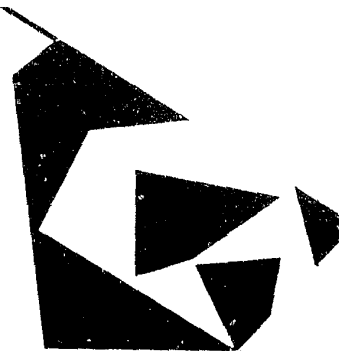


Applications of the National Crime Survey
VICTIMIZATION AND ATTITUDE DATA
ANALYTIC REPORT SD-VAD-7

CRIME AGAINST PERSONS

IN URBAN, SUBURBAN, AND RURAL AREAS:
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF
VICTIMIZATION RATES

53551



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**CRIME AGAINST PERSONS
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A Comparative Analysis of Victimization Rates**

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The APPLICATION OF VICTIMIZATION SURVEY RESULTS Project is funded by the Statistics Division of the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. This research project has as its aim the analysis of the data generated by the National Crime Survey studies of criminal victimization undertaken for LEAA by the United States Bureau of the Census. More specifically, this research project, as its title suggests, encourages the use of the National Crime Survey data to examine issues that have particular relevance for *applications* to the immediate needs of operational criminal justice programs.

This aim is pursued in two ways. First, the project staff has conducted a series of regional seminars on the history, nature, uses, and limitations of the National Crime Survey victimization data. These seminars, attended by criminal justice planners, crime analysts, researchers, and operating agency personnel, have served as a useful exchange for disseminating information about the LEAA/Census victimization surveys and for soliciting from attendees suggestions for topics that they would like to see explored with the available victimization survey data. Second, based on these suggestions and on topics generated by the project staff at the Criminal Justice Research Center, the project staff has undertaken a series of analytic reports that give special attention to applications of the victimization survey results to questions of interest to operational criminal justice programs. This report is one in the analytic series.

The National Crime Survey victimization data provide a wealth of important information about attitudes toward the police, fear of criminal victimization, characteristics of victims, the nature of victimizations, the consequences of crimes to victims, characteristics of offenders, the failure of victims to report crimes to the police, reasons given by victims for not notifying the police, and differences between those victimizations that are and those that are not reported to the police.

The National Crime Survey results make available systematic information the scope and depth of which has not heretofore been available. These

data constitute a vast store of information that can be a substantial utility to the criminal justice community. Knowledge about characteristics of victimized persons, households, and commercial establishments and about when and where victimizations occur have particular relevance for public education programs, police patrol strategies, and environmental engineering. Information on the nature and extent of injury and loss in criminal victimization can provide data necessary for determining the feasibility of, or planning for, programs for restitution and compensation to victims of crime. Information about the level of property recovery after burglaries and larcenies is useful for assessing the need for property identification programs. Knowledge about the levels of nonreporting to the police and about the kinds of victimizations that are disproportionately not reported to the police give an indication of the nature and extent of biases in police data on offenses known.

These are only a few of the areas in which results of victimization survey data have the potential for informing decisionmaking and shaping public policy. It is the aim of this series of analytic reports to explore some of the potential applications of the victimization survey results and to stimulate discussion about both the utility and limitations of such applications.

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HIGHLIGHTS

THE MAJOR FINDINGS presented in this report are as follows:

- (1) Urban rates of personal victimization are greater than suburban rates of personal victimization, and suburban rates are greater than rural rates independent of personal characteristics (sex, age, marital status, race, family income, and major activity);
- (2) the differences between urban, suburban, and rural area rates are greater for violent victimization than for theft victimization;
- (3) the victimization patterns within areas are similar; for example, in each population area, males have a higher rate than females, the young are more likely to be victimized than older persons, married persons have a lower victimization rate than single persons, low family income groups have a higher rate of violent victimization than high family income groups, and high family income groups have a higher rate of theft victimization than low family income groups;
- (4) personal characteristics have more influence on victimization rates in rural areas than in urban or suburban areas; for example, although males have a higher rate of personal victimization than females in each population area, the difference between the male and female rates is higher in rural areas than in suburban or urban areas.

CRIME AGAINST PERSONS in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas: A Comparative Analysis of Victimization Rates

Introduction

Observations on Urban and Rural Life: A Historical Note

ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE been a few cosmopolitan stalwarts who felt that there were more urban qualities to venerate than to abhor,¹ many social commentators held views of the city that were less than complimentary. Some of the earliest recorded comments on the human condition portray the quality of life and moral character of country inhabitants as infinitely superior to that of city dwellers.

Marshall B. Clinard notes,

[F]or centuries writers have been concerned about the debauchery and moral conditions of the cities and have generally praised rural life. Hesiod, for example, wrote about the corrupt justice of the cities. The Greeks and Romans compared the city with agricultural areas, noting the greater evils and sources of criminality in the cities. One of the first systematic comparisons of rural and urban peoples was made by Ibn Khaldun in the fourteenth century. This famed Arab historian compared life in the city with that among the nomadic

tribes. He found that the nomads had good behavior, whereas evil and corruption were abundant in the city; that honesty and courage were characteristic of the nomads, whereas lying and cowardice were characteristic of the city; and that the city caused decay, stultified initiative, and made men depraved and wicked. (Clinard, 1970:259-260.)

Khaldun was not the first to acclaim the benefits of country living; long before he commented on Medieval urban-rural differences, Plato, Aristotle, Xenophon, and other Greek thinkers bestowed praise upon the country people for their virtue and health (Ericksen, 1967:177). The tradition of the strong, moral farmer and the debauched, evil urbanite continued in the writings of Thomas More, Niccolo Machiavelli, and Jean Jacques Rousseau. Although More and Machiavelli recognized that cities were necessary and inevitable, they considered urban forces corrupting and disorganizing (Ericksen, 1967:180-181).

The roots of anti-urbanism grow deep in American social and political thought. Morton and Lucia White provide a list of famous American urban critics, which includes: "... Jefferson, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Melville, Poe, Henry Adams, Henry James, Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, and John Dewey." (White, 1964:28-29.) Some of these men were cognizant of the economic, technological, and bureaucratic necessity of the city in a modern state. However, they felt the moral fiber of the nation was reflected in the wholesome life of the American farmer. In contrast to the farmer, the city

¹ Baron de Montesquieu, David Hume and Adam Smith held moderate or neutral views toward the city (Ericksen, 1967:181). Walt Whitman, Robert Park, Jane Addams and William James were pro-urban as was John Dewey early in his career (White, 1969).

dweller has been depicted by social theorists as the victim of disruptive economic and social forces, which have an undesirable effect on the quality of life (Wirth, 1938; Simmel, 1970).

Observations on Urban and Rural Reactions: A Contemporary Note

As one surveys the physical and social landscape of some large American cities, signs of fear become readily apparent. Streets are deserted at twilight. Concrete and steel fortresses designed and constructed replete with strong box locks, armed doormen, alarm systems, and electronic surveillance devices are promoted as safe living and working environments. Travel guide brochures suggest what sections of large cities to avoid along with what sights to see. And, there are self-defined victimization vulnerable groups who offer seminars in self-protection and victimization reduction techniques. Similar signs of fear are not as apparent in less populated settings.² In 1972, 48 percent of the respondents in communities of 50,000 population or more answered affirmatively to the question: "Is there any area right around here—that is, within a mile—where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?", whereas, 33 percent of those who answered the question in areas with populations of less than 50,000 responded affirmatively to the same question (Hindelang, 1975:9). Marvin E. Wolfgang comments,

[T]here appears to be a widespread fear throughout the United States, especially in central cities, of being assaulted, robbed and raped on the streets. As gleaned from a presidential campaign that emphasized this theme, the establishment of a President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, private conversations, professional conferences, and mass media, most social analysts agree that the fear is present and real, although there is dispute about whether the fear is justified. (Wolfgang, 1968:265.)

²One author suggests that the reason we do not find various subcultures outside large cities is that population density and diversity are needed to sustain such groups. Assuming that there are some subcultural elements in operation in groups that focus on the threat and consequences of victimization, it may be that some people who feel vulnerable in less populated areas are not members of groups of self-declared potential victims because the areas in which they live are too sparsely populated to support such groups. See: S. Fischer, 1975.

The dispute mentioned by Wolfgang is one area upon which this report will shed some analytic light in this report. It will attempt to provide answers for the following questions: "Are central cities more dangerous in terms of victimization rates than other areas?" "Who is in danger of victimization?" "What types of victimization are they in danger of?"

Ecological and Social Area Studies of Crime and Delinquency

There is a legacy of ecological and social area analysis in crime and delinquency research. The early studies, mostly regional comparisons, were conducted in France by Guerry and Quetelet and in England by Rawson and Mayhew from the 1830's to the 1850's.

Guerry and Quetelet both discovered that not only were there regional differences in the incidence of crime but also there were differences in the patterns of crime in the various geographic locations. In some areas there were more property crimes than personal crimes, while, in other areas the inverse was found (Morris, 1971:70). Both English social ecologists, Rawson and Mayhew, reported an association between crime and urbanization. For purposes of analysis, Rawson categorized the counties of England and Wales by the characteristic occupation of the area and discovered that, almost independent of occupational category, the counties that contained large towns had the greatest amount of crime (Dunn, 1974:7). And, Mayhew noted that counties containing large cities reported the highest rates of delinquency in England and in Wales (Levin and Lindesmith, 1971:57).

Mayhew also surveyed the city of London and established that some areas had a higher crime rate than others, noting that specific neighborhoods produced specific types of crime (Levin and Lindesmith, 1971:57-58). This analytic strategy of focusing on areas within cities reemerged in America in the 1920's and has continued to flourish ever since. The ecological approach developed by Park and Burgess at the University of Chicago initiated a series of urban areal studies, which represent a large portion of American crime and delinquency research and furnish the empirical foundation for some major theories in American criminology.³ The

³For a detailed discussion of ecological studies of crime and delinquency, see: Dunn, 1974, Chapter 1. For a general introduction to ecological research in criminology, see: Reckless, 1967, Chapter 6.

works of Shaw and McKay and their collaborators at the "Chicago School" are classics in American ecological delinquency research. The basic premise of their research was the notion of "natural areas" developed by Park and Burgess (Park, Burgess and McKenzie, 1925). The "natural areas" concept represents the adaptation of the principles of plant and animal ecology to the study of human behavior. Just as different natural habitats support different types of plant and animal life, different areas of the city contain different populations and are characterized by different land use patterns. "Natural areas" are considered a product of urban population growth and expansion from the central business district outward. Population density results in competition for land resources, and population diversity in terms of income, ethnicity, occupation, etc. results in some groups enjoying a competitive advantage. The net result is that people with similar characteristics gravitate toward certain areas of the city.

The "natural areas" are represented as concentric zones that emanate from the central business district (zone I) of a city outward.

[E]ncircling the downtown area there is normally an area in transition, which is being invaded by business and light manufacture (II). A third area (III) is inhabited by the workers in industries who have escaped from the area of deterioration (II) but who desire to live within easy access of their work. Beyond this zone is the "residential area" (IV) of high-class apartment buildings or of exclusive "restricted" districts of single family dwellings. Still farther, out beyond the city limits, is the commuters' zone. (Park, Burgess and McKenzie, 1925:50.)

Shaw and McKay demonstrated, with data collected in a number of cities, that rates of crime and delinquency decreased as the distance from the center of the city increased. In addition to this tendency, they discovered that the area with the consistently highest crime and delinquency rate, the "zone in transition" (the concentric zone which consists of the districts surrounding the central business district), was characterized by population decline, economic dependence a relatively large percentage of inhabitants receiving public assistance), physical deterioration and a high concentration of industry, immigrants and blacks. They proposed that such conditions neutralized traditional social controls and promoted disorganization, thereby creating a situa-

tion that was ripe for criminal and delinquent behavior (Shaw and McKay, 1942).

Lander combined official court records from 1939 to 1942 with 1940 census tract data for an ecological analysis of delinquency in Baltimore (Lander, 1954). Lander did not find support for the well documented concentric zone hypothesis in his data but discovered a considerable amount of delinquency rate variation among census tracts in the same zone (Lander, 1954:86). The results of Lander's factor analysis suggested to him that it was not the physical location of an area that was important in explaining delinquency but an anomie or social instability factor that was defined by variables such as home ownership, racial heterogeneity and the delinquency rate (Lander, 1954:88-90).

Lander's study was both widely criticized (Rosen and Turner, 1967; Gordon, 1967) and widely replicated (Bordua, 1958-59; Chilton, 1964), and his analytic approach of attempting to isolate clusters of social area characteristics that were related to delinquency rates became a mainstay in ecological research in crime. Dunn classified the variables and factors that have emerged from a number of ecological studies of crime into three general categories of social structural phenomena: socio-economic status, family stability and ethnicity (Dunn, 1974:31-58). Some of the elements that combine to produce the social structural portrait of an area with a high crime rate have been labeled "accentuated urban characteristics" by Clinard (Clinard, 1964:243). It appears that even within cities, those areas that are most urbanized should produce the greatest crime rate.

In a study of crime in Seattle, Washington, Schmid replicated Shaw and McKay's discovery that the relationships among the crime rates of the concentric zones are constant over time. However, he found that the association between zonal rates varied by type of crime. (Schmid, 1960.) Lottier tested Shaw and McKay's thesis with data collected within and beyond the boundaries of Detroit. He demonstrated that as one moved from the central city to the adjacent rural areas the personal crime rate diminished considerably, yet the rate of property crime did not (Reckless, 1967:124).

Investigators who have dealt directly with differences between urban and rural crime rates have consistently found that urban rates are higher than rural rates for most types of crime (Clinard, 1964; Wolfgang, 1968; Christiansen, 1970). And, in most cases the rate differences were attributed to differences in the ecological or structural characteristics between the city and the

country (Quinney, 1966:45). Quinney, however, expresses a unique perspective when he takes issue with "the conclusion reached and assumed by others. . . [that] the relative incidence of urban features accounts for much of the difference in crime rates between rural and urban areas." (Quinney, 1966:45.) Quinney granted that the more urbanized an area, the higher the crime rate. He then went on to analyze the influence of ecological variables on crime rates within population areas characterized by varying degrees of urbanization (rural, urban, and SMSA). Quinney classified each of the 10 ecological variables that he selected for analysis into one of three categories that he labeled as structural characteristics. These included

(1) Socioeconomic Variables (median years of schooling, median family income, percent white collar males); (2) Differentiation and Development Variables (percent nonwhite, percent change in residence, percent employed in manufacturing, occupational diversity); and (3) Family Variables (percent age 50 and over, percent females in labor force, percent owner-occupied housing). (Quinney, 1966:47.)

His analysis demonstrated that these structural characteristics are more strongly associated with crime rates in less urbanized areas than in highly urbanized areas. For example, Quinney discovered a correlation of $-.26$ between median years of schooling and the murder rate when he analyzed aggregate data for all the areas (1966:48, Table 1). When he disaggregated the data, and did a similar analysis for each type of area, the correlations between median years of schooling and the murder rate were $-.44$, $-.28$, $-.24$ for rural, urban, and SMSA population areas, respectively. (Quinney, 1966:49, Table 2.)

The conclusion reached by Quinney was that because structural characteristics had a comparatively greater impact on crime rates in less urbanized areas, the relatively higher rate of crime in more urbanized areas was due to other factors linked with urbanization and not necessarily with the presence of what have been identified as urban population or structural characteristics.

It thus appears that structural characteristics are differentially related to offense rates because of variations in the concomitants of scale which include range and intensity of social relations, differentiation of function, dependency on the larger society, and complexity of

organization. Since the SMSA represents the most advanced stage of societal scale at this point in the history of Western civilization and since offense rates are least associated with structural characteristics in these large urban centers, the implication is that as (or if) the other population areas increase in scale in the future, crime rates are less likely to be associated with structural characteristics. (Quinney, 1966:52.)

The evidence presented suggests that there is some validity in the observations and speculations of the anti-urban social critics who have contended that the incidence of crime and other indicators of social malaise are more prevalent in urban settings than in areas outside the city boundaries. However, the results of some of the empirical studies reveal that any uncategorical assumptions concerning a uniformly higher incidence of all types of crime in the city compared with all types of crime in the country may be an overstatement. And, one investigator (Quinney) has demonstrated that differences in aggregate population statistics (ethnicity, age, employment, etc.) do not adequately explain crime rate differences between urbanized and less urbanized population areas.

In this report, three questions that have emerged from the literature and the research surveyed will be examined in the light of data from the National Crime Survey (NCS). These are (1) Is there a positive association between the extent of urbanization and the rate of victimization? (2) Does the strength of this relationship vary by type of victimization? (3) Does the influence of personal characteristics on the probability of victimization vary by population area (urban, suburban, rural)?

Differences Between the Present Investigation and Earlier Studies

The present social area study differs from the investigations surveyed in the previous section in several ways. First, this is not an analysis of officially recorded crime and/or delinquency rates, but of victimization rates based on data collected by the most methodologically sophisticated victimization survey designed to date (Garofalo and Hindelang, 1977). This source of data makes the present study unique in

comparison with other social area studies of crime that relied upon police agency collected data. Second, the analytical approach differs from the social area analyses of crime done in the past. The ecological studies that have been reviewed share the goal of discovering structural or ecological correlates of crime (median family income, racial composition, percent substandard housing, etc.) but this type of analysis does not provide information on the personal characteristics of the victims in any one social area or the probability that a person with certain characteristics will be victimized in any one social or population area. The current approach does provide these "consumer oriented crime statistics" (Wheeler, 1967:322) and is a first step in satisfying the information needs of people like Stanton Wheeler who states:

Personally, I am more concerned whether my wife and children are likely to be assaulted at all, than whether, if the deed is done, they are assaulted by a Caucasian, a Puerto Rican, or a Negro. . . for the typical resident, the important question would seem to be whether or not the rate has gone up for victims in his category. (Wheeler, 1967:323.)

The Data Source, Population Areas, and Victimization Definitions

The data analyzed in this report are a product of the National Crime Survey (NCS) and relate to calendar year 1974. The NCS uses a nationwide, stratified, probability sample of approximately 60,000 households (about 150,000 individuals). For the personal victimization portion of the survey, all household members 14 years of age and older are requested to provide background information and are asked a series of screening questions designed to determine whether the respondent has been the victim of a personal crime (rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny) during the previous 6 months. In cases where a household member is 12 to 13 years old, or is unable to respond personally for any of a number of reasons, a knowledgeable proxy respondent is asked to furnish the desired information.

The NCS employs a rotating panel design that consists of six panels of 10,000 households each. Each household member is interviewed twice a year at 6 month intervals. After three years of interviews, a household is dropped from the panel, and another household is selected to replace it.

A detailed discussion of the design and administration of the National Crime Survey is beyond the scope of this report. A more complete treatment of the NCS panel design, sampling procedures, weighting scheme, and instrument development can be found in other sources (e.g. Garafalo and Hindelang, 1978).

The focus of this report is on personal violent and personal theft victimizations. Personal violent victimizations include rape, attempted rape, robbery, and assault; personal theft victimizations include personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact. Each of these types of victimization appears in the tables presented, and is discussed in the text.⁴ The subclassifications of these types of victimization, however, are not presented or discussed. These data are omitted because further refinement of the categorization of types of victimization would reduce the number of cases in each category so drastically that it would preclude interpretation of the findings. (See Appendix B for tables containing selected standard errors.)

Office of Management and Budget area categories (Statistical Policy Division, 1975) will be employed to measure extent of urbanization in this report (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area Central City, Balance of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and areas outside of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas). These categories, which reflect the metropolitan character of an area, take into consideration population size and density, the economic and social relationships of continuous areas, and the characteristics of an area's labor force.⁵

The SMSA classification provides a distinction between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas by type of residence, supplementing the older rural-urban, farm-nonfarm distinctions. Further, SMSA's take into account places of industrial concentration (labor demand) and/or population concentration (labor supply). The SMSA has been used extensively by numerous government agencies as a standard area for data gathering, analysis, and publication of statistics. (City and County Data Book, 1973:xxi.)

When these Office of Management and Budget area subdivisions are employed as a measure of extent of urbanization, SMSA Central Cities are considered the

⁴ The types of victimization presented in this report are defined in Appendix A.

⁵ The basic criteria for defining an SMSA are described in Appendix C.

most urbanized areas followed by Balance of SMSA and areas outside SMSA's, respectively. In this report, for purposes of clarity and brevity in presentation, the SMSA Central Cities will be referred to as urban, the other SMSA areas as suburban, and the areas outside SMSA's as rural.

Population Characteristics of Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas

This section contains a comparison of the population characteristics of urban, suburban, and rural areas. Table 1 displays the distribution of each areal population among sex, race, marital status, age, family income, and major activity categories. The reader who is interested in the questions that were asked to obtain information on personal characteristics is invited to turn to the NCS questionnaire (Appendix D). In some instances (race, age, and family income), one or more of the categories appearing in the questionnaire were combined for purposes of analysis. This was done to increase the number of cases in each category, thereby making estimates more reliable.

Table 1 shows that the majority of the U.S. population 12 years of age or older resides within a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. Approximately 30 percent of the U.S. population are urban residents, 38 percent live in suburban settings, and the remaining 31 percent are rural inhabitants. Combining the portions of the population living in urban and suburban areas reveals that 68 percent of the people in the nation live in areas with metropolitan characteristics.

Further inspection of Table 1 reveals that in all three population areas females outnumber males by a slight margin. The urban population is 46 percent male and 54 percent female, and both suburban and rural populations are 48 percent male and 52 percent female.

In all three areas, whites represent a solid majority of the population; however, they represent a greater majority in suburban and rural areas than in urban areas. Whites comprise 92 percent of the rural population, 94 percent of the suburban population, and 77 percent of the urban population.

Urban, suburban, and rural areas show a similar distribution of their populations among marital status categories. In each area, married people are the majority of the population 12 years and older, followed by persons who have never been married; the latter account for about 30 percent of the population. Widowed and

divorced/separated people each represent less than 10 percent of the total population of any one area.

The population in each of the three areas is also similarly distributed among the age categories appearing in Table 1. In each area, approximately one fifth of the population 12 years and older is 12-19 years of age, one third is 20-34 years of age, and one half is 35 years or older.

Table 1 shows that the distribution of family income is similar for urban and rural population areas, but the suburban area shows more people in the \$10,000 and over income brackets than do either of the other areas. When the three highest income categories are collapsed, 61 percent of the suburban population is in this income group; the urban and rural areas show 46 percent and 41 percent of their populations reaching this income level. There is a close resemblance in the distribution of the population of each area among major activity categories appearing in Table 1. In each population area, the employed category represents about half of the population, homemakers comprise approximately one-fifth of the population, persons under 16 account for about one-tenth of the population, and the remaining categories represent one-fifth of the population.⁶

The information presented in this section suggests that urban, suburban, and rural areas are alike in terms of the sex, marital status, and major activity characteristics of their populations, but they are different in terms of the race and income characteristics of their populations. The next section will discuss similarities and differences in the rates of personal victimization among the population areas.

Victimization Rates in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas

Table 2 displays the rates of personal victimization for the population areas. The total personal victimization rates per 100,000 persons⁷ are 14,757, 13,615, 9,825 for urban, suburban, and rural areas, respectively. The urban rate is only 8 percent greater than the suburban rate but 50 percent higher than the rural rate,

⁶The unemployed category, as used in this report, refers to persons who are not included in any of the other major activity categories and who report that they are not presently employed. A person does not have to be considered a member of the labor force to be unemployed in this categorization scheme.

⁷All the rates discussed in this report are per 100,000 persons.

TABLE 1 A comparison of population characteristics of persons 12 years of age or older, by extent of urbanization^a

Characteristics	Extent of urbanization		
	SMSA central cities ^b	Balance of SMSA ^c	Areas outside of SMSA ^d
Population base	(49,477,400)	(63,321,200)	(51,763,300)
Percent of total population	30% ^e	38%	31%
Sex:			
Male	46% ^f	48%	48%
Female	54	52	52
Race:			
White	77%	94%	92%
Black/other	23	6	8
Marital status:			
Married	53%	61%	61%
Widowed	9	6	8
Divorced/separated	8	5	4
Never married	30	28	27
Age:			
12-19	18%	20%	21%
20-34	30	29	26
35 and older	52	51	53
Family income:			
Less than \$3,000	10%	5%	12%
\$3,000-7,499	25	16	28
\$7,500-9,999	11	11	13
\$10,000-14,999	24	28	24
\$15,000-24,999	17	24	14
\$25,000 or more	5	9	3
NA	8	6	6
Major activity:			
Under 16	9%	11%	11%
Armed Forces	1	1	1
Employed	52	54	50
Unemployed	3	3	3
Keep house	21	20	22
In school	4	4	4
Unable to work	2	1	2
Retired	6	5	5
Other	3	2	3

^aSubcategory percentages may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

^bUrban.

^cSuburban.

^dRural.

^eRow percentages.

^fColumn percentages.

the suburban rate is 39 percent greater than the rural rate.

Further inspection of Table 1 reveals that the differences between the total rates are primarily accounted for by variation in the rates for total violent victimization. The total violent victimization rate for

urban areas (4,471) is 38 percent higher than the rate for suburban areas (3,244), which is half again the rate for rural areas (2,188). Total theft victimization rates, on the other hand, are almost the same for urban and suburban areas, but a difference of about one-third exists between the suburban and rural total theft

TABLE 2 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by extent of urbanization^a

Type of victimization	Extent of urbanization		
	SMSA central cities ^b	Balance of SMSA ^c	Areas outside of SMSA ^d
Population base	(49,477,400)	(63,321,200)	(51,763,300)
Total victimization	14,757	13,615	9,825
Total violent victimization	4,471	3,244	2,188
Rape and attempted rape	151	91	56
Robbery	1,252	612	328
Assault	3,068	2,542	1,808
Total theft victimization	10,286	10,371	7,637
Personal larceny with contact	534	282	133
Personal larceny without contact	9,753	10,089	7,504

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bUrban.

^cSuburban.

^dRural.

victimization rates. (See Figure 1.) In all three areas, theft victimizations are far more common than violent victimizations. However, there is a slight tendency for violent victimizations to represent a greater proportion of total victimizations in urban areas than in either suburban or rural areas. Violent personal victimizations comprise 30 percent of total victimizations in urban

areas, 24 percent of total victimizations in suburban areas, and 22 percent of total victimizations in rural areas. (Table 3.)

The pattern of urban rate higher than suburban rate, and suburban rate higher than rural rate, is found for each type of violent victimization. However, there is substantially greater variation in robbery rates across

TABLE 3 Percent distribution of victimization by type and by extent of urbanization^a

Type of victimization	Extent of urbanization		
	SMSA central cities ^b	Balance of SMSA ^c	Areas outside of SMSA ^d
Number of incidents	(7,301,300)	(8,621,300)	(5,085,700)
Total violent victimization ^e	30%	24%	22%
Rape and attempted rape ^f	3	3	3
Robbery ^f	28	19	15
Assault ^f	69	78	83
Total theft victimization ^e	70	76	78
Personal larceny:			
With contact ^g	5	3	2
Without contact ^g	95	97	98

^aSubcategories may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

^bUrban.

^cSuburban.

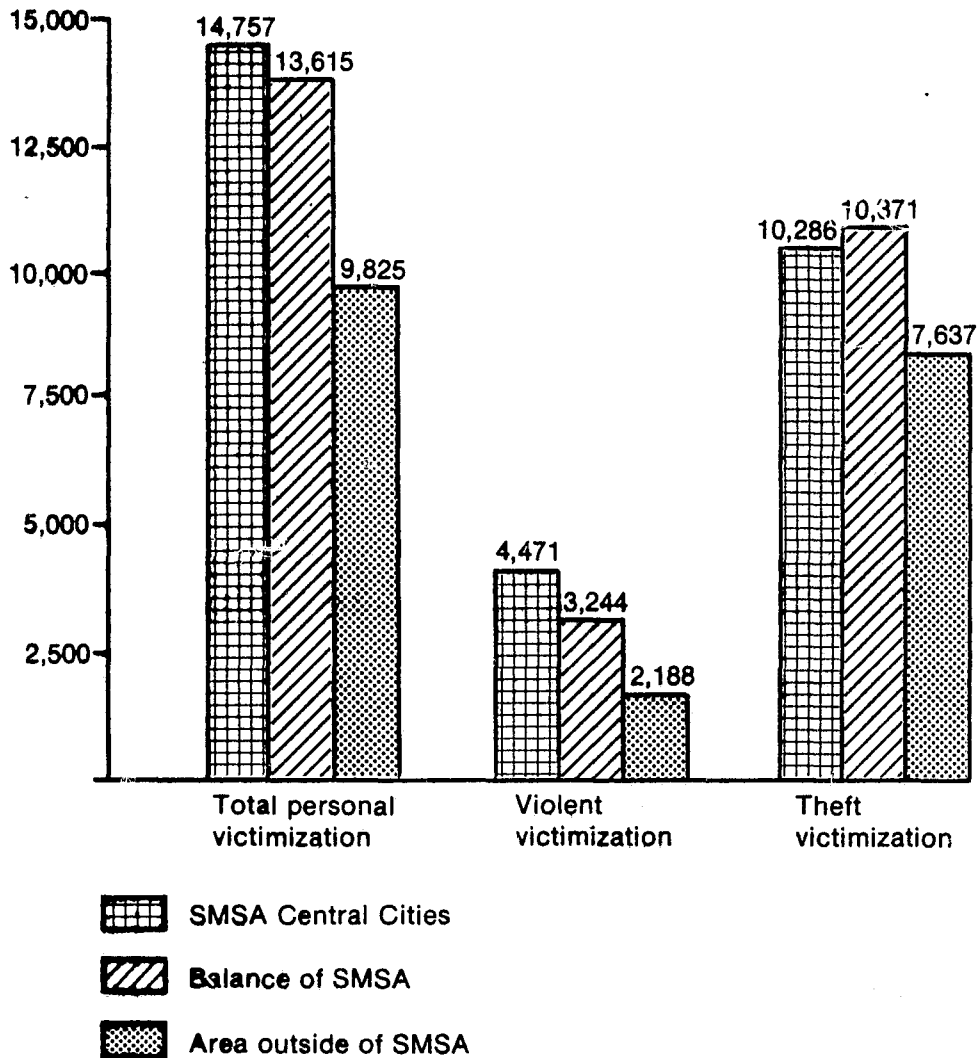
^dRural.

^eTotal number of victimizations used as base in computing percentages.

^fNumber of violent victimizations used as base in computing percentages.

^gNumber of theft victimizations used as base in computing percentages.

FIGURE 1 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by extent of urbanization



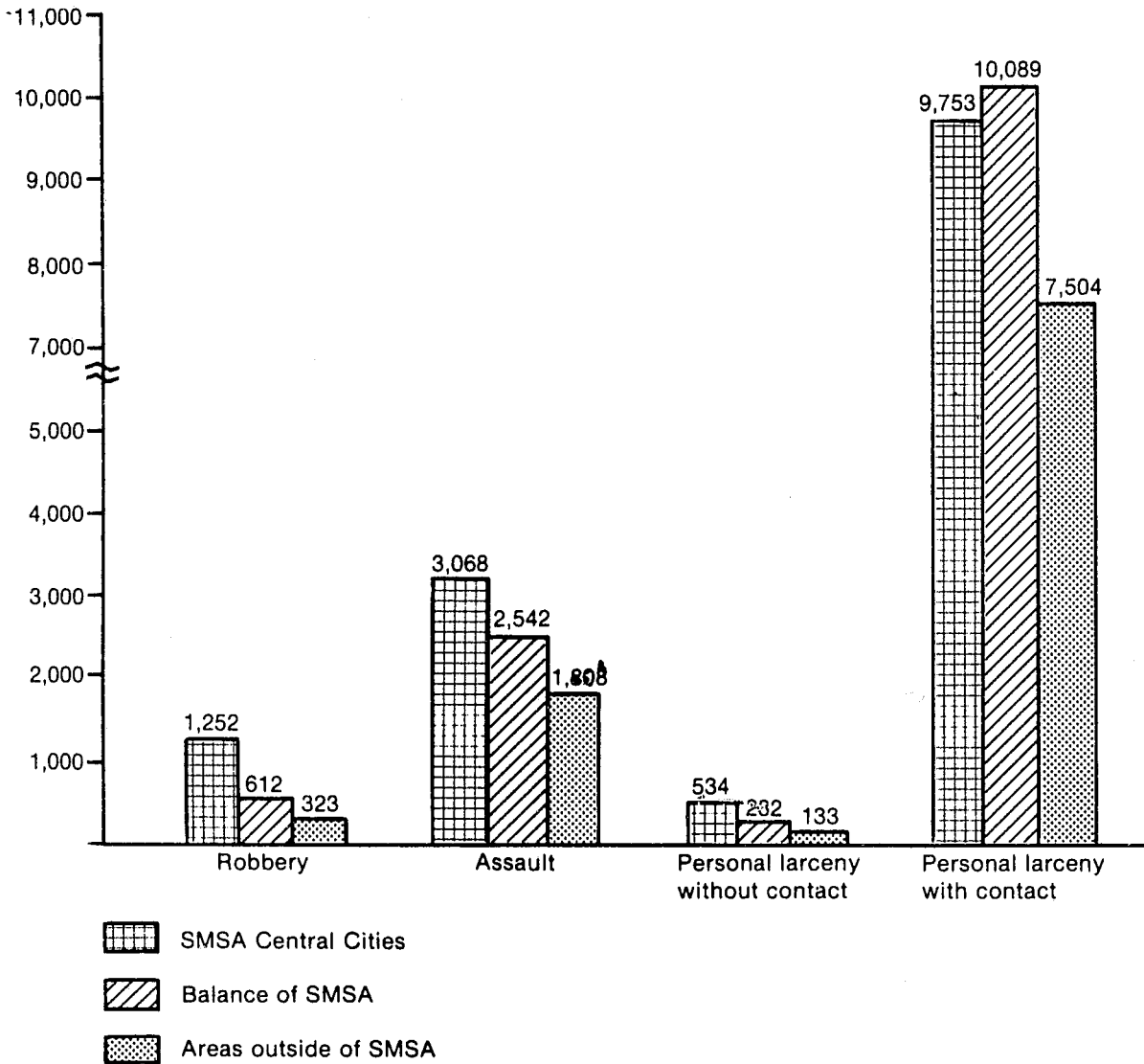
areas than in assault rates and rape rates. The urban robbery rate is more than twice (105 percent) the suburban rate and the suburban rate is almost twice the rural robbery rate, whereas the urban assault rate is about one-fifth greater than the suburban assault rate, which, in turn, is two-fifths larger than the rural rate (see Figure 2). For rape victimizations,⁸ the urban rate is

⁸ Rape victimization will be discussed in a separate section.

approximately three-fifths greater than the suburban rate, which, in turn, exceeds the rural rate by three-fifths.

Table 2 reveals that the components of the total personal theft victimization rate (personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact) display a pattern across areas somewhat similar to that described above for the components of the total violent victimiza-

FIGURE 2 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by extent of urbanization



tion rate. The rate of urban larceny with contact is 89 percent greater than the corresponding suburban rate, and there is a 112 percent difference between the suburban and rural rates of larceny with contact victimization. There is considerably less variation for larceny without contact rates across areas. The urban and suburban rates for larceny without contact are quite similar; however, the suburban rate is two-fifths larger

than the rural larceny without contact rate (see Figure 2).

An examination of the contribution that each type of violent and theft victimization makes to its respective total rate (Table 3) shows that in each population area assaults account for the majority of violent victimizations, and they represent a greater proportion of violent victimizations in rural and suburban areas than in urban

areas. Assaults account for 69 percent of total violent victimizations in urban areas, 78 percent in suburban areas, and 83 percent in rural areas. Table 3 shows that the vast majority of theft victimizations in each population area are larcenies without contact. In each population area, at least 95 percent of the theft incidents are larcenies without contact.

The data presented in this section suggest that (1) the personal victimization rate in urban settings is greater than that for suburban areas, and the suburban rate is higher than the total rural victimization rate, but there is a greater disparity between suburban and rural rates than between urban and suburban rates; (2) the area variation for total violent victimization rates is greater than the variation for total theft victimization rates; (3) there is differential variation across population areas for the components (types of victimization) of both total violent victimization (robbery, rape, and assault) and total theft victimization (larceny with contact and larceny without contact), and the rate component that contributes the least to the respective total rate (robbery for violent victimization and larceny with contact for theft victimization) displays the greatest difference between areas; and (4) the within-population-area rate patterns are similar. In each population area, theft victimizations are far more common than victimizations involving personal violence; assault is the most typical violent victimization, and larceny without contact is not only the most common theft victimization, but also represents the greatest number of total victimizations.

The remainder of this report will deal with characteristic-specific rates (age, race, income, etc.) for each population area. Each section will be devoted to comparing the estimated rates for (1) persons within a population area who differ on a certain characteristic, and (2) persons who share a common characteristic but reside in different population areas.

Sex-Specific Rates

This section contains a discussion of male and female victimization rates in urban, suburban, and rural areas. Table 4 shows that males are substantially more likely to be victims than are females. For total victimization, the male rate exceeds the female rate by 51 percent in urban areas, 40 percent in suburban areas, and 59 percent in rural areas. The male rate for total violent victimizations in each population area is at least twice the correspond-

ing female rate; however, for total theft victimizations, the within-area discrepancies between the sexes are considerably lower. (See Figure 3.) The male theft rate exceeds the female theft rate in the urban, suburban and rural areas by 33 percent, 24 percent, and 45 percent, respectively. Thus, the percent difference between male and female rates is greater in rural areas than in urban or suburban settings. This means that in relation to females in the same area, a rural male is in more risk of personal theft victimization than an urban or suburban male. This does not mean that rural males are generally at greater risk than their more urbanized counterparts.

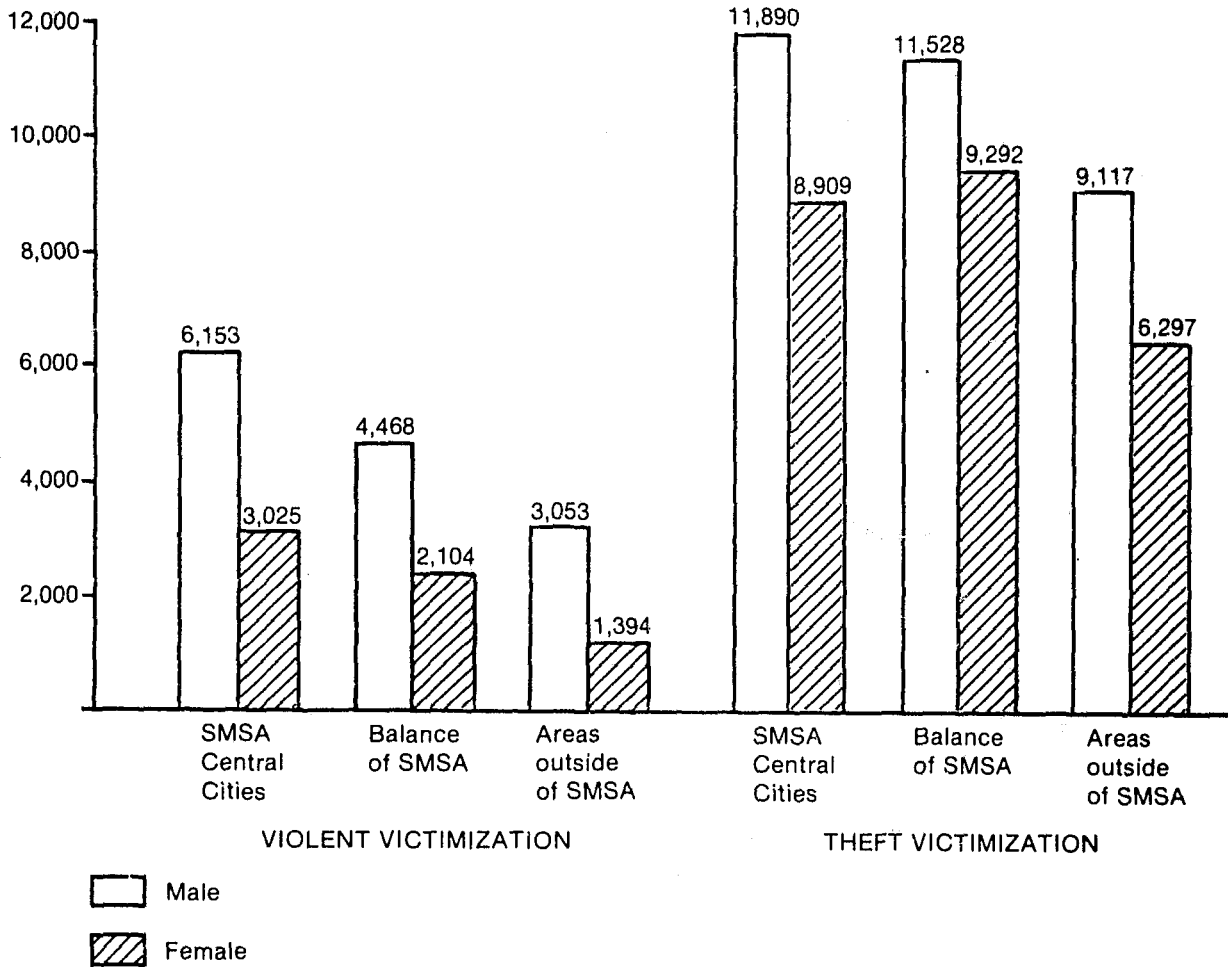
An inspection of the between-area rate differences for members of the same sex, indicates that the general positive relationship between extent of urbanization and victimization discovered in Table 2 is evident for both sexes. Other general associations that are maintained in these sex-specific comparisons across areas are (1) the rates for violent victimization show considerably more variation than those for theft victimizations; and (2) robbery is the violent victimization rate component that displays the most variation, and personal larceny with contact is the most variable of the two subcategories of theft victimization.

A comparison across areas of rates for the same sex category reveal that for total victimization, the urban male rate exceeds the suburban male rate by 13 percent which, in turn, exceeds the rural male rate by 31 percent, and the urban female rate exceeds the suburban female rate by 4 percent which, in turn, exceeds the rural rate by 48 percent.

Table 4 shows that urban males have a rate of victimization that is 38 percent greater than the rate for suburban males, and suburban males have a violent victimization rate that is 46 percent greater than the rate for rural males. The across-area differences in violent victimization rates for females are slightly greater than for males. The rate for urban females is 44 percent greater than the rate for suburban females, and the rate for suburban females is half again the rate for rural females. The picture for theft victimization rates is less striking: for males, the urban and suburban rates are very similar, and the suburban rate is one-fourth greater than rural rate; and, for females, the urban and suburban rates are also quite similar, and the suburban rate is one-half greater than rural rate.

This section examined sex-specific personal victimization rates within and between social areas. The major findings were (1) the positive association between extent

FIGURE 3 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex and extent of urbanization



of urbanization and rate of victimization remains when sex is introduced as a control variable—that is, for both males and females, the urban rate is higher than the suburban rate which exceeds the rural rate; (2) the differences between sex-specific suburban and rural rates are greater than those between urban and suburban rates; (3) in all three population areas, males are more victimization prone than females, but this is especially the case in rural areas; and (4) female rates show a greater decrease in victimization from urban to rural

areas than do male rates. These findings provide some indication that victimization-related characteristics have more influence on victimization rates in less urbanized areas than in more urbanized areas. In other words, a person's sex will have more bearing on whether or not that person will be victimized in a rural setting than in a suburban or urban area. The information presented in the section that follows will determine if race has a similar influence on victimization in urban, suburban and rural areas.

TABLE 4 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex and extent of urbanization^a

Type of victimization	Extent of urbanization					
	SMSA central cities ^b		Balance of SMSA ^c		Areas outside SMSA ^d	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Population base	(22,862,200)	(26,615,100)	(30,555,400)	(32,765,800)	(24,776,700)	(26,986,700)
Total victimization	18,043	11,934	15,996	11,396	12,170	7,673
Total violent victimization	6,153	3,025	4,468	2,104	3,053	1,394
Rape and attempted rape	5	276	8	168	0	108
Robbery	1,766	810	916	327	490	171
Assault	4,382	1,939	3,544	1,608	2,563	1,115
Total theft victimization	11,890	8,909	11,528	9,292	9,117	6,279
Personal larceny with contact	439	615	257	305	212	61
Personal larceny without contact	11,450	8,294	11,271	8,986	8,905	6,218

^aSubcategories may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

^bUrban.

^cSuburban.

^dRural.

Race-Specific Rates

An examination of the race-specific rates appearing in Table 5 indicates that (1) whites are more likely to be victimized than are black/others⁹ in urban and rural areas but not in suburban areas, and (2) in each population area black/other respondents are more likely to be the victims of violent offenses, and whites are more likely to be the victims of theft offenses. (See Figure 4.) However, these differences between the racial rates in each area are not very striking.

For total victimization, the white rate is 8 percent greater than the black/other rate in urban areas, the black/other rate is only 1 percent greater than the white rate in suburban areas, and the white rate exceeds the black/other rate by 22 percent in rural areas. Table 5 shows a black/other rate of violent victimization that exceeds the white rate by 9 percent in urban areas, 27 percent in suburban areas, and 17 percent in rural areas. Table 5 also shows a white rate of theft victimization that exceeds the black/other rate by 16 percent in urban areas, 7 percent in suburban areas, and 38 percent in rural areas.

A within-area comparison of black/other and white rates for robbery and assault shows that the black/other robbery rate is greater than the white rate in each population area, but considerably less so in rural areas. For assault the white rate is higher than the black/other rate in the urban area (25 percent), the suburban racial rate difference is negligible (4 percent), and the rural black/other rate is slightly larger than the white rate (13 percent).

A within-area comparison of black/other and white rates for personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact shows that the black/other personal larceny with contact rate exceeds the white rate by 32 percent in urban areas, 22 percent in suburban areas, and 383 percent in rural areas. An opposite pattern emerges for personal larceny without contact. Table 5 shows that in each population area the white personal larceny without contact rate is greater than the black/other rate. The white personal larceny without contact rate is 19 percent greater than the black/other rate in urban areas, 11 percent greater in suburban areas, and 48 percent greater in rural areas.

⁹ Because races other than black and white comprise too small a proportion of the population to permit separate analysis, "other" races are combined with black. For ease in discussion of findings, this group will be identified as "black/other."

The remainder of this section of the report will concentrate on the comparison of rates for the same racial group across population areas. In other words, white urban rates will be compared with white suburban and rural rates, and black/other urban rates will be compared with black/other suburban and rural rates. For the white group, the urban total victimization rate is 10 percent greater than the suburban rate which, in turn, exceeds the rural rate by 36 percent. The black/other urban and suburban total victimization rates are about the same, but the black/other suburban rate exceeds the rural rate by 68 percent.

Race-specific rate comparisons across population areas for violent victimization show that for both the black/other and white groups the more urbanized an area, the higher the rate. The urban white rate is two-fifths greater than the suburban white rate, and the suburban white rate is one half larger than the corresponding rural rate. Urban black/other respondents show a rate that is 18 percent greater than that of their suburban counterparts, and the suburban black/other rate is 62 percent larger than the rural black/other rate for violent victimization.

The above findings for the total violent victimization rates are similar for race-specific robbery rate comparisons across areas. For both the black/other and white groups, the more urbanized an area, the higher the rate. This pattern is less consistent for assaults. Both the white and black/other suburban rates are larger than the corresponding rural rates, and white urbanites show a higher assault rate than their suburban counterparts; but the black/other rates in urban and suburban areas are nearly the same.

An across-area survey of the race-specific theft victimization rates appearing in Table 5 shows that black/other and white urban dwellers have rates similar to black/other and white suburban residents, but the white suburban theft victimization rate is one-third greater than the white rural rate, and the black/other suburban rate is almost three fourths larger than the black/other rural rate.

The race-specific pattern across areas for personal larceny without contact is exactly the same as the pattern described for total theft victimizations; this would be expected because total theft victimizations are largely composed of personal larcenies without contact. For personal larceny with contact, the usual relationship between extent of urbanization and victimization is evident in the white rates but much less pronounced in

TABLE 5 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race and extent of urbanization^a

Type of victimization	Extent of urbanization					
	SMSA central cities ^b		Balance of SMSA ^c		Areas outside SMSA ^d	
	White	Black/other	White	Black/other	White	Black/other
Population base	(38,154,600)	(11,322,800)	(59,349,900)	(3,971,300)	(47,500,800)	(4,262,500)
Total victimization	15,034	13,923	13,606	13,754	9,971	8,195
Total violent victimization	4,407	4,785	3,190	4,062	2,158	2,515
Rape and attempted rape	114	273	87	141	53	87
Robbery	1,079	1,833	567	1,282	316	411
Assault	3,213	2,578	2,536	2,639	1,789	2,018
Total theft victimization	10,627	9,138	10,416	9,692	7,813	5,680
Personal larceny with contact	497	657	262	582	101	488
Personal larceny without contact	10,130	8,480	10,154	9,110	7,711	5,194

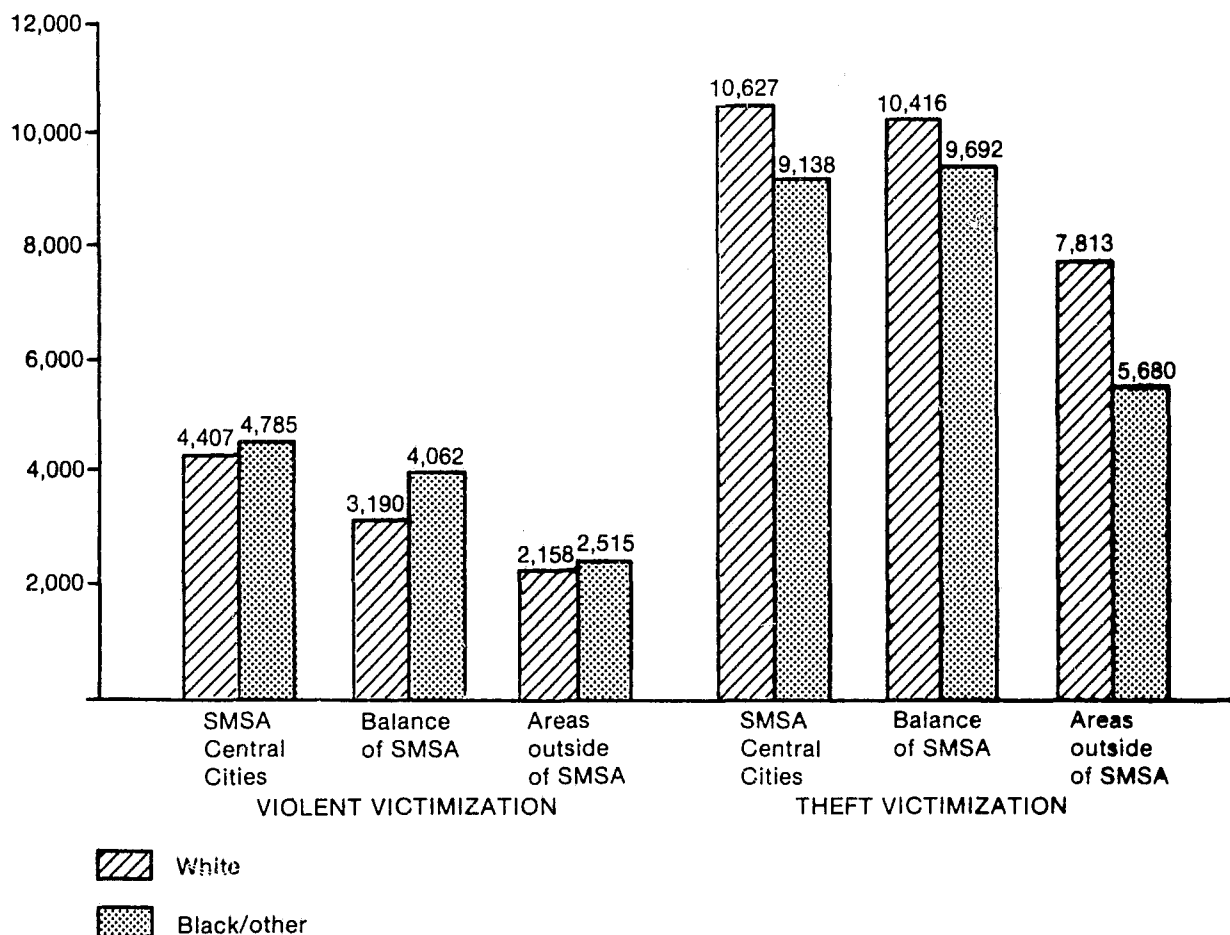
^aSubcategories may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

^bUrban.

^cSuburban.

^dRural.

FIGURE 4 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race and extent of urbanization



the black/other areal rate variation. For whites, the urban larceny with contact rate is 90 percent greater than the suburban rate, and the suburban rate is 159 percent greater than the rural rate. For black/others, the urban larceny with contact rate is only 13 percent greater than the suburban rate, and the suburban rate is 19 percent greater than the rural rate.

This section has shown that (1) the positive association between extent of urbanization and the probability of victimization remains when race is introduced as a control variable, that is, no matter what a person's race may be, the chance of victimization is greater in an urban area when compared with suburban and rural

areas; (2) generally, race-specific rate differences are larger between rural and suburban areas than between urban and suburban areas; (3) in each area, black/other respondents are more prone to violent victimization than are white respondents, and white respondents show a higher rate of theft victimization than do black/other respondents; (4) race has a differential influence on the magnitude of specific victimization rates in each of the areas; in other words, the size of the difference between black/other and white rates varies by type of victimization and population area. In rural areas, race has more influence on total victimization, total theft victimization, and assault, and less influence on total violent

victimization, and robbery than in suburban and urban areas. This finding supports the notion that personal characteristics have more victimization relevance in rural areas than in more metropolitan areas.

Marital Status-Specific Rates

This section of the report will be devoted to comparisons of marital status-specific rates within and between population areas. Table 6 shows that in each area never married persons have the highest victimization rate (21,922), followed by divorced/separated (19,378), married (11,392) and widowed (5,409) people, respectively.

The rank order distributions of rates for total violent and theft victimizations among the marital status categories are also the same in each population area. For total violent victimization the marital status rate rankings (from highest to lowest) are as follows: divorced/separated, never married, married, and widowed. The distribution of ranks for total theft victimization rates is the same except that divorced/separated and never married reverse positions. (See Figure 5). It appears, however, that being in a high risk marital status category has more influence on rates in rural areas than in suburban or urban areas because rural areas show the largest rate differences among marital status categories. For total victimization, the rural never married rate is 27 percent greater than the divorced/separated rate, 154 percent greater than the married rate, and 515 percent greater than the widowed rate. The corresponding rate differences are 13 percent, 92 percent, and 135 percent in urban areas; and 16 percent, 135 percent, and 320 percent in suburban areas. A similar pattern emerges when within-area violent and theft victimization rate variation for marital status categories is compared across areas. For total violent victimizations, the highest category rate in the rural area (5,270) for the divorced/separated classification is 38 percent greater than the never married rate, 273 percent higher than the married rate, and 612 percent larger than the widowed rate. The corresponding rate differences are 2 percent, 182 percent, and 278 percent in the urban area; and 20 percent, 248 percent, and 412 percent in the suburban area. For total theft victimization, the rural never married rate (the highest rate) is 61 percent greater than the divorced/separated rate, 150 percent greater than the

married rate, and 550 percent greater than the widowed rate. The corresponding rate differences are 22 percent, 66 percent, and 325 percent in urban areas; and 34 percent, 115 percent, and 319 percent in suburban areas.

Table 6 indicates that in comparison to the married and widowed categories, the divorced/separated and never married categories are the high risk groups for most types of violent victimization (robbery and assault) and theft victimization (larceny with contact and larceny without contact). An exception to this pattern is the widowed personal larceny with contact rate in the suburban and urban areas. Table 6 shows that the widowed rate of personal larceny with contact is the highest rate of larceny with contact in suburban areas, and the second highest rate in urban areas.

A change of focus to marital status-specific rates across areas reveals that the familiar finding that the differences between rural and suburban rates are greater than the differences between suburban and urban rates is not significantly altered by marital status-specific analysis. The urban married rate of total victimization is 16 percent greater than the suburban rate; there is only a marginal difference between widowed and divorced/separated urbanites and their suburban counterparts; and the suburban never married rate exceeds the urban rate by 3 percent. The percentage by which suburban total victimization rates exceed suburban rates for the married, widowed, divorced/separated and never married categories, respectively, are 41 percent, 87 percent, 49 percent, and 28 percent.

An examination of marital status-specific robbery rates across areas indicates that for each marital status category the urban rate exceeds the suburban rate which, in turn, exceeds the rural rate. The percentage by which urban rates exceed suburban rates for the married, widowed, divorced/separated and never married categories, respectively, are 35 percent, 48 percent, 9 percent and 29 percent. The comparative amounts by which suburban marital status-specific rates exceed rural rates are 41 percent, 82 percent, 31 percent, and 50 percent.

Table 6 shows that the positive relationship between extent of urbanization and the likelihood of victimization is present for marital status-specific robbery rates. There is, however, one striking exception to this pattern. The rural divorced/separated robbery rate is three-fourths greater than the suburban divorced/separated robbery rate. A comparison of suburban and rural marital status-specific assault rates also reveals the general

TABLE 6 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by marital status and extent of urbanization^a

Extent of urbanization and type of victimization	Marital status				
	Married	Widowed	Divorced/separated	Never married	Not ascertained
SMSA CENTRAL CITIES^b					
Population base	(26,034,600)	(4,217,300)	(4,102,900)	(14,990,400)	(132,200)
Total victimization	11,392	5,409	19,378	21,922	19,758
Total violent victimization	2,679	1,996	7,554	7,403	7,990
Rape and attempted rape	67	64	441	243	0
Robbery	707	1,184	2,235	1,951	874
Assault	1,906	747	4,878	5,209	7,115
Total theft victimization	8,713	3,413	11,824	14,519	11,768
Personal larceny with contact	331	764	1,138	652	903
Personal larceny without contact	8,381	2,649	10,686	13,868	10,865
BALANCE OF SMSA^c					
Population base	(38,543,000)	(3,672,000)	(2,951,200)	(17,966,300)	(188,700)
Total victimization	9,801	5,317	19,432	22,554	11,180
Total violent victimization	1,988	1,350	6,909	5,739	1,891
Rape and attempted rape	34	182	284	157	590
Robbery	366	263	700	1,201	0
Assault	1,588	904	5,925	4,381	1,301
Total theft victimization	7,813	4,012	12,523	16,815	9,289
Personal larceny with contact	195	519	464	392	0
Personal larceny without contact	7,618	3,493	12,060	16,423	9,289
AREAS OUTSIDE SMSA^d					
Population base	(31,523,300)	(3,907,400)	(2,277,400)	(13,934,000)	(121,200)
Total victimization	6,941	2,862	14,305	17,618	12,633
Total violent victimization	1,414	740	5,270	3,822	4,180
Rape and attempted rape	15	0	262	131	0
Robbery	213	181	1,228	469	0
Assault	1,186	559	3,780	3,222	4,180
Total theft victimization	5,527	2,122	8,585	13,796	8,453
Personal larceny with contact	74	30	553	228	0
Personal larceny without contact	5,453	2,092	8,032	13,567	8,453

^aSubcategories may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.
^bUrban.
^cSuburban.
^dRural.

pattern, the suburban rate for each marital status category is higher than the rural rate. However, the differences between the urban and suburban marital status-specific assault rates are smaller than the suburban-rural differences and show a varied pattern. Both the urban married and never married rates are approximately one-fifth higher than the corresponding suburban rates; however, the suburban widowed and divorced/separated rates are about one fifth larger than

the corresponding urban rates. An examination of marital status-specific theft rates across areas indicates that the suburban total theft victimization rate is larger than the rural rate for each marital status category. However, for each marital status theft rate comparison (except the married category), the suburban rate is somewhat higher than the urban rate. An across-area comparison of personal larceny with contact marital status-specific rates reveals a pattern very similar to the

FIGURE 5 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal theft victimization, by marital status and extent of urbanization

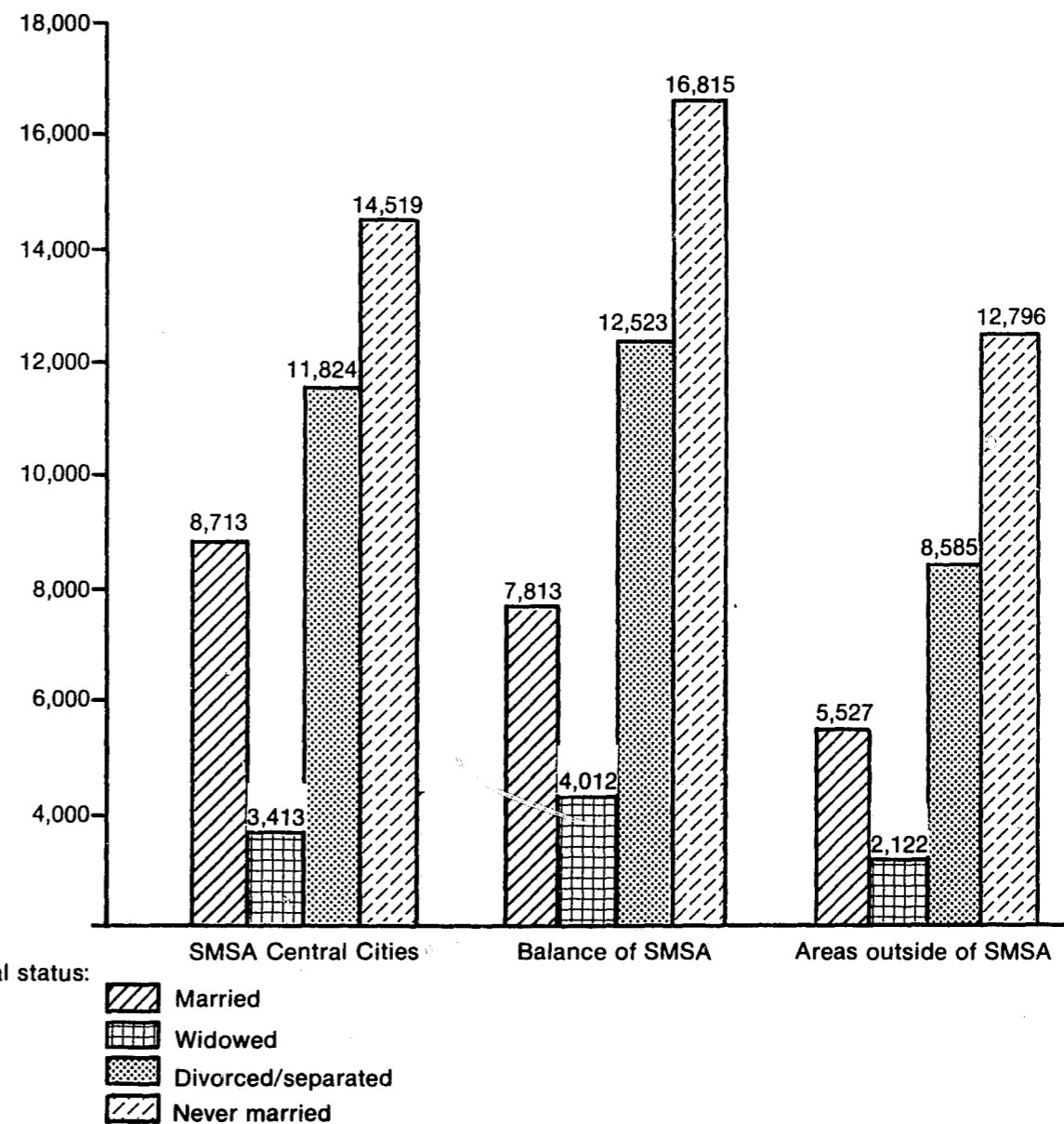
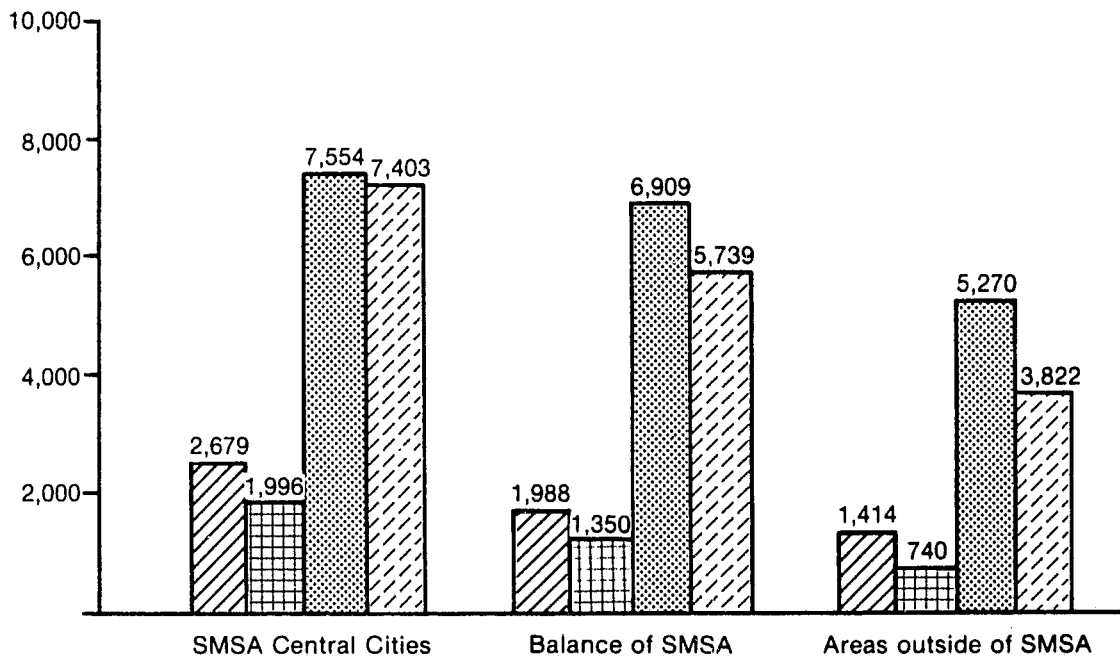
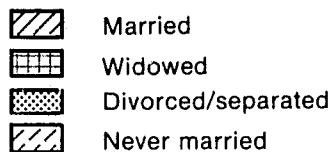


FIGURE 6 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal violent victimization, by marital status and extent of urbanization



Marital status:



one described for robbery. With one exception, the relationship between the divorced/separated suburban and rural rates, urban rates are higher than suburban rates and suburban rates are higher than rural rates for personal larceny with contact.

This section has shown that (1) divorced/separated and never married persons are more susceptible to violent and theft victimization than married and widowed persons in each population area; marital status has more influence on victimization in rural areas than in suburban or urban areas; (3) when marital status is introduced as a control variable, the positive association between extent of urbanization and victimization remains for violent victimizations but is less pronounced for theft victimizations and for some categories is

reversed when suburban and urban areas are compared; and, (4) the differences between violent and theft victimization rates for rural and suburban areas are greater than the comparative rate differences between urban and suburban areas for each marital status category.

Age-Specific Rates

This section provides an analysis of age-specific rates within and between urban, suburban, and rural areas. The age categories appearing in Table 7 are rather broad. However, more narrow categorization would have reduced the number of cases in each cell of Table 7 to

TABLE 7 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by age and extent of urbanization^a

Extent of urbanization and type of victimization	Age		
	12-19	20-34	35 or older
SMSA CENTRAL CITIES^b			
Population base	(8,807,980)	(14,992,270)	(25,677,100)
Total victimization	24,433	20,029	8,359
Total violent victimization	8,503	6,105	2,133
Rape and attempted rape	305	252	39
Robbery	2,099	1,412	868
Assault	6,099	4,442	1,226
Total theft victimization	15,930	13,924	6,226
Personal larceny with contact	504	459	587
Personal larceny without contact	15,426	13,465	5,639
BALANCE OF SMSA^c			
Population base	(12,890,500)	(18,318,600)	(32,112,100)
Total victimization	23,777	17,030	7,443
Total violent victimization	6,208	4,412	1,388
Rape and attempted rape	168	153	24
Robbery	1,154	712	336
Assault	4,885	3,548	1,028
Total theft victimization	17,929	12,618	6,055
Personal larceny with contact	361	289	246
Personal larceny without contact	17,569	12,329	5,808
AREAS OUTSIDE SMSA^d			
Population base	(10,621,100)	(13,509,500)	(27,632,800)
Total victimization	18,413	13,020	4,962
Total violent victimization	3,694	3,555	940
Rape and attempted rape	140	78	13
Robbery	506	384	223
Assault	3,047	3,093	704
Total theft victimization	14,719	9,465	4,022
Personal larceny with contact	180	106	128
Personal larceny without contact	14,539	9,359	3,893

^aSubcategories may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

^bUrban.

^cSuburban.

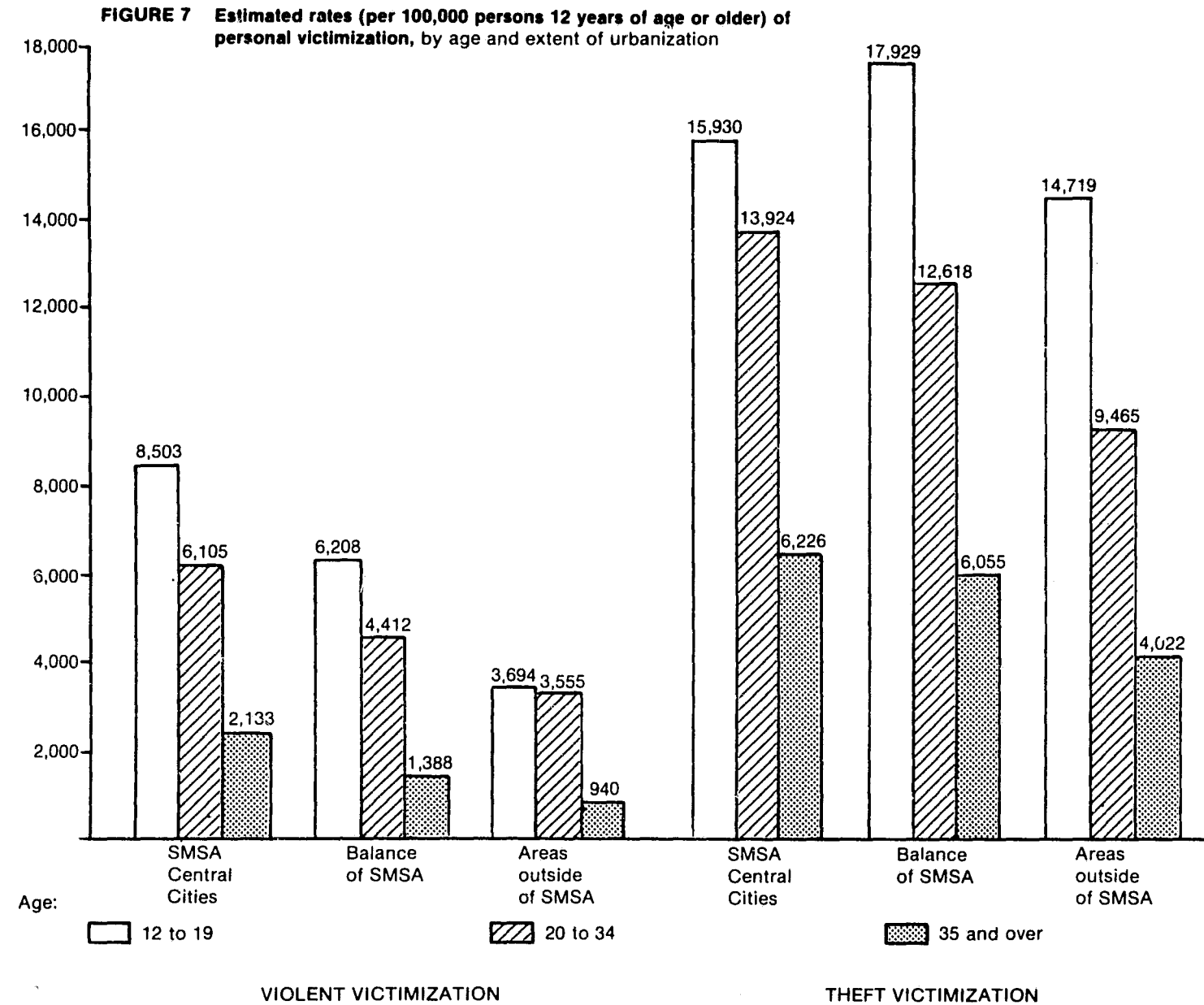
^dRural.

the point at which the estimates may not be statistically reliable.

Table 7 shows that in each population area, the 12-19 group has the highest total victimization rate followed by the 20-24 group, and the 35 and older group, respectively. (See Figure 7.) Table 7 also shows that in each population area the rate difference between the 12-19 group and the 20-34 group is substantially less than the rate difference between the 20-34 group and the 35 and older group. In urban areas, the total

victimization rate for the 12-19 group is 22 percent higher than the rate for the 20-34 group, and the rate for the 20-34 group exceeds the rate for the 35 and older group by 140 percent. The corresponding rate differences are 42 percent and 128 percent in suburban, and 42 percent and 162 percent in rural areas.

The youth vulnerability pattern also emerges from comparisons of both violent victimization rates and theft victimization rates among the age categories. Table 7 shows that in urban, suburban, and rural areas, the 12-19



group has the highest rate of both violent and theft victimization and the 35 and older group has the lowest rate. This tendency for youth to be victimization prone is also evident in Table 7 for robbery, assault, and larceny without contact victimization.

When the 35 and older category is expanded into three categories (not shown here in tabular form) of 35 to 49, 50 to 64, and 65 and older, the negative association between the rate of victimization and age is maintained for total victimization, violent victimization, and theft victimization. In each population area, the 35 to 49 age group has a total victimization rate that is at least half again as large as the 50 to 64 age group rate, which in turn exceeds the 65 and older rate by at least one-half. For theft victimization, in each area the 35-49 group rate is at least half again the 50-64 age group rate, and the 50-64 age group rate is at least three-fourths larger than the corresponding 65 and older rate. In each area, the 35 to 49 age group has a violent victimization rate that is at least four-fifths higher than the 50 to 64 age group rate, which in turn exceeds the 65 and older rate by at least one-fifth. The larceny with contact rates in urban areas, however, represents a departure from this pattern; it appears that older persons make the most attractive pick-pocket and purse-snatch victims in the cities. In urban areas the 35 and older larceny with contact rate is 29 percent greater than the 20-34 rate and 16 percent higher than the 12-19 rate.

The focus of this section will now be changed to an across-area comparisons of rates for comparative age groups. An inspection of age-specific rates of total victimization across areas indicates that (1) the positive association between victimization and extent of urbanization remains when age is introduced as a control variable, and (2) the differences between suburban and rural rates are greater than the differences between urban and suburban rates. The urban 12-19 rate for total victimization is only 1 percent greater than the suburban rate, the urban 20-34 rate exceeds the suburban rate by 18 percent, and the urban 35 and older rate is 12 percent higher than the suburban rate. The comparative differences between suburban and rural rates are 31 percent, 31 percent, and 50 percent.

An examination of the age-specific rates for total violent victimization across areas shows that the rate for the urban 12-19 age category is 37 percent greater than the rate for the suburban 12-19 age category, the rate for the urban 20-34 age group is 38 percent greater than the rate for suburban 20-34 age group, and the rate for

the urban 35 and older group exceeds the rate for the suburban 35 and older group by 54 percent. The corresponding amounts by which suburban age-specific rates exceed rural age-specific rates are 68 percent, 24 percent, and 48 percent. An examination of the components of the total violent victimization rates (robbery and assault) across areas reveals that the differences in area age-specific rates are substantially greater for robbery than for assault.

A comparison of age-specific total theft victimization rates shows a different picture than the above comparison of total violent victimization rates. Although the suburban rates exceed the rural rates, 12-19 year old suburbanites show a slightly higher rate (13 percent) than their urban counterparts; the urban 20-34 age category rate is only one-tenth higher than the suburban 20-34 age category rate, and 35 and older urban and suburban residents are victimized equally as often.

The highlights of this section are as follows: (1) within each population area the 12-19 year olds are more likely to be victimized than members of the 20-34 and 35 and older age categories; (2) within each population area the rate differences between the 12-19 and 20-34 age categories are less than between the 20-34 and 35 and older age groups; (3) when age is introduced as a control variable, the positive association between the likelihood of victimization and extent of urbanization remains; and (4) age has more influence on total victimization rates in rural areas than in urban or suburban areas.

Family Income-Specific Rates

Table 8 displays the victimization rates for the various income categories in urban, suburban, and rural areas. An examination of income-specific rates for total victimization within areas shows that the patterns in urban and suburban areas are quite similar, but the pattern in rural areas is slightly different. Figure 8 indicates that within urban and suburban areas, the income-specific rates form a W pattern with the highest and lowest income category rates forming the outside peaks of the W, and the \$7,500-\$9,999 category forming the inside peak of the W. The income-specific pattern for total victimization in rural areas is more J shaped than W shaped. In rural areas, the total victimization rates for the less than \$3,000 and \$15,000-\$24,999 categories

TABLE 8 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by family income and extent of urbanization^a

Extent of urbanization and type of victimization	Family income						
	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 ascertained
SMSA CENTRAL CITIES^b	(4,700,670)	(12,426,040)	(5,624,590)	(11,749,880)	(8,598,690)	(2,652,670)	(3,724,810)
Population base	16,109	14,298	16,049	14,035	15,423	16,735	11,962
Total victimization	7,065	5,085	4,615	3,753	4,078	2,969	3,168
Total violent victimization	429	179	114	53	129	91	165
Rape and attempted rape	2,045	1,581	1,134	833	969	925	1,537
Robbery	4,592	3,325	3,367	2,867	2,981	1,953	1,466
Assault	9,044	9,213	11,434	10,282	11,345	13,766	8,794
Total theft victimization	912	644	688	332	392	465	466
Personal larceny with contact	8,132	8,569	10,746	9,950	10,953	13,301	8,328
Personal larceny without contact							
BALANCE OF SMSA^c	(3,395,900)	(10,083,600)	(6,683,800)	(17,848,900)	(15,461,400)	(5,813,800)	(4,033,700)
Population base	15,705	12,205	14,778	12,707	14,548	15,799	10,741
Total victimization	6,322	3,950	4,334	2,729	2,621	2,601	2,675
Total violent victimization	522	134	90	60	15	64	88
Rape and attempted rape	931	681	941	440	539	466	870
Robbery	4,869	3,136	3,303	2,230	2,068	2,071	1,717
Assault	9,383	8,255	10,444	9,978	11,927	13,198	8,066
Total theft victimization	567	423	341	176	255	227	240
Personal larceny with contact	8,816	7,832	10,103	9,802	11,672	12,971	7,825
Personal larceny without contact							
AREAS OUTSIDE SMSA^d	(6,364,450)	(14,539,630)	(6,600,620)	(12,438,270)	(7,055,930)	(1,809,570)	(2,954,880)
Population base	10,372	9,669	8,633	9,564	12,730	11,600	10,069
Total victimization	3,735	2,117	1,767	1,875	1,634	1,681	3,089
Total violent victimization	182	58	16	44	16	0	47
Rape and attempted rape	699	356	288	193	120	479	370
Robbery	2,854	1,703	1,463	1,638	1,497	1,202	2,672
Assault	6,637	6,552	6,866	7,689	11,096	9,919	6,980
Total theft victimization	293	156	57	89	114	126	80
Personal larceny with contact	6,344	6,395	6,808	7,600	10,982	9,793	6,901
Personal larceny without contact							

^aSubcategories may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.
^bUrban.
^cSuburban.
^dRural.

FIGURE 8 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal total victimization, by family income and extent of urbanization

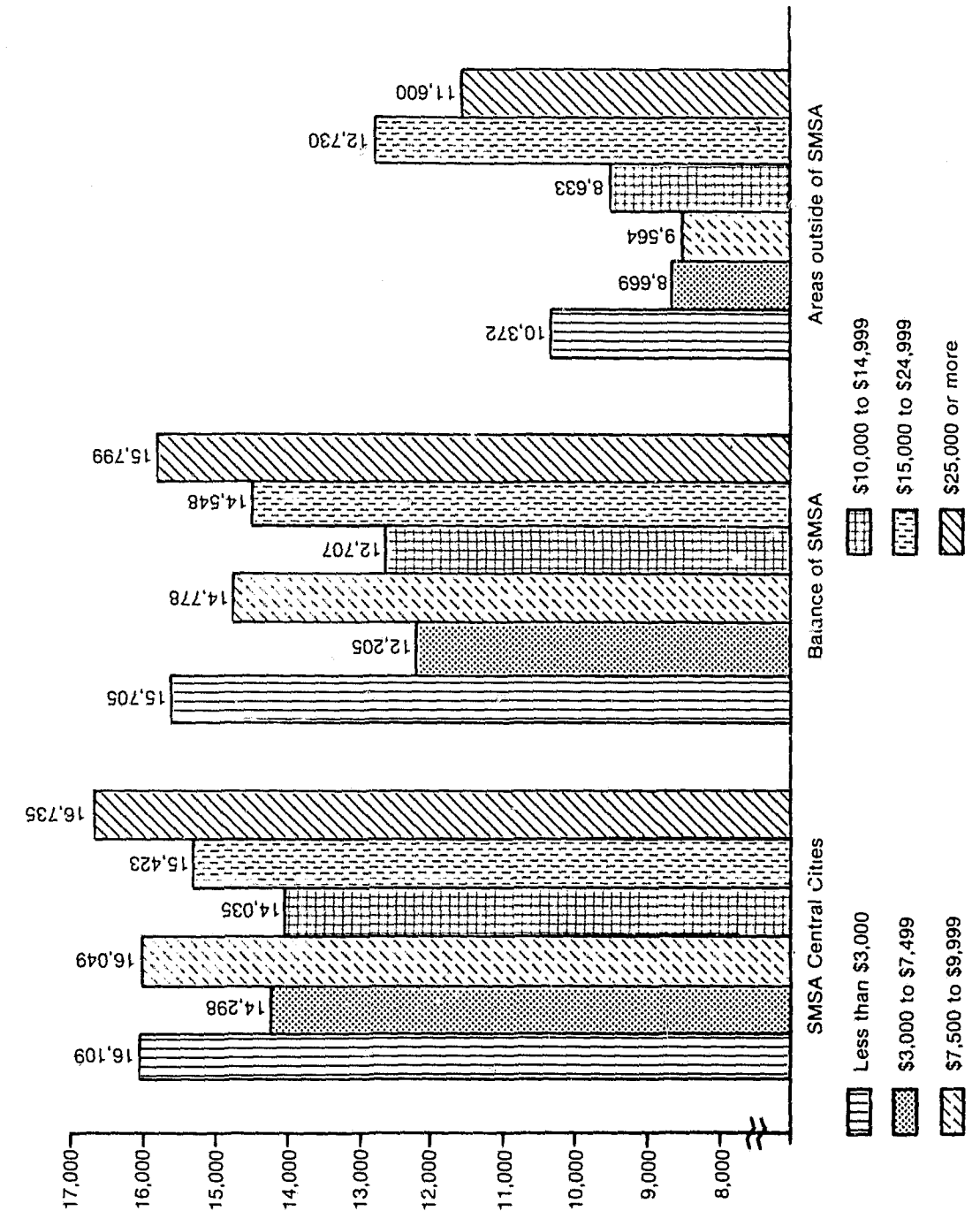
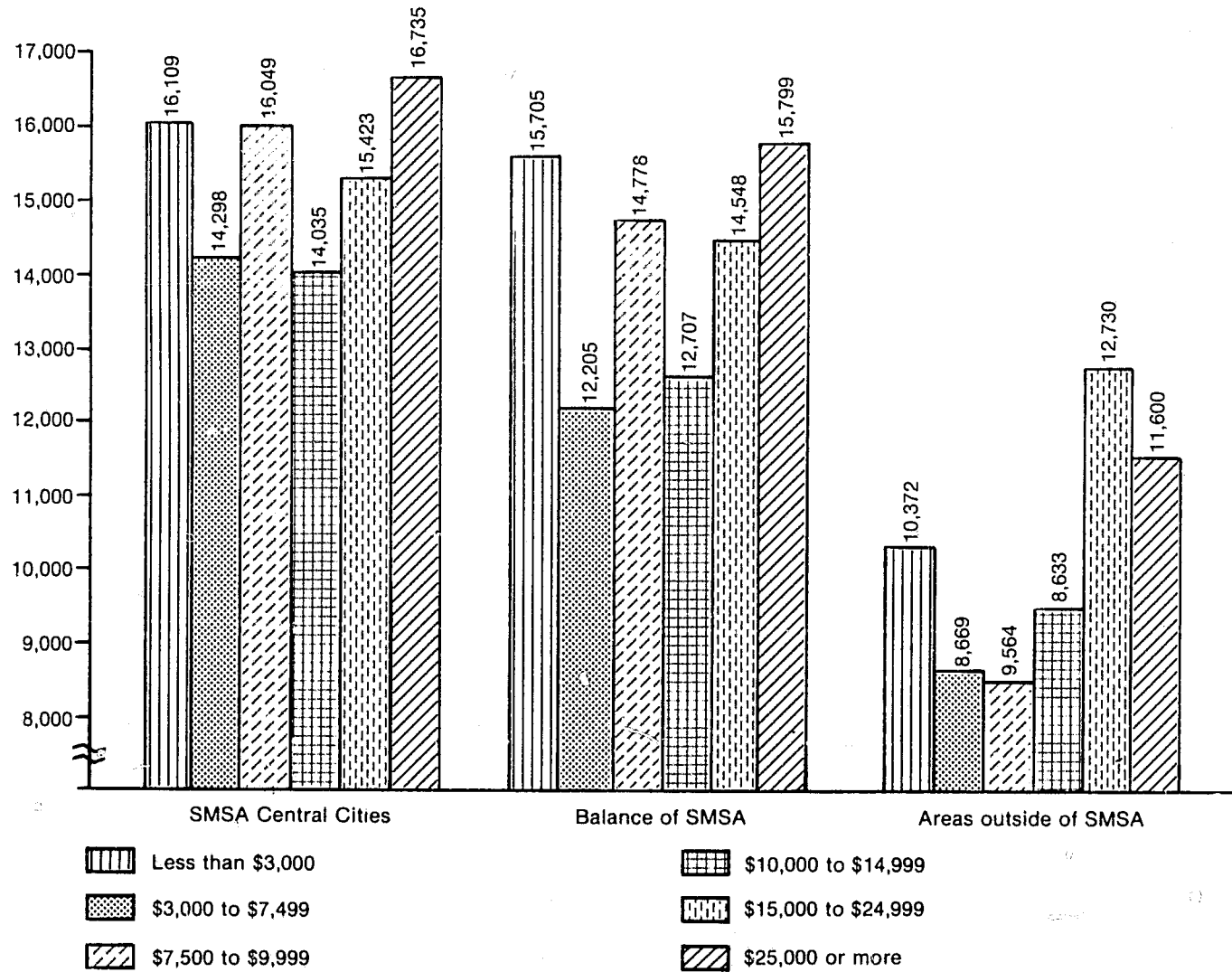


FIGURE 8 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal total victimization, by family income and extent of urbanization



form the beginning and end points of the J, and the rate for the \$7,500-\$9,999 category represents the low point of the J. In all three areas, the highest and lowest income categories show total victimization rates that rank among the highest three ranking income-specific rates.

Table 8 suggests that there is less variation among income-specific rates for total victimization in urban and suburban areas than in rural areas. In other words it appears that income has less influence on the probability of victimization in urban and suburban areas than in rural areas. In urban areas, the \$25,000 or more rate (the highest rate) is 4 percent greater than the less than \$3,000 rate (the second highest rate), and 19 percent higher than the \$10,000-\$14,999 rate (the lowest rate). In suburban areas, the \$25,000 or more rate (the highest rate) is 1 percent greater than the less than \$3,000 rate (the second highest rate), and 29 percent higher than the \$3,000-\$7,499 rate (the lowest rate). In rural areas, the \$15,000-\$24,999 rate (the highest rate) is 10 percent greater than the \$25,000 or more rate (the second highest rate), and 47 percent greater than the \$7,500-\$9,999 rate (the lowest rate).

An examination of income-specific rates for total violent victimization within each population area (see Table 8 and Figure 9) reveals that (1) generally, persons in low family income groups (less than \$3,000, \$3,000-\$7,499) are in greater danger of violent victimization than persons in high family income groups (\$15,000-\$24,999, \$25,000 or more), and (2) the rate differences among income categories are greater in urban and suburban areas than in rural areas. The less than \$3,000 rate exceeds the \$25,000 or more rate by 137 percent in urban areas, 143 percent in suburban areas, and 122 percent in rural areas.

The relationship found between income and total violent victimization is reversed for income and total theft victimization. In each area, one of the two highest income categories shows the largest total theft victimization rate and one of the two lowest income brackets shows the lowest rate. (See Figure 10.) The wealthiest urbanites show a theft victimization rate that is 52 percent larger than the rate for the lowest income class; the suburban high income rate is 27 percent higher than the less than \$3,000 income group rate; and the rural high income rate is 49 percent greater than the corresponding rate for the lowest income category. The personal larceny without contact pattern is similar to the pattern discovered for total theft victimization: the high income groups appear most vulnerable. However, for

personal larceny with contact, the low income group is the high risk category in each population area.

The remainder of this section of the report will be devoted to comparing rates for similar income categories across areas. When total victimization rates for the same income categories are compared across areas, a familiar pattern emerges. For each income category, the urban rate is greater than suburban rate which, in turn, exceeds rural rate by an even greater amount. For the less than \$3,000 category the urban rate is 3 percent greater than the suburban rate, and the suburban rate exceeds the rural rate by 52 percent. The urban \$3,000-\$7,499 rate is 17 percent greater than the suburban rate which, in turn, exceeds the rural rate by 41 percent. For the \$7,500-\$9,999 category, the urban rate is 9 percent higher than the suburban rate, and the suburban rate is 71 percent greater than the rural rate. The urban \$10,000-\$14,999 rate is 10 percent greater than the suburban rate which, in turn, exceeds the rural rate by 33 percent. For the \$15,000-\$24,999 category, the urban rate is 6 percent greater than the suburban rate, and the suburban rate is 14 percent greater than the rural rate. The urban \$25,000 or more rate is 6 percent greater than the suburban rate which, in turn, exceeds the rural rate by 36 percent.

When income-specific rates of total violent victimization are examined across areas, the same familiar pattern emerges. The urban rate is higher than the suburban rate, the suburban rate is higher than the rural rate for each income category, and the differences between the rural and suburban rates are greater than the differences between the suburban and urban rates. The urban rate for the highest risk category, under \$3,000, is only one-tenth greater than the corresponding suburban rate; however, the suburban less than \$3,000 violent victimization rate is 69 percent greater than the rural under \$3,000 rate. For the \$3,000-\$7,499 income bracket, the urban rate is 29 percent larger than the suburban rate, and the suburban rate is 87 percent greater than the rural rate. There is only a 6 percent difference in violent victimization rates between urbanites and suburbanites whose family income is between \$7,500 and \$9,999, and a comparative difference of 146 percent between the rates for suburban and rural residents. For the \$10,000-\$14,999 income category, the urban rate is 38 percent higher than the suburban rate and the suburban rate is 46 percent higher than the rural rate. A rate difference of 56 percent exists between the urban and suburban \$15,000-\$24,999 categories, and a difference

FIGURE 9 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal violent victimization, by family income and extent of urbanization

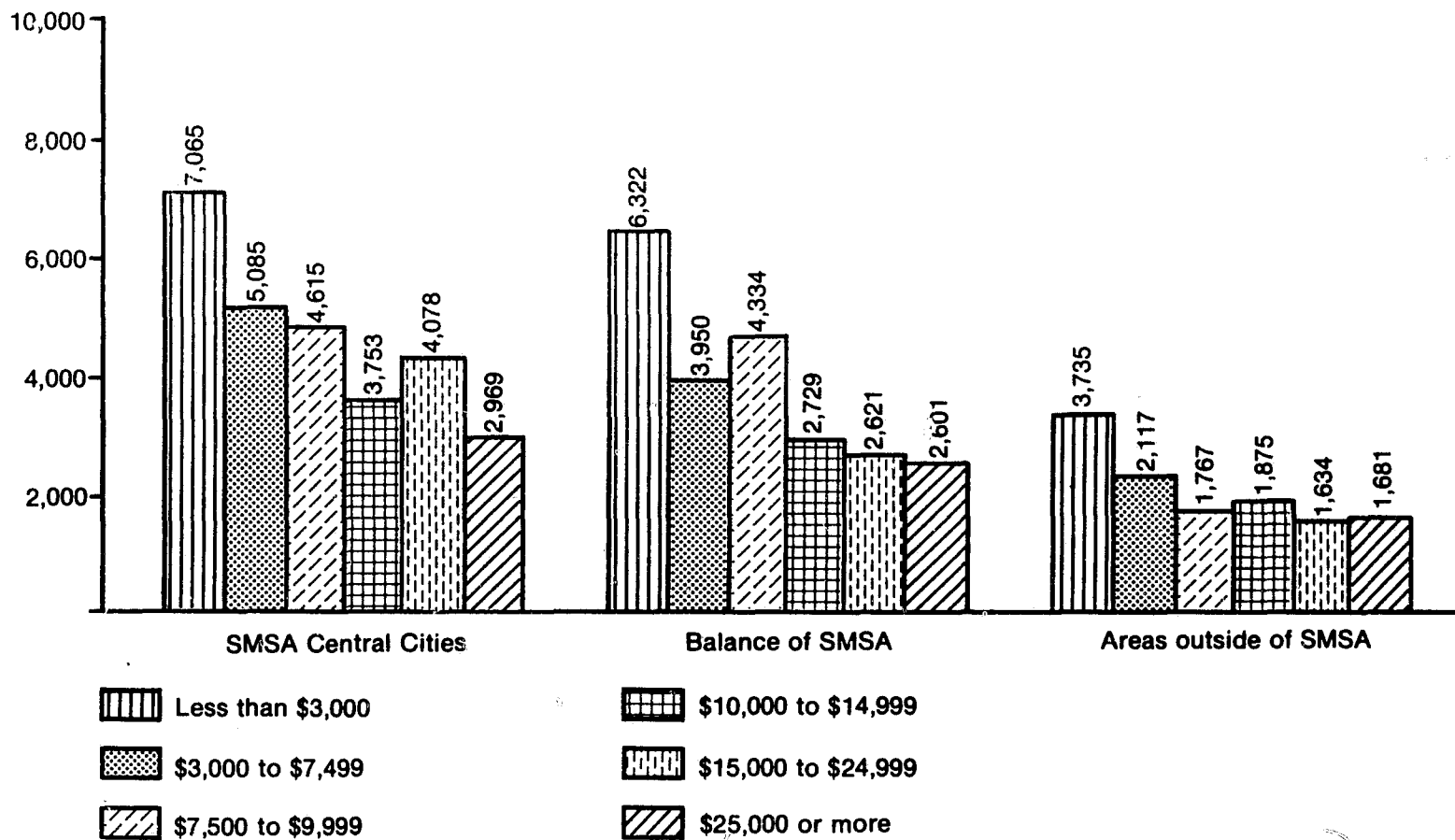
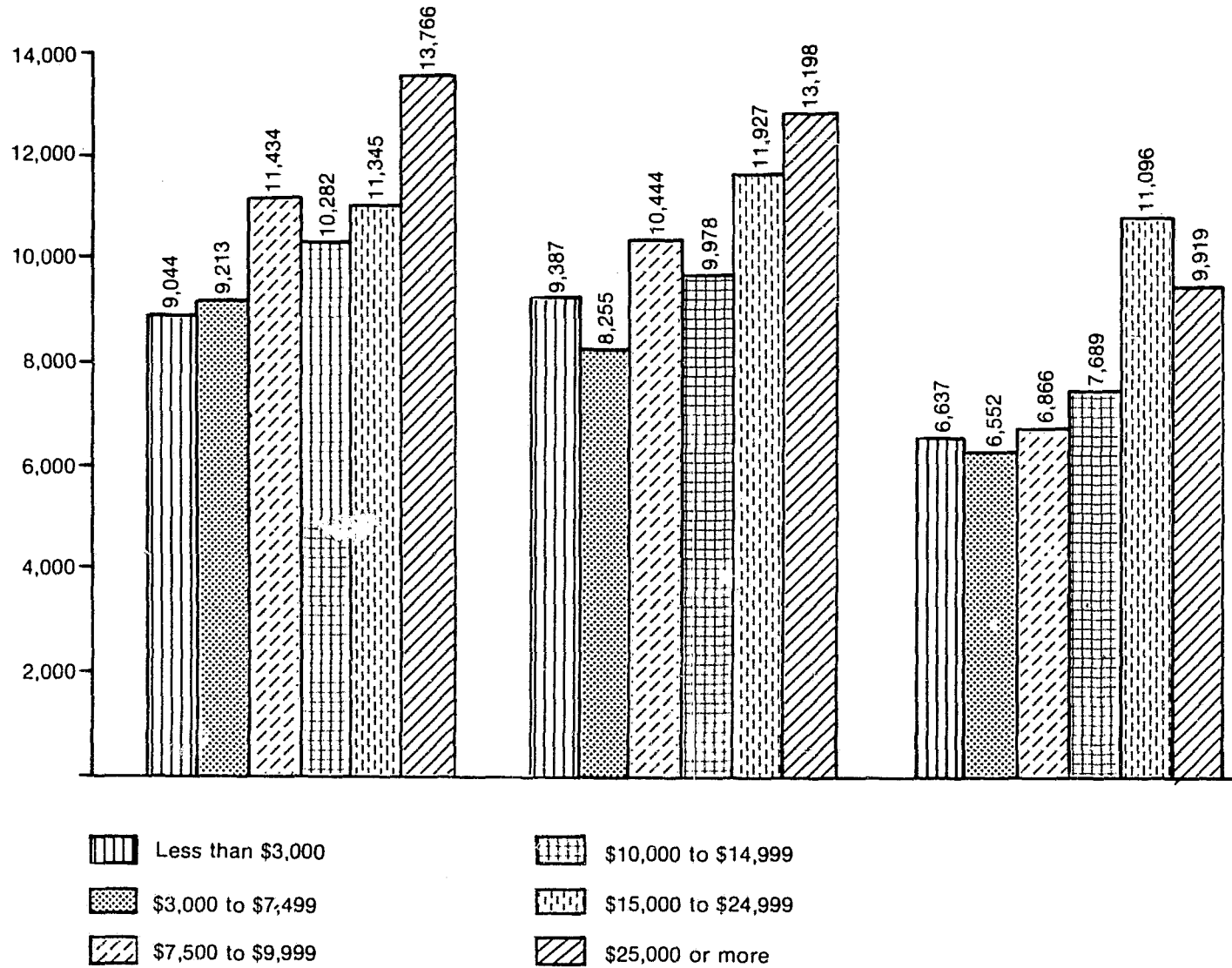


FIGURE 10 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal theft victimization, by family income and extent of urbanization



of 60 percent is found between the same categories for suburban and rural areas. The wealthiest urbanites show a violent victimization rate that is 14 percent higher than that of their suburban counterparts; the suburban \$25,000 or more rate is 55 percent larger than the corresponding rural rate.

An inspection of income-specific robbery rates across areas reveals a pattern similar to that found for total victimization rates. The urban rate is generally higher than the suburban rate, and the suburban rate is higher than the rural rate. One exception is that the robbery rates for the highest income category in suburban and rural areas are about the same.

The differences in assault rates across areas are not as pronounced as those found for robbery. Although sizeable differences exist between the income-specific assault rates for suburban and rural areas, in four of the six income brackets the difference between the urban and suburban rate is negligible.

The largest income-specific rate difference between urban and suburban areas is only 12 percent for total theft victimization, and for most income categories, the urban and suburban theft rates are very close. Although the income-specific rate differences between suburban and rural areas are not as striking for theft victimization as those found for violent victimization, they are substantial for every income category except the \$15,000-\$24,999 income bracket. Income-specific rate comparisons across population areas for personal larceny without contact show a pattern similar to total theft victimization. For personal larceny with contact, the urban income-specific rates exceed suburban rates and suburban dwellers in each income bracket appear to be considerably more vulnerable to personal larceny with contact than their rural counterparts.

An analysis of family income-specific rates within and between areas reveals that (1) within each area, low family income groups are more vulnerable to violent victimization than high family income groups; (2) within each area, high family income groups are more vulnerable to theft victimization than low family income groups; (3) when family income is introduced as a control variable, the positive association between extent of urbanization and violent victimization remains, and the rate differences between rural and suburban areas are higher than those between urban and suburban areas; and (4) although the income-specific rate differences between urban and suburban areas for total theft victimization are quite small, the comparative dif-

ferences between suburban and rural areas are more substantial, but not as large as the differences found for total violent victimization.

Major Activity-Specific Rates

In the National Crime Survey, each personal respondent was asked the question, "What were you doing most of last week (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?". The responses to this question were classified into the major activity categories appearing in Table 9, and in this section of the report, within and between area comparisons of the rates for these major activities categories will be discussed.

A within-area examination of total victimization rates for the major activity categories indicates that unemployed persons and armed forces personnel are among those most likely to be victimized, and retired persons and homemakers are among those least likely to be victimized. The unemployed rate is 6 times the retired rate in urban areas, 4.5 times the retired rate in suburban, and 7 times the retired rate in rural areas.

Table 9 shows that in each population area unemployed persons have the highest rate of violent victimization, and retired people and homemakers have the lowest rate. A comparison of the high risk and low risk violent victimization groups in each area reveals that the unemployed rate is 6, 8, and 9 times greater than the retired rate in urban, suburban, and rural areas.

When attention is turned to total theft victimization within the population areas, one finds that the same major activity categories rank fifth through ninth in each area (employed, other, keep house, unable to work, and retired) and that the differences between the first through fourth ranking categories within each area are not very substantial. In each area, the highest category rate is at least 7 times the size of the lowest category rate. The retired group has the lowest rate in each area.

A change of focus to a comparison of major activity rates across areas reveals that for total victimization, most of the urban major activity rates are higher than the suburban rates, and all of the suburban rates are higher than the corresponding rural rates. In most cases, also, the difference between the suburban and rural rate is greater than the difference between the urban and suburban rate.

TABLE 9 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by major activity and extent of urbanization^a

Extent of urbanization and type of victimization	Major activity								
	Under 16	Armed Forces	Employed	Unemployed	Keep house	In school	Unable to work	Retired	Other
SMSA CENTRAL CITIES^b									
Population base	(4,368,500)	(274,100)	(25,649,500)	(1,386,400)	(10,174,800)	(2,072,100)	(1,096,200)	(2,782,700)	(1,672,900)
Total victimization	23,621	23,908	16,478	27,143	7,445	19,959	9,491	4,527	11,957
Total violent victimization	7,540	5,067	4,644	12,089	1,810	6,283	5,714	1,906	4,775
Rape and attempted rape	277	0	93	627	208	243	223	0	73
Robbery	2,211	1,687	1,225	2,970	488	1,267	2,886	1,211	1,288
Assault	5,053	3,379	3,325	8,492	1,114	4,773	2,605	696	3,415
Total theft victimization	16,081	18,841	11,834	15,054	5,635	13,676	3,777	2,621	7,182
Personal larceny with contact	553	0	485	701	543	463	1,140	636	640
Personal larceny without contact	15,528	18,841	11,349	14,353	5,092	13,213	2,637	1,986	6,542
BALANCE OF SMSA^c									
Population base	(6,700,300)	(442,800)	(33,897,800)	(1,659,800)	(12,899,700)	(2,341,800)	(933,100)	(2,895,400)	(1,550,500)
Total victimization	24,444	22,210	14,012	23,013	6,954	21,577	5,068	3,061	13,879
Total violent victimization	5,932	6,717	3,220	6,821	1,461	5,031	1,955	855	4,718
Rape and attempted rape	69	0	68	226	103	314	0	55	232
Robbery	1,270	1,355	599	1,095	185	988	592	175	1,123
Assault	4,593	5,362	2,553	5,501	1,172	3,729	1,364	626	3,363
Total theft victimization	18,512	15,499	10,792	16,192	5,493	16,546	3,113	2,206	9,161
Personal larceny with contact	219	270	281	515	303	365	305	121	320
Personal larceny without contact	18,293	15,230	10,511	15,678	5,189	16,181	2,808	2,084	8,841
AREAS OUTSIDE SMSA^d									
Population base	(5,458,400)	(296,400)	(25,870,400)	(1,456,000)	(11,205,500)	(2,041,300)	(1,206,300)	(2,787,700)	(1,441,400)
Total victimization	17,491	19,684	10,279	19,761	3,857	19,612	4,445	2,819	11,074
Total violent victimization	2,620	4,221	2,296	6,963	882	3,952	1,914	732	4,057
Rape and attempted rape	140	0	28	316	46	60	98	0	151
Robbery	509	1,160	302	597	166	398	286	173	987
Assault	1,971	3,061	1,966	6,049	670	3,495	1,531	559	2,918
Total theft victimization	14,871	15,463	7,983	12,798	2,985	15,660	2,531	2,087	7,017
Personal larceny with contact	232	0	117	387	33	358	88	158	271
Personal larceny without contact	14,639	15,463	7,866	12,411	2,953	15,301	2,442	1,929	6,746

^aSubcategories may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

^bUrban.

^cSuburban.

^dRural.

An examination of major activity-specific rates across areas for total violent victimization suggests that urban rates are generally higher than suburban rates, and that suburban rates are higher than rural rates. When total theft victimization rates are compared across areas for each major activity category, one finds that for most categories, urban rates are higher than suburban rates, but for four categories the suburban rate surpasses the urban rate (under 16, unemployed, in school, and other). Suburban total theft victimization rates exceed rural rates for all major activity categories. However, the rate differences between areas for some major activity categories are slight (armed forces, in school, and retired), and for those categories that contain only a small proportion of the population (armed forces and unable to work) the standard error is too large to warrant much faith in the rate estimate.

This section has shown that (1) the patterns of total, violent, and theft victimization rates for major activity groups are fairly similar within each population area: the unemployed group is the high risk group, and the retired group and the housekeeper group are the low risk groups; (2) when major activity is introduced as a control variable, the positive association between extent of urbanization and the likelihood of victimization is evident; and (3) major activity has more influence on victimization rates in rural areas than in urban or suburban areas.

The Introduction of Additional Control Variables

In this section, the within and between area rate differences for categories of age and race (Table 10), race and sex (Table 11), age and sex (Table 12) will be examined. The introduction of additional control variables is limited to these three variables because the use of some of the other variables (marital status, income, and major activity) in controlling operations reduces the number of cases to the point that victimization estimates are statistically unreliable.

Race and Age

Earlier in this report, it was shown that (1) black/other respondents generally had a higher total violent

victimization rate than white respondents, and that whites generally had a higher total theft victimization rate than black/others (see Table 5); and (2) there is a negative association between age and both the total violent and theft victimization rates—that is, the probability that an older person will be victimized is less than the probability that a younger person will be victimized. (See Table 7.)

Table 10 shows simultaneous effects of race and age on victimization rates, and suggests that when race is introduced as a control variable, the previously mentioned pattern of youth vulnerability is evident for both violent and theft victimizations in all three population areas. There are, however, a few departures from this pattern. (See Figures 11 and 12.) These are (1) in rural areas, the black/other, 20-34 age group rate for total violent victimization is 45 percent greater than the corresponding 12-19 age group rate; (2) in urban areas, the black/other, 20-34 age group rate for total theft victimization is 3 percent greater than the black/other 12-19 rate; and (3) in rural areas, there is only a 1 percent difference between the 12-19 and 20-34 black/other rates for total theft victimization.

An across area comparison of race- and age-specific rates for total violent victimization suggests that extent of urbanization has a greater and more consistent influence on white rates than on black/other rates. An examination of age-specific white rates across areas shows that for each age category urban rates are higher than suburban rates which, in turn, exceed rural rates. Black/other age-specific rate comparisons across areas show that for most age categories the urban total violent victimization rate is greater than the suburban rate, and the suburban rate is higher than the rural rate. However, the urban black/other 12-19 rate is only 8 percent greater than the suburban rate, the rural, 35 and older, black/other rate is one-half greater than the suburban rate.

Age- and race-specific rate comparisons for theft victimization across areas indicate that the positive association between victimization and extent of urbanization exists between rural and suburban areas but not between urban and suburban areas. For each black/other age-specific category and each white age-specific category, the suburban rate is greater than the rural rate; this is especially marked for black/other respondents. The comparison of age-specific rates between urban and suburban areas for black/other respondents shows a 12-19 suburban rate that is 23 percent larger than the

TABLE 10 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by age, race, and extent of urbanization^a

Extent of urbanization and type of victimization	Age of white			Age of black/other		
	12-19	20-34	35 and older	12-19	20-34	35 and older
SMSA CENTRAL CITIES^b						
Population base	(6,111,700)	(11,548,930)	(20,493,920)	(2,696,270)	(3,443,330)	(5,183,180)
Total victimization	26,999	20,747	8,246	18,615	17,626	8,805
Total violent victimization	9,014	6,140	2,056	7,343	5,990	2,436
Rape and attempted rape	314	160	29	284	560	79
Robbery	1,755	1,262	777	2,897	1,916	1,225
Assault	6,953	4,718	1,250	4,163	3,515	1,132
Total theft victimization	17,985	14,607	6,190	11,272	11,636	6,369
Personal larceny with contact	538	434	520	426	544	854
Personal larceny without contact	17,447	14,172	5,670	10,846	11,092	5,515
BALANCE OF SMSA^c						
Population base	(11,937,900)	(17,016,600)	(30,395,500)	(952,600)	(1,301,900)	(1,716,700)
Total victimization	24,412	16,995	7,464	20,680	16,068	7,054
Total violent victimization	6,164	4,328	1,384	6,760	5,524	1,456
Rape and attempted rape	161	156	20	273	108	93
Robbery	1,121	633	312	1,575	1,744	763
Assault	4,884	3,538	1,052	4,913	3,672	600
Total theft victimization	18,248	12,667	6,080	13,920	11,982	5,598
Personal larceny with contact	376	256	220	157	730	699
Personal larceny without contact	17,871	12,413	5,859	13,762	11,245	4,905
AREAS OUTSIDE SMSA^d						
Population base	(9,463,040)	(12,390,490)	(25,647,300)	(1,158,070)	(1,118,960)	(1,985,480)
Total victimization	19,380	13,164	4,956	10,508	11,431	5,024
Total violent victimization	3,866	3,576	843	2,286	3,328	2,191
Rape and attempted rape	157	66	9	0	213	64
Robbery	511	385	210	469	375	394
Assault	3,198	3,125	624	1,817	2,740	1,733
Total theft victimization	15,514	9,588	4,113	8,222	8,103	2,833
Personal larceny with contact	153	81	92	403	388	593
Personal larceny without contact	15,362	9,507	4,021	7,820	7,715	2,239

^aSubcategories may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

^bUrban.

^cSuburban.

^dRural.

12-19 urban rate, comparable urban and suburban rates for the 20-34 age group, and an urban 35 and older rate that is 14 percent larger than the suburban 35 and older theft rate. Equivalent urban-suburban theft comparisons for the white age categories reveal that the urban and suburban rates for both the 12-19 and 35 and older categories are quite similar and that the urban 20-34 category rate is 15 percent greater than the corresponding suburban rate.

Our analysis of race- and age-specific victimization rates suggests that (1) within population areas, age has

more influence on rates of victimization than race; (2) extent of urbanization has more influence on white age-specific rates than on black/other age-specific rates; and (3) extent of urbanization has more influence on race- and age-specific rates of violent victimization than on rates of theft victimization.

Race and Sex

Table 11 presents the race- and sex-specific victimization rates for each population area. The violent victimi-

TABLE 11 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race, sex, and extent of urbanization^a

Extent of urbanization and type of victimization	Race of males		Race of females	
	White	Black/other	White	Black/other
SMSA CENTRAL CITIES^b				
Population base	(17,834,600)	(5,027,700)	(20,320,000)	(6,295,100)
Total victimization	18,253	17,299	12,209	11,049
Total violent victimization	6,140	6,200	2,886	3,476
Rape and attempted rape	7	0	209	491
Robbery	1,512	2,665	699	1,169
Assault	4,621	3,536	1,978	1,814
Total theft victimization	12,113	11,099	9,323	7,573
Personal larceny with contact	382	642	598	670
Personal larceny without contact	11,731	10,456	8,726	6,902
BALANCE OF SMSA^c				
Population base	(28,655,700)	(1,899,600)	(30,694,200)	(2,071,600)
Total victimization	16,021	15,619	11,352	12,039
Total violent victimization	4,384	5,733	2,075	2,529
Rape and attempted rape	8	0	161	270
Robbery	841	2,048	311	579
Assault	3,585	3,680	1,603	1,680
Total theft victimization	11,637	9,886	9,277	9,510
Personal larceny with contact	211	942	309	246
Personal larceny without contact	11,426	8,939	8,968	9,263
AREAS OUTSIDE SMSA^d				
Population base	(22,801,100)	(1,975,500)	(24,699,700)	(2,287,000)
Total victimization	12,263	11,091	7,856	5,689
Total violent victimization	3,062	2,941	1,324	2,143
Rape and attempted rape	0	0	103	162
Robbery	473	688	171	170
Assault	2,590	2,253	1,050	1,819
Total theft victimization	9,201	8,150	6,532	3,546
Personal larceny with contact	139	1,053	66	0
Personal larceny without contact	9,061	7,102	6,465	3,546

^aSubcategories may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

^bUrban.

^cSuburban.

^dRural.

zation rate for males of both races is considerably higher than the comparative female rate in each population area. In each area, the male theft victimization rate for each race category is also higher than the comparative female rate, but the differences are not as large as those found for violent victimization.

A comparison of race-specific rates for both sexes within each area suggests that race has more influence on female rates of violent victimization than on male rates; that is, in each of the population areas, the black/other

female rate is greater than the white female rate; however, this is true for men in only the urban and suburban areas, and the differences are very small. (See Figure 12.) Race appears to have little influence on male theft victimization: the white male rate is 9 percent greater than the black/other rate in urban areas; the suburban white male rate is 18 percent larger than the suburban black/other rate, and the white male rural theft rate is 13 percent higher than the corresponding black/other rate. For female theft victimization, the

TABLE 12 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by age, sex, and extent of urbanization^a

Extent of urbanization and type of victimization	Age of males			Age of females		
	12-19	20-34	35 and older	12-19	20-34	35 and older
SMSA CENTRAL CITIES^b						
Population base	(4,319,640)	(7,154,560)	(11,388,010)	(4,488,340)	(7,837,700)	(14,289,090)
Total victimization	29,721	24,171	9,763	19,343	16,251	7,240
Total violent victimization	11,667	8,013	2,893	5,457	4,365	1,527
Rape and attempted rape	28	0	0	571	481	70
Robbery	3,297	1,825	1,148	945	1,035	645
Assault	8,342	6,188	1,746	3,940	2,848	812
Total theft victimization	18,054	16,158	6,870	13,886	11,886	5,713
Personal larceny with contact	649	442	358	364	475	770
Personal larceny without contact	17,405	15,715	6,512	13,522	11,410	4,943
BALANCE OF SMSA^c						
Population base	(6,532,520)	(8,847,560)	(15,175,320)	(6,358,010)	(9,471,000)	(16,936,770)
Total victimization	27,652	20,809	8,172	20,526	13,502	6,790
Total violent victimization	8,289	6,118	1,861	4,070	2,820	965
Rape and attempted rape	16	14	0	325	282	45
Robbery	1,745	1,038	488	548	409	199
Assault	6,528	5,065	1,372	3,198	2,129	720
Total theft victimization	19,363	14,691	6,311	16,456	10,682	5,825
Personal larceny with contact	413	290	170	307	288	314
Personal larceny without contact	18,950	14,401	6,141	16,149	10,394	5,511
AREAS OUTSIDE SMSA^d						
Population base	(5,309,080)	(6,663,200)	(12,804,370)	(5,312,030)	(6,846,250)	(14,828,400)
Total victimization	21,299	16,347	6,210	15,527	9,783	3,884
Total violent victimization	4,932	4,983	1,268	2,455	2,166	657
Rape and attempted rape	0	0	0	280	154	24
Robbery	855	524	321	158	249	139
Assault	4,077	4,460	948	2,017	1,763	493
Total theft victimization	16,367	11,364	4,942	13,072	7,617	3,227
Personal larceny with contact	233	197	212	127	18	56
Personal larceny without contact	16,134	11,167	4,730	12,945	7,599	3,170

^aSubcategories may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

^bUrban.

^cSuburban.

^dRural.

FIGURE 11 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal violent victimization, by race, age, and extent of urbanization

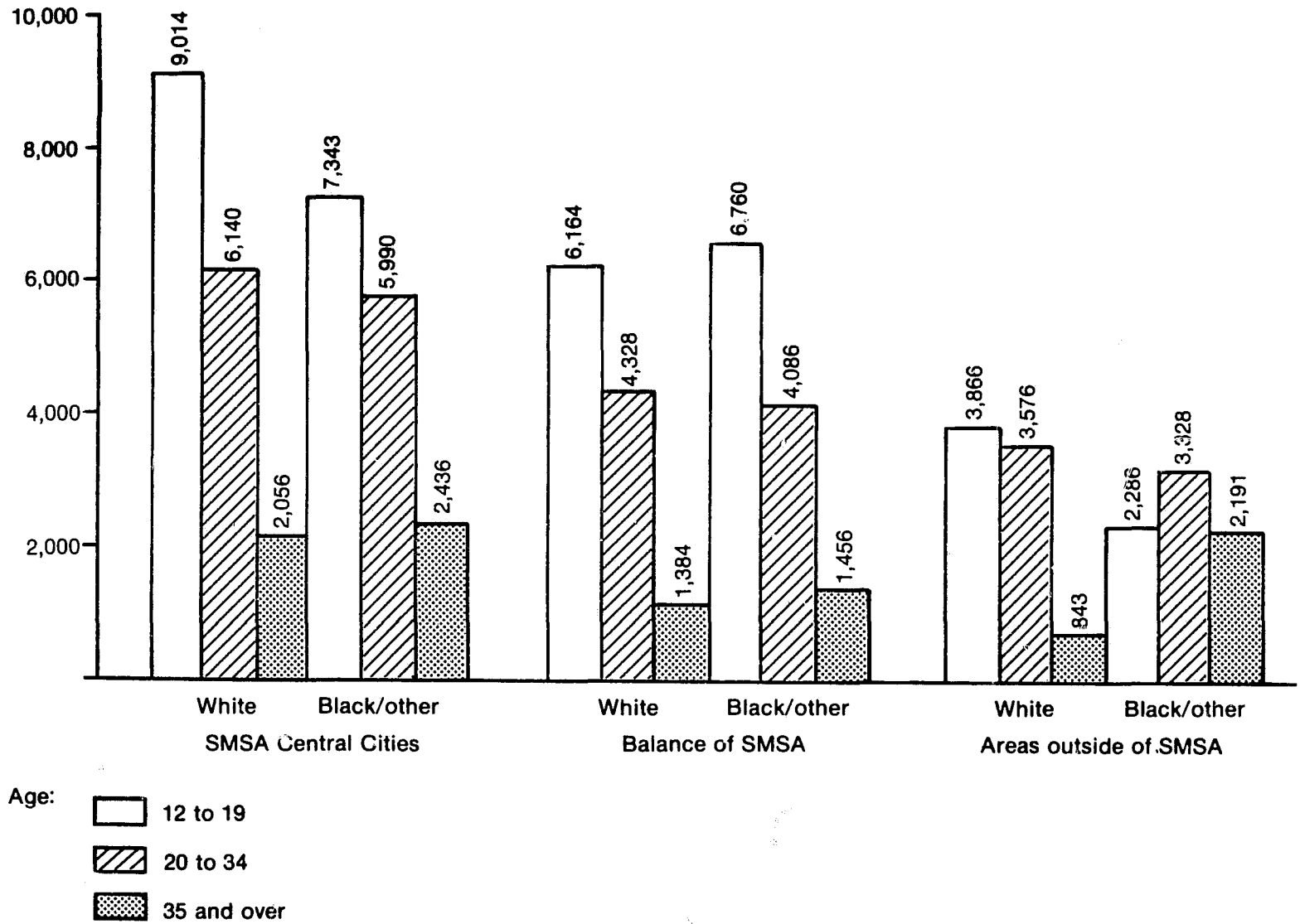
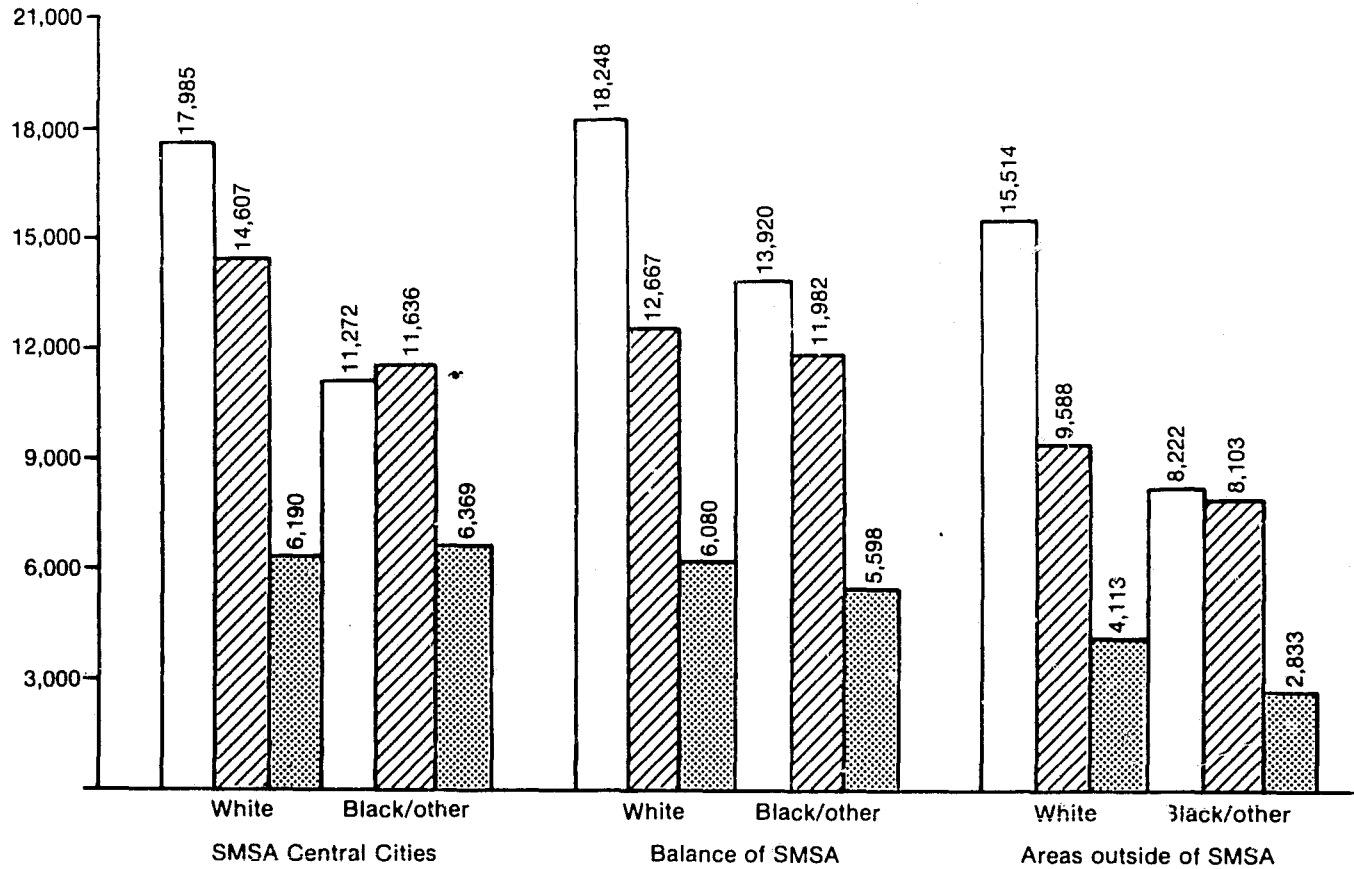
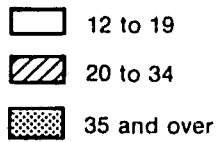


FIGURE 12 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal theft victimization, by race, age, and extent of urbanization



Age:



white urban rate is 23 percent larger than the black/other urban rate, the racial rates are very similar in suburban areas; and the white rate is 84 percent greater than the black/other rate in rural areas. (See Figure 13.)

An examination of race- and sex-specific rates for violent victimization across population areas suggests that controlling for sex and race simultaneously does not significantly alter the pattern of urban rates exceeding suburban rates, and suburban rates exceeding rural rates, which emerged when the effects of sex and race were analyzed separately. (See Tables 4 and 5.) Across area analysis of race- and sex-specific theft rate differences does not provide information that is much different than the findings of earlier analyses of the independent effects of race and sex on theft victimization rates. (See Tables 4 and 5.) The race- and sex-specific theft rate differences between urban and suburban areas are marginal, but the race- and sex-specific rate differences between suburban and rural areas are substantial.

This analysis of race- and sex-specific rates for the population areas has shown that (1) male violent and theft victimization rates are higher than female rates for both races in each area; (2) race has more influence on female violent victimization rates in each area than it has on male rates, that is, the differences between female race-specific rates are greater than the differences between male race-specific rates; and (3) controlling for race and sex simultaneously does not significantly alter the between-area findings which emerged when the effects of race and sex on rates were analyzed individually.

Age and Sex

Table 12 displays the age- and sex-specific victimization rates for the three population areas. The male rate for both violent and theft victimizations is higher than the female rate for each age group in each population area, although the rate differences are higher for violent victimization than for theft victimization. When the focus is changed to differences between age groups within sex categories in each area, one discovers that for each sex category within each area the 12-19 rate is higher than the 20-34 rate, and the 20-34 age category shows a higher rate than the 35 and older age category for both violent and theft victimization. (See Figures 14 and 15.) The one glaring exception is that the 12-19 male and the 20-34 male violent victimization rates are about the same in rural areas.

An examination of age- and sex-specific rates across areas shows that for each age and sex category, the urban violent victimization rate is greater than the suburban rate and that the suburban rate is greater than the rural rate. For total theft victimization, differences are apparent between the suburban and rural areas for each age-sex category, but comparable differences are not evident between the urban and suburban areas.

Rape Victimization

Table 13 presents the rape victimization rates for females in each population area, the race-specific rape rates and the age-specific rape rates. In each area, black/other respondents show a higher probability of becoming rape victims than white respondents, and the probability of rape victimization for black/other women in comparison to white women is higher in urban areas than in suburban or rural areas. A glance at age-specific rape rates for the women in the three areas indicates that in each population area the 12-19 rate is larger than the 20-34 age category rate and the 20-34 rate is greater than the 30 and older rate. However, the differences between the 20-34 and the 30 and older age category rates in each area are much greater than the differences between the 12-19 and 20-34 rates.

When attention is shifted to rape rate differences between population areas, one discovers that the general finding of a positive association between extent of urbanization and violent victimization is evident for rape. The urban rate is 64 percent greater than the suburban rate, and suburban rate is 56 percent higher than the rural rate. The introduction of race and age as control variables does not substantially change the relationship between the rape rate and the extent of urbanization. For both race-specific and age-specific rates the more urban an area, the higher the rate of rape. However, extent of urbanization appears to have more influence on black/other rates than on white rates.

Conclusion and Implications

The results of this study's population area analysis of the 1974 NCS victimization data are in many ways similar to the findings reported by researchers who have conducted ecological studies using officially recorded rates of crime and delinquency. Both Clinard (1964) and

FIGURE 13 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal violent victimization, by sex, race, and extent of urbanization

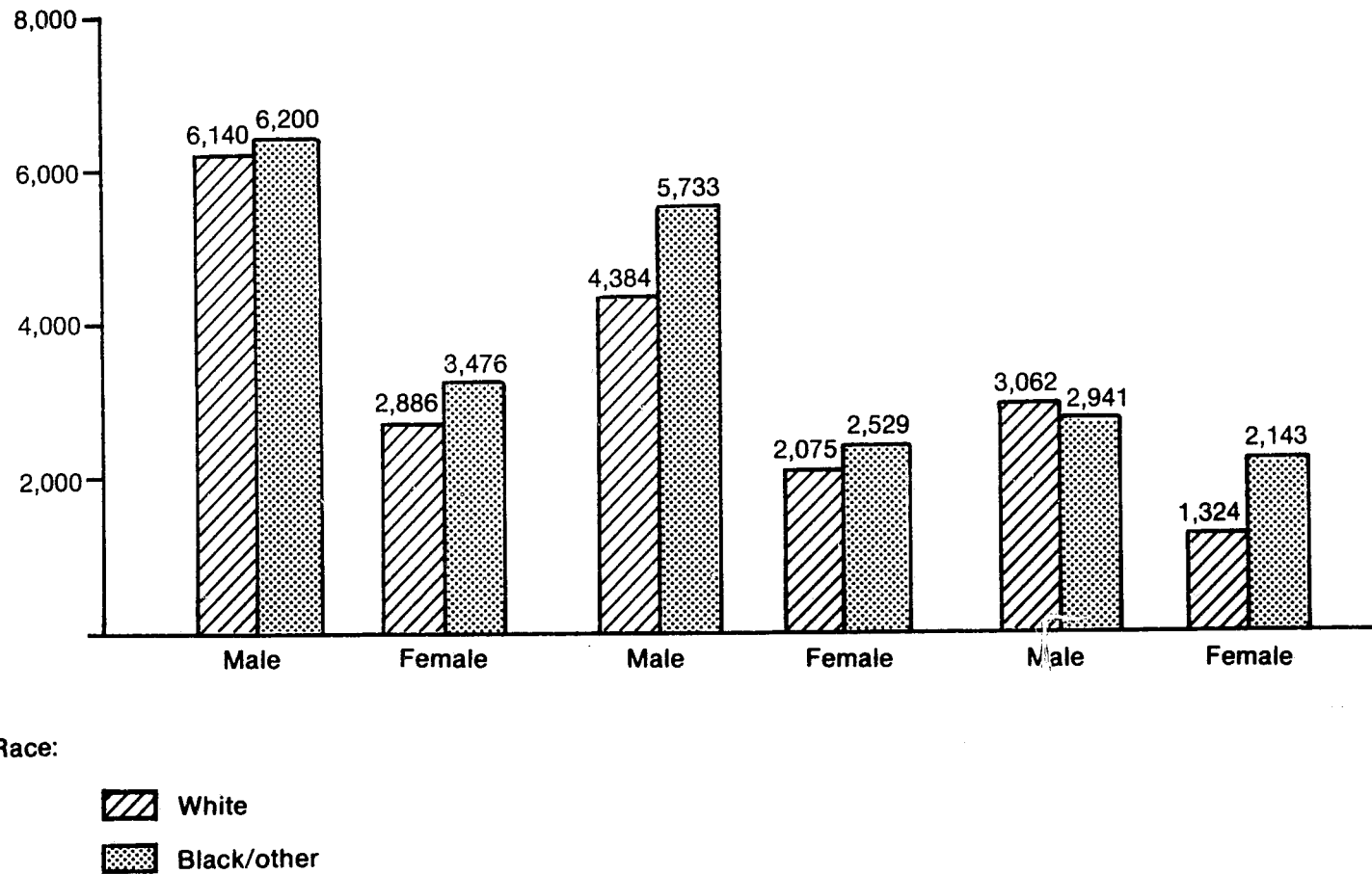
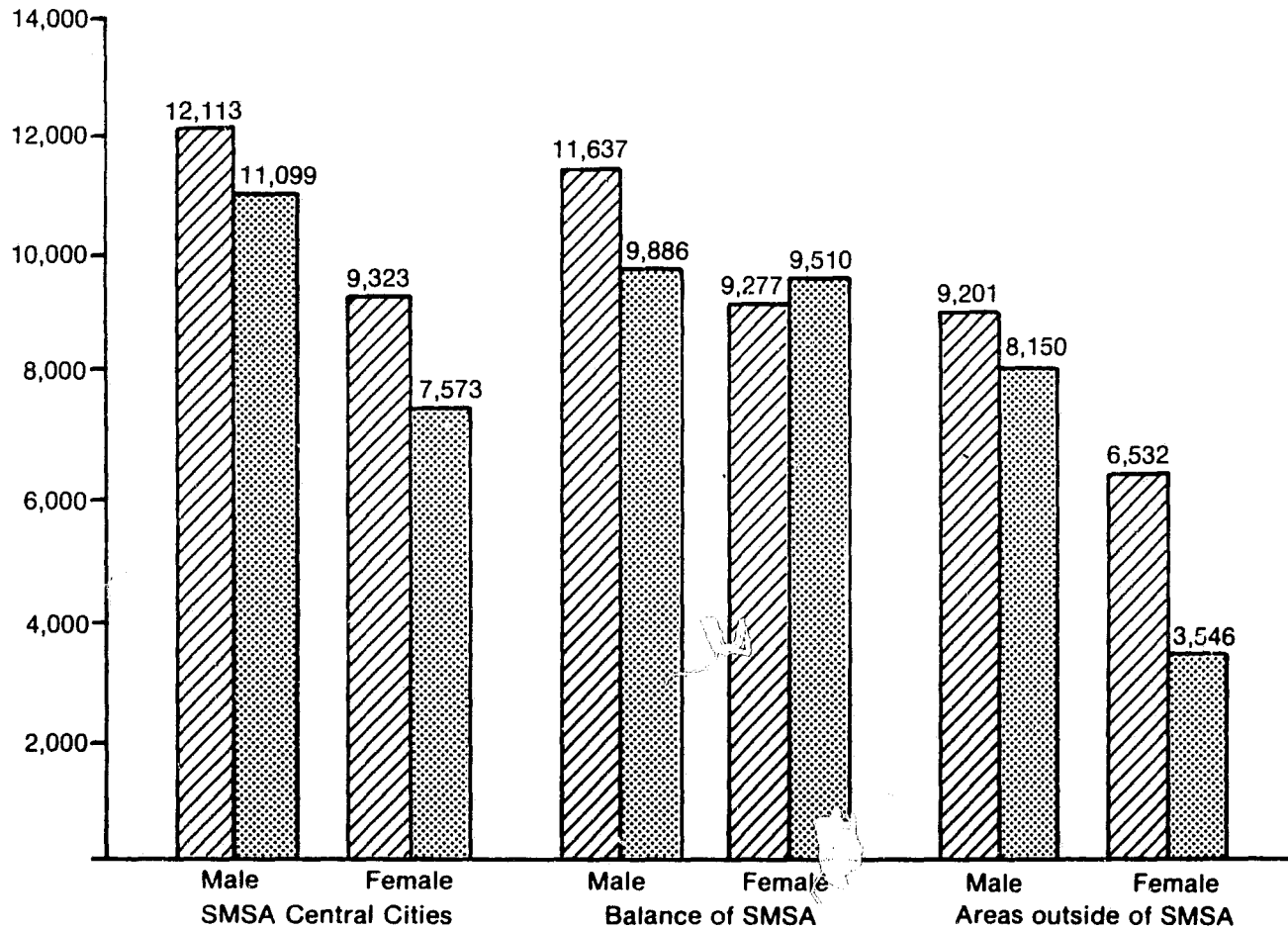


FIGURE 14 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal theft victimization, by sex, race, and extent of urbanization



Race:

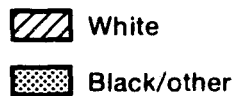
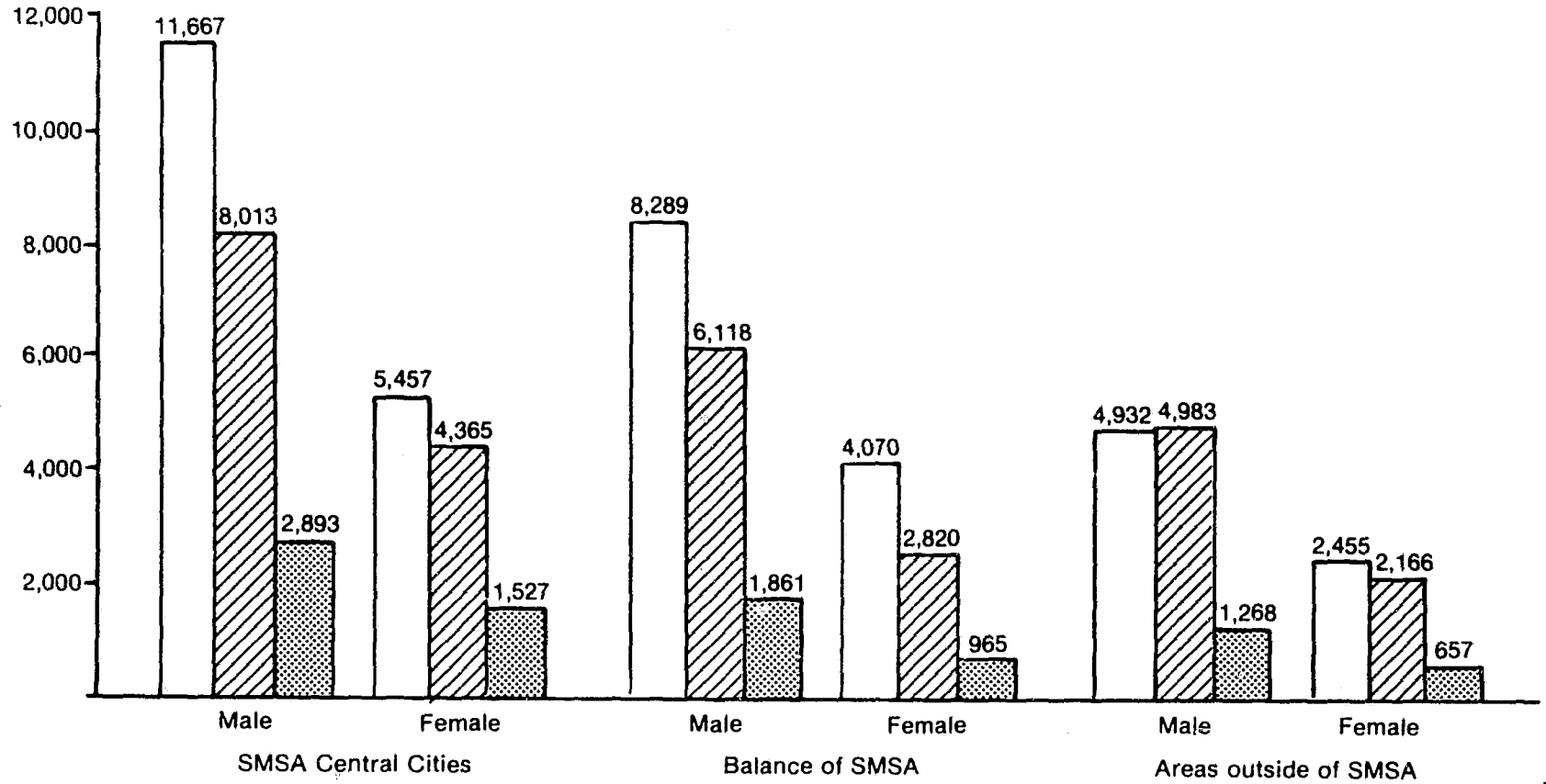


FIGURE 15 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal violent victimization, by sex, age, and extent of urbanization



Age:

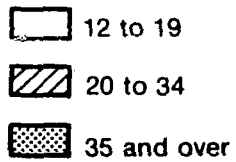
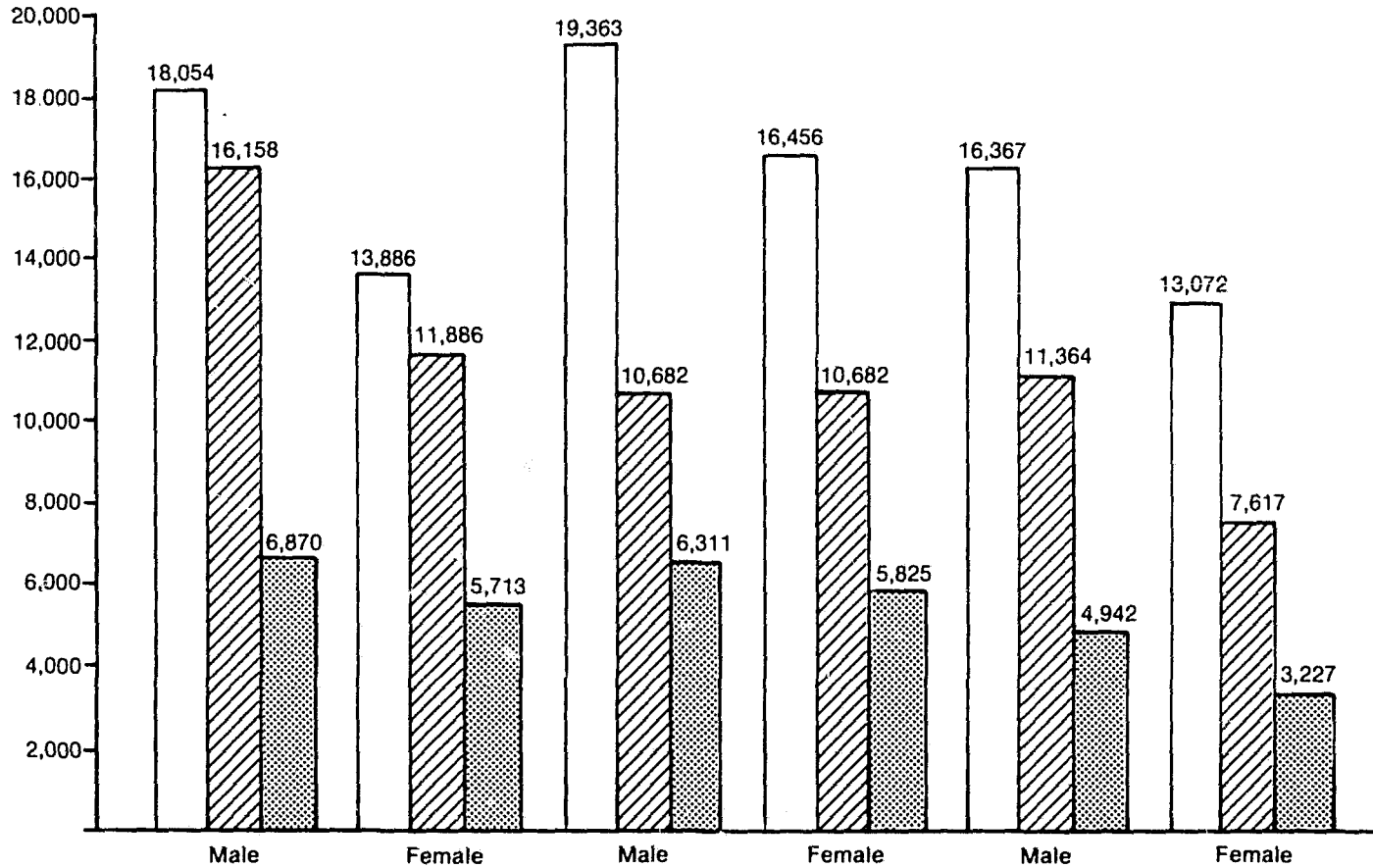


FIGURE 16 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal theft victimization, by sex, age, and extent of urbanization



Age:

- 12 to 19
- 20 to 34
- 35 and over

TABLE 13 Estimated rates (per 100,000 females 12 years of age or older) of personal rape victimization, by select variables and extent of urbanization^a

Victim characteristics	Extent of urbanization		
	SMSA central cities ^b	Balance of SMSA ^c	Areas outside of SMSA ^d
Population base ^e	(25,615,100)	(32,765,800)	(26,986,700)
Total female rate	276	168	108
Race:			
White	209	161	103
Black/other	491	270	162
Age:			
12-19	591	325	280
20-34	481	282	154
35 and older	70	45	24

^aSubcategories may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

^bUrban.

^cSuburban.

^dRural.

^eTotal females 12 years of age or older.

Wolfgang (1968) reported that urban crime rates were higher than rural crime rates in the United States. The NCS results indicate that, generally, urban rates are higher than suburban rates, that suburban rates are higher than rural rates, and that the differences between suburban and rural rates are greater than the differences between urban and suburban rates.¹⁰ Lottier found in the Detroit area that violent crime rates decreased and property crime rates remained fairly constant as distance from the central city increased (Reckless, 1967:124). The findings of the present study lend support to Lottier's results. The data presented in this report indicate that the positive association between extent of urbanization and the likelihood of victimization is stronger for violent victimization than for theft victimization. Quinney (1966) discovered that structural characteristics are more highly correlated with crime

rates in less urbanized areas than in highly urbanized areas. The findings of this study suggest that, generally, personal characteristics have more influence on the likelihood of victimization in rural areas than in urban or suburban areas.

The data presented have provided answers to the questions posed at the beginning of this report. The analysis has shown that (1) there is a positive association between victimization and extent of urbanization that is independent of population characteristics; (2) there is more variability across population areas for violent victimization rates than for theft victimization rates; and (3) for the most part, personal characteristics have more influence on victimization rates in rural areas than in urban and suburban areas.

What are the practical implications of these findings? One obvious implication is that if one were in a position to allocate victimization reduction resources, whatever they may be, to urban, suburban, and rural areas, urban areas would receive the greatest share of resources for reducing violent victimizations. For personal theft victimization reduction, urban and suburban areas would receive an approximately equal portion of the available resources, and rural areas would receive considerably less. In terms of selecting victimization reduction targets, in all three areas one would concentrate on groups with similar characteristics because the patterns of victimization are quite similar in each area. However, due to the

¹⁰ It is important to note that the place of occurrence of the victimization was not taken into consideration in the present analysis. It is possible that a sizeable number of persons were victimized in areas other than the area in which they reside. Because by definition a certain proportion of suburban residents work in or around a central city (See Appendix C), one would expect that a higher percentage of suburban victims are victimized in urban areas than are rural victims. If this is the case and if it is assumed that exposure to an urban environment increases the likelihood of victimization, it could partially explain the findings that urban and suburban rates are more similar than are suburban and rural rates.

differential influence of personal characteristics in the three areas, one would be in a better position to pinpoint target groups in rural areas than in urban or in suburban areas, and in the metropolitan settings, a more general approach would be warranted.

In order to develop a full-scale victimization reduction program tailored to each type of population area,

information about household victimizations, commercial victimizations, and characteristics of incidents (time of occurrence, amount of loss, relationship between victim and offender, extent of injury, etc.) would be required. Analysis of these types of data are presented in other reports in this series.

APPENDIX A Definition of Types of Personal Victimization

- I. Total violent victimization: Includes rape and attempted rape, robbery, and assault.
 - A. Rape and attempted rape: Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts; statutory rape (without force) is excluded.
 - B. Robbery: Theft or attempted theft from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.
 - C. Assault: An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, by one person upon another. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.
- II. Total theft victimization: Includes personal larceny with and without contact.
 - A. 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.

- B. Personal larceny without contact: 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. Also includes attempted theft. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Source: Definitions adapted from *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1973 and 1974 Findings*. Report No. SDNCP-N-3. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1976, pp. 67-71.

APPENDIX B Selected Standard Errors

The rates of victimization discussed in this report are estimates based on sample data. Like any estimate they are subject to error. Fortunately, however, when standard sampling procedures are followed the accuracy of the estimate can be determined.

The NCS sample used in this report is one of a very large number of samples that could have been selected. If all possible samples of an equal size were selected, and used to estimate victimization rates, there would be some variation in the estimated rates based on the various samples. These differences are distributed in a known way, however, and statistical sampling theory can give an idea of how much confidence can be placed in a rate which is estimated from any sample of a given size. Using a statistic called the "standard error of the estimate," one can specify, at a given level of confidence, the range around the estimate which includes the actual population value a given proportion of the time.

The tables appearing in this appendix present standard error approximations. These tables can be used to determine the 95 percent confidence levels for each

estimate. These confidence intervals tell one that if one were to draw a large number of samples in the manner and of the size actually used, the true population rate would be expected to fall within the specified interval around the estimated values 95 percent of the time.

Table 2 displays a total victimization rate for urban areas of 14,757, and Table B1 displays a standard error for total violent victimization in urban areas of 120. If one constructs an interval of two standard errors around the estimated rate (i.e., the 95 percent confidence level interval), the resulting interval is 14,503-15,011 ($14,757 \pm 254$). Sampling theory tells us that if repeated samples were drawn, and intervals of two standard errors were calculated for each sample value, 95 out of every 100 such intervals would be expected to include the population value (actual rate). For that reason it is likely that the actual sample drawn would be one of the 95 out of every 100 whose two-standard-error interval would include the population value. Thus, we are "confident at the 95 percent level" that the interval 14,503 to 15,011 around the sample estimate of 14,757 includes the actual population value.

TABLE B1 Standard errors (per 1000,000 persons 12 years of age or older for personal victimization rates, by extent of urbanization

Type of victimization	Extent of urbanization		
	SMSA central cities ^a	Balance of SMSA ^b	Areas outside of SMSA ^c
Total violent victimization	127	96	278
Rape and attempted rape	24	16	45
Robbery	69	42	108
Assault	106	87	253
Total theft victimization	187	166	504
Personal larceny with contact	44	29	70
Personal larceny without contact	183	164	500

^aUrban.
^bSuburban.
^cRural.

TABLE B2 Standard errors (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) for personal victimization rates, by sex and extent of urbanization

Type of victimization	Extent of urbanization					
	SMSA central cities ^a		Balance of SMSA ^b		Areas outside SMSA ^c	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total violent victimization	217	144	161	109	149	97
Rape and attempted rape	6	44	7	31	0	27
Robbery	119	75	74	43	60	35
Assault	187	115	145	95	137	87
Total theft victimization	292	238	250	219	249	202
Personal larceny with contact	60	65	39	41	39	20
Personal larceny without contact	288	231	247	216	247	201

^aUrban.
^bSuburban.
^cRural.

TABLE B3 Standard errors (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) for personal victimization rates, by age and extent of urbanization

Extent of urbanization and type of victimization	Age		
	12-19	20-34	35 and older
SMSA CENTRAL CITIES^a			
Total violent victimization	406	54	123
Rape and attempted rape	80	17	17
Robbery	209	39	79
Assault	348	55	94
Total theft victimization	533	82	206
Personal larceny with contact	103	23	65
Personal larceny without contact	525	76	196
BALANCE OF SMSA^b			
Total violent victimization	290	44	89
Rape and attempted rape	50	39	12
Robbery	14	50	44
Assault	260	187	77
Total theft victimization	462	335	181
Personal larceny with contact	72	54	38
Personal larceny without contact	458	332	178
AREAS OUTSIDE SMSA^c			
Total violent victimization	250	217	79
Rape and attempted rape	50	33	8
Robbery	94	72	38
Assault	228	204	69
Total theft victimization	469	344	161
Personal larceny with contact	56	38	28
Personal larceny without contact	467	342	158

^aUrban.
^bSuburban.
^cRural.

TABLE B4 Standard errors (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) for personal victimization rates, by family income and extent of urbanization

Extent of urbanization and type of victimization	Family income						Not ascertained
	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	
SMSA CENTRAL CITIES^a							
Total violent victimization	511	227	388	239	291	242	392
Rape and attempted rape	130	43	61	28	53	44	91
Robbery	282	129	193	115	145	139	275
Assault	417	186	328	210	250	199	269
Total theft victimization	572	300	580	383	467	407	634
Personal larceny with contact	190	82	151	73	92	99	152
Personal larceny without contact	544	290	564	378	460	405	618
BALANCE OF SMSA^b							
Total violent victimization	1,805	838	1,076	526	372	902	1,098
Rape and attempted rape	534	157	158	79	28	143	202
Robbery	712	353	511	214	173	387	632
Assault	1,596	750	944	478	332	807	884
Total theft victimization	2,163	11,843	1,616	970	705	1,918	1,853
Personal larceny with contact	557	280	308	135	119	270	333
Personal larceny without contact	2,103	1,204	1,593	962	699	1,904	1,827
AREAS OUTSIDE SMSA^c							
Total violent victimization	324	162	222	166	206	413	435
Rape and attempted rape	73	26	21	25	20	0	54
Robbery	142	68	90	54	56	222	152
Assault	285	147	202	155	197	349	405
Total theft victimization	426	280	425	326	511	960	640
Personal larceny with contact	92	44	40	36	55	114	71
Personal larceny without contact	419	276	423	324	509	955	637

^aUrban.

^bSuburban.

^cRural.

TABLE B5 Standard errors (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) for personal victimization rates, by race and extent of urbanization

Type of victimization	Extent of urbanization					
	SMSA central cities ^a		Balance of SMSA ^b		Areas outside SMSA ^c	
	White	Black/other	White	Black/other	White	Black/other
Total violent victimization	136	260	93	406	86	311
Rape and attempted rape	22	64	16	77	14	58
Robbery	69	163	40	231	33	127
Assault	117	193	84	329	79	279
Total theft victimization	204	351	162	608	160	459
Personal larceny with contact	47	98	27	156	19	138
Personal larceny without contact	200	339	163	591	159	440

^aUrban.

^bSuburban.

^cRural.

TABLE B6 Standard errors (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) for personal victimization rates, by marital status and extent of urbanization

Extent of urbanization and type of victimization	Marital status				
	Married	Widowed	Divorced/separated	Never married	Not ascertained
SMSA CENTRAL CITIES^a					
Total violent victimization	130	279	534	277	3,055
Rape and attempted rape	21	50	134	52	0
Robbery	67	216	299	146	1,049
Assault	110	172	436	235	2,896
Total theft victimization	226	362	653	373	3,630
Personal larceny with contact	46	174	215	85	1,066
Personal larceny without contact	222	320	625	366	3,506
BALANCE OF SMSA^b					
Total violent victimization	92	247	605	225	1,284
Rape and attempted rape	12	91	127	38	722
Robbery	40	109	199	105	0
Assault	82	202	563	198	1,069
Total theft victimization	177	420	789	361	2,737
Personal larceny with contact	29	154	162	60	0
Personal larceny without contact	175	392	777	358	2,737
AREAS OUTSIDE SMSA^c					
Total violent victimization	86	178	606	210	2,355
Rape and attempted rape	9	0	139	40	0
Robbery	34	88	299	75	0
Assault	79	155	518	194	2,355
Total theft victimization	167	299	760	378	3,273
Personal larceny with contact	20	36	201	52	0
Personal larceny without contact	166	297	738	376	3,273

^aUrban.
^bSuburban.
^cRural.

TABLE B7 Standard Errors (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) for personal victimization rates, by major activity and extent of urbanization

Extent of urbanization and type of victimization	Major activity								
	Under 16	Armed Forces	Employed	Unemployed	Keep house	In school	Unable to work	Retired	Other
SMSA CENTRAL CITIES^a									
Total violent victimization	517	1,716	170	1,134	171	691	908	336	675
Rape and attempted rape	103	0	25	275	59	140	185	0	86
Robbery	288	1,008	89	591	59	318	655	269	357
Assault	429	1,414	145	970	135	607	623	204	575
Total theft victimization	720	3,060	261	1,244	296	978	746	392	818
Personal larceny with contact	145	0	56	290	94	193	415	195	253
Personal larceny without contact	710	3,060	257	1,220	282	964	627	343	783
BALANCE OF SMSA^b									
Total violent victimization	374	1,541	124	802	137	585	587	222	698
Rape and attempted rape	42	0	18	151	37	150	0	56	158
Robbery	177	712	54	331	49	265	325	101	347
Assault	331	1,387	111	725	123	507	492	190	593
Total theft victimization	615	2,228	218	1,171	260	995	736	354	949
Personal larceny with contact	74	319	37	228	63	161	234	84	186
Personal larceny without contact	612	2,212	216	1,156	253	986	701	340	934
AREAS OUTSIDE SMSA^c									
Total violent victimization	280	1,513	121	864	114	559	511	209	673
Rape and attempted rape	66	0	13	191	26	70	117	0	132
Robbery	125	806	44	262	50	181	199	102	337
Assault	244	1,296	112	809	100	527	455	183	574
Total theft victimization	624	2,720	218	1,134	208	1,042	586	351	872
Personal larceny with contact	84	0	28	211	22	171	111	97	177
Personal larceny without contact	620	2,720	217	1,119	207	1,032	576	337	856

^aUrban.
^bSuburban.
^cRural.

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^aUrban.
^bSuburban.
^cRural.

APPENDIX C Definition of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

- I. Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include at least:
 - A. One city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or
 - B. A city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which, together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000.
- II. A contiguous county will be included in a standard metropolitan statistical area if
 - A. At least 75.00% of the resident labor force in the county is in the nonagricultural labor force, and
 - B. At least 30.00% of the employed workers living in the county work in the central county or counties of the area.
- III. A contiguous county which does not meet the requirements of criterion 2 will be included in a standard metropolitan statistical area if at least 75.00% of the resident labor force is in the nonagricultural labor force and it meets two of the following additional criteria of metropolitan character and one of the following criteria of integration.
 - A. Criteria of metropolitan character.
 - (1) At least 25.00% of the population is urban.
 - (2) The county had an increase of at least 15.00% in total population during the period covered by the two most recent Censuses of Population.
 - (3) The county has a population density of at least 50 persons per square mile.
 - B. Criteria of integration.
 - (1) At least 15.00% of the employed workers living in the county work in the central county or counties of the area, or
 - (2) The number of people working in the county who live in the central county or counties of the area is equal to at least 15.00% of the employed workers living in the county, or
 - (3) The sum of the number of workers commuting to and from the central county or counties is equal to 20.00% of the employed workers living in the county.

Source: *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*. Statistical Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975, pp. 1-2 (footnotes omitted).

APPENDIX D
The NCS Questionnaire

NCS 1 and 2

FORM **NCS-1 AND NCS-2**
(4-1-74)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
NATIONAL SAMPLE
NCS-1 - BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE
NCS-2 - CRIME INCIDENT REPORT

NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Public Law 93-83). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

Sample (cc 4) | Control number (cc 5)
PSU | Segment | Ck | Serial
JO _____

Household number (cc 2) | Land use (cc 9-11)

1. Interviewer identification
Code _____ Name _____

8. Number of housing units in structure (cc 26)

020 1 1 5 5-9
2 2 6 10 or more
3 3 7 Mobile home or trailer
4 4 8 Only OTHER units

2. Record of interview
Line number of household respondent (cc 12) _____ Date completed _____

ASK IN EACH HOUSEHOLD:

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

023 1 No
2 Yes - What kind of business is that? _____

3. TYPE Z NONINTERVIEW
Interview not obtained for
Line number _____

NOTE: Fill NCS-7 Noninterview Record, for Types A, B, and C noninterviews.

024 _____
027 _____
018 _____
019 _____

Complete 14-21 for each line number listed.

10. Family income (cc 27)

026 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

4. Household status

028 1 Same household as last enumeration
2 Replacement household since last enumeration
3 Previous noninterview or not in sample before

11. Household members 12 years of age and OVER

027 _____ Total number

5. Special place type code (cc 6c)

021 _____

12. Household members UNDER 12 years of age

028 _____ Total number
0 None

6. Tenure (cc 8)

022 1 Owned or being bought
2 Rented for cash
3 No cash rent

13. Crime Incident Reports filled

029 _____ Total number
0 None

7. Type of living quarters (cc 15)

Housing unit

023 1 House, apartment, flat
2 HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
3 HU - Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
4 HU in rooming house
5 Mobile home or trailer
6 HU not specified above - Describe _____

OTHER Unit

7 Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house
8 Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
9 Vacant tent site or trailer site
10 Not specified above - Describe _____

Notes

CENSUS USE ONLY

030 _____ 031 _____ 032 _____ 033 _____

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. NAME (of household respondent) REVER - BEGIN NEW RECORD	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO. (cc 12)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc 13b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTH-DAY (cc 17)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 18)	20a. RACE (cc 19a)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 19b)	21. SEX (cc 20)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 21)	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. (cc 22)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 23)
Last	(034) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Self-resp. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self-resp.	(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)	(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"/> NM	(039) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Oc.	(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 ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary (01-08) ___ <input type="checkbox"/> H.S. (09-12) ___ <input type="checkbox"/> College (21-26+)	(043) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	

CHECK ITEM A Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked)

Yes - SKIP to Check Item B No

25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?
 (044) 1 Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 No

b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.)
 State, etc. _____ County _____

c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
 (045) 1 No 2 Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. ↗

(046) [] [] [] [] []

d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?
 (047) 1 Yes 2 No

CHECK ITEM B Is this person 16 years old or older?
 No - SKIP to 29 Yes

26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?
 (048) 1 Working - SKIP to 28a 2 With a job but not at work 3 Looking for work 4 Keeping house 5 Going to school
 6 Unable to work - SKIP to 26d 7 Retired 8 Other - Specify ↗
 (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)

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 No Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a

c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?
 (050) 1 No 2 Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27

26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?
 (051) 1 Yes No - When did you last work?
 2 Less than 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a
 3 5 or more years ago } SKIP to 29
 4 Never worked

27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?
 (052) 1 No Yes - 2 Already had a job
 3 Temporary illness
 4 Going to school
 5 Other - Specify ↗

28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)
 (053) x Never worked - SKIP to 29

b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)
 (054) [] [] [] [] []

c. Were you -
 (055) 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?

d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)
 (056) [] [] [] [] []

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

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS

<p>29. How I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 6 months - between _____, 197__ and _____, 197__</p> <p>During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>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?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>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 6 months?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 057</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 36</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p> <p>35. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal part of (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

<p>36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 6 months - between _____, 197__ and _____, 197__</p> <p>Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>44. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
<p>37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>47. Did you call the police during the last 6 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.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 058</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p> <p>CHECK ITEM C →</p> <p>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?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>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)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p> <p>42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p> <p>43. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p> <p>44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p> <p>CHECK ITEM D →</p> <p>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?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
<p>40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>48. Did anything happen to you during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 059</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>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)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p> <p>CHECK ITEM E →</p> <p>Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?"</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent and fill item 13 on cover page.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.</p>

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO.	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTH-DAY (cc 17)	19. MARITAL STATUS	20a. RACE	20b. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 21)	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. (cc 22)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 23)
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19a)	(cc 19b)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)		
Last	(034) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Self-resp. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self-resp.	(035)	(034) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	(037)	(036) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM	(039) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ol.		(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 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary (01-08) ____ <input type="checkbox"/> H.S. (09-12) ____ <input type="checkbox"/> College (21-26+)	(043) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
First	(034) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Self-resp. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self-resp. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Proxy 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Proxy 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - Fill 16-21										

CHECK ITEM A Look at Item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked)
 Yes - SKIP to Check Item B No

25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?
 (044) 1 Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 No

b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.)
 State, etc. _____ County _____

c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
 (045) 1 No 2 Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. ? _____

(046) _____

d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?
 (047) 1 Yes 2 No

CHECK ITEM B Is this person 16 years old or older?
 No - SKIP to 36 Yes

26c. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?
 (048) 1 Working - SKIP to 28a 2 With a job but not at work 3 Looking for work 4 Keeping house 5 Going to school
 6 Unable to work - SKIP to 26d 7 Retired 8 Other - Specify ? _____
 (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)

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 No Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a

c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?
 (050) 1 No 2 Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27

26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?
 (051) 1 Yes No - When did you last work?
 2 Less than 3 years ago - SKIP to 28a
 3 5 or more years ago } SKIP to 36
 4 Never worked

27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?
 (052) 1 No Yes - 2 Already had a job
 3 Temporary illness
 4 Going to school
 5 Other - Specify ? _____

28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)

(053) x Never worked - SKIP to 36

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

c. Were you -
 (055) 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?

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

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

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 6 months - between _____, 197____ and _____, 197____. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?
 Yes - How many times? _____
 No _____

37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?
 Yes - How many times? _____
 No _____

38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
 Yes - How many times? _____
 No _____

39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
 Yes - How many times? _____
 No _____

40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
 Yes - How many times? _____
 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)
 Yes - How many times? _____
 No _____

42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
 Yes - How many times? _____
 No _____

43. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing?
 Yes - How many times? _____
 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?
 Yes - How many times? _____
 No _____

45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?
 Yes - How many times? _____
 No _____

46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
 Yes - How many times? _____
 No _____

47. Did you call the police during the last 6 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.)
 No - SKIP to 48
 Yes - What happened? _____

(058) _____

CHECK ITEM C Look at 47 - Was HH member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him?
 Yes - How many times? _____
 No _____

48. Did anything happen to you during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
 No - SKIP to Check Item E
 Yes - What happened? _____

(059) _____

CHECK ITEM D Look at 48 - Was HH member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him?
 Yes - How many times? _____
 No _____

CHECK ITEM E Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?"
 No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover page.
 Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.

<p>KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD</p> <p>Line number (101)</p> <p>Screen question number (102)</p> <p>Incident number (103)</p>	<p>Notes</p>	<p>NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Public Law 93-83). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.</p> <p>FORM NCS-2 (4-1-74)</p> <p>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENCY FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CRIME INCIDENT REPORT NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY - NATIONAL SAMPLE</p>
<p>1a. You said that during the last 6 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.)</p> <p>(104) _____ Month (01-12)</p> <p>(105) CHECK ITEM A → Is this incident report for a series of crimes? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 2 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately)</p> <p>(106) b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spring (March, April, May) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Summer (June, July, August) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Fall (September, October, November) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Winter (December, January, February)</p> <p>(107) c. How many incidents were involved in this series? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Three or four 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Five to ten 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Eleven or more 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p><i>INTERVIEWER - If series, the following questions refer only to the most recent incident.</i></p>	<p>5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner? (113) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Customer 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>(114) b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything belonging to the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to Check Item B</p> <p>(115) 6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>(116) b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>(117) 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? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door or window 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Slashed screen 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ } SKIP to Check Item B</p>	
<p>(108) 2. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 2 <input type="checkbox"/> During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 p.m. to midnight 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Midnight to 6 a.m. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>(118) d. How did the offender(s) get in/try to get in? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Had key 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	
<p>3a. In what State and county did this incident occur? <input type="checkbox"/> Outside U.S. - END INCIDENT REPORT State _____ County _____</p> <p>(110) b. Did it happen INSIDE THE LIMITS of a city, town, village, etc.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Enter name of cit., town, etc. ↗</p> <p>(111) [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []</p>	<p>(119) CHECK ITEM B → Was respondent or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 13a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	
<p>(112) 4. Where did this incident take place? 1 <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 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in a vacation home, hotel/motel } ASK 5a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station } ASK 5a 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside office, factory, or warehouse } ASK 5a 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) } ASK 5a 6 <input type="checkbox"/> On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot } SKIP to Check Item B 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside school } SKIP to Check Item B 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify ↗</p>	<p>(120) 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? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Gun 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>(121) b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 7f 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>(122) c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 7e 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	

NCS-2 INCIDENT REPORT

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

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

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

SKIP to 10a

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

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

SKIP to 10a

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

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

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? _____

129 _____

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

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

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

131 No
 Don't know
 Yes

SKIP to 10a

b. 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

9c. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?

133 Not yet settled
 None
 All
 Part

SKIP to 10a

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

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

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

135 No - SKIP to 11
 Yes

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

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

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

137 Only one
 Don't know
 More than one

SKIP to 12a

a. Was this person male or female?

138 Male
 Female
 Don't know

b. How old would you say the person was?

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

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

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

SKIP to e

d. Was the person a relative of yours?

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

e. Was he/she -

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

SKIP to 12a

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 21 or over
 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 }
 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
 Casual acquaintance(s)
 Well known

SKIP to m

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

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

m. Were all of them -

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

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

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

(151) 1 Yes - SKIP to 13a
 2 No

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

(152) 0 None - SKIP to 13a
 _____ Number of persons

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

(153) 0 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) 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?

(155) 1 No - SKIP to 13e
 2 Yes

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

(154) 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 _____

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

No - SKIP to 18a
 Yes

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

(157) 1 Yes } SKIP to 18a
 2 No }

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

(154) 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 _____

} SKIP to 18a

f. What was taken that belonged to you or others in the household? What else?

(159) Cash: \$ _____

and/or
 Property: (Mark all that apply)

(160) 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 _____

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) 1 No } SKIP to Check Item E
 2 Don't know }
 3 Yes

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

(162) 1 Yes
 2 No

CHECK ITEM E Is Box 1 or 2 marked in 13f?

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) 1 Yes
 2 No

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

CHECK ITEM F Yes - SKIP to 16a
 No

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

(164) \$ _____

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

(165) 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?

(166) 1 None } SKIP to 17a
 2 All }
 3 Part }

b. What was recovered?

(167) Cash: \$ _____ and/or
 Property: (Mark all that apply)

(168) 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)?

(169) \$ _____

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

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

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

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

173 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.
 \$ _____

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

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

176 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.?
 1 No - SKIP to 20a
 2 Yes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

189 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 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-1.

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A Comparative Analysis of Victimization Rates
SD-VAD-7, NCJ-53551

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