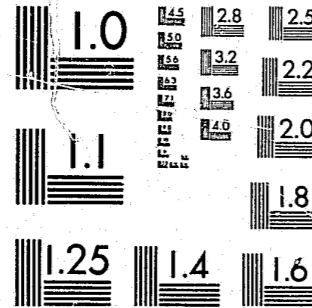


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National Institute of Justice  
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Washington, D. C. 20531

# Criminal Victimization Surveys in Miami

## A National Crime Survey Report

U.S. Department of Justice  
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National Criminal Justice  
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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 Miami 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 Miami 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 10,040 housing units (21,473 residents age 12 and over) and the operators of 1,566 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 Miami, 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 Miami 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.



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 Miami 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 900 series victimizations against persons and 1,300 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 48,700 criminal victimizations were committed against Miami residents and businesses in 1973.

Thirty-six percent involved individuals; 43 percent, households; and 21 percent, commercial establishments.

Personal crimes of theft outnumbered personal crimes of violence by about 2 to 1.

### Victim characteristics

Residents of Miami were victimized by personal crimes of violence at a rate of 22 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over [Table 1].

Men were victimized at 1¾ times the rate for women [Table 17].

The rate for blacks was about twice that for whites [Table 19].

Persons age 16-24 had the highest rate of any age group, about three times that of individuals age 50 and over, who had the lowest rate [Table 18].

Females were victims of rape at a rate of 2 per 1,000 [Table 17].

Blacks had higher burglary and household larceny rates than whites, but there was no significant dif-

ference between the motor vehicle theft rates for each of the races [Table 62].

Households headed by the elderly had the lowest burglary and household larceny rates of any age group [Table 61].

Households with annual family incomes of \$25,000 or more had the highest burglary rate of any income group [Table 63].

The household larceny rate for households having six or more members was about three times that of one-person households [Table 65].

Commercial establishments were burglarized at a rate of 292 and robbed at a rate of 104 per 1,000 [Table 85].

Twenty-two percent of all businesses were victimized at least once during the year; 18 percent of those affected were victimized two or more times [Tables 87, 90].

### Reporting to the police

Two-fifths of all personal crimes were reported to the police [Table 40].

There was no significant difference between the percent of violent crimes reported by men and women; there was some indication that women reported crimes of theft relatively more than men [Table 41].

Whites were more likely than blacks to have reported crimes of violence, but there was no significant difference between the races in reporting crimes of theft [Table 41].

Apparent differences between the reporting rates for violent crimes attributed to strangers and nonstrangers were insignificant [Table 40].

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

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Overall, there was no significant difference between the relative number of household crimes reported by whites and that by blacks [Table 74].

About three-quarters of all 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**

Most personal crimes of theft (55 percent) took place in the daytime [Table 54].

There was no significant difference between the proportions of daytime and nighttime personal crimes of violence [Table 54].

As a group, household crimes were about equally divided between day and night [Table 84].

Burglaries occurred mainly (55 percent) during the day, whereas most motor vehicle thefts (67 percent) took place at night [Table 84].

Most commercial burglaries (87 percent) occurred at night; most commercial robberies (72 percent), during the day [Table 101].

Most personal crimes (58 percent) took place on the street and in other outdoor locations; 6 percent each took place either inside the victim's home or near the home [Table 36].

Fourteen percent of all personal robberies occurred inside the victim's home [Table 36].

Crimes of violence perpetrated by nonstrangers occurred inside the victim's home relatively more often than those involving strangers [Table 37].

**Number of victims and offenders**

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

Because of the prevalence of single-offender assaults, most violent crimes (58 percent) were committed by lone offenders [Table 28].

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

Fifty-three percent of personal and 48 percent of commercial robberies were committed by two or more offenders [Tables 28, 89].

**Perceived characteristics of offenders**

Strangers committed about four-fifths of all personal crimes of violence [Table 5].

Strangers were somewhat more likely to have victimized men and whites, respectively, than women or blacks [Table 5].

Victims perceived blacks to have committed a majority of single- (63 percent) and multiple-offender (66 percent) crimes of violence [Tables 9, 11].

Victims indicated that two-thirds of single-offender crimes of violence were committed by persons age 21 and over [Table 13].

Blacks were more likely than whites to have been victimized by members of their own race.

Most single- (96 percent) and multiple-offender (92 percent) robberies of blacks were committed by blacks [Tables 10, 12].

Most single- (92 percent) and multiple-offender (79 percent) assaults against blacks were perpetrated by blacks [Tables 10, 12].

Most single-offender (73 percent) robberies of whites were carried out by blacks, and there was some indication that most multiple-offender robberies of whites also were perpetrated by blacks [Tables 10, 12].

Most single-offender assaults (71 percent) of whites were committed by whites [Table 10].

Multiple-offender assaults against whites were divided about equally between those involving all white and all black offenders [Table 12].

**Weapons use by offenders**

Offenders used weapons in 54 percent of all personal crimes of violence [Table 56].

There was no significant difference between stranger and nonstranger crimes with respect to weapons use [Table 56].

Firearms constituted 44 percent of the weapons types employed in crimes of violence [Table 57].

Offenders used weapons in three-fourths of all commercial robberies [Table 102].

Firearms were the most common type of weapon used—63 percent [Table 103].

**Victim self-protection**

Victims took self-protective measures in 56 percent of all personal crimes of violence [Table 43].

Victims used firearms or knives infrequently, but physical force or other weapons made up about one-quarter of all self-protective measures [Table 45].

**Victim injury and economic loss**

Victims were injured in one-third of all personal robberies and assaults [Table 31].

Robbery and assault victims of offenders who were not strangers were much more likely to have incurred injuries than were the victims of stranger-to-stranger crimes [Table 31].

In 11 percent of personal crimes of violence, the victim received care at a hospital [Table 33].

About three-quarters 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].

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

Whites suffered a somewhat higher proportion of losses valued at \$50 or more than did blacks [Table 49].

In a majority of completed personal robberies (81 percent) and larcenies (82 percent), no losses were recovered [Table 51].

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

Fifty-three percent of household crimes with loss involved losses of \$50 or more [Table 80].

Apparent differences between the relative losses sustained by whites and blacks were not significant [Table 80].

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

Ninety-two percent of commercial burglaries and 60 percent of commercial robberies resulted in economic loss [Table 96].

In about two-thirds of commercial crimes with loss, losses exceeded \$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**

Type of crime	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	5,900	22
Rape	300	1
Robbery	2,500	10
Robbery and attempted robbery		
with injury	800	3
From serious assault	400	2
From minor assault	400	2
Robbery without injury	1,300	5
Attempted robbery without injury	500	2
Assault	3,100	12
Aggravated assault	1,800	7
With injury	600	2
Attempted assault with weapon	1,100	4
Simple assault	1,300	5
With injury	400	2
Attempted assault without weapon	900	4
Crimes of theft	11,700	44
Personal larceny with contact	1,400	5
Purse snatching	500	2
Attempted purse snatching	200	1
Pocket picking	600	2
Personal larceny without contact	10,300	39

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

**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						
Rape	5,900	22				
Completed rape	300	1	4,800	18		
Attempted rape	100	1/2	200	1	1,100	4
Robbery	200	1	100	1/2	100	1/2
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	2,500	10	200	1	0	0
From serious assault	800	3	2,400	9	100	1/2
From minor assault	400	2			200	1
Robbery without injury	400	1	700	3		
Attempted robbery without injury	1,300	5	400	2	100	1/2
Assault	500	2	300	1	100	1/2
Aggravated assault	3,100	12	1,200	5	100	1/2
With injury	1,800	7	400	2	100	1/2
Attempted assault with weapon	600	2	2,200	8	100	1/2
Simple assault	1,100	4	1,200	5	900	3
With injury	1,300	5	400	1	500	2
Attempted assault without weapon	400	2	900	3	300	1
			900	4	300	1
			200	1	400	1
					200	1
			700	3		

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
 Z Fewer than 50 victimizations or less than 0.5 per 1,000.  
 \*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 (45)	53	59	49
Female (55)	48	41	51
Race			
White (79)	73	64	77
Black (20)	27	36	22
Other (1)	1	1	1
Age			
12-15 (7)	5	7	4
16-19 (7)	12	13	4
20-24 (9)	18	18	11
25-34 (14)	22	17	18
35-49 (23)	20	21	25
50-64 (22)	15	14	20
65 and over (17)	8	10	15

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to percent in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.  
 Z Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Estimate, 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	Sex		Race		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Crimes of violence	81	85	76	88	70
Rape	91	<sup>1</sup> 100	90	<sup>1</sup> 92	<sup>1</sup> 89
Robbery	93	92	95	95	88
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	87	83	95	90	77
From serious assault	95	94	<sup>1</sup> 100	96	<sup>1</sup> 89
From minor assault	78	<sup>1</sup> 65	94	84	<sup>1</sup> 62
Robbery without injury	96	96	97	97	95
Attempted robbery without injury	94	96	93	100	<sup>1</sup> 80
Assault	71	79	61	81	54
Aggravated assault	71	76	64	80	60
With injury	59	74	<sup>1</sup> 38	75	<sup>1</sup> 44
Attempted assault with weapon	77	76	78	82	70
Simple assault	71	84	58	82	42
With injury	50	<sup>1</sup> 64	<sup>1</sup> 36	70	0
Attempted assault without weapon	81	93	68	87	62

<sup>1</sup> Estimate, 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	91	72	82	67
Rape	<sup>1</sup> 100	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>1</sup> 91	<sup>1</sup> 89
Robbery	94	86	97	92
With injury	89	<sup>1</sup> 69	93	<sup>1</sup> 100
Without injury	97	93	100	91
Assault	88	60	70	49
Aggravated assault	88	59	67	61
Simple assault	89	<sup>1</sup> 63	73	<sup>1</sup> 29

<sup>1</sup> Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.  
<sup>2</sup> No 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 <sup>1</sup>			
12-15	60	<sup>2</sup> 36	<sup>2</sup> 83
16-19	69	75	<sup>2</sup> 61
20-24	65	70	<sup>2</sup> 55
25-34	65	71	<sup>2</sup> 52
35-49	74	75	73
50-64	89	<sup>2</sup> 85	<sup>2</sup> 92
65 and over	96	<sup>2</sup> 89	100
White			
12-15	<sup>2</sup> 89	0	<sup>2</sup> 100
16-19	80	<sup>2</sup> 88	<sup>2</sup> 73
20-24	74	81	<sup>2</sup> 62
25-34	72	73	<sup>2</sup> 70
35-49	87	<sup>2</sup> 89	<sup>2</sup> 85
50-64	87	<sup>2</sup> 79	<sup>2</sup> 91
65 and over	96	<sup>2</sup> 89	100
Black			
12-15	<sup>2</sup> 42	<sup>2</sup> 40	<sup>2</sup> 48
16-19	58	<sup>2</sup> 66	<sup>2</sup> 42
20-24	<sup>2</sup> 53	<sup>2</sup> 57	<sup>2</sup> 41
25-34	<sup>2</sup> 46	<sup>2</sup> 63	<sup>2</sup> 20
35-49	<sup>2</sup> 59	<sup>2</sup> 65	<sup>2</sup> 49
50-64	<sup>2</sup> 100	<sup>2</sup> 100	<sup>2</sup> 100
65 and over	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.  
<sup>2</sup> Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.  
<sup>3</sup> No assaults involving blacks age 65 and over were recorded.

**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 <sup>1</sup>	64	36
Robbery	<sup>2</sup> 50	<sup>2</sup> 50
Assault	67	33

<sup>1</sup> Includes data on rape, not shown separately.  
<sup>2</sup> Estimate, 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	34	63	1Z	12
Rape	132	168	0	0
Completed rape	120	180	0	0
Attempted rape	136	164	0	0
Robbery	21	79	0	0
Robbery with injury	128	73	0	0
Robbery without injury	118	82	0	0
Assault	41	54	1Z	14
Aggravated assault	36	58	11	15
Simple assault	49	49	0	12

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
 Z Less than 0.5 percent.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	53	45	0	12
Black	13	94	11	12
Rape				
White	155	145	0	0
Black	0	100	0	0
Robbery				
White	27	73	0	0
Black	14	96	0	0
Robbery with injury				
White	130	70	0	0
Black	0	100	0	0
Robbery without injury				
White	125	75	0	0
Black	14	96	0	0
Assault				
White	71	25	0	14
Black	13	92	11	13
Aggravated assault				
White	68	29	0	14
Black	15	88	12	15
Simple assault				
White	74	122	0	13
Black	0	100	0	0

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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				Not known and not available
	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence	24	66	12	13	15
Rape	114	171	0	114	0
Robbery	13	76	12	15	14
Robbery with injury	18	85	0	13	15
Robbery without injury	16	72	13	16	13
Assault	40	53	11	0	16
Aggravated assault	40	56	0	0	14
Simple assault	40	48	12	0	110

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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				Not known and not available
	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>					
White	32	57	23	24	24
Black	26	88	0	21	24
Robbery					
White	20	66	23	27	23
Black	2	92	0	22	24
Assault					
White	47	46	21	0	26
Black	217	79	0	0	24

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.  
<sup>2</sup>Estimate, 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	12-20	21 and over	
Crimes of violence	11	28	66	6
Rape	0	135	165	0
Robbery	11	34	58	17
Robbery with injury	0	38	58	15
Robbery without injury	11	31	58	19
Assault	12	24	70	15
Aggravated assault	11	26	67	16
Simple assault	0	20	75	15

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
 Z Less than 0.5 percent.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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			
	Under 12	12-20	21 and over	Not known and not available
<b>Crimes of violence<sup>1</sup></b>				
12-19	0	45	54	0
20-34	21	18	76	26
35-49	21	24	66	29
50-64	0	219	71	210
65 and over	0	228	2	23
<b>Robbery</b>				
12-19	0	250	256	0
20-34	26	217	267	211
35-49	0	239	54	27
50-64	0	224	262	214
65 and over	0	233	0	0
<b>Assault</b>				
12-19	0	47	53	0
20-34	0	16	78	25
35-49	23	211	74	211
50-64	0	210	290	0
65 and over	0	218	273	29

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.  
<sup>2</sup>Estimate, 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	All under 12	Perceived age of offenders			Not known and not available
		All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	2	41	31	15	23
Rape	0	157	143	0	0
<b>Robbery</b>	0	35	33	16	26
Robbery with injury	0	36	36	10	19
Robbery without injury	0	34	32	14	29
<b>Assault</b>	11	48	27	14	19
Aggravated assault	11	47	31	14	16
Simple assault	0	50	23	15	23

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	All under 12	Perceived age of offenders			Not known and not available
		All 12-20	And 21 and over	Mixed ages	
<b>Crimes of violence<sup>1</sup></b>					
12-19	0	69	27	22	222
20-34	1	29	42	24	25
35-49	0	36	22	22	230
50-64	0	36	38	29	218
65 and over	0	235	243	29	213
<b>Robbery</b>					
12-19	0	264	0	0	236
20-34	0	231	231	27	231
35-49	0	232	235	23	229
50-64	0	231	43	26	220
65 and over	0	227	255	29	229
<b>Assault</b>					
12-19	0	70	210	23	217
20-34	3	225	53	0	219
35-49	0	256	211	0	233
50-64	0	244	222	222	211
65 and over	0	242	233	28	217

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.  
<sup>2</sup>Estimate, 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	Male (118,000)	Female (146,300)
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	30	17
Rape	2	2
<b>Robbery</b>	15	6
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	5	2
From serious assault	3	2
From minor assault	2	1
Robbery without injury	7	3
Attempted robbery without injury	2	1
<b>Assault</b>	15	9
Aggravated assault	9	5
With injury	3	2
Attempted assault with weapon	6	3
Simple assault	6	4
With injury	2	1
Attempted assault without weapon	4	3
<b>Crimes of theft</b>	49	41
Personal larceny with contact	4	6
Purse snatching	2	3
Attempted purse snatching	0	2
Pocket picking	4	2
Personal larceny without contact	45	34

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.  
<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 per 1,000.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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**

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

Type of crime	12-15 (18,500)	16-19 (19,200)	20-24 (24,900)	25-34 (36,600)	35-49 (61,300)	50-64 (58,900)	65 and over (45,000)
Crimes of violence	23	41	42	28	20	14	13
Rape	0	13	13	12	11	12	0
Robbery	17	11	12	9	11	10	7
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	11	14	13	13	3	4	13
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	15	16	9	7	8	6	4
Assault	16	27	27	17	8	4	6
Aggravated assault	18	16	18	12	4	11	12
Simple assault	8	12	9	5	4	12	3
Crimes of theft	26	65	86	79	37	30	19
Personal larceny with contact	0	15	14	7	5	5	7
Personal larceny without contact	26	61	82	72	32	25	11

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.

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**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 (209,400)	Black (53,200)
Crimes of violence	18	39
Rape	1	2
Robbery	8	16
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	3	4
From serious assault	2	2
From minor assault	1	2
Robbery without injury	4	9
Attempted robbery without injury	2	2
Assault	9	22
Aggravated assault	5	15
With injury	1	6
Attempted assault with weapon	3	9
Simple assault	5	7
With injury	1	2
Attempted assault without weapon	3	5
Crimes of theft	43	49
Personal larceny with contact	5	7
Purse snatching	3	3
Pocket picking	2	4
Personal larceny without contact	38	42

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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**

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

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (36,400)	\$3,000- \$7,499 (83,700)	\$7,500- \$9,999 (37,400)	\$10,000- \$14,999 (53,500)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (27,100)	\$25,000 or more (9,700)	Not available (16,600)
Crimes of violence	28	23	16	22	19	29	22
Rape	12	11	11	11	0	0	11
Robbery	12	10	7	9	9	13	10
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	5	4	2	3	2	3	3
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	7	6	5	6	7	10	17
Assault	14	12	8	13	10	17	12
Aggravated assault	9	7	4	6	6	6	17
Simple assault	5	5	4	6	4	10	15
Crimes of theft	36	36	40	50	59	87	42
Personal larceny with contact	11	5	4	3	2	0	18
Purse snatching	7	2	2	2	1	0	3
Pocket picking	5	3	1	1	1	0	15
Personal larceny without contact	25	31	36	47	57	87	34

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 (70,900)	Married (139,800)	Widowed (25,900)	Divorced and separated (26,300)	Not available (1,300)
Crimes of violence	33	16	14	37	19
Rape	12	11	11	11	0
Robbery	11	8	7	17	0
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	4	2	2	7	0
Robbery without injury	5	4	14	8	0
Attempted robbery without injury	12	2	11	12	0
Assault	20	7	7	18	19
Aggravated assault	12	4	13	12	19
With injury	4	1	12	14	0
Attempted assault with weapon	8	2	11	8	19
Simple assault	8	3	14	6	0
With injury	3	11	12	13	0
Attempted assault without weapon	6	3	12	13	0
Crimes of theft	58	34	29	74	19
Personal larceny with contact	5	4	11	8	19
Purse snatching	12	2	9	14	19
Pocket picking	3	2	11	15	0
Personal larceny without contact	53	31	18	66	10

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 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	Robbery	Assault	All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
<b>Male</b>							
12-15 (9,300)	28	0	<sup>1</sup> 8	20	25	0	25
16-19 (8,500)	52	0	<sup>1</sup> 6	36	65	<sup>1</sup> 4	61
20-24 (10,600)	53	0	18	35	107	<sup>1</sup> 3	104
25-34 (16,500)	34	0	15	19	85	<sup>1</sup> 8	76
35-49 (28,300)	27	<sup>1</sup> 2	16	11	48	<sup>1</sup> 4	44
50-64 (26,000)	18	0	14	<sup>1</sup> 3	29	<sup>1</sup> 2	27
65 and over (18,800)	22	0	14	8	16	<sup>1</sup> 3	13
<b>Female</b>							
12-15 (9,200)	17	0	<sup>1</sup> 5	<sup>1</sup> 11	28	0	28
16-19 (10,600)	32	<sup>1</sup> 5	<sup>1</sup> 7	20	65	<sup>1</sup> 5	60
20-24 (14,300)	34	<sup>1</sup> 5	<sup>1</sup> 7	22	71	<sup>1</sup> 5	66
25-34 (20,100)	23	<sup>1</sup> 3	<sup>1</sup> 4	15	74	<sup>1</sup> 6	69
35-49 (33,100)	13	<sup>1</sup> 1	7	5	28	5	23
50-64 (32,900)	11	<sup>1</sup> 2	6	<sup>1</sup> 4	30	7	23
65 and over (26,100)	6	0	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 4	21	11	10

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.

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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 (94,100)	Black (23,000)	White (115,300)	Black (30,200)
Crimes of violence	25	47	12	34
Rape	<sup>1</sup> 2	0	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>1</sup> 4
Robbery	13	22	4	11
With injury	4	7	2	<sup>1</sup> 2
Without injury	9	15	3	9
Assault	12	25	7	19
Aggravated assault	6	19	3	12
Simple assault	6	<sup>1</sup> 6	4	7
Crimes of theft	47	57	40	42
Personal larceny with contact	3	8	6	6
Personal larceny without contact	44	50	34	37

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 per 1,000.  
<sup>2</sup> 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	Crimes of violence			Crimes of theft		
	All personal crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault	All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
<b>Male</b>						
Never married (35,000)	43	15	27	62	<sup>2</sup> 4	58
Married (69,600)	20	12	8	39	3	36
Widowed (4,100)	<sup>2</sup> 30	<sup>2</sup> 24	<sup>2</sup> 6	<sup>2</sup> 21	0	<sup>2</sup> 21
Divorced and separated (8,800)	51	30	21	91	<sup>2</sup> 10	81
<b>Female</b>						
Never married (35,900)	24	7	14	55	5	49
Married (70,200)	11	4	6	30	4	26
Widowed (21,900)	11	<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup> 7	30	13	18
Divorced and separated (17,600)	30	11	17	66	<sup>2</sup> 8	59

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup> Includes data on rape, not shown separately.  
<sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault	All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
<b>White</b>						
12-15 (12,400)	14	<sup>25</sup>	<sup>29</sup>	23	0	23
16-19 (13,900)	29	<sup>21</sup>	18	77	<sup>24</sup>	73
20-24 (17,700)	36	10	23	98	<sup>25</sup>	93
25-34 (26,200)	28	10	17	83	<sup>26</sup>	78
35-49 (48,500)	15	8	6	32	3	29
50-64 (50,500)	12	8	4	28	5	24
65 and over (40,300)	13	7	6	18	7	11
<b>Black</b>						
12-15 (6,000)	41	<sup>21</sup>	31	35	0	35
16-19 (5,200)	74	<sup>22</sup>	54	35	<sup>25</sup>	30
20-24 (6,900)	61	<sup>27</sup>	39	58	<sup>23</sup>	55
25-34 (10,000)	26	<sup>29</sup>	17	70	<sup>210</sup>	60
35-49 (12,300)	41	22	18	57	<sup>210</sup>	47
50-64 (8,200)	29	<sup>23</sup>	<sup>24</sup>	37	<sup>25</sup>	33
65 and over (4,500)	9	<sup>29</sup>	0	22	<sup>28</sup>	<sup>214</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault	All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
<b>White</b>						
Less than \$3,000 (23,900)	24	12	12	36	14	21
\$3,000-\$7,499 (63,300)	17	8	8	34	4	29
\$7,500-\$9,999 (31,600)	13	5	8	37	23	34
\$10,000-\$14,999 (45,600)	19	8	10	46	23	43
\$15,000-\$24,999 (23,300)	15	7	8	61	23	58
\$25,000 or more (8,800)	32	<sup>2</sup> 14	18	87	0	87
Not available (12,900)	18	<sup>2</sup> 8	<sup>2</sup> 10	43	<sup>2</sup> 6	36
<b>Black</b>						
Less than \$3,000 (12,200)	37	14	19	38	<sup>2</sup> 5	33
\$3,000-\$7,499 (19,800)	42	16	26	46	8	37
\$7,500-\$9,999 (5,600)	30	<sup>2</sup> 18	<sup>2</sup> 7	52	<sup>2</sup> 7	45
\$10,000-\$14,999 (7,800)	43	<sup>2</sup> 14	28	73	<sup>2</sup> 5	68
\$15,000-\$24,999 (3,400)	48	<sup>2</sup> 25	<sup>2</sup> 23	52	0	52
\$25,000 or more (800)	0	0	0	<sup>2</sup> 80	0	80
Not available (3,500)	39	<sup>2</sup> 14	<sup>2</sup> 21	<sup>2</sup> 35	<sup>2</sup> 14	22

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

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, 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
<b>White</b>		
<b>Male</b>		
12-15 (6,300)	122	119
16-19 (6,200)	39	77
20-24 (7,800)	49	125
25-34 (11,900)	36	91
35-49 (22,600)	21	40
50-64 (22,500)	15	27
65 and over (16,800)	22	14
<b>Female</b>		
12-15 (6,100)	16	27
16-19 (7,600)	21	77
20-24 (9,800)	25	77
25-34 (14,300)	22	77
35-49 (26,000)	9	25
50-64 (28,000)	9	30
65 and over (23,500)	7	21
<b>Black</b>		
<b>Male</b>		
12-15 (3,000)	144	139
16-19 (2,300)	89	134
20-24 (2,600)	68	58
25-34 (4,400)	129	73
35-49 (5,400)	53	81
50-64 (3,300)	137	47
65 and over (1,900)	121	131
<b>Female</b>		
12-15 (3,000)	139	130
16-19 (2,900)	62	136
20-24 (4,300)	57	59
25-34 (5,600)	125	67
35-49 (6,900)	31	39
50-64 (4,900)	124	31
65 and over (2,600)	0	15

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.  
 1 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	58	20	12	7	13
Rape	73	19	14	14	0
Robbery	44	31	18	14	13
Robbery and attempted robbery					
with injury	49	26	19	15	11
From serious assault	38	28	26	10	0
From minor assault	61	24	13	0	0
Robbery without injury	40	39	12	14	15
Attempted robbery without injury	47	17	13	13	0
Assault	67	12	9	10	13
Aggravated assault	65	12	11	10	13
with injury	56	15	13	15	0
Attempted assault with weapon	70	10	19	17	0
Simple assault	69	12	17	10	0
with injury	68	15	15	13	0
Attempted assault without weapon	70	11	18	10	0

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
 1 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	51	84
Rape	75	150
Robbery	42	163
Assault	57	89

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

**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	94	94	95
Rape	100	100	100
Robbery	96	97	188
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	100	100	100
From serious assault	100	100	100
From minor assault	100	100	100
Robbery without injury	94	95	167
Attempted robbery without injury			
with injury	92	94	150
Assault	92	91	96
Aggravated assault	90	87	96
with injury	87	79	96
Attempted assault			
with weapon	91	90	96
Simple assault	96	95	97
with injury	100	100	100
Attempted assault without weapon	94	94	94

1 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	33	33	33
Involving strangers	28	31	26
Involving nonstrangers	52	160	51

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

**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	33	34	32
Female	33	31	34
Race			
White	33	36	31
Black	33	26	38
Age			
12-15	37	120	144
16-19	36	141	33
20-24	29	126	31
25-34	29	128	29
35-49	31	27	36
50-64	41	42	137
65 and over	34	138	128
Annual family income			
Less than \$3,000	43	41	45
\$3,000-\$7,499	37	38	35
\$7,500-\$9,999	125	124	125
\$10,000-\$14,999	31	131	31
\$15,000-\$24,999	125	120	130
\$25,000 or more	131	120	139
Not available	120	130	112

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault
Received hospital care	11	9	11
Emergency room only	7	6	7
Overnight or longer	3	3	4
Incurred medical expenses <sup>2</sup>	6	5	8

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>3</sup>Includes only 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 <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Male	10	10	10
Female	11	5	13
Race			
White	9	9	8
Black	14	8	17
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	9	9	8
Involving nonstrangers	16	6	19

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Percent
Less than \$50	37
\$50-\$249	34
\$250 or more	29

<sup>1</sup>Includes only 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.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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	6	6	18	58	13
Crimes of violence	17	16	9	51	6
Rape	<sup>1</sup> 44	<sup>1</sup> 7	<sup>1</sup> 4	<sup>1</sup> 41	0
Robbery	14	14	<sup>1</sup> 4	63	<sup>1</sup> 4
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	<sup>1</sup> 13	<sup>1</sup> 9	<sup>1</sup> 1	73	<sup>1</sup> 3
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	15	17	<sup>1</sup> 6	58	<sup>1</sup> 5
Assault	17	19	<sup>1</sup> 4	42	8
Aggravated assault	17	22	<sup>1</sup> 9	45	<sup>1</sup> 8
Simple assault	17	15	21	38	<sup>1</sup> 9
Crimes of theft	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 9	21	62	15
Personal larceny with contact	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 8	28	55	<sup>1</sup> 7
Personal larceny without contact	...	...	21	63	16

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.  
 ... Represents not applicable.  
<sup>2</sup> Estimate, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault
Involving strangers			
Inside own home	12	11	9
Near own home	16	15	18
Inside nonresidential building	9	<sup>2</sup> 4	15
On street, or in park, playground, schoolground, or parking lot	57	66	51
Elsewhere	5	<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup> 7
Involving nonstrangers			
Inside own home	36	<sup>2</sup> 47	34
Near own home	17	0	21
Inside nonresidential building	<sup>2</sup> 10	0	<sup>2</sup> 12
On street, or in park, playground, schoolground, or parking lot	24	<sup>2</sup> 33	22
Elsewhere	<sup>2</sup> 12	<sup>2</sup> 20	<sup>2</sup> 11

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

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, 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	88	4	8
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	91	4	4
Robbery	94	<sup>2</sup> 5	<sup>2</sup> 1
Assault	88	<sup>2</sup> 4	8
Crimes of theft	87	4	9
Personal larceny with contact	92	<sup>2</sup> 2	<sup>2</sup> 6
Personal larceny without contact	86	4	10

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

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, 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	Crimes of violence				Crimes of theft		
	All personal crimes	All crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault	All crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	35	28	35	24	38	47	37
Not important enough	26	20	20	22	28	23	28
Police would not want to be bothered	8	9	<sup>a</sup> 7	9	7	<sup>a</sup> 6	8
Too inconvenient or time consuming	8	5	<sup>a</sup> 5	<sup>a</sup> 6	9	<sup>a</sup> 10	8
Private or personal matter	6	15	<sup>a</sup> 11	18	4	<sup>a</sup> 4	4
Fear of reprisal	2	6	<sup>a</sup> 6	<sup>a</sup> 6	<sup>a</sup> 2	0	<sup>a</sup> 2
Reported to someone else	5	<sup>a</sup> 4	<sup>a</sup> 3	<sup>a</sup> 5	5	<sup>a</sup> 2	6
All other and not given	10	13	<sup>a</sup> 12	12	9	<sup>a</sup> 9	9

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

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>a</sup> Estimate, 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	40	...	...
Crimes of violence	57	58	53
Rape	58	<sup>1</sup> 54	<sup>1</sup> 100
Robbery	65	65	<sup>1</sup> 58
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	65	67	<sup>1</sup> 55
From serious assault	70	71	<sup>1</sup> 50
From minor assault	60	61	<sup>1</sup> 56
Robbery without injury	71	70	<sup>1</sup> 80
Attempted robbery without injury	48	49	<sup>1</sup> 33
Assault	51	50	51
Aggravated assault	55	57	49
With injury	69	78	<sup>1</sup> 56
Attempted assault with weapon	47	48	<sup>1</sup> 42
Simple assault	45	42	54
With injury	61	<sup>1</sup> 62	<sup>1</sup> 60
Attempted assault without weapon	38	36	<sup>1</sup> 47
Crimes of theft	32	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	38	38	<sup>1</sup> 50
Purse snatching	41	41	<sup>2</sup>
Pocket picking	34	34	<sup>1</sup> 50
Personal larceny without contact	31	...	...

... Represents not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>2</sup>No attempted purse snatchings by nonstrangers were recorded.

**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	39	42	41	38
Crimes of violence	56	59	62	48
Rape	0	64	<sup>1</sup> 71	<sup>1</sup> 42
Robbery	60	76	73	51
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	66	64	74	<sup>1</sup> 43
From serious assault	76	<sup>1</sup> 33	76	<sup>1</sup> 55
From minor assault	<sup>1</sup> 48	<sup>1</sup> 74	72	<sup>1</sup> 30
Robbery without injury	64	87	78	59
Attempted robbery without injury	<sup>1</sup> 36	<sup>1</sup> 71	56	<sup>1</sup> 31
Assault	53	47	52	46
Aggravated assault	55	54	63	46
With injury	71	65	93	47
Attempted assault with weapon	46	48	49	45
Simple assault	51	40	42	47
With injury	<sup>1</sup> 67	<sup>1</sup> 55	60	<sup>1</sup> 50
Attempted assault without weapon	44	<sup>1</sup> 33	34	<sup>1</sup> 46
Crimes of theft	29	35	32	30
Personal larceny with contact	<sup>1</sup> 27	42	41	<sup>1</sup> 23
Purse snatching	0	42	39	<sup>1</sup> 43
Pocket picking	<sup>1</sup> 29	<sup>1</sup> 43	43	<sup>1</sup> 10
Personal larceny without contact	29	34	31	31

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

**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	32	25	46	44	48
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	43	59	65	61	64
Robbery	45	70	71	62	78
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	<sup>2</sup> 36	<sup>2</sup> 82	<sup>2</sup> 63	64	<sup>2</sup> 83
Robbery without injury	<sup>2</sup> 50	65	73	61	75
Assault	40	52	65	<sup>2</sup> 61	<sup>2</sup> 46
Aggravated assault	36	55	68	<sup>2</sup> 89	<sup>2</sup> 80
Simple assault	45	44	63	<sup>2</sup> 25	<sup>2</sup> 25
Crimes of theft	25	11	36	36	36
Personal larceny with contact	<sup>2</sup> 13	<sup>2</sup> 39	<sup>2</sup> 29	<sup>2</sup> 43	44
Personal larceny without contact	25	9	37	35	31

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, 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	56	54	61
Rape	85	88	<sup>1</sup> 50
Robbery	41	41	<sup>1</sup> 47
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	60	60	<sup>1</sup> 55
From serious assault	52	52	<sup>1</sup> 50
From minor assault	68	71	<sup>1</sup> 56
Robbery without injury	19	18	<sup>1</sup> 40
Attempted robbery without injury	70	72	<sup>1</sup> 33
Assault	65	65	65
Aggravated assault	62	62	61
With injury	61	64	<sup>1</sup> 56
Attempted assault with weapon	63	62	65
Simple assault	69	68	70
With injury	73	76	<sup>1</sup> 70
Attempted assault without weapon	67	66	<sup>1</sup> 71

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	54	<sup>1</sup>	41	58	33	66	64	70
Female	60	88	43	68	33	64	60	68
<b>Race</b>								
White	62	<sup>293</sup>	46	63	36	74	77	70
Black	45	<sup>258</sup>	35	<sup>257</sup>	27	51	46	64
<b>Age</b>								
12-19	59	<sup>260</sup>	58	<sup>264</sup>	<sup>255</sup>	60	48	74
20-34	68	<sup>293</sup>	52	88	39	72	74	68
35-49	53	<sup>271</sup>	40	<sup>268</sup>	<sup>229</sup>	69	64	75
50-64	39	<sup>2100</sup>	34	<sup>248</sup>	<sup>224</sup>	<sup>248</sup>	<sup>233</sup>	<sup>257</sup>
65 and over	33	1	<sup>225</sup>	<sup>225</sup>	<sup>225</sup>	<sup>242</sup>	<sup>230</sup>	<sup>250</sup>

<sup>1</sup>No rapes were recorded in this category.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Robbery			Assault		
		All robberies	With injury	Without injury	All assaults	Aggravated	Simple
Used or brandished firearm or knife	5	<sup>25</sup>	<sup>23</sup>	<sup>27</sup>	<sup>25</sup>	<sup>27</sup>	<sup>22</sup>
Used physical force or other weapon	26	27	41	<sup>212</sup>	26	28	24
Tried to get help or frighten offender	27	36	37	36	20	14	27
Threatened or reasoned with offender	17	14	<sup>28</sup>	<sup>221</sup>	19	19	19
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	26	17	<sup>211</sup>	<sup>224</sup>	31	33	29

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

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, 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	16	12	14	17
Used physical force or other weapon	26	31	20	25	32
Tried to get help or frighten offender	27	19	38	29	19
Threatened or reasoned with offender	17	23	11	16	16
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	26	22	30	26	26

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	76
Crimes of violence	43
Rape	148
Robbery	77
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	77
Robbery without injury	100
Attempted robbery without injury	113
Assault	15
Aggravated assault	19
Simple assault	19
Crimes of theft	93
Personal larceny with contact	84
Purse snatching	69
Pocket picking	100
Personal larceny without contact	94

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

**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 or not available
All personal crimes	3	12	35	33	9	8
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	8	8	28	27	15	14
Robbery	<sup>a</sup> 2	10	29	29	19	11
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	<sup>a</sup> 3	<sup>a</sup> 8	31	31	<sup>a</sup> 14	<sup>a</sup> 14
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	<sup>a</sup> 1	11	28	29	22	<sup>a</sup> 9
Assault	37	<sup>a</sup> 2	<sup>a</sup> 20	<sup>a</sup> 17	0	<sup>a</sup> 24
Crimes of theft	2	13	37	34	8	6
Personal larceny with contact	<sup>a</sup> 1	13	31	37	<sup>a</sup> 6	<sup>a</sup> 11
Personal larceny without contact	2	13	37	34	8	6

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.  
<sup>a</sup>Estimate, 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 <sup>1</sup>	3	12	35	33	9	8
White	4	13	35	32	10	7
Black	<sup>a</sup> 2	8	50	28	4	8
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	8	8	28	27	15	14
White	10	<sup>a</sup> 9	27	25	16	14
Black	<sup>a</sup> 3	<sup>a</sup> 3	67	15	<sup>a</sup> 6	<sup>a</sup> 6
Crimes of theft <sup>1</sup>	2	13	37	34	8	6
White	2	13	36	33	9	6
Black	<sup>a</sup> 2	12	38	38	3	9

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.  
<sup>a</sup>Estimate, 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 <sup>1</sup>	White	Black
<b>Robbery</b>			
No monetary value	22	22	21
Less than \$10	10	10	9
\$10-\$49	28	28	28
\$50-\$99	17	15	22
\$100-\$249	15	14	18
\$250 or more	21	23	18
Not available	28	28	24
<b>Personal larceny<sup>2</sup></b>			
No monetary value	21	21	22
Less than \$10	13	14	11
\$10-\$49	38	38	38
\$50-\$99	20	19	22
\$100-\$249	15	14	17
\$250 or more	7	9	23
Not available	5	5	7

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.  
<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.  
<sup>3</sup>Includes both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

**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	Without contact
None	81	82	82
All	14	7	7
Some	15	11	11
Less than half	9	4	4
Half or more	11	3	3
Proportion unknown	15	4	4

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	12
Crimes of violence	15
Rape	4
Robbery	19
With injury	33
Without injury	12
Assault	14
Aggravated assault	16
Simple assault	11
Crimes of theft	13
Personal larceny with contact	4
Personal larceny without contact	2

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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**

Days lost	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Less than 1 day	30	13	53
1-3 days	48	52	44
4-10 days	15	18	12
Over 10 days	16	26	12
Amount unknown and not available	1	1	0

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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		Nighttime		Not known	Not known and not available
	6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
All personal crimes	52	42	27	12	3	5
Crimes of violence	47	52	39	13	2	2
Rape	41	56	37	19	0	0
Robbery	44	56	40	16	2	2
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	48	53	36	16	0	0
From serious assault	41	62	41	18	0	0
From minor assault	55	45	32	13	0	0
Robbery without injury	40	59	42	17	1	1
Attempted robbery without injury	47	53	42	11	0	0
Assault	50	49	38	11	2	2
Aggravated assault	43	57	46	10	1	0
With injury	37	63	54	13	1	0
Attempted assault with weapon	47	53	42	11	0	0
Simple assault	59	40	27	13	0	1
With injury	53	48	33	15	0	0
Attempted assault without weapon	62	37	25	12	0	1
Crimes of theft	55	38	22	11	4	7
Personal larceny with contact	65	34	30	15	0	1
Purse snatching	70	30	30	0	0	0
Pocket picking	60	39	30	11	0	2
Personal larceny without contact	54	38	21	12	5	8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding.  
<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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.	Nighttime			Not known and not available
		Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.	
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	46	53	39	14	<sup>2</sup> 2
Robbery	43	56	39	16	<sup>2</sup> 2
Assault	50	50	39	11	0
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	49	49	39	<sup>2</sup> 11	<sup>2</sup> 1
Robbery	<sup>2</sup> 44	<sup>2</sup> 56	<sup>2</sup> 50	<sup>2</sup> 6	0
Assault	51	48	37	<sup>2</sup> 12	<sup>2</sup> 1

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

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate, 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	54	54	51
Rape	19	117	150
Robbery	57	59	131
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	44	48	118
Robbery without injury	65	65	167
Attempted robbery without injury	61	62	150
Assault <sup>2</sup>	55	54	55

<sup>1</sup> Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 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 <sup>1</sup>	44	23	27	6
Robbery	50	26	19	5
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	<sup>2</sup> 29	<sup>2</sup> 20	<sup>2</sup> 34	<sup>2</sup> 17
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	59	28	<sup>2</sup> 13	<sup>2</sup> 1
Aggravated assault	39	21	35	<sup>2</sup> 6
With injury	<sup>2</sup> 22	<sup>2</sup> 20	50	<sup>2</sup> 8
Attempted assault with weapon	47	21	28	<sup>2</sup> 5

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate, 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 <sup>1</sup>	45	24	25	<sup>2</sup> 5	42	<sup>2</sup> 15	36	<sup>2</sup> 8
Robbery	50	26	19	<sup>2</sup> 6	<sup>2</sup> 60	<sup>2</sup> 20	<sup>2</sup> 20	0
Aggravated assault	40	22	33	<sup>2</sup> 5	38	<sup>2</sup> 15	38	<sup>2</sup> 9

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.  
<sup>2</sup>Estimate, 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	10,500	85
Forcible entry	5,000	40
Unlawful entry without force	2,400	19
Attempted forcible entry	3,100	25
Household larceny	8,100	66
Less than \$50	4,200	34
\$50 or more	3,200	26
Amount not available	200	2
Attempted larceny	500	4
Motor vehicle theft	2,200	18
Completed theft	1,600	13
Attempted theft	600	5

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
<b>Race of head of household</b>				
White (79)	66	57	75	75
Black (21)	34	43	24	25
Other (1)	12	12	1	0
<b>Age of head of household</b>				
12-19 (1)	2	2	2	11
20-34 (22)	35	35	34	38
35-49 (28)	31	29	34	30
50-64 (28)	21	22	20	25
65 and over (22)	11	12	10	16
<b>Annual family income</b>				
Less than \$3,000 (19)	13	16	12	15
\$3,000-\$7,499 (34)	28	30	27	26
\$7,500-\$9,999 (13)	13	13	14	16
\$10,000-\$14,999 (17)	20	17	23	25
\$15,000-\$24,999 (8)	12	10	13	14
\$25,000 or more (3)	6	6	6	17
Not available (6)	7	8	7	8
<b>Tenure</b>				
Owned or being bought (36)	40	40	41	35
Rented (64)	60	60	59	65
<b>Number of units in structure</b>				
1 <sup>2</sup> (47)	51	50	53	47
2 (8)	8	10	7	14
3 (2)	2	2	1	12
4 (6)	6	6	5	15
5-9 (10)	10	10	9	11
10 or more (26)	24	22	24	30
Other than housing units (2)	12	0	12	0
<b>Number of persons in household</b>				
1 (27)	23	28	18	16
2-3 (50)	47	45	47	51
4-5 (18)	22	19	25	25
6 or more (5)	9	7	10	7

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

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.<sup>2</sup>Includes 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 (1,200)	20-34 (26,800)	35-49 (34,000)	50-64 (33,800)	65 and over (27,300)
Burglary	197	135	89	68	46
Forcible entry	150	65	46	34	18
Unlawful entry without force	108	34	17	14	10
Attempted forcible entry	139	37	26	21	18
Household larceny	160	101	82	47	31
Less than \$50	190	53	38	26	17
\$50 or more	160	39	38	15	12
Amount not available	110	12	13	11	12
Attempted larceny	0	8	13	14	11
Motor vehicle theft	120	32	20	17	15
Completed theft	120	22	15	13	13
Attempted theft	0	10	5	14	12

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

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Estimate, 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 (97,000)	Black (25,400)
Burglary	61	177
Forcible entry	25	102
Unlawful entry without force	17	28
Attempted forcible entry	19	48
Household larceny	63	78
Less than \$50	32	40
\$50 or more	25	31
Amount not available	2	12
Attempted larceny	4	15
Motor vehicle theft	17	22
Completed theft	12	17
Attempted theft	5	14

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.



**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 (23,200)	\$3,000-\$7,499 (41,600)	\$7,500-\$9,999 (15,800)	\$10,000-\$14,999 (21,100)	\$15,000-\$24,999 (10,200)	\$25,000 or more (3,600)	Not available (7,600)
Burglary	74	75	83	85	106	184	103
Forcible entry	37	37	41	41	49	72	43
Unlawful entry without force	17	16	17	19	28	58	23
Attempted forcible entry	21	22	25	26	29	54	38
Household larceny	40	52	71	87	102	126	73
Less than \$50	20	28	45	48	46	48	28
\$50 or more	17	21	21	34	43	65	32
Amount not available	12	12	0	12	14	13	12
Attempted larceny	12	12	15	14	10	10	11
Motor vehicle theft	15	14	22	26	30	41	23
Completed theft	14	11	15	19	18	34	16
Attempted theft	11	13	17	7	12	17	16

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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 <sup>1</sup> (44,200)	White (37,600)	Black (6,500)	All races <sup>1</sup> (78,900)	White (59,400)	Black (18,900)
Burglary	94	74	212	80	53	166
Forcible entry	46	31	128	38	21	93
Unlawful entry without force	17	16	23	21	18	29
Attempted forcible entry	31	26	60	22	15	43
Household larceny	75	72	90	61	57	74
Less than \$50	37	37	36	32	29	41
\$50 or more	30	28	43	24	23	27
Amount not available	22	22	26	22	22	21
Attempted larceny	6	5	26	3	3	25
Motor vehicle theft	18	17	26	18	18	20
Completed theft	14	12	25	13	13	15
Attempted theft	4	5	2	5	5	25

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.  
<sup>2</sup>Estimate, 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 (33,700)	Two or three (61,100)	Four or five (22,000)	Six or more (6,300)
Burglary	86	78	93	124
Forcible entry	40	38	46	52
Unlawful entry without force	20	16	23	34
Attempted forcible entry	27	24	24	39
Household larceny	43	62	92	133
Less than \$50	22	33	48	58
\$50 or more	15	24	40	61
Amount not available	12	12	12	12
Attempted larceny	5	3	12	12
Motor vehicle theft	11	19	26	25
Completed theft	7	13	22	23
Attempted theft	4	6	4	2

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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 <sup>1</sup> (57,900)	Two (10,200)	Three-four (9,800)	Five-nine (12,300)	Ten or more (32,000)
Burglary	90	103	77	86	73
Forcible entry	46	63	32	41	26
Unlawful entry without force	17	16	10	26	26
Attempted forcible entry	27	24	35	19	22
Household larceny	74	58	58	59	60
Less than \$50	39	21	33	35	29
\$50 or more	29	31	21	21	24
Amount not available	1	5	1	1	2
Attempted larceny	5	1	29	2	5
Motor vehicle theft	18	8	16	21	21
Completed theft	15	3	11	15	15
Attempted theft	4	5	5	6	7

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

**Table 67. 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
<b>White</b>				
Less than \$3,000 (15,800)	39	15	14	11
\$3,000-\$7,499 (31,700)	50	20	13	17
\$7,500-\$9,999 (13,400)	57	21	15	22
\$10,000-\$14,999 (18,000)	61	26	16	18
\$15,000-\$24,999 (8,900)	88	41	25	22
\$25,000 or more (3,300)	182	68	63	51
Not available (6,000)	82	29	<sup>1</sup> 25	29
<b>Black</b>				
Less than \$3,000 (7,200)	154	87	24	43
\$3,000-\$7,499 (9,700)	155	91	28	36
\$7,500-\$9,999 (2,400)	228	155	1	<sup>1</sup> 43
\$10,000-\$14,999 (3,100)	226	125	<sup>1</sup> 32	69
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,200)	238	<sup>1</sup> 108	<sup>1</sup> 51	<sup>1</sup> 78
\$25,000 or more (300)	<sup>1</sup> 231	<sup>1</sup> 136	0	<sup>1</sup> 95
Not available (1,500)	193	99	<sup>1</sup> 18	<sup>1</sup> 77

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

**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	18	<sup>1</sup> 2
Near own home	...	82	33
At vacation home, motel, or hotel	2	...	0
Inside nonresidential building	...	...	7
On street, or in park, playground, school-ground, or parking lot	...	...	56
Elsewhere	...	...	<sup>1</sup> 2

... Represents not applicable.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	94	2	3
Household larceny	95	2	2
Motor vehicle theft	89	<sup>1</sup> 4	7

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	35	39	34	24
Not important enough	32	29	35	30
Police would not want to be bothered	9	9	9	<sup>1</sup> 12
Too inconvenient or time consuming	5	3	6	<sup>1</sup> 11
Private or personal matter	5	6	5	13
Fear of reprisal	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 2	0
Reported to someone else	2	3	12	11
All other and not given	10	11	9	<sup>1</sup> 19

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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
<b>White</b>				
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	33	37	31	26
Not important enough	36	31	39	28
All other and not given	32	31	31	46
<b>Black</b>				
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	41	41	42	<sup>1</sup> 21
Not important enough	26	26	25	<sup>1</sup> 32
All other and not given	34	33	33	<sup>1</sup> 47

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	41	25	34
\$3,000-\$7,499	36	33	31
\$7,500-\$9,999	32	34	35
\$10,000-\$14,999	35	33	32
\$15,000-\$24,999	30	43	27
\$25,000 or more	25	36	39
Not available	45	21	33

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	0	<sup>1</sup> 9	<sup>1</sup> 91
Less than \$10	21	52	27
\$10-\$49	35	38	27
\$50-\$99	47	23	29
\$100-\$249	42	12	45
\$250 or more	40	<sup>1</sup> 5	55
Not available	<sup>1</sup> 38	<sup>1</sup> 35	<sup>1</sup> 27

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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 <sup>1</sup>	White	Black
All household crimes	46	45	48
Burglary	58	58	58
Forcible entry	80	79	80
Unlawful entry without force	47	52	34
Attempted forcible entry	33	36	26
Household larceny	23	25	18
Less than \$50	12	12	<sup>2</sup> 13
\$50 or more	36	38	31
Amount not available	<sup>2</sup> 23	<sup>2</sup> 31	0
Attempted larceny	34	47	0
Motor vehicle theft	73	74	71
Completed theft	89	90	89
Attempted theft	27	33	0

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, 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	Not available
All household crimes	44	47	45	42	47	54	52
Burglary	54	56	61	52	69	67	65
Forcible entry	77	75	80	74	92	100	84
Unlawful entry without force	41	40	<sup>1</sup> 48	41	61	<sup>1</sup> 62	<sup>1</sup> 53
Attempted forcible entry	<sup>1</sup> 23	35	38	<sup>1</sup> 25	<sup>1</sup> 38	<sup>1</sup> 26	<sup>1</sup> 52
Household larceny	20	25	19	23	17	<sup>1</sup> 29	35
Motor vehicle theft	<sup>1</sup> 82	80	69	73	71	<sup>1</sup> 73	<sup>1</sup> 53

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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 <sup>1</sup>		White		Black	
	Owned or being bought	Rented	Owned or being bought	Rented	Owned or being bought	Rented
All household crimes	50	44	48	43	55	45
Burglary	63	55	63	54	63	57
Forcible entry	85	77	87	73	81	80
Unlawful entry without force	55	42	60	48	<sup>2</sup> 47	33
Attempted forcible entry	36	30	38	34	<sup>2</sup> 31	23
Household larceny	25	22	26	25	26	15
Motor vehicle theft	82	68	79	70	94	61

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, 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	14	18	47	85
Burglary	<sup>1</sup> 35	36	62	87
Forcible entry	<sup>1</sup> 71	53	77	89
Unlawful entry without force	<sup>1</sup> 21	<sup>1</sup> 23	43	76
Attempted forcible entry	0	0	<sup>1</sup> 33	<sup>1</sup> 100
Household larceny	<sup>1</sup> 9	13	32	60
Motor vehicle theft	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	91	89

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>2</sup>No motor vehicle thefts involving losses in this category were recorded.

**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	91
Burglary	87
Forcible entry	97
Unlawful entry without force	89
Attempted forcible entry	69
Household larceny	96
Motor vehicle theft	90

**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	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 1	0
Less than \$10	8	4	14	0
\$10-\$49	24	13	40	0
\$50-\$99	16	13	21	<sup>1</sup> 1
\$100-\$249	16	19	15	12
\$250-\$999	19	30	4	42
\$1,000 or more	<sup>1</sup> 3	17	<sup>1</sup> 2	45
Not available	3	3	3	0

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

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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
<b>All races<sup>1</sup></b>						
All household crimes	6	10	24	27	26	6
Burglary	10	10	15	24	33	8
Forcible entry	4	5	11	24	49	7
Unlawful entry without force	0	9	19	42	26	4
Attempted forcible entry	35	23	19	25	23	14
Household larceny	2	13	39	35	7	4
Motor vehicle theft	3	2	8	13	70	24
<b>White</b>						
All household crimes	5	11	26	27	25	5
Burglary	10	10	17	23	34	7
Forcible entry	5	4	13	21	52	6
Unlawful entry without force	0	6	20	42	30	3
Attempted forcible entry	31	25	21	24	25	14
Household larceny	2	15	37	35	7	4
Motor vehicle theft	4	0	11	12	70	3
<b>Black</b>						
All household crimes	7	9	21	27	27	8
Burglary	10	11	13	25	32	9
Forcible entry	2	6	10	28	46	8
Unlawful entry without force	0	15	17	41	20	8
Attempted forcible entry	39	21	17	7	0	16
Household larceny	2	8	44	35	6	5
Motor vehicle theft	2	2	2	14	72	8

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



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**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	80	84	89	25
All	11	6	5	60
Some	9	10	6	15
Less than half	3	4	1	14
Half or more	3	4	2	10
Proportion unknown	3	3	3	1

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	10
Burglary	12
Forcible entry	20
Unlawful entry without force	15
Attempted forcible entry	14
Household larceny	3
Less than \$50	12
\$50 or more	5
Amount not available	15
Attempted larceny	12
Motor vehicle theft	25
Completed theft	33
Attempted theft	17

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	43	50	41	28
1-5 days	48	44	41	58
Over 5 days	9	5	19	14
Amount unknown and not available	2	1	0	0

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

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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.	Total	Nighttime		Not known	Not known and not available
			6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
All household crimes	45	44	20	18	6	11
Burglary	55	34	19	12	3	11
Forcible entry	61	33	21	8	3	6
Unlawful entry without force	52	34	17	12	5	14
Attempted forcible entry	49	37	15	18	3	14
Household larceny	37	50	20	19	10	14
Less than \$50	36	47	19	17	11	18
\$50 or more	40	48	20	19	10	12
Amount not available	33	62	29	29	5	15
Attempted larceny	24	73	31	39	4	12
Motor vehicle theft	30	67	28	36	3	13
Completed theft	31	65	27	35	3	14
Attempted theft	27	71	31	39	2	12

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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 (26,000)	7,600	292	2,700	104
Kind of establishment				
Retail (7,900)	3,600	457	1,600	196
Food group (1,200)	500	444	300	278
Eating and drinking places (1,700)	1,000	574	500	267
General merchandise (300)	200	600	100	268
Apparel group (1,200)	500	391	400	348
Furniture and appliance group (600)	200	395	100	191
Automotive group (500)	500	932	0	0
Other retail (2,600)	900	327	300	96
Wholesale (3,400)	700	211	200	69
Service (9,700)	2,400	251	500	53
Manufacturing (1,400)	400	309	200	160
Other (3,700)	400	113	200	50
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000 (4,300)	1,500	342	200	39
\$10,000-\$24,999 (4,200)	1,400	333	300	64
\$25,000-\$49,999 (3,600)	900	258	400	99
\$50,000-\$99,999 (4,000)	1,100	269	800	194
\$100,000-\$499,999 (5,000)	1,200	239	900	176
\$500,000-\$999,999 (1,700)	500	310	100	29
\$1,000,000 or more (1,900)	700	396	200	81
No sales (1,200)	300	216	100	41
Average number of paid employees				
1-3 (10,000)	2,600	262	1,300	126
4-7 (4,300)	1,300	289	500	120
8-19 (2,800)	700	261	300	121
20 or more (2,300)	1,300	539	300	108
None (6,600)	1,800	265	300	50

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	31	50
Wholesale	13	9
Service	37	29
Real estate	5	1
Manufacturing	5	6
Transportation	2	1
Other	7	4
Gross annual receipts		
Less than \$10,000	17	16
\$10,000-\$24,999	16	16
\$25,000-\$49,999	14	12
\$50,000-\$99,999	15	18
\$100,000-\$499,999	19	20
\$500,000-\$999,999	6	6
\$1,000,000 or more	7	9
No sales	5	3
Amount not available	1	0
Average number of paid employees		
1-3	38	38
4-7	17	17
8-19	11	10
20 or more	9	15
None	25	20

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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

Kind of establishment	Percent
All establishments	22
Retail	33
Wholesale	17
Service	19
Manufacturing	21
Other	12

**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	73	27	57	43
Retail	68	32	52	48
Wholesale	79	21	43	57
Service	79	21	81	19
Other	70	30	54	46

<sup>1</sup>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	Three or more	Not available
All establishments	43	23	25	9
Retail	34	26	38	2
Other	55	20	17	18

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	82	12	6
Retail	77	15	8
Service	86	8	6
Other	86	19	5

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	96	4
Retail	100	0
Wholesale	100	0
Service	87	13
Manufacturing	92	8
Other	91	9

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	48
Not important enough	30
Police would not want to be bothered	14
Too inconvenient or time consuming; did not want to become involved	7
Fear of reprisal	0
Reported to someone else	3
All other and not given	7

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

**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	76	79	69
Retail	77	81	68
Wholesale	86	88	79
Service	79	80	74
Manufacturing	55	64	<sup>1</sup> 38
Other	67	60	82

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	72
Retail	78
Wholesale	90
Service	65
Real estate	54
Manufacturing	77
Transportation	47
Other	64

**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
Building alarm	16	23	22	10	10
Central alarm - police or security service	15	21	29	7	13
Reinforcing device	23	29	28	19	19
Guard or watchman	15	11	9	20	15
Watchdog	4	7	13	4	12
Firearm	5	9	12	4	4
Camera	1	<sup>1</sup> 1	12	12	0
Mirror	1	2	11	12	12
Other	9	8	17	7	7

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	92	60
Retail	92	54
Wholesale	98	<sup>1</sup> 43
Service	91	87
Manufacturing	96	<sup>1</sup> 46
Other	84	<sup>1</sup> 73

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

**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 establishment	Less than \$10	\$10-\$50	\$51-\$250	\$251 or more	Not available
All establishments	9	19	27	38	7
Retail	6	16	31	42	5
Wholesale	<sup>1</sup> 10	<sup>1</sup> 12	21	50	<sup>1</sup> 6
Service	11	23	26	33	7
Other	<sup>1</sup> 12	25	20	30	<sup>1</sup> 12

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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	83
Retail	86
Wholesale	84
Service	80
Manufacturing	80
Other	80

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

Number of employees who lost time	Percent
None	82
One employee	11
Two employees	4
Three or more employees	3

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

Number of man-days lost	Percent
None	82
Less than 1 day	10
1-5 days	6
6 or more days	2

**Table 101. Commercial 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.		
Burglary and robbery	25	71	11	31	29	4
Burglary	8	87	8	40	39	5
Robbery	72	28	20	7	1	12

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Estimate, 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	75
Retail	90
Service	58
Other	53

**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	63	84	33
Knife	11	11	26
Other or unknown type	26	15	41

<sup>4</sup> Estimate, 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  
(11-22-73)

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 \_\_\_\_\_  
(010)

**2. Record of interview**  
Line number of household respondent \_\_\_\_\_ Date completed \_\_\_\_\_  
(011)

**3. Reason for noninterview (cc 26d)**  
TYPE A  
Reason  
1  No one home  
2  Temporarily absent - Return date \_\_\_\_\_  
3  Refused  
4  Other Occ. - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
(012)

Race of head  
1  White  
2  Negro  
3  Other  
(013)

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 \_\_\_\_\_  
(014)

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 \_\_\_\_\_  
(015)

TYPE Z  
Interview not obtained for \_\_\_\_\_  
Line number \_\_\_\_\_  
(016)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(017)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(018)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(019)

**4. Household status**  
1  Same household as last enumeration  
2  Replacement household since last enumeration  
3  Previous noninterview or not in sample before  
(020)

**5. Special place type code (cc 6c)**  
(021) \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Tenure (cc 7)**  
1  Owned or being bought  
2  Rented for cash  
3  No cash rent  
(022)

**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 \_\_\_\_\_  
(023)

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  
(024)

**ASK IN EACH HOUSEHOLD:**  
**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? \_\_\_\_\_  
(025)

**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  
(026)

**11. Household members 12 years of age and OVER**  
Total number \_\_\_\_\_  
(027)

**12. Household members UNDER 12 years of age**  
Total number \_\_\_\_\_  
o  None  
(028)

**13. Crime Incident Reports filled**  
Total number \_\_\_\_\_  
o  None  
(029)

**CENSUS USE ONLY**

(030)	(031)	(032)	(033)
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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS											
14. NAME (of household respondent) KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	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 this year? (cc 20)
Last	(034) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NIP Fill 16-21	(035)	(036) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	(037) 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.	(038) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> N.M.	(039) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ot.	(040) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	(041) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	(042) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	(043) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<p><b>CHECK ITEM A</b> 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? (045) 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.? (046) 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? (047) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>CHECK ITEM B</b> Is this person 16 years old or older? (048) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 29 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? (048) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 26d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (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.) (049) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 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? (050) 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? (051) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes No - When did you last work? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Up to 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago - SKIP to 29 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked</p> <p>27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? (052) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Already has a job 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) (053) x <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 29</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm) (054) _____</p> <p>c. Were you - (055) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?</p> <p>d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer) (056) _____</p> <p>e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.) (056) _____</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? (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	32. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home? (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
30. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in? (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	33. What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 12 months? (057) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 36 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more
31. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned) (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission? (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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/purse snatched)? (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	35. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal part of (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.? (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS	
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	47. Did you call the police during the last 12 months to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? (058) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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) (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	48. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? (059) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned) (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CHECK ITEM C</b> 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? (059) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CHECK ITEM D</b> 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? (059) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing? (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CHECK ITEM E</b> Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 12 months? (057) Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No

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	(cc8)	(cc9)	(cc10)	(cc11)	(cc12)	(cc13)	(cc14)	(cc15)	(cc16)	(cc17)	(cc18)	(cc19)	(cc20)	
Last	<input type="checkbox"/> Per <input type="checkbox"/> Tel		<input type="checkbox"/> Head <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head <input type="checkbox"/> Own child <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	<input type="checkbox"/> M. <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. <input type="checkbox"/> D. <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. <input type="checkbox"/> N.M.	<input type="checkbox"/> M. <input type="checkbox"/> W. <input type="checkbox"/> D. <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. <input type="checkbox"/> N.M.	<input type="checkbox"/> W. <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. <input type="checkbox"/> OL		<input type="checkbox"/> M. <input type="checkbox"/> F	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Elem. (01-08) 02 <input type="checkbox"/> H.S. (09-12) 03 <input type="checkbox"/> College (21-26+)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
First	<input type="checkbox"/> NI Fill 16-21										<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
<b>CHECK ITEM A</b> Look at Item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No														
<b>25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970?</b> (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____ <b>c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____ <b>d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No														
<b>CHECK ITEM B</b> Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes														
<b>26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 26d <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work <input type="checkbox"/> Retired <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school ((If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a))														
<b>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.)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No    Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a <b>c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27														
<b>26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    No - When did you last work? <input type="checkbox"/> Up to 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked														
<b>27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No    Yes - <input type="checkbox"/> Already has a job <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____														
<b>28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 36														
<b>b. What kind of business or industry is this?</b> (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm) <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <b>c. Were you -</b> <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm? <b>d. What kind of work were you doing?</b> (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer) <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <b>e. What were your most important activities or duties?</b> (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> _____														
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS														
<b>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)?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No														
<b>37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No														
<b>38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No														
<b>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)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No														
<b>40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No														
<b>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)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No														
<b>42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No														
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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS														
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE 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	(cc8)	(cc9)	(cc10)	(cc11)	(cc12)	(cc13)	(cc14)	(cc15)	(cc16)	(cc17)	(cc18)	(cc19)	(cc20)	
Last	<input type="checkbox"/> Per <input type="checkbox"/> Tel		<input type="checkbox"/> Head <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head <input type="checkbox"/> Own child <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	<input type="checkbox"/> M. <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. <input type="checkbox"/> D. <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. <input type="checkbox"/> N.M.	<input type="checkbox"/> M. <input type="checkbox"/> W. <input type="checkbox"/> D. <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. <input type="checkbox"/> N.M.	<input type="checkbox"/> W. <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. <input type="checkbox"/> OL		<input type="checkbox"/> M. <input type="checkbox"/> F	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Elem. (01-08) 02 <input type="checkbox"/> H.S. (09-12) 03 <input type="checkbox"/> College (21-26+)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
First	<input type="checkbox"/> NI Fill 16-21										<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
<b>CHECK ITEM A</b> Look at Item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No														
<b>25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970?</b> (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____ <b>c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____ <b>d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No														
<b>CHECK ITEM B</b> Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes														
<b>26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 26d <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work <input type="checkbox"/> Retired <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school ((If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a))														
<b>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.)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No    Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a <b>c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27														
<b>26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    No - When did you last work? <input type="checkbox"/> Up to 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked														
<b>27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No    Yes - <input type="checkbox"/> Already has a job <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____														
<b>28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 36														
<b>b. What kind of business or industry is this?</b> (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm) <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <b>c. Were you -</b> <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm? <b>d. What kind of work were you doing?</b> (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer) <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <b>e. What were your most important activities or duties?</b> (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> _____														
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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	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	(cc8)	(cc8)	(cc9)	(cc 13)	(cc 14)	(cc 15)	(cc 16)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. Transcribe for 25+yrs.) (cc 19)	(cc 20)		
Last	<input type="checkbox"/> Per <input type="checkbox"/> Tel <input type="checkbox"/> MI Fill 16-21	(035)	(037)	(038)	(039)	(040)	(041)	(042)	(043)		(043)		
First													
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<b>CHECK ITEM B</b> Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes													
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27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - <input type="checkbox"/> Already has a job <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____													
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<b>CHECK ITEM C</b> Look at 47 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No													
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<b>CHECK ITEM D</b> Look at 48 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No													
Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.													

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS													
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE 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	(cc8)	(cc8)	(cc9)	(cc 13)	(cc 14)	(cc 15)	(cc 16)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. Transcribe for 25+yrs.) (cc 19)	(cc 20)		
Last	<input type="checkbox"/> Per <input type="checkbox"/> Tel <input type="checkbox"/> MI Fill 16-21	(035)	(037)	(038)	(039)	(040)	(041)	(042)	(043)		(043)		
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<b>CHECK ITEM D</b> Look at 48 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No													
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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS												
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE 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	(cc8)	(cc9)	(cc10)	(cc11)	(cc12)	(cc13)	(cc14)	(cc15)	(cc16)	(cc17)	(cc18)	(cc19)
Last	034 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI Fill 16-27	035	036 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	037 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.	038 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> N.M.	039 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> OT.	040 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	041 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	042 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	043 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	044 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	045 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p><b>CHECK ITEM A</b> Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked)  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <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.?  <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____</p> <p>d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>CHECK ITEM B</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"/> Working - SKIP to 28a <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 26d  <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work <input type="checkbox"/> Retired  <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____  <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house <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.)  <input type="checkbox"/> No <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?  <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27</p> <p>26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No - When did you last work?          2 <input type="checkbox"/> Up to 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a          3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago - SKIP to 36          4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked</p> <p>27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?  <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - <input type="checkbox"/> Already has a job  <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)  <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)</p> <p>c. Were you -  <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?  <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?  <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?  <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)</p> <p>e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.)</p>												

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

KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD	Notes	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.
Line number		FORM NCS-4 (8-23-73)
Screen question number		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Incident number		<b>CRIME INCIDENT REPORT</b> NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE
101		
102		
103		
104	1a. You said that during the last 12 months - (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime). In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? (Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.) Month (01-12) _____ Is this incident report for a series of crimes? <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)	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 _____
105	<b>CHECK ITEM A</b> 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)	5b. 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
106	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	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
107	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.) <input type="checkbox"/> 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	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
108	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	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
109	b. In what State and county did this incident occur? State _____ County _____	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 _____
110	c. Did it happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Enter home of city, town, etc. _____	<b>CHECK ITEM B</b> Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 13a <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
111	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) } SKIP to 6a <input type="checkbox"/> At or in vacation home, hotel/motel } ASK 5a <input type="checkbox"/> Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station } ASK 5a <input type="checkbox"/> Inside office, factory, or warehouse } ASK 5a <input type="checkbox"/> Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) } SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot } SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> Inside school } SKIP to Check Item B <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 Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Gun <input type="checkbox"/> Knife <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____
112		b. 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)

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 - SKIP to 12a  
 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 } SKIP to e  
 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 \_\_\_\_\_ } SKIP to 12a  
 Don't know  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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  21 or over -  
 12-14 } SKIP to j  
 15-17  Don't know  
 18-20

i. How old would you say the oldest was?

146  Under 12  18-20  
 12-14  21 or over  
 15-17  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 } SKIP to m  
 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  Brothers/sisters  
 Parents  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 Own children

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 \_\_\_\_\_ } SKIP to 18a

f. What was taken? What else?

159 Cash: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00  
 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 . . . . . } 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 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

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: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00  
 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 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

**CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued**

17a. Was there any insurance against theft?  
 (170) 1  No . . . . . } SKIP to 18a  
 2  Don't know }  
 3  Yes

b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?  
 (171) 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) \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

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) \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 } 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  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

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?  
 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) 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?"  
 CHECK ITEM I  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.

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

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

**KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD**

Line number (101)  
 Screen question number (102)  
 Incident number (103)

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 (10-23-73)  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION  
 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
**CRIME INCIDENT REPORT  
 NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY  
 CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE**

10a. 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)

Is this incident report for a series of crimes?  
 CHECK ITEM A  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) 1  Spring (March, April, May)  
 2  Summer (June, July, August)  
 3  Fall (September, October, November)  
 4  Winter (December, January, February)

c. How many incidents were involved in this series?  
 (107) 1  Three or four  
 2  Five to ten  
 3  Eleven or more  
 4  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) 1  Don't know  
 2  During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)  
 At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.)  
 3  6 p.m. to midnight  
 4  Midnight to 6 a.m.  
 5  Don't know

3a. Did this incident take place inside the limits of this city or somewhere else?  
 (109) 1  Inside limits of this city - SKIP to 4  
 2  Somewhere else in the United States  
 3  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) 1  No  
 2  Yes - Enter name of city, town, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

(111) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Where did this incident take place?  
 (112) 1  At or in own dwelling, in garage or other building on property (includes break-in or attempted break-in) } SKIP to 6a  
 2  At or in vacation home, hotel/motel }  
 3  Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station } ASK 5a  
 4  Inside office, factory, or warehouse }  
 5  Near own home: yard, sidewalk, driveway, porch, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) } SKIP to Check Item B  
 6  On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot }  
 7  Inside school }  
 8  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner?  
 (113) 1  Customer  
 2  Employee  
 3  Owner  
 4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything from the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.?  
 (114) 1  Yes  
 2  No } SKIP to Check Item B  
 3  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) 1  Yes - SKIP to Check Item B  
 2  No  
 3  Don't know

b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building?  
 (116) 1  Actually got in  
 2  Just tried to get in  
 3  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) 1  No  
 Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)  
 2  Broken lock or window  
 3  Forced door or window (or tried)  
 4  Slashed screen  
 5  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_ } SKIP to Check Item B

d. How did the offender(s) get in/try to get in)?  
 (118) 1  Through unlocked door or window  
 2  Had key  
 3  Don't know  
 4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK)  
 CHECK ITEM B  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) 1  No  
 2  Don't know  
 Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply)  
 3  Gun  
 4  Knife  
 5  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way?  
 (121) 1  Yes - SKIP to 7f  
 2  No

c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?  
 (122) 1  No - SKIP to 7e  
 2  Yes

I  
N  
C  
I  
D  
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T  
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T

**CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued**

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

1  Verbal threat of rape  
 2  Verbal threat of attack other than rape  
 3  Weapon present or threatened with weapon  
 4  Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)  
 5  Object thrown at person  
 6  Followed, surrounded  
 7  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

1  Something taken without permission  
 2  Attempted or threatened to take something  
 3  Harassed, argument, abusive language  
 4  Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house  
 5  Forcible entry or attempted entry of car  
 6  Damaged or destroyed property  
 7  Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property  
 8  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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?

1  No  
 2  Don't know  
 3  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?

1  No - SKIP to 10a  
 2  Yes

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

1  Not yet settled  
 2  None  
 3  All  
 4  Part

d. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay? \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Obtain an estimate, if necessary)

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

1  No - SKIP to 11  
 2  Yes

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

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

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

1  Only one  
 2  Don't know  
 3  More than one

a. Was this person male or female?

1  Male  
 2  Female  
 3  Don't know

b. How old would you say the person was?

1  Under 12  
 2  12-14  
 3  15-17  
 4  18-20  
 5  21 or over  
 6  Don't know

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

1  Stranger  
 2  Don't know  
 3  Known by sight only  
 4  Casual acquaintance  
 5  Well known

d. Was the person a relative of yours?

1  No  
 Yes - What relationship?  
 2  Spouse or ex-spouse  
 3  Parent  
 4  Own child  
 5  Brother or sister  
 6  Other relative - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

e. Was he/she -

1  White  
 2  Negro  
 3  Other? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 4  Don't know

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

1  Raped  
 2  Tried to rape  
 3  Hit with object held in hand, shot, knifed  
 4  Hit by thrown object  
 5  Hit, slapped, knocked down  
 6  Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.  
 7  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

g. Were they male or female?

1  All male  
 2  All female  
 3  Male and female  
 4  Don't know

h. How old would you say the youngest was?

1  Under 12  
 2  12-14  
 3  15-17  
 4  18-20  
 5  21 or over  
 6  Don't know

i. How old would you say the oldest was?

1  Under 12  
 2  12-14  
 3  15-17  
 4  18-20  
 5  21 or over  
 6  Don't know

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

1  All strangers  
 2  Don't know  
 3  All relatives  
 4  Some relatives  
 5  All known  
 6  Some known

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

1  By sight only  
 2  Casual acquaintance(s)  
 3  Well known

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

1  Spouse or ex-spouse  
 2  Parents  
 3  Own children  
 4  Brothers/sisters  
 5  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

m. Were all of them -

1  White  
 2  Negro  
 3  Other? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 4  Combination - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 5  Don't know

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

1  Yes - SKIP to 13a  
 2  No

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

0  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.

0  No  
 Yes - How many, not counting yourself? \_\_\_\_\_

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.

1  Yes - SKIP to 13f  
 2  No

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

1  No - SKIP to 13e  
 2  Yes

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

1  Purse  
 2  Wallet or money  
 3  Car  
 4  Other motor vehicle  
 5  Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  
 6  Don't know  
 7  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

1  Yes  
 2  No - SKIP to 18a

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

1  Yes  
 2  No - SKIP to 18a

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

1  Attacked  
 2  Threatened with harm  
 3  Attempted to break into house or garage  
 4  Attempted to break into car  
 5  Harassed, argument, abusive language  
 6  Damaged or destroyed property  
 7  Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property  
 8  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

f. What was taken? What else?

Cash: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 and/or  
 Property: (Mark all that apply)  
 0  Only cash taken - SKIP to 14c  
 1  Purse  
 2  Wallet  
 3  Car  
 4  Other motor vehicle  
 5  Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  
 6  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

1  No  
 2  Don't know  
 3  Yes

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

1  Yes  
 2  No

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

1  Yes  
 2  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.

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

1  Original cost  
 2  Replacement cost  
 3  Personal estimate of current value  
 4  Insurance report estimate  
 5  Police estimate  
 6  Don't know  
 7  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

1  None  
 2  All  
 3  Part

b. What was recovered?

Cash: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 and/or  
 Property: (Mark all that apply)  
 0  Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a  
 1  Purse  
 2  Wallet  
 3  Car  
 4  Other motor vehicle  
 5  Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  
 6  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued**

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

1  Yes - SKIP to 13a  
 2  No

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

0  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.

0  No  
 Yes - How many, not counting yourself? \_\_\_\_\_

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.

1  Yes - SKIP to 13f  
 2  No

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

1  No - SKIP to 13e  
 2  Yes

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

1  Purse  
 2  Wallet or money  
 3  Car  
 4  Other motor vehicle  
 5  Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  
 6  Don't know  
 7  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

1  Yes  
 2  No - SKIP to 18a

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

1  Yes  
 2  No - SKIP to 18a

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

1  Attacked  
 2  Threatened with harm  
 3  Attempted to break into house or garage  
 4  Attempted to break into car  
 5  Harassed, argument, abusive language  
 6  Damaged or destroyed property  
 7  Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property  
 8  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

f. What was taken? What else?

Cash: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 and/or  
 Property: (Mark all that apply)  
 0  Only cash taken - SKIP to 14c  
 1  Purse  
 2  Wallet  
 3  Car  
 4  Other motor vehicle  
 5  Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  
 6  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

1  No  
 2  Don't know  
 3  Yes

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

1  Yes  
 2  No

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

1  Yes  
 2  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.

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

1  Original cost  
 2  Replacement cost  
 3  Personal estimate of current value  
 4  Insurance report estimate  
 5  Police estimate  
 6  Don't know  
 7  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

1  None  
 2  All  
 3  Part

b. What was recovered?

Cash: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 and/or  
 Property: (Mark all that apply)  
 0  Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a  
 1  Purse  
 2  Wallet  
 3  Car  
 4  Other motor vehicle  
 5  Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  
 6  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued**

**17a. Was there any insurance against theft?**

(170) 1  No . . . . . } SKIP to 18a  
 2  Don't know  
 3  Yes

**b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?**

(171) 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 \_\_\_\_\_

**CHECK ITEM G** 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.)**

\_\_\_\_\_

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

**CHECK ITEM I** 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 J** 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.

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

FORM CVS-101 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 (7-11-73) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN.  
 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**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.

**1. IDENTIFICATION CODES**

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

**COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY**

**CITY SAMPLE**

**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 \_\_\_\_\_

**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>b. Mark (X) one box</b>	
<b>RETAIL</b>	<b>MANUFACTURING</b>
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	<b>REAL ESTATE</b>
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture and appliance	G <input type="checkbox"/> Apartments
6 <input type="checkbox"/> Lumber, hardware, mobile home dealers	H <input type="checkbox"/> Other real estate
7 <input type="checkbox"/> Automotive	I <input type="checkbox"/> SERVICE
8 <input type="checkbox"/> Drug and proprietary	J <input type="checkbox"/> BANKS
9 <input type="checkbox"/> Liquor	K <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
A <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline service stations	L <input type="checkbox"/> ALL OTHERS - Specify _____
B <input type="checkbox"/> Other retail	
<b>* WHOLESALE</b>	
C <input type="checkbox"/> Durable	
D <input type="checkbox"/> Nondurable	

**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

**DO NOT ASK ITEM 8 UNTIL PART II AND ANY INCIDENT REPORTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED**

**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 \_\_\_\_\_

**INTERVIEWER USE ONLY**

**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 non-listable 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 jimmied, 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, gates, etc.

4. Guard, watchman

5. Watch dog

6. Firearms

7. Cameras

8. Mirrors

9. Locks

A. Comply with National Banking Act (For Banks only)

B. Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

c. None

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?

1. Yes - Detach Incident Reports, enter "0" in items 1g(1) and (2) on page 1, and continue with item 6.

2. No - Enter number of incidents in item 1g(1) on page 1, and continue with first incident Report.

NOTES

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

FORM CVS-101 (7-11-73)

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
--------	------------	-------------	----------	--------

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?

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

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 bottle 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? } SKIP to 7a

2. Black?

3. Other? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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
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

2. All female

3. Male and 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? c. How many?

(Mark (X) all that apply)

1. Owner(s)	
2. Employees	
3. Customer	
4. Innocent bystander(s)	
5. Offender(s)	
6. Police	
7. Other - Specify _____	

SKIP to 15a

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," 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) B, 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. Broken lock or window

2. Forced door

3. Alarm

4. Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_ } SKIP to 15a

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

I  
N  
C  
I  
D  
E  
N  
T  
R  
E  
P  
O  
R  
T

**INCIDENT REPORT - Continued**

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

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

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

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

**e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark (X) all that apply)**  
 1  This business  
 2  Insurance  
 3  Owner of Building (landlord)  
 4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 5  Don't know

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

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

**c. How was the value determined?**  
 1  Original cost  
 2  Replacement cost  
 3  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered?**  
 1  Police  
 2  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

**b. How many work days were lost altogether?**  
 1  Less than 1 day  
 2  1-5 days  
 3  6-10 days  
 4  Over 10 days - How many? Days \_\_\_\_\_  
 5  Don't know

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

**b. What measures were taken? (Mark (X) all that apply)**  
 1  Alarm system - outside ringing  
 2  Central alarm  
 3  Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.  
 4  Guard, watchman  
 5  Watch dog  
 6  Firearms  
 7  Cameras  
 8  Mirrors  
 9  Locks  
 A  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

**b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply)**  
 1  Police already knew of the incident  
 2  Nothing could be done - lack of proof  
 3  Did not think it important enough  
 4  Did not want to bother police  
 5  Did not want to take the time  
 6  Did not want to get involved  
 7  Afraid of reprisal  
 8  Reported to someone else  
 9  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 add interview.  
 No - Fill the next Incident Report.

FORM CV-101 (7-11-73) Page 4

O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 1977  
 FORM CV-101 (7-11-73) 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

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

**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

**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 bottle 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 7e  
 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  Owner(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
 2  Employees \_\_\_\_\_  
 3  Customers \_\_\_\_\_  
 4  Innocent bystander(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
 5  Offender(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
 6  Police \_\_\_\_\_  
 7  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**c. How many?**

SKIP to 15a

**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-Lacey." 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?**  
 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  Broken lock or window  
 2  Forced door  
 3  Alarm  
 4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_ } SKIP to 15a

**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

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**INCIDENT REPORT - Continued**

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

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

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

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

**e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark (X) all that apply)**  
 1  This business  
 2  Insurance  
 3  Owner of Building (landlord)  
 4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 5  Don't know

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

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

**c. How was the value determined?**  
 1  Original cost  
 2  Replacement cost  
 3  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered?**  
 1  Police  
 2  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

**b. How many work days were lost altogether?**  
 1  Less than 1 day  
 2  1-5 days  
 3  6-10 days  
 4  Over 10 days - How many? Days \_\_\_\_\_  
 5  Don't know

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

**b. What measures were taken? (Mark (X) all that apply)**  
 1  Alarm system - outside ringing  
 2  Central alarm  
 3  Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.  
 4  Guard, watchman  
 5  Watch dog  
 6  Firearms  
 7  Cameras  
 8  Mirrors  
 9  Locks  
 A  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

**b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply)**  
 1  Police already knew of the incident  
 2  Nothing could be done - lack of proof  
 3  Did not think it important enough  
 4  Did not want to bother police  
 5  Did not want to take the time  
 6  Did not want to get involved  
 7  Afraid of reprisal  
 8  Reported to someone else  
 9  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 (7-11-79) Page 6

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

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

**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. OCC

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?**  
 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.)  
 At night (6 p.m. - 6 a.m.)  
 2  6 p.m. - Midnight  
 3  Midnight - 6 a.m.  
 4  Don't know what time at night  
 5  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 bottle 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 6e  
 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  
 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  Owner(s) .....  
 2  Employees .....  
 3  Customers .....  
 4  Innocent bystander(s) .....  
 5  Offender(s) .....  
 6  Police .....  
 7  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

SKIP to 15a

**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," 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?**  
 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  Broken lock or window  
 2  Forced door  
 3  Alarm  
 4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_ } SKIP to 15a

**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

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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? <span style="float: right;">Number</span></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many people? →</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? → <span style="float: right;">Days</span></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><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 15e</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), 6, 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 Miami, 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 sectors 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 Miami 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 12,148 housing units in Miami was designated for the sample. Of these, 1,912 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 196 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 10,040 housing units, and the rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 98.1 percent. Participating units were occupied by a total of 21,573 persons age 12 and over, or an average of 2.15 residents of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with 21,473 of these persons, resulting in a response rate of 99.5 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 15.0 percent of the relevant population occurred in the 1974 survey of Miami 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 1.150024. 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 150.

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 1,500 personal robbery incidents in Miami. Linear interpolation of values in Table I of this appendix yields a standard error of about 143 for the estimated 1,500 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 143, i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with that level of incidents would be from 1,357 to 1,643. 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 (286); i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval then would be from 1,214 to 1,786.

Assume further that, for a Miami population subgroup numbering 30,000, the recorded personal victimization rate was 20 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 2.9. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated rate of 20 would be within 2.9 of a complete census figure; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 17.1 to 22.9. And, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated rate would be within roughly 5.8 of a complete enumeration; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 14.2 to 25.8.

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	25	25	26
100	35	36	37
250	56	57	58
500	80	82	82
1,000	116	120	116
2,500	196	206	186
5,000	302	433	266
10,000	493	553	388
25,000	1,026	1,203	663
50,000	1,896	2,272	1,045
100,000	3,625	4,404	1,741

**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	7.9	5.0	3.5	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
.75 or 999.25	9.7	6.1	4.3	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
1 or 999	11.1	7.1	5.0	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	
2.5 or 997.5	17.6	11.2	7.9	5.6	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	
5 or 995	24.9	15.8	11.1	7.9	5.0	3.5	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	
7.5 or 992.5	30.5	19.3	13.6	9.6	6.1	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	
10 or 990	35.2	22.2	15.7	11.1	7.0	5.0	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	
25 or 975	55.2	34.9	24.7	17.4	11.0	7.8	5.5	3.5	2.5	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	
50 or 950	77.0	48.7	34.4	24.3	15.4	10.9	7.7	4.9	3.4	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	
100 or 900	106.0	67.0	47.4	33.5	21.2	15.0	10.6	6.7	4.7	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	
250 or 750	153.0	96.8	68.4	48.4	30.6	21.6	15.3	9.7	6.8	4.8	3.1	2.2	1.5	
500	176.6	111.7	79.0	55.9	35.3	25.0	17.7	11.2	7.9	5.6	3.5	2.5	1.8	

**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	8.2	5.2	3.7	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
.75 or 999.25	10.0	6.3	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
1 or 999	11.6	7.3	5.2	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	
2.5 or 997.5	18.3	11.5	8.2	5.8	3.7	2.6	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	
5 or 995	25.8	16.3	11.5	8.2	5.2	3.6	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	
7.5 or 992.5	31.5	19.9	14.1	10.0	6.3	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	
10 or 990	36.3	23.0	16.3	11.5	7.3	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	
25 or 975	57.1	36.1	25.5	18.0	11.4	8.1	5.7	3.6	2.6	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	
50 or 950	79.7	50.4	35.6	25.2	15.9	11.3	8.0	5.0	3.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.8	
100 or 900	109.6	69.3	49.0	34.7	21.9	15.5	11.0	6.9	4.9	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	
250 or 750	158.3	100.0	70.8	50.0	31.6	22.4	15.8	10.0	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	
500	182.7	115.6	81.7	57.8	36.5	25.8	18.3	11.6	8.2	5.8	3.7	2.6	1.8	

**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, Miami 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 1,862 commercial establishments (including other organizations) was considered eligible for inclusion in the sample. Of these, 293 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 three 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 1,566 establishments, and the overall rate of response among those qualified to participate was 99.8 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 7,600 commercial burglaries estimated to have

occurred in Miami. Referring to Table IV, it is found that the relative error associated with the unrounded form of that figure (7,603) is 18.8 percent. Multiplying 7,603 by .188 yields 1,429.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the 68 percent confidence level for the estimated number of incidents would be 6,174 to 9,032. If similar confidence intervals were constructed for all possible samples of the same size,

<sup>1</sup>The calculated figure (1,429) is the standard error of the estimated 7,603 burglaries (shown as 7,600 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 4,745 to 10,461, 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	7,603	18.8%
Completed burglary	5,534	19.7%
Attempted burglary	2,069	19.1%
Robbery	2,703	39.0%
Completed robbery	1,536	35.9%
Attempted robbery	1,167	44.7%

**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	292	5.8%	104	31.3%
Retail	457	8.4%	196	46.3%
Wholesale	211	14.1%	68	15.8%
Service	251	15.0%	53	36.0%
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000	342	10.7%	39	50.0%
\$10,000-\$24,999	333	16.3%	64	35.1%
\$25,000-\$49,999	258	14.6%	99	34.6%
\$50,000-\$99,999	269	11.7%	194	56.0%
\$100,000-\$499,999	239	16.4%	176	28.1%
\$500,000-\$999,999	310	29.0%	129	38.7%
\$1,000,000 or more	396	20.9%	81	59.6%
No sales	216	37.6%	41	45.3%
Not available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

<sup>1</sup> Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

## 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.

- 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;

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.

**END**