want to get involved
 7 Afraid of reprisal
 8 Reported to someone else
 9 Other - Specify _____

Is this person 16 years or older?
 No - SKIP to Check Item H
 Yes - ASK 21a

21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?
 (183) 1 No - SKIP to Check Item H
 2 Yes

b. What was the job?
 (184) 1 Same as described in NCS-3 Items 28a-e - SKIP to Check Item H
 2 Different than described in NCS-3 Items 28a-e

c. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)

d. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)
 (187) _____

e. Were you -
 (188) 1 An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
 2 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?
 3 SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
 4 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

f. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)
 (189) _____

g. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)

BRIEFLY summarize this incident or series of incidents.
 CHECK ITEM H

Look at 12c on Incident Report. Is there an entry for "How many?"
 No
 Yes - Be sure you have an Incident Report for each HH member 12 years of age or over who was robbed, harmed, or threatened in this incident.
 CHECK ITEM I

Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?
 No - Go to next Incident Report.
 Yes - Is this the last HH member to be interviewed?
 No - Interview next HH member.
 Yes - END INTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in Item 13 on the cover of NCS-3.
 CHECK ITEM J

O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 1977

NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

FORM CVS-101
17-11-72 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN.
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY
CITY SAMPLE

1. IDENTIFICATION CODES
 a. PSU b. Segment c. Line No. d. Panel e. OCC
 f. Interviewer code g. Total number
 (1) Incidents (2) Incident sheets

INTRODUCTION

Good morning (afternoon). I'm Mr.(s.) _____ (your name) from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. We are conducting a survey in this area to measure the extent to which businesses are victims of burglaries and/or robberies. The Government needs to know how much crime there is and where it is to plan and administer programs which will have an impact on the crime problem. You can help by answering some questions for me.

Part I - BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS

2a. Is this establishment owned or operated as an incorporated business?
 1 Yes - SKIP to 3
 2 No

b. How is this business owned or operated?
 1 Individual proprietorship
 2 Partnership
 3 Government - Continue Interview ONLY if liquor store or any type of transportation
 4 Other - Specify _____

7. Did anyone else operate any departments or concessions or some other business activity in this establishment during the 12 month period ending _____?
 1 Yes - List each department, concession, or other business activity on a separate line of Section V of the segment folder. If not already listed, complete a separate questionnaire for each one that falls on a sample line.
 2 No

8. What were your approximate sales of merchandise and/or receipts from services at this establishment for the previous 12 months ending _____? (Estimate annual sales and/or receipts if not in business for entire 12 months.)
 1 None
 2 Under \$10,000
 3 \$10,000 to \$24,999
 4 \$25,000 to \$49,999
 5 \$50,000 to \$99,999
 6 \$100,000 to \$499,999
 7 \$500,000 to \$999,999
 8 \$1,000,000 and over
 9 Other - Specify _____

3. Do you (the owner) operate more than one establishment?
 1 Yes
 2 No

4. Did you (the owner) operate this establishment at this location during the entire 12 month period ending _____?
 1 Yes
 2 No - How many months during the designated period? _____ Months

5. Excluding you (the owner) (the partners) how many paid employees did this establishment average during the 12 month period ending _____?
 1 None
 2 1-3
 3 4-7
 4 8-19
 5 20 or more

6a. What do you consider your kind of business to be at this location?
 OFFICE USE ONLY

b. Mark (X) one box

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Food	e <input type="checkbox"/> Durable
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Eating and drinking	f <input type="checkbox"/> Nondurable
3 <input type="checkbox"/> General merchandise	
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Apparel	
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture and appliance	
6 <input type="checkbox"/> Lumber, hardware, mobile home dealers	
7 <input type="checkbox"/> Automotive	
8 <input type="checkbox"/> Drug and proprietary	
9 <input type="checkbox"/> Liquor	
A <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline service stations	
B <input type="checkbox"/> Other retail	
C <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale	
d <input type="checkbox"/> Durable	
e <input type="checkbox"/> Nondurable	

MANUFACTURING
 e Durable
 f Nondurable

REAL ESTATE
 G Apartments
 H Other real estate

SERVICE
 I SERVICE
 J BANKS
 K TRANSPORTATION
 L ALL OTHERS - Specify _____

9a. Record of interview
 (1) Date _____
 (2) Name of respondent _____
 (3) Title of respondent _____
 (4) Telephone Area code Number Extension

b. Reason for non-interview
 TYPE A
 1 Present occupant in business at end of survey period but unable to contact.
 2 Refusal and in business at end of survey period
 3 Other Type A - Specify _____

TYPE B
 4 Present occupant not in business at end of survey period
 5 Vacant or closed
 6 Other Type B (Seasonal, etc.) - Specify _____

TYPE C
 7 Occupied by nonlistable activity
 8 Demolished
 9 Other Type C - Specify _____

Part II - SCREENING QUESTIONS

Now I'd like to ask some questions about particular kinds of theft or attempted theft. These questions refer only to this establishment for the 12 month period beginning _____ and ending _____.

10. During this period did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into this place of business?
 1 Yes - How many times? _____ Number
 (Fill an Incident Report for each)
 2 No

11. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during this period did anyone find a door jammed, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break-in?
 1 Yes - How many times? _____ Number
 (Fill an Incident Report for each)
 2 No

12. During this period were you, the owner, or any employee held up by anyone using a weapon, force or threat of force on these premises?
 1 Yes - How many times? _____ Number
 (Fill an Incident Report for each)
 2 No

13. (Other than the incident(s) already mentioned,) did anyone ATTEMPT to hold up you, the owner, or any employee by using force or threatening to harm you while on these premises?
 1 Yes - How many times? _____ Number
 (Fill an Incident Report for each)
 2 No

14. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during this period were you, the owner, or any employee held up while delivering merchandise or carrying business money outside the business?
 1 Yes - How many times? _____ Number
 (Fill an Incident Report for each)
 2 No

15. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) did anyone ATTEMPT to hold up you, the owner, or any employee while delivering merchandise or carrying business money outside the business?
 1 Yes - How many times? _____ Number
 (Fill an Incident Report for each)
 2 No

16a. Is this establishment insured against burglary and/or robbery by means other than self-insurance?
 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 Don't know } SKIP to 17a

b. Does the insurance also cover other types of crime losses, such as vandalism or shoplifting and employee theft?
 1 Yes } SKIP to 19a
 2 No

17a. Has this establishment ever been insured against burglary and/or robbery by means other than self-insurance?
 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 18
 3 Don't know - SKIP to 19a

b. Did the insurance also cover other types of crime losses, such as vandalism or shoplifting and employee theft?
 1 Yes
 2 No

c. Did you drop the insurance or did the company cancel your policy?
 1 Businessman dropped it } SKIP to 19a
 2 Insurance company cancelled policy

18. Why hasn't this establishment ever been insured against burglary and/or robbery?
 1 Couldn't afford it
 2 Couldn't get anyone to insure you
 3 Didn't need it
 4 Self-insured
 5 Premium too expensive
 6 Other - Specify _____

19a. What security measures, if any, are present at this location now, to protect it against burglary and/or robbery?
 a. Mark (X) all that apply
 1 Alarm system - outside ringing
 2 Central alarm
 3 Reinforcing devices, such as bars on windows, grates, gates, etc.
 4 Guard, watchmen
 5 Watch dog
 6 Firearms
 7 Cameras
 8 Mirrors
 9 Locks
 A Comply with National Banking Act (For Banks only)
 B Other - Specify _____

b. When were these security measures first installed or otherwise undertaken?
 Enter the appropriate code from the list given below.
 b. codes

Codes for use in Item 19b

LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO		MORE THAN 1 YEAR
1 - January	7 - July	D - 1-2 years ago
2 - February	8 - August	E - 2-5 years ago
3 - March	9 - September	F - More than 5 years ago
4 - April	A - October	
5 - May	B - November	
6 - June	C - December	

20. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
 Were there "0" incidents reported in 10-15?
 Yes - Detach Incident Reports, enter "0" in Items 1g(1) and (2) on page 1, and continue with Item 8.
 No - Enter number of incidents in Item 1g(1) on page 1, and continue with first Incident Report.

NOTES

FORM CVS 101 17-11-731 Page 2

O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 1977

FORM CVS-101 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

INCIDENT REPORT COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY CITY SAMPLE

TRANSCRIBE THE IDENTIFICATION CODES FROM ITEM 1 OF THE COVER SHEET AND COMPLETE A SEPARATE INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH INCIDENT.

IDENTIFICATION CODE

a. PSU	b. Segment	c. Line No.	d. Panel	e. DCC
--------	------------	-------------	----------	--------

INCIDENT NUMBER
 Record which Incident (1, 2, etc.) is covered by this page

1. In what month did this (the first) incident happen?
 1 Jan. 4 April 7 July A Oct.
 2 Feb. 5 May 8 Aug. B Nov.
 3 Mar. 6 June 9 Sept. C Dec.

2. About what time did it happen?
 1 During the day (6 a.m. - 6 p.m.)
 2 At night (6 p.m. - 6 a.m.)
 3 6 p.m. - Midnight
 4 Midnight - 6 a.m.
 5 Don't know what time at night
 6 Don't know

3. Where did this incident take place?
 1 At this place of business
 2 On delivery
 3 Enroute to bank
 4 Other - Specify _____

4. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this incident was occurring?
 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 10
 3 Don't know

5a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a knife or wrench?
 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 Don't know } SKIP to 6a

b. What was the weapon?
 1 Gun
 2 Knife
 3 Other - Specify _____

6a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?
 1 One - Continue with 6b below
 2 Two
 3 Three } SKIP to 6c
 4 Four or more
 5 Don't know - SKIP to 7a

b. How old would you say the person was?
 1 Under 12 4 18-20
 2 12-14 5 21 or over
 3 15-17 6 Don't know

c. Was the person male or female?
 1 Male
 2 Female
 3 Don't know

d. Was he (she) -
 1 White?
 2 Black?
 3 Other? - Specify _____ } SKIP to 7a
 4 Don't know

e. How old would you say the youngest person was?
 1 Under 12 4 18-20
 2 12-14 5 21 or over - SKIP to 6g
 3 15-17 6 Don't know

f. How old would you say the oldest person was?
 1 Under 12 4 18-20
 2 12-14 5 21 or over
 3 15-17 6 Don't know

g. Were they male or female?
 1 All male 3 Male and female
 2 All female 4 Don't know

h. Were they -
 1 Only white?
 2 Only black?
 3 Only other? - Specify _____
 4 Some combination? - Specify _____
 5 Don't know

7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?
 1 Yes - How many? _____ Number
 2 No - SKIP to 9a

b. How many of them stayed in a hospital overnight or longer? _____ Number

8. Of those receiving treatment in or out of a hospital, did this business pay for any of the medical expenses not covered by a regular health benefits program?
 1 Yes - How much was paid? \$ _____
 2 No
 3 Don't know

9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?
 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 15a

b. Who was killed? (Mark (X) all that apply)

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner(s)	c. How many?
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Employees	
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Customers	
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Innocent bystander(s)	
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender(s)	
6 <input type="checkbox"/> Police	
7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____	

10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?
 1 Yes
 2 No
 Discontinue use of Incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope - Larceny." Press incident number, change the answers to screening questions 10-15, change number of incidents in Item 1g(1), page 1, and go on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete Items 1g(2) 8, and 9 and end the interview.

11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?
 1 Actually got in
 2 Just tried to get in

12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in?
 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 14

13. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply)

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window	} SKIP to 15a
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door	
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm	
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____	

14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)?
 1 Through unlocked door or window
 2 Had a key
 3 Other - Specify _____
 4 Don't know

Page 3

INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

15a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.
 Yes
 No - SKIP to 16a

b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?
 Yes - SKIP to 15d
 No

c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)
 \$ _____
 Don't know } SKIP to 15e

d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?
 \$ _____
 No cost - SKIP to 16a
 Don't know

e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark (X) all that apply)
 This business
 Insurance
 Owner of Building (landlord)
 Other - Specify _____
 Don't know

16a. Did the offender(s) take any money? (Exclude money belonging to customers or store personnel)
 Yes - What was the total value? \$ _____
 No

b. Did the offender(s) take any merchandise, equipment or supplies? (Exclude personal property belonging to customers or store personnel.)
 Yes - What was the total value? \$ _____
 No - SKIP to 17a if answer to 16a is yes; otherwise SKIP to 18a

c. How was the value determined?
 Original cost
 Replacement cost
 Other - Specify _____

17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance?
 \$ _____
 None - Why not?
 Didn't report it
 Does not have insurance
 Not settled yet
 Policy has a deductible
 Money and/or merchandise was recovered
 Don't know

b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by means other than insurance?
 \$ _____
 None
 Don't know } SKIP to 18a

c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered?
 Police
 Other - Specify _____

18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time from work because of this incident?
 Yes - How many people? _____ Number
 No - SKIP to 19a

b. How many work days were lost altogether?
 Less than 1 day
 1-5 days
 6-10 days
 Over 10 days - How many? _____ Days
 Don't know

19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?
 Yes
 No - SKIP to 20a

b. What measures were taken? (Mark (X) all that apply)
 Alarm system - outside ringing
 Central alarm
 Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.
 Guard, watchman
 Watch dog
 Firearms
 Cameras
 Mirrors
 Locks
 Other - Specify _____

20a. Was this incident reported to the police?
 Yes - SKIP to 21
 No

b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply)
 Police already knew of the incident
 Nothing could be done - lack of proof
 Did not think it important enough
 Did not want to bother police
 Did not want to take the time
 Did not want to get involved
 Afraid of reprisal
 Reported to someone else
 Other - Specify _____

21. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
 Is this the last incident Report to be completed?
 Yes - Return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2), 8, 9, and end interview.
 No - Fill the next incident Report.

NOTES

FORM CVS 101 17-11-72a Page 4

O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 1977
 FORM CVS-101 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

INCIDENT REPORT
 COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY
 CITY SAMPLE

TRANSCRIBE THE IDENTIFICATION CODES FROM ITEM 1 OF THE COVER SHEET AND COMPLETE A SEPARATE INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH INCIDENT.

IDENTIFICATION CODE
 a. PSU b. Segment c. Line No. d. Panel e. DCC

f. Incident No. **INCIDENT NUMBER**
 Record which incident (1, 2, etc.) is covered by this page

You said that during the 12 months beginning _____ and ending _____ (refer to screening questions 10-15 for description of crime).

1. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen?
 Jan. Apr. July Oct.
 Feb. May Aug. Nov.
 Mar. June Sept. Dec.

2. About what time did it happen?
 During the day (6 a.m. - 6 p.m.)
 At night (6 p.m. - 6 a.m.)
 6 p.m. - Midnight
 Midnight - 6 a.m.
 Don't know what time at night
 Don't know

3. Where did this incident take place?
 At this place of business
 On delivery
 Enroute to bank
 Other - Specify _____

4. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this incident was occurring?
 Yes
 No - SKIP to 10
 Don't know

5a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?
 Yes
 No
 Don't know } SKIP to 6a

b. What was the weapon?
 Gun
 Knife
 Other - Specify _____

6a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?
 One - Continue with 6b below
 Two
 Three
 Four or more } SKIP to 6e
 Don't know - SKIP to 7a

b. How old would you say the person was?
 Under 12 18-20
 12-14 21 or over - SKIP to 6g
 15-17 Don't know

c. Was the person male or female?
 Male
 Female
 Don't know

d. Was he (she) -
 White?
 Black?
 Other? - Specify _____ } SKIP to 7a
 Don't know

e. How old would you say the youngest person was?
 Under 12 18-20
 12-14 21 or over - SKIP to 6g
 15-17 Don't know

f. How old would you say the oldest person was?
 Under 12 18-20
 12-14 21 or over
 15-17 Don't know

g. Were they male or female?
 All male Male and female
 All female Don't know

h. Were they -
 Only white?
 Only black?
 Only other? - Specify _____
 Some combination? - Specify _____
 Don't know

7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?
 Yes - How many? _____ Number
 No - SKIP to 9a

b. How many of them stayed in a hospital overnight or longer?
 _____ Number

8. Of those receiving treatment in or out of a hospital, did this business pay for any of the medical expenses not covered by a regular health benefits program?
 Yes - How much was paid? \$ _____
 No
 Don't know

9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?
 Yes
 No - SKIP to 15a

b. Who was killed? (Mark (X) all that apply)
 Owner(s) _____
 Employees _____
 Customers _____
 Innocent bystander(s) _____
 Offender(s) _____
 Police _____
 Other - Specify _____

c. How many?

10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?
 Yes
 No

Discontinue use of Incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Larceny," erase incident number, change the answers to screening questions 10-15, change number of incidents in item 1g(2), page 1, and go on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2) 8, and 9 and end the interview.

11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?
 Actually got in
 Just tried to get in

12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in?
 Yes
 No - SKIP to 14

13. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply)
 Broken lock or window
 Forced door
 Alarm
 Other - Specify _____ } SKIP to 15a

14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)?
 Through unlocked door or window
 Had a key
 Other - Specify _____
 Don't know

Page 5

INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

15a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.
 Yes
 No - SKIP to 16a

b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?
 Yes - SKIP to 15d
 No

c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)
 \$ _____
 Don't know } SKIP to 15e

d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?
 \$ _____
 No cost - SKIP to 16a
 Don't know

e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark (X) all that apply)
 This business
 Insurance
 Owner of Building (landlord)
 Other - Specify _____
 Don't know

16a. Did the offender(s) take any money? (Exclude money belonging to customers or store personnel)
 Yes - What was the total value? \$ _____
 No

b. Did the offender(s) take any merchandise, equipment or supplies? (Exclude personal property belonging to customers or store personnel.)
 Yes - What was the total value? \$ _____
 No - SKIP to 17a if answer to 16a is yes; otherwise SKIP to 18a

c. How was the value determined?
 Original cost
 Replacement cost
 Other - Specify _____

17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance?
 \$ _____
 None - Why not?
 Didn't report it
 Does not have insurance
 Not settled yet
 Policy has a deductible
 Money and/or merchandise was recovered
 Don't know

b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by means other than insurance?
 \$ _____
 None } SKIP to 18a
 Don't know

c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered?
 Police
 Other - Specify _____

18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time from work because of this incident?
 Yes - How many people? _____ Number
 No - SKIP to 19a

b. How many work days were lost altogether?
 Less than 1 day
 1-5 days
 6-10 days
 Over 10 days - How many? _____ Days
 Don't know

19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?
 Yes
 No - SKIP to 20a

b. What measures were taken? (Mark (X) all that apply)
 Alarm system - outside ringing
 Central alarm
 Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.
 Guard, watchman
 Watch dog
 Firearms
 Cameras
 Mirrors
 Locks
 Other - Specify _____

20a. Was this incident reported to the police?
 Yes - SKIP to 21
 No

b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply)
 Police already knew of the incident
 Nothing could be done - lack of proof
 Did not think it important enough
 Did not want to bother police
 Did not want to take the time
 Did not want to get involved
 Afraid of reprisal
 Reported to someone else
 Other - Specify _____

21. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Is this the last Incident Report to be completed?
 Yes - Return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2), 8, 9, and end Interview.
 No - Fill the next Incident Report.

NOTES

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O.H.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 1977

FORM CVS-101 (7-11-75) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN.
 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

INCIDENT REPORT
 COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY
 CITY SAMPLE

INCIDENT NUMBER
 Record which incident (1, 2, etc.) is covered by this page

IDENTIFICATION CODE

a. PSU	b. Segment	c. Line No.	d. Panel	e. DCC
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1. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen?
 Jan. Apr. July Oct.
 Feb. May Aug. Nov.
 Mar. June Sept. Dec.

2. About what time did it happen?
 During the day (6 a.m. - 6 p.m.)
 At night (6 p.m. - 6 a.m.)
 6 p.m. - Midnight
 Midnight - 6 a.m.
 Don't know what time at night
 Don't know

3. Where did this incident take place?
 At this place of business
 On delivery
 Enroute to bank
 Other - Specify _____

4. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this incident was occurring?
 Yes
 No - SKIP to 10
 Don't know

5a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?
 Yes
 No
 Don't know } SKIP to 6a

b. What was the weapon?
 Gun
 Knife
 Other - Specify _____

6a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?
 One - Continue with 8b below
 Two
 Three } SKIP to 8b
 Four or more
 Don't know - SKIP to 7a

b. How old would you say the person was?
 Under 12 18-20
 12-14 21 or over
 15-17 Don't know

c. Was the person male or female?
 Male
 Female
 Don't know

d. Was he (she) -
 White
 Black
 Other - Specify _____ } SKIP to 7a
 Don't know

e. How old would you say the youngest person was?
 Under 12 18-20
 12-14 21 or over - SKIP to 6g
 15-17 Don't know

f. How old would you say the oldest person was?
 Under 12 18-20
 12-14 21 or over
 15-17 Don't know

g. Were they male or female?
 All male Male and female
 All female Don't know

h. Were they -
 Only white?
 Only black?
 Only mixed? - Specify _____
 All combination? - Specify _____
 Don't know

7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?
 Yes - How many? _____ Number
 No - SKIP to 9a

b. How many of them stayed in a hospital overnight or longer? _____ Number

8. Of those receiving treatment in or out of a hospital, did this business pay for any of the medical expenses not covered by a regular health benefits program?
 Yes - How much was paid? \$ _____
 No
 Don't know

9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?
 Yes
 No - SKIP to 15a

b. Who was killed? (Mark (X) all that apply)
 Owner(s) _____
 Employees _____
 Customers _____
 Innocent bystander(s) _____
 Offender(s) _____
 Police _____
 Other - Specify _____

SKIP to 15a

10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?
 Yes
 No

Discontinue use of Incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Larceny," erase incident number, change the answers to screening questions 10-15, change number of incidents in item 1g(1), page 1, and go on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2), 8, and 9 and end the interview.

11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?
 Actually got in
 Just tried to get in

12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in?
 Yes
 No - SKIP to 14

13. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply)
 Broken lock or window
 Forced door
 Alarm
 Other - Specify _____ } SKIP to 15a

14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)?
 Through unlocked door or window
 Had a key
 Other - Specify _____
 Don't know

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INCIDENT REPORT - Continued	
<p>15a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 16a</p>	<p>18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time from work because of this incident?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many people? → Number</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 19a</p>
<p>b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 15d</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>b. How many work days were lost altogether?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 day</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 days</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 days</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 10 days - How many? → Days</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)</p> <p>\$ _____</p> <p>1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SKIP to 15e</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 20a</p>
<p>d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?</p> <p>\$ _____</p> <p>v <input type="checkbox"/> No cost - SKIP to 16a</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>b. What measures were taken? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm system - outside ringing</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Central alarm</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Guard, watchman</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Watch dog</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Firearms</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Cameras</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Mirrors</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Locks</p> <p>A <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> This business</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner of Building (landlord)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>20a. Was this incident reported to the police?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 21</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>16a. Did the offender(s) take any money? (Exclude money belonging to customers or store personnel)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What was the total value? → \$ _____</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Police already knew of the incident</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing could be done - lack of proof</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not think it important enough</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to bother police</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to take the time</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get involved</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to someone else</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>b. Did the offender(s) take any merchandise, equipment or supplies? (Exclude personal property belonging to customers or store personnel.)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What was the total value? → \$ _____</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 17a if answer to 16a is yes; otherwise SKIP to 18a</p>	<p>21. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM</p> <p>Is this the last Incident Report to be completed?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2), 8, 9, and end interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - Fill the next Incident Report.</p>
<p>c. How was the value determined?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Original cost</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement cost</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	<p>17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance?</p> <p>\$ _____</p> <p>v <input type="checkbox"/> None - Why not?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Didn't report it</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Does not have insurance</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Not settled yet</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Policy has a deductible</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Money and/or merchandise was recovered</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by means other than insurance?</p> <p>\$ _____</p> <p>v <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - SKIP to 18a</p>	<p>c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Police</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>NOTES</p>	

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APPENDIX II HOUSEHOLD SURVEY Technical Information and standard error tables

With respect to crimes against persons and households, survey results contained in this publication are based on data gathered during early 1974 from persons residing within the city limits of Houston, including those living in certain types of group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Non-residents of the city, including foreign visitors, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, crewmembers of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not under consideration. With these exceptions, all persons age 12 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Each interviewer's first contact with a unit selected for the survey was in person, and, if it was not possible to secure interviews with all eligible members of the household during the initial visit, interviews by telephone were permissible thereafter. The only exemptions to the requirement for personal interview applied to 12- and 13-year-olds, incapacitated persons, and individuals who were absent from the household during the entire field interview period; for these persons, interviewers were required to obtain proxy responses from a knowledgeable adult member of the household. (Survey records were processed and weighted, yielding results representative both of the city's population as a whole and of strata within society. Because they are based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

Sample design and size

The basic frame from which the sample was drawn for the National Crime Survey household survey in Houston was the complete housing inventory for the city, as determined by the 1970

Census of Population and Housing. For the purpose of sample selection, the city's housing units were distributed among 105 strata on the basis of various characteristics. Occupied units, which comprised the majority, were grouped into 100 strata defined by a combination of the following characteristics: type of tenure (owned or rented); number of household members (five categories); household income (five categories); and race of head of household (white or nonwhite). Housing units vacant at the time of the Census were assigned to an additional four strata, where they were distributed on the basis of rental or property value. Furthermore, a single stratum incorporated group quarters.

To account for units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing within the city. This enabled the proper representation in the survey of persons occupying housing built after 1970.

A total of 12,366 housing units in Houston was designated for the sample. Of these, 2,194 were visited by interviewers during the survey period but were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, temporarily occupied by nonresidents, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. At an additional 261 units visited by interviewers it was impossible to conduct interviews because the occupants could not be reached after repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for other reasons. Thus, interviews were taken with the occupants of 9,911 housing units, and the rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 97.4 percent. Participating units were occupied by a total of 21,629 persons age 12 and over, or an average of 2.18 residents of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with 21,320 of these persons, resulting in a response rate of 98.6 percent among eligible residents.

Estimation procedure

Data records generated by survey interviews were assigned two sets of final tabulation weights—one for crimes against persons and another for crimes against households. For interviews conducted at housing units selected from the Census housing inventory, the following elements determined the final weights: (1) a basic weight, reflecting the selected unit's probability of being included in the sample; (2) a factor to compensate for the subsampling of units, a situation which arose in instances where the interviewer discovered many more units at the sample address than had been listed in the decennial Census; (3) a within-household noninterview adjustment, applied solely in tabulating crimes against persons, to account for situations where at least one but not all eligible persons in a household were interviewed; (4) a household noninterview adjustment to account for households qualified to participate in the survey but from which an interview was not obtained; and (5) a household ratio estimate factor for bringing estimates developed from the sample of 1970 housing units into adjustment with the complete Census count of such units.

The household ratio estimation procedure was a key step, for it achieved a reduction in the extent of sampling variability, thereby reducing the margin of error in the tabulated survey results. It also compensated for the exclusion from each stratum of any households that already were included in samples for certain other Census Bureau programs. The procedure was not applied to interview records gathered from residents of group quarters or of units constructed after the Census.

In producing estimates of personal *incidents* (as opposed to those of personal *victimizations*), a further weighting adjustment was required in those cases where the basic unit of tabulation was an incident involving more than one person, thereby allowing for the probability that such incidents had more than one chance of coming into the sample. Thus, if two persons were victimized during the same incident, the weight assigned to the record for that incident (and associated characteristics) was reduced by one-half in order not to introduce double counts in the tabulated data. When a

personal crime was reported in the household survey as having occurred simultaneously with a commercial burglary or robbery, it was assumed that the incident was represented in the commercial survey, and, therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, the details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual would be reflected in the household survey results.

For household crimes, the final weight consisted of all steps described above except the third. In the household sector, victimizations and incidents are synonymous, since each distinctly separate criminal act was defined as having been experienced by a single household. Thus, the concept of multi-household incidents was inapplicable, and an adjustment comparable to that made in the personal sector to account for multiperson incidents was unnecessary.

In performing the estimation procedure that yielded the results appearing in this publication, there was no adjustment for bringing the survey-derived estimates into accord with any independent, post-Census estimates of the city population. Subsequent to the initial processing of survey results, however, estimates were calculated of the size of the relevant population. These estimates indicate that an undercoverage amounting to about 12.8 percent of the relevant population occurred in the 1974 survey of Houston households. As a result, population figures that serve as bases for rates of victimization for crimes against persons understated the size of the population, and victimization and incident counts for crimes against persons also were too low. In order to bring estimates in this report into accord with this post-Census estimate, population control figures and levels of victimizations and incidents for crimes against persons should be increased (multiplied) by a ratio estimate factor of 1.127689. However, all relative figures—namely personal victimization rates and other data on personal crimes expressed in percentages—appearing on the data tables remain unaffected by the application of an independent population estimate, as the adjustment factor is applicable to both the numerators and denominators used in computing such figures. Furthermore, the adjustment is not applicable to data on household crimes.

Reliability of estimates

As previously noted, statistical data contained in this report are estimates. Despite the precautions taken to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors arising from the fact that the sample employed in conducting the survey was only one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples may vary somewhat; they also may differ from figures obtainable if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewers.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a gauge of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The average value of all possible samples may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the survey estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that a figure from a complete census would fall within that range. Likewise, the 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors. Standard errors applicable to data on crimes against persons and households are presented at the end of this Appendix, preceded by instructions on their use.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to so-called nonsampling error. Major sources of such error are related to the ability of respondents to recall victimi-

zation experiences and associated details that occurred during the 12 months prior to the time of interview. Research on the capacity of victims to recall specific kinds of crime, based on interviewing persons who were victims of offenses drawn from police files, indicates that assault is the least well recalled of the crimes measured by the National Crime Survey program. This may stem in part from the observed tendency of victims not to report crimes committed by offenders known to them, especially if they are relatives. In addition, it is suspected that, among certain societal groups, crimes that contain the elements of assault are a part of everyday life and, thus, are simply forgotten or are not considered worth mentioning to a survey interviewer. Taken together, these recall problems may result in a substantial understatement of the "true" rate of victimization from assault.

Another source of nonsampling error related to the recall capacity of respondents involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 12-month reference period victimizations that occurred earlier—or, in a few instances, those that happened after the close of the period. Unlike the national sample of the National Crime Survey program, the city samples have not incorporated a bounding procedure to minimize this source of nonsampling error, and the magnitude of telescoping has not been determined.

Methodological research undertaken in preparation for the National Crime Survey program indicated that substantially fewer incidents of crime are reported when one household member reports for all persons residing in the household than when each household member is interviewed individually. Therefore, the self-response procedure was adopted as a general rule; allowances for proxy response under the contingencies discussed earlier are the only exceptions to the rule.

Additional nonsampling errors can result from incomplete or erroneous responses, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and processing of data. Many of these errors would also occur in a complete census. Quality control measures, such as interviewer observation, with retraining and reinterviewing, as appropriate, as well as edit procedures in the field and at the clerical and computer processing stages, were

utilized to keep such errors at an acceptably low level. As calculated for this survey, the standard errors partially measure only those nonsampling errors arising from random response and interviewer errors; they do not, however, take into account any systematic biases in the data.

Concerning the reliability of data from the household survey, it should be noted that estimates based on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates are qualified in footnotes to the data tables and were not used for purposes of analysis in the report's selected findings. The minimum estimate considered sufficiently reliable to serve as a base for statistics relevant to the personal and household sectors was 400.

As they appear in the report's data tables, all absolute values—including numbers of victimizations and incidents, as well as control figures (bases) shown parenthetically on rate tables—have been rounded to the nearest hundredth. Relative figures (whether rates, percentages, or ratios) were calculated from unrounded figures.

Standard error tables and calculations

For survey estimates relevant to the personal and household sectors, the standard errors displayed on tables at the end of this appendix can be used for gauging sampling variability. These errors are approximations and suggest an order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise error associated with any given estimate. Table I contains the standard error approximations applicable to the estimated levels, or numbers, of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household victimizations. Standard errors pertaining to personal victimization rates are given in Table II, whereas Table III displays the standard error approximations for household victimization rates. For levels and rates not specifically listed on the tables, linear interpolation must be used to approximate the error.

To illustrate the application of standard errors in measuring sampling variability, assume that a data table in this report shows there were 8,000 personal robbery incidents in Houston. Linear interpolation of values in Table I of this appendix yields a standard error of about 600 for the estimated 8,000 incidents. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 600, i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with that level of incidents would be from 7,400 to 8,600. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than twice this standard error (1,200); i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval then would be from 6,800 to 9,200.

Assume further that, for a Houston population subgroup numbering 150,000, the recorded personal victimization rate was 45 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over. Two-way linear interpolation of data listed in Table II would yield a standard error of about 3.9. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated rate of 45 would be within 3.9 of a complete census figure; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 41.1 to 48.9. And, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated rate would be within roughly 7.8 of a complete enumeration; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 37.2 to 52.8.

In comparing two sample estimates, the standard error of the difference between the two figures is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula represents the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between uncorrelated sample estimates. If, however, there is a high positive correlation, the formula will overestimate the true standard error of the difference; and if there is a large negative correlation, the formula will underestimate the true standard error of the difference.

Table I. Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household victimizations, by size of estimate

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Personal		Household incidents
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	45	49	53
100	64	69	75
250	101	109	119
500	143	155	168
1,000	203	220	237
2,500	325	352	376
5,000	468	507	533
10,000	688	744	758
25,000	1,198	1,295	1,219
50,000	1,929	2,081	1,771
100,000	3,291	3,547	2,633

Table II. Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	15.4	9.8	6.9	4.9	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
.75 or 999.25	18.9	11.9	8.4	6.0	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
1 or 999	21.8	13.8	9.8	6.9	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	34.4	21.8	15.4	10.9	6.9	4.9	3.4	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3
5 or 995	48.7	30.8	21.8	15.4	9.7	6.9	4.9	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
7.5 or 992.5	59.6	37.6	26.6	18.8	11.9	8.4	6.0	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6
10 or 990	68.6	43.4	30.7	21.7	13.7	9.7	6.9	4.3	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7
25 or 975	107.7	68.1	48.2	34.1	21.5	15.2	10.8	6.8	4.8	3.4	2.2	1.5	1.1
50 or 950	150.4	95.1	67.2	47.5	30.1	21.3	15.0	9.5	6.7	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5
100 or 900	207.0	130.9	92.6	65.4	41.4	29.3	20.7	13.1	9.3	6.5	4.1	3.0	2.1
250 or 750	298.7	188.9	133.6	94.5	59.7	42.2	29.9	18.9	13.4	9.4	6.0	4.2	3.0
500	344.9	218.2	154.3	109.1	69.0	48.8	34.5	21.8	15.4	10.9	6.9	4.9	3.4

Table III. Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	16.8	10.6	7.5	5.3	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
.75 or 999.25	20.5	13.0	9.2	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
1 or 999	23.7	15.0	10.6	7.5	4.7	3.4	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	37.4	23.7	16.7	11.8	7.5	5.3	3.7	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
5 or 995	52.9	33.4	23.6	16.7	10.6	7.5	5.3	3.3	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.5
7.5 or 992.5	64.7	41.0	28.9	20.4	12.9	9.1	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6
10 or 990	74.6	47.2	33.4	23.6	14.9	10.5	7.5	4.7	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.7
25 or 975	117.0	74.0	52.3	37.0	23.4	16.5	11.7	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.7	1.2
50 or 950	163.3	103.3	73.1	51.7	32.7	23.1	16.3	10.3	7.3	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.6
100 or 900	224.8	142.2	100.6	71.1	45.0	31.8	22.5	14.2	10.0	7.1	4.5	3.2	2.2
250 or 750	324.5	205.3	145.1	102.6	64.9	45.9	32.5	20.5	14.5	10.3	6.5	4.6	3.2
500	374.7	237.0	167.6	118.5	74.9	53.0	37.5	23.7	16.8	11.9	7.5	5.3	3.7

APPENDIX III
COMMERCIAL SURVEY
Technical information
and relative error tables

Commercial victimization surveys conducted in central cities have focused on business establishments, but coverage has extended to other organizations, such as those engaged in religious, political, and cultural activities. Units of Federal, State, and local government operating within the city limits generally have been excluded. In applicable cities, however, government-operated liquor stores and transportation systems were within the scope of the survey, these having been the only exceptions to the general exclusion of government entities. Organizations other than businesses have accounted for a relatively small part of each city sample. Survey data were personally gathered by interviewers from the operators (usually managers or owners) of businesses and other participating organizations. Because they are based on sample surveys rather than complete enumerations, all results are estimates.

Sample design and size

For the purposes of sample selection, Houston was segmented into geographical units known to have contained at least four but not more than six commercial establishments, whether retail, service, or a combination of the two kinds. Establishments of other types were not taken into consideration in designing the sample; nevertheless, visually recognizable establishments of all types and selected nonbusiness organizations located within each segment during the field survey were eligible for inclusion in the sample. Segments already being sampled in connection with the nationwide commercial victimization survey were excluded from the sample.

A total of 2,820 commercial establishments (including other organizations) was considered eligible for inclusion in the sample. Of these, 594 were found to be out of business at the time of the field

interviews, no longer operating at the designated address, or otherwise unqualified to participate. At 45 other establishments it was impossible to conduct interviews because the operator could not be reached, declined to participate in the survey, or was otherwise not available. Therefore, interviews were taken in 2,181 establishments, and the overall rate of response among those qualified to participate was 98.0 percent.

Estimation procedure

Data records produced by the survey interviews were assigned final weights, applied to each usable data record, enabling the tabulation of city-wide estimates of victimization data. The final weight was the product of the following elements: (1) a basic weight, reflecting each selected establishment's probability of being in the sample; (2) an adjustment for noninterviews; and (3) a factor to account for establishments which were in operation during only part of the survey reference period.

The noninterview adjustment was equal to the total number of data records required for each particular kind of business divided by the number of usable records actually collected. The factor to account for establishments that were not in operation during the entire 12-month time frame was applied only to the number of incidents involving such businesses and not the complete inventory of those establishments. This factor was obtained by multiplying the basic weight of each part-year operator by 12 and dividing the resulting product by the number of months the establishment was active during the reference period. Then, the result was multiplied by the ratio of required records divided by the number of usable records, the result being applied to the record of each part-year operator.

Reliability of estimates

As indicated, statistical data presented in this publication concerning the criminal victimization of commercial establishments are estimates that were derived through probability sampling methods rather than from complete enumeration. The sample used was only one of many of equal size that could have been selected within the city, utilizing the same sample design. Although the results obtained from any two samples might differ markedly, the average of a number of different samples would be expected to be in near agreement with the results of a complete enumeration using the same data collection procedures and processing methods. Similarly, the results obtained by averaging data from a number of subsamples of the whole sample would be expected to give an order of magnitude of the variance between any single subsample and the grouping of subsamples. Such a technique, known as the random group method, was used for calculating the coefficients of variation, or relative errors, for estimates generated by the survey. Because the relative errors are the products of calculations involving estimates derived through sampling, each error in turn is subject to sampling variability.

As in the household survey, estimates on crimes against businesses are subject to nonsampling errors, principal among these being the problem of recalling victimizations applicable to the 12 months prior to interview. Because of a number of factors, however, these errors probably were less prevalent in the commercial survey than they were in the household survey. These factors include the greater likelihood of recordkeeping and of reporting to the police by businesses, as well as the concentration of the survey on two of the more serious crimes, burglary and robbery. Unlike the national sample of the commercial victimization surveys, the city samples have not incorporated a bounding procedure to minimize nonsampling errors attributable to telescoping.

In addition to those relating to victim recall ability, nonsampling errors may have arisen from deficient interviewing and from data processing mistakes. However, quality control measures comparable to those used in the household survey were adopted to minimize such errors.

Commercial survey estimates based on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered un-

reliable. Such estimates are qualified in footnotes to the data tables. The minimum estimate considered sufficiently reliable to serve as a base for statistics on commercial crimes was 150.

The numbers of commercial victimizations and the control figures (bases) shown parenthetically in Data Table 85 have been rounded to the nearest hundredth. However, all relative figures (whether rates or percentages) were calculated from unrounded figures.

Relative error tables and calculations

In order to measure sampling variability associated with selected results of the commercial survey, relative errors are presented on two tables in this appendix. Generalized standard errors, such as those developed in connection with the household survey, were not calculated. Instead, the tables display actual calculations of relative errors from the sample observations for estimated values pertaining to selected characteristics of business establishments. Table IV applies to the estimated level of victimizations, and Table V relates to victimization rates for each of the measured crimes. Although the relative errors listed on those tables partially gauge the effect of nonsampling error, they do not take into account any biases that may be inherent in the survey results. For estimated values not shown on Tables IV and V, rough approximations of relative errors may be made by utilizing the relative errors for similar figures having bases of comparable size.

When used in conjunction with the survey results, the relative error tables permit the construction of intervals containing the average results of all possible samples with a prescribed level of confidence. Chances are about 68 out of 100 that any given survey result would differ from results that would be obtained from a complete enumeration using the same procedures by less than the relative error displayed in the tables. Doubling the interval increases the confidence level to 95 chances out of 100 that the estimated value would differ from the results of a complete count by less than twice the relative error.

To illustrate the computation and significance of these ranges, assume that one wished to test the extent of sampling variability surrounding the 19,000 commercial burglaries estimated to have

occurred in Houston. Referring to Table IV, it is found that the relative error associated with the unrounded form of that figure (18,953) is 18.9 percent. Multiplying 18,953 by .189 yields 3,582.¹ Therefore, the 68 percent confidence level for the estimated number of incidents would be 15,371 to 22,535. If similar confidence intervals were constructed for all possible samples of the same size,

¹The calculated figure (3,582) is the standard error of the estimated 18,953 burglaries (shown as 19,000 on Data Table 85).

about two-thirds of these would contain the results of a complete enumeration using the same methodology. Alternatively, for a single sample, the confidence level would be about 68 out of 100 that the calculated interval would contain the results that would have been generated by a complete enumeration. If the interval were to be doubled, then the chances would be increased to 95 out of 100 that the resulting interval, in this case 11,789 to 26,117, would contain the total that would have been obtained from a complete tally.

Table IV. Relative errors for estimated number of commercial victimizations, by characteristics of establishments and type of crime

(68 chances out of 100)

Type of crime	Estimated number of incidents	Relative error
Burglary	18,953	18.9%
Completed burglary	14,221	18.4%
Attempted burglary	4,732	21.7%
Robbery	5,135	28.8%
Completed robbery	3,545	27.0%
Attempted robbery	1,590	44.0%

Table V. Relative errors for estimated commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of establishments and type of crime

(68 chances out of 100)

Characteristic	Burglary		Robbery	
	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error
Kind of establishment				
All establishments	518	19.7%	140	23.5%
Retail	939	12.8%	339	20.1%
Wholesale	390	36.9%	80	38.5%
Service	385	23.2%	64	27.0%
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000	646	9.7%	75	23.7%
\$10,000-\$24,999	444	22.2%	244	26.6%
\$25,000-\$49,999	519	33.1%	206	50.6%
\$50,000-\$99,999	414	27.5%	126	55.6%
\$100,000-\$199,999	601	34.7%	243	34.5%
\$500,000-\$999,999	610	18.9%	168	42.0%
\$1,000,000 or more	416	31.9%	57	38.5%
No sales	285	27.3%	57	44.5%
Not available	150	*	148	82.6%

*Relative error greater than 100 percent.

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

APPENDIX IV TECHNICAL NOTES

Information provided in this appendix is designed to aid in understanding the report's selected findings and, more broadly, to assist data users in interpreting statistics in the data tables. The notes address general concepts as well as potential problem areas, but do not purport to cover all data elements or problems. The Glossary of terms should be consulted for definitions of crime categories, variables, and other terms used in the data tables and selected findings.

General

Throughout this report, victimizations are the basic units of measure. A victimization is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person, household, or place of business. For crimes against persons, however, some survey results are presented on the basis of incidents, not victimizations. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims and one or more offenders. For many specific categories of personal crime, victimizations outnumber incidents, a difference that stems from two contingencies: (1) some crimes were simultaneously committed against more than one person, and (2) certain personal crimes may have occurred during the course of a commercial burglary or robbery. Thus, for each personal victimization reported to survey interviewers, it was determined whether others were victimized at the same time and place and whether the offense happened during a commercial crime. A weighting adjustment in the estimation procedure (see Appendix II) protected against the double counting of incidents. If, for example, two customers were assaulted during the course of a store holdup, the event would have been classified as a single commercial robbery, *not* as an incident of personal assault. With respect to crimes against households and businesses, there is no distinction between victimizations and incidents, as each criminal act against targets of

either type were assumed to have involved a single victim, the affected household or business. In fact, the terms "victimization" and "incident" can be used interchangeably in analyzing data on household and commercial crimes.

As indicated with respect to personal crimes, victimization data are more appropriate than incident data for the study of the *effects*, or consequences, of crime experiences upon the individual victim. They also are better suited for assessing victim *reactions* to criminal attack and for examining victim *perceptions* of offender attributes. Thus, in addition to serving as a key element in computing victimization rates, victimization counts are used for developing information on victim injury and medical care, economic losses, time lost from work, victim self-protection, offender characteristics, and reporting to police. On the other hand, incident data are more adequate for the examination of the *circumstances* surrounding the occurrence of personal crimes. Accordingly, data concerning the time and place of occurrence of such offenses, as well as the use of weapons and number of victims and offenders, are based on incidents. In the hypothetical case given above, therefore, the rate data for personal assault would reflect the attack on each customer, and other victimization tables would incorporate details concerning the outcome of the crime for each person, such as any injuries, damage to clothing, and loss of time from work.

For data tables on crimes against persons, the table titles stipulate whether victimizations or incidents are the relevant units of measure.

Victim characteristics

A variety of attributes of victimized persons, households, and commercial establishments appear on victimization rate tables. The rates, or measures of the occurrence of crime, are computed by dividing the number of victimizations associated with a speci-

fic crime, or grouping of crimes, by the number of persons, households, or businesses under consideration. For crimes against persons, the rates are based on the total number of individuals age 12 and over, or on a portion of that population sharing a particular characteristic or set of traits. Household crimes are regarded as being directed against the household as a unit rather than against the individual members; in calculating a rate, therefore, the denominator of the fraction consists of the number of households in question. Similarly, the rates for each of the two crimes against commercial establishments are related to the number of businesses being examined.

As indicated previously, victimizations of households and businesses, unlike those of persons, cannot involve more than one victim during a specific criminal act. However, repeated victimizations of individuals, households, and commercial establishments can and do occur. As general indicators of the danger of having been victimized during the reference period, the rates are not sufficiently refined to represent true measures of risk for specific individuals, households, and business places. In other words, they do not reflect variations in the degree of risk of repeated, or multiple, victimizations; and, because of the manner in which they are calculated, the rates in effect apportion multiple victimizations among the population at large, thereby distorting somewhat the risk that any single person, household, or business had of being victimized.

Reporting to the police

The police may have learned about criminal victimizations directly from the victim or from someone else, such as another household member or a bystander, or because they were on (or happened upon) the scene at the time of the crime. In the data tables, however, the means by which police learned of the crime are not distinguished, the overall proportion made known to them being of primary concern.

Interviewers recorded all reasons cited by respondents for not reporting crimes to the police. Data tables on this topic distribute all reasons for each non-report, and no determination has been made of the primary reason, if any, for not reporting the crime.

Time and place of occurrence

For each of the measured crimes against persons, households, and businesses, data on when the offenses occurred were obtained for three broad time intervals: the daytime hours (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.); the first half of nighttime (6 p.m. to midnight); and the second half of nighttime (midnight to 6 a.m.).

Regarding data from the household survey, tables on place of occurrence distinguish six kinds of sites, two of which cover the respondent's home and its immediate vicinity. For certain offenses not involving contact between victim and offender, the classification of crimes is determined on the basis of their place of occurrence. Thus, by definition, most household burglaries happen at principal residences, with a small percentage at second homes or at places occupied temporarily, such as hotels and motels. Personal larceny without contact and household larceny are differentiated from one another solely on the basis of where the crimes occur. Whereas the latter transpire only in the home and its immediate environs, the former can take place at any other location. In order to have been classified as a household larceny within the victim's own home, the offense had to have been committed by a person (or persons) admitted to the residence, or by someone having customary access to it, such as a deliveryman, servant, acquaintance, or relative. Otherwise, the crime would have been classified as a household burglary, or as a personal robbery if force or its threat were used. Commercial burglaries can take place only on the premises of business firms; however, commercial robberies can occur away from the premises, or even outside the city limits, such as during the holdup of sales or delivery personnel away from the establishment.

For personal and household crimes, and in addition to information on the sites of occurrence, data are presented on the "geographical area" of occurrence. The tables distinguish between offenses that happened within the city of residence; inside another central city; and elsewhere (suburbs and nonmetropolitan places). Entries under the last two categories reflect two circumstances: (1) crimes that took place when the victims were temporarily away from their residence, such as vacationing, visiting or shopping in the suburbs, or while away on business;

and (2) crimes that took place within the reference period but at a time when the victim lived at a place other than the city being surveyed.

Number of victims and offenders

As noted previously, the number of individuals victimized in each personal crime is a key element for computing rates of victimization and other data on the impact of crime. However, the data table specifically concerning the number of individual victims per crime is based on incidents.

Two tables, also based on incidents, display data on the number of offenders involved in personal crimes of violence. In the sequence of survey questions on characteristics of offenders, the lead question concerned the number of offenders. If the victim did not know how many offenders took part in the incident, no further questions were asked about offender characteristics, and the crime was classified as having involved strangers. The terms "stranger" and "nonstranger" are defined in the Glossary.

Perceived characteristics of offenders

Some of the tables on this subject display data on the offenders only and others cover both victims and offenders. The characteristics examined are age and race. As with most information developed from this survey, offender attributes are based solely on the victim's perceptions and ability to recall the crime. Because the events often were stressful experiences, resulting in confusion or physical harm to the victim, it was likely that data concerning offender characteristics were more subject than other survey findings to distortion arising from erroneous responses. Many of the crimes probably occurred under somewhat vague circumstances, especially those at night. Furthermore, it is possible that victim preconceptions, or prejudices, at times may have influenced the attribution of offender characteristics. If victims tended to misidentify a particular trait (or a set of them) more than others, bias would have been introduced into the findings, and no method has been developed for determining the existence and effect of such bias.

In the relevant data tables, a distinction is made between "single-offender" and "multiple-offender" crimes, with the latter classification applying to those committed by two or more persons. As applied to multiple-offender crimes, the category "mixed ages" refers to cases in which the offenders in any single incident were classifiable under more than one age group; similarly, the term "mixed races" applies to situations in which the offenders were members of more than a single racial group.

Weapons use by offenders

For personal crimes of violence and commercial robbery, information was gathered on whether or not the victims observed that the offenders were armed, and, if so, the types of weapons concerned. For purposes of tabulation and analysis, the mere presence of a weapon constituted "use." In other words, the term "weapons use" applies both to situations in which weapons served for purposes of intimidation, or threat, and to those in which they actually were employed as instruments of physical attack.

In addition to firearms and knives, the data tables distinguish "other" weapons and those of unknown types. The category "other" refers to such objects as clubs, stones, bricks, and bottles. A difference exists, however, in the manner in which the types of weapons were classified in the personal and commercial sectors. For each personal crime of violence by an armed offender, the type, or types, of weapons present were recorded, not the number of weapons. For instance, if offenders wielded two firearms and a knife during a personal robbery, the crime would have been classified as one in which weapons of each type were used. With respect to each robbery of a business in which weapons of more than one type were observed, only the most lethal type was recorded. Thus, for example, if offenders used two firearms and a knife in robbing a store, the crime would have been classified as one in which firearms were used; a single entry would have been made under the category "firearms."

Victim self-protection

With reference to personal crimes of violence, information was obtained on whether or not victims

tried to avoid or thwart attack, and, if so, the measures they took. The following reactions, ranging from nonviolent to forcible, were considered self-protection measures: reasoning with the offender; fleeing from the offender; screaming or yelling for help; hitting, kicking, or scratching the offender; and using or brandishing a weapon. The pertinent tables distribute all measures, if any, employed by victims in each crime, no determination having been made of the single most important measure.

Victim injury and economic loss

Information was gathered concerning the injuries sustained by the victims of each of the three personal crimes of violence. However, during the preparation of this report, the requisite data were not available for calculating the proportion of rape victimizations in which victims were injured. Therefore, information on the percent of crimes in which victims were harmed is confined to personal robbery and assault. For each of these crimes, the types of injuries concerned are described in the Glossary, under "Physical injury."

Victims who had been injured furnished data on hospitalization and on medical expenses. With regard to medical expenses, the data tables are based solely on information from victims who knew with certainty that such expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, their amount. By excluding victims unaware of such outlays, and of their amount, the utility of the data is somewhat restricted. Although data were unavailable on the proportion of rapes attended by victim injury, information relating to hospitalization and medical

costs were available on that crime; these results are reflected in the appropriate data tables.

With respect to economic losses incurred by persons, households, and commercial establishments, the data tables make distinctions between crimes resulting in "theft and/or damage loss" and "theft loss" only. Table titles specify the applicable category of loss. The term "theft loss" refers to stolen cash, property, or both, whereas "damage" pertains to property only. Items categorized as having "no monetary value" could include losses of trivial, truly valueless objects, or of ones having considerable sentimental importance. References to losses "recovered" apply to compensation received by victims for theft losses, as well as to restoration of stolen property or cash, although no distinction is made as to the manner of recovery. For assault, information on economic losses relates solely to property damage, because assaults attended by theft are classified as robbery. Similarly, there was no attempt to measure attempted pocket picking; by definition, therefore, all pocket pickings had the outcome of theft loss, and there may have been some cases with property damage.

For all crimes reported to interviewers, the surveys determined whether persons lost time from work after the experience, and, if so, the length of time involved. With respect to crimes against persons and households, the survey did not record the identity of the household member (or members) who lost work time, although it may be assumed that, for most personal offenses, it probably was the victim who sustained the loss. For commercial burglary and robbery, data on loss of time from work was applicable to owners, operators, and employees of the entities concerned.

GLOSSARY

Age—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Aggravated assault—Attack with a weapon resulting in any injury and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

Annual family income—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same housing unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.

Attempted forcible entry—A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence or business, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Central city—The largest city (or "twin cities") of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), defined below.

Commercial crimes—Burglary or robbery of business establishments and certain other organizations, such as those engaged in religious, political, or cultural activities. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Additional details concerning entities covered by the commercial survey appear in the introduction to Appendix III.

Forcible entry—A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry (e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen).

Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.

Household—Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household crimes—Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry is not involved.

Incident—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. In situations where a personal crime occurred during the course of a commercial burglary or robbery, it was assumed that the commercial victimization survey accounted for the incident and, therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual would be reflected in data on personal victimizations.

Kind of establishment—Determined by the sole or principal activity at each place of business.

Larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without force. A basic distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny.

Marital status—Each household member is assigned to one of the following categories: (1) Married, which includes persons joined in common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) Separated and divorced. Separated includes married persons who have a

legal separation or have parted because of marital discord; (3) Widowed; and (4) Never married, which includes those whose only marriage has been annulled and those living together (excluding common-law unions).

Motor vehicle—Includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.

Nonstranger—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender are related, well known to, or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Offender—The perpetrator of a crime; the term generally is applied in relation to crimes entailing contact between victim and offender.

Offense—A crime; with respect to personal crimes, the two terms can be used interchangeably irrespective of whether the applicable unit of measure is a victimization or an incident.

Personal crimes—Rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal crimes of theft—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to personal larceny.

Personal crimes of violence—Rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal larceny—Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. A distinction is made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Personal larceny with contact—Theft of purse, wallet, or cash, by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.

Personal larceny without contact—Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Physical injury—The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence, although data on the proportion of rapes resulting in victim injury were not available during the preparation of this report. For personal robbery and attempted robbery with injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious assault" and "minor assault." Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, and loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization; injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, and swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. For assaults resulting in victim injury, the degree of harm governs classification of the event. The same elements of injury applicable to robbery with injury from serious assault also pertain to aggravated assault with injury; similarly, the same types of injuries for robbery with injury from minor assault are relevant to simple assault with injury.

Simple assault—Attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)—Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities.

fleeing from the offender; and/or using or brandishing a weapon.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person, household, or commercial establishment. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one individual is victimized during certain incidents, as well as because personal victimizations that occurred in conjunction with either commercial burglary or robbery are not counted as incidents of personal crime. Each criminal act against a household or commercial establishment is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household or establishment.

Victimization rate—For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of incidents per 1,000 households. And, for crimes against commercial establishments, victimization rates are derived from the number of incidents per 1,000 establishments.

Victimize—To perpetrate a crime against a person, household, or commercial establishment.

Stranger—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as involving strangers if the victim so stated, or did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Tenure—Two forms of household tenancy are distinguished: (1) Owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage, and (2) Rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Unlawful entry—A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises even though force is not used.

Victim—The recipient of a criminal act; usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households and commercial establishments.

Victim self-protection measures—For each victimization involving a personal crime of violence, victim reactions of the following types are construed to be self-protection measures: hitting, kicking, or scratching the offender; reasoning with the offender; screaming or yelling for help;

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