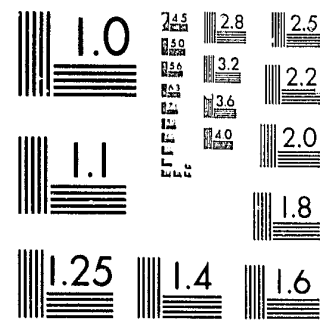


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ILLINOIS VICTIMIZATION SURVEY  
DATA: A GUIDE TO THEIR USE

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## ABSTRACT

This guide reviews the available surveys of crime victims in Illinois. The intent is to provide those who wish to do secondary analyses of survey data with information on data reliability, on appropriate analysis techniques, and on management decisions that can benefit from analyses of these data.

To a large extent, the scope of the surveys and the methods used in data collection are determined by the purposes of the survey organizers. The scope and methods used in turn affect data reliability, the types of analysis that can be done, and the types of decisions that can be based on the data. Thus while this guide covers the weaknesses inherent in all survey and sample selection methodologies, it also details the purposes of each of the Illinois surveys, the differences among their methodologies, and the ramifications of methodological details for data analysis.

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## INTRODUCTION

Decisions made within the criminal justice system are commonly based on Uniform Crime Reports data on crimes reported to police. Data on victimization surveys include both crimes reported to police and unreported crimes. These surveys can benefit decisions concerning implementing and modifying programs such as victim assistance, citizen participation and crime prevention programs, funding of these programs, and even planning of staff and equipment.

Numerous differences exist between police and survey data, however, that affect the uses and interpretations of survey data, and the types of manipulation and analysis they will bear. Hence, the Illinois Statistical Analysis Center is making this guide available. Ideas on appropriate uses of victimization survey data are presented here. An overview of the general strengths and weaknesses of victimization surveys is provided for those not familiar with this source of information. Descriptions of victimization surveys presently available for Illinois are furnished and accompanied by an easy-to-read chart for quick reference (see Table 1). Some pitfalls common to the use of victimization data are discussed, including problems associated with coding, weighting, differences in terminology, and the use of series data. A list of data sources, and samples of survey questionnaires are provided in appendices to this guide.

Data for the following victimization surveys are presently available for study and are reviewed in this guide:

- a) The National Crime Surveys' Chicago surveys for 1972 and 1974.
- b) Illinois data from the National Crime Surveys for 1974, 1975 and 1976.
- c) The Joliet and Peoria Surveys, conducted in conjunction with the Urban High Crime Reduction Program, for 1976.
- d) The Region 20 (Greater Egypt) Survey of the Greater Egypt Planning Commission, for 1976.
- e) The Champaign Surveys also conducted as part of the Urban High Crime Reduction Program, in 1977 and 1978.
- f) The Evanston Victim Survey, conducted by the Victim/Witness Advocacy Unit of the Evanston Police Department, 1977.

At this writing the Joliet and Peoria surveys are being repeated, and a new survey of the elderly is being conducted in Region 20. Our hope is that this guide will provide a means of evaluating and suggestions for uses of these and future surveys.

Please note that this guide is not meant as an instruction in how to conduct a victimization survey. It is rather a guide to the analysis of data that has already been collected. Northwestern University's Center for Urban Affairs has received a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to prepare a series of monographs on conducting planning and evaluation surveys. Anyone interested in organizing such a survey should contact the Center for Urban Affairs. (See the list of data sources in Appendix C for further information.)

### USES AND GOALS OF VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS

The term victimization survey covers many types of surveys that vary widely in method and purpose. Victimization surveys have been organized for the purpose of determining the number of victims in a community, but there have also been surveys to determine crime-related costs to victims, the effects of crime prevention programs, and many other useful pieces of information.

To a large extent, the purposes of the survey determine what questions will be asked, who will be included in the sample, how large the sample will be, and numerous other methodological issues. For example, a survey designed to determine victimization rates in a community need not contain questions regarding injuries sustained by the victim. A survey to determine why some victims of crimes that were reported to police use a victim assistance program and others don't would require a much smaller sample than would a survey to determine why some victims report crimes and others do not. Though much is made in the press of rising and falling crime rates, from the statistical point of view, crimes are rare occurrences and a very large sample is needed to locate victims of crimes not reported to the police. If information on household crimes such as burglary and motor vehicle theft is desired, interviewing one representative of each sample household is sufficient; but if detailed information on personal crimes such as rape and assault is needed, interviewing every adult member of the sample households is advisable.

All of these decisions regarding the scope and methods of the survey determine what data will be collected and how the data can be used, both by the survey organizers and by others. For example, data from a survey of victims over the age of sixty are not sufficient to establish victimization rates for an entire community or for any group of community residents other than those over sixty. Thus it is essential that users of victimization survey data are aware of the purposes and methods of the data collectors.

Even the decision to do a survey rather than to use official statistics or to collect data by other means is based on the judgment that a survey will provide the best possible data for the purposes of the survey organizers. The intent of the original victimization surveys was to fill in information gaps left by crime data from other sources, as well as to provide an accurate indication of victimization

rates. The victimization surveys in Illinois were conducted under the assumption that victims are the ones most likely to be aware of specific details concerning the crimes that befell them. Thus victimization survey data furnish information on "hidden crime" (Doleschal, 1970: crime which does not appear in police or FBI data), but they also provide more detail about crime incidents from the victim's point of view than do police reports.

Different surveys, of course, provide different details regarding crimes and victims. Details frequently provided by surveys and seldom provided by police statistics include: 1) detailed demographic profiles of victims, 2) the likelihood of victimization for various groups in the population, 3) victim-offender relationship 4) victim's attitudes toward crime, police, and the courts, 5) which crimes are likely to be reported to the police and by whom, and 6) the costs of crime for the victim. All these details can produce a more complete picture of crime and the criminal justice system as they affect citizens.

Victimization surveys, by providing this more complete picture, facilitate better planning and decision making in the criminal justice system. For example, plans can be made to decrease preventable crime, change patterns of reporting, reduce the costs of crime, and aid high-risk groups in reducing their risk of victimization. With data from more than one survey conducted at different times in the same area (and with the same methods), trends in crime and victimization can be identified, and the impact of crime reduction programs can be evaluated.

It is frequently useful for planners to compare crime and victimization rates and criminal justice system performance in their area to the rates and performance of other areas. Comparisons of victimization surveys can be helpful, but great care must be taken to ensure that the data are comparable, that is, that they measure the same thing in the same way. Victimization surveys are not directly comparable unless the data collection methods used are exactly the same. The size of the community and the time period covered must also be comparable. For instance, comparing data for Chicago to data for Peoria would be neither valid nor informative, since Chicago's population is both much larger and more heterogeneous. Decisions about Peoria programs based on Peoria data may not be valid for Chicago programs. Comparing data for Joliet to data for Peoria could, on the other hand, be helpful to decision makers.

The use of police data in conjunction with victimization survey data can also be enlightening, but great care must be exercised here too. There are basic differences between victimization data and police data that prevent direct comparisons of the two. Police data are counts of reported crimes while survey data are estimations, based on sample data, of the levels of reported and unreported crime. Other differences exist in the populations covered and the method of counting crimes. These and more differences are discussed in Appendix A to this report. Again, the use of victimization survey data, or any other data, demands a knowledge of the purposes and methods of the data's collection.

GENERAL LIMITATIONS TO THE USE  
OF VICTIMIZATION SURVEY DATA

Several methodological details common to all victimization surveys limit the usefulness of the data gathered, and in some cases, weaken the confidence that can be placed in the data as reliable measures of crime. To begin with, whereas police data are collected regularly in almost every location, very few cities have been surveyed, and even fewer have been surveyed more than once. Data from a city survey can seldom be used to analyze crime in an area within the city (since allowing for that flexibility in the data would require a larger sample than most survey organizers can afford) and lack of comparability often excludes the use of data from one area of a city for the analysis of crime in other areas.

Victimization surveys rely on the honesty and accuracy of memory of the respondents. Thus survey data may contain errors and fabrications. Victims are not likely to report crimes in which a friend or family member was the offender, so all victimization survey data probably underestimate the true number of crimes to some extent. The respondent's willingness to be interviewed is also necessary, but in high crime areas this willingness to speak to strangers or to admit a stranger to one's home is often lacking. While mail surveys can avoid this problem, telephone and in-person surveys can, as a result of this problem, end up with a victim sample that does not adequately reflect the number of victims in the population.

All responses to survey interview questions are filtered through the interpretation of the respondent. Respondents can be expected to perform differently in interviews depending upon their expectations regarding the interviewer and the interview and upon their own experiences with crime. This can be a source of bias in the data. For instance, one respondent may report an assault incident and another respondent, whose lifestyle includes many such incidents, may not consider them to be criminal, and thus would not report them to an interviewer.

Another problem common to victimization surveys is that these surveys do not measure crime displacement. That is, if a crime reduction program is effective within its target area, but crime increases in surrounding areas, a survey of the target area will not detect the increase. This can be a major problem for evaluation research. Arrest and recidivism rates, often necessary components of

evaluation research, are also not measured by victimization surveys. Thus, it is sometimes necessary to supplement victimization survey data with data from other sources.

#### LIMITATIONS RESULTING FROM THE NEEDS OF SURVEY ORGANIZERS

Despite their general limitations, victimization surveys provide valuable information for the purposes mentioned earlier. Some provide more information than others, due to choices made by the survey organizers about what should be included in the survey. One survey may include many crimes, while another may include only a few. One may include a whole city, while another includes only part of a city. Again, it is important to know what is included in the data before the data are used.

Some of the choices facing survey organizers are listed below, along with some consequences for the data resulting from these choices. In a later section of this guide the victimization surveys available for Illinois will be discussed in terms of the options taken by each survey's organizers, and the resulting strengths in and limitations to the use of each survey's data.

#### Crimes Included

The crimes about which respondents are asked, and the amount of crime-related detail sought vary with each survey. Surveys are not helpful in uncovering crimes such as gambling, extortion, and prostitution, in which the victims by revealing the crime may implicate themselves in another offense. Such a large sample is necessary to obtain reliable information about rare crimes that rare crimes are seldom included in surveys. Rape is an exception to this rule, undoubtedly because it is one of the seven crimes designated by the FBI as Crime Index offenses.<sup>1</sup> Murder, also an Index offense, is almost never included in victimization surveys for the obvious reason that no victim can be interviewed.

It is seldom efficient to ask detailed questions about a large number of crimes, since respondents tire and their answers to complex questions asked late in a lengthy interview may not be reliable. If the purposes of the surveyors demand knowledge of many variables for multi-variate analysis, a very large sample is

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<sup>1</sup>The seven Index crimes are murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, theft, and motor vehicle theft. Attempts to commit these crimes are included in the Crime Index (though attempted murders are recorded as aggravated assaults.)



required and personal interviews, rather than a phone or mail survey, may be most appropriate. (See Interview Types, p. 16.) More research is being done in this area, but preliminary studies show little difference in results obtained from surveys using personal interviews and surveys using random digit dialing (Tuchfarber, 1974, and Klecka, 1976). (See also Sampling Frame, p. 11.)

#### Reference Period

The number of criminal incidents discovered by a survey depends partly on the time span for which victims are asked to remember incidents (also known as the reference period).<sup>2</sup> Studies have shown that the tendency for a victim to forget an incident is most marked for the earliest months of a twelve month reference period (Schneider, 1975). A Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEA) study has shown that respondents asked to recall victimizations in the last twelve months most accurately recall incidents that occurred in the six months immediately preceding the interview (LEAA, 1972).

Another cause of bias in survey data results from this fallibility of respondents' memories. Studies have shown tendencies for respondents to bring forward, into the time span covered by the survey, events that occurred before that time span, and to bring events forward within that time span, (Schneider, 1975). This tendency is called telescoping and attempts have been made to control its affect on the data. The national surveys conducted by the Census Bureau for LEAA utilized a method called bounding in which all respondents are interviewed and then re-interviewed six months later. Only those events reported in the second interview that were not reported in the first are counted. This method does not, however, control for within reference period telescoping, and it greatly increases survey costs. Furthermore, the extent to which telescoping affects data has not yet been completely explored. The Bureau of the Census has found instances of

<sup>2</sup>Data users should be aware that a survey reference period may not be the same as the time for which the survey is issued. For instance, the Joliet and Peoria surveys for the "year" 1976 have a reference period of six months, May through October, 1976.

underreporting of crimes using "reverse record checks" (Skogan, 1976 b), in which victims of crimes recorded by police are interviewed and the results checked against police records.<sup>3</sup>

It should be noted here that crime rates may vary in different months of the year. Traditional wisdom has it that crime rates are highest in hot summer months, and higher in December than in other winter months. Thus it is not possible to multiply by two data from a survey with a six month reference period to obtain valid crime rates for a full year. LEAA has commissioned further studies to determine the optimum reference period, and to determine if the accuracy gained by using repeated surveys with six month reference periods, instead of one survey with a twelve month referent, is worth the additional cost.

#### Respondents

Ideally, every individual who might have been victimized within the survey's target area will be interviewed. Conducting these interviews is an expensive proposition, however. Then, too, while children may be victims, they may not be able to provide reliable responses to interview questions, and special interviewer care and training would be necessary to avoid further traumatizing a victimized child.

In practice it is usually sufficient to question a sample of the adult members of the target population. For information on burglary, household larceny, motor vehicle theft and other crimes in which an entire household can be called the victim, interviewing one responsible adult in the household is sufficient. However, one member of each household cannot provide reliable data for all other members for personal crimes such as rape, robbery, and assault. Each adult or a sample of the adults should be interviewed when these crimes are in question.

For commercial crimes, interviewing one knowledgeable member of each of the firms in the sample is all that's necessary.

<sup>3</sup>The National Crime Surveys used reverse record checks in pretest surveys, such as the San Jose pretest, to determine what reliability of reporting can be expected in victimization surveys. The reverse record checks indicated that assaults and personal thefts were underreported to surveys, particularly when the offender was related or well known to the victim (Panel for the Evaluation of Crime Surveys, 1976).

## Sampling

### Sampling Frame

Victimization surveys are almost all sample surveys. The reliability of the data depends in part on how well the sample represents the target population. The target population is defined according to the purposes of the survey. It may include all individuals at risk of being victimized in some geographic location, all businesses within some location, all clients of some program, or some other group.

The sampling frame is the list of units in the population from which the sample units are chosen. For example, a list of driver's license numbers can be used to select a sample of adults in a state, or real estate tax records can be used to select a sample of households in a state or smaller area. For a phone survey, a list of numbers in use can be obtained from the phone company. If a program is being evaluated, a list of clients of the program may be a sufficient sampling frame.

The sampling frame should not, however, systematically exclude any group of people in the target population with a rate of victimization (or reporting, if the survey's purpose is to discover reporting behavior) significantly different from the rate for the rest of the target population. Since these rates are often unknown prior to the survey, and remain unknown for groups excluded from the survey, the sampling frame should be checked for completeness.

Driver's license lists will exclude all non-drivers and those under driving age; tax records will exclude non-residents of the target location, and may exclude non-owners of property and individuals not permanently attached to a residence. (Young, black males are notably represented in this last group). Telephone directories will exclude households with no phone, new subscribers, and unlisted numbers, but will list business as well as home phones. If any of these excluded groups has a higher rate of victimization than the rest of the target population, the rates discovered by the survey will underestimate the true victimization rate. If the excluded group has a lower rate of victimization than the general target population, the survey will overestimate victimization rates.

Studies have shown that since approximately ninety percent of the households in the U.S. had phones in 1976 the exclusion of no phone homes from the sampling frame is usually not a cause of serious error (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1974 : 501; Powell and Klecka, 1976). However, in some rural areas the number of no phone homes is still high. Since homes with no phone are likely to be low income homes, which may have a higher victimization rate than high income homes, a phone survey in an area with a large percentage of no phone homes may discover artificially low victimization rates. Hence, anyone analyzing phone survey data should be aware of the number of no phone homes in the target area.

New phone subscribers and unlisted numbers, which together may account for ten to thirty percent of the subscribers in any area (LEAA, 1977), are also not available from the telephone directory. Excluding this large a portion of the population from the sampling frame, with no knowledge of the relationship between being a new subscriber or having an unlisted number and victimization, reduces the confidence that can be placed in estimates based on the survey data.

Sampling frames can sometimes be combined in order to include all groups in the target population. For example, housing census records have been combined with lists of new building permits to produce a comprehensive sample of households. The expense of constructing a more thorough sampling frame must, however, be balanced against the expected increase in accuracy of the survey estimates. If some group has been excluded from the sampling frame (as is commonly true of victims who are not residents of the target location), or underrepresented in the sampling frame, any interpretation of the survey results must make note of the exclusion or underrepresentation.

### Sample Selection

The best way to insure that the sample is representative of the target population is through random selection of sample units from the sampling frame. (In fact, some statistics useful in data analysis demand data from a random sample.) Random sampling means simply that each unit has an equal chance of being included in the sample, and that selection of one unit does not affect the selection probability of another unit. Occasionally for ease in sample selection, or for analysis purposes, clusters of sample units are defined within the sampling frame, and then sample units are randomly chosen within these clusters.

Random digit dialing is a technique which can provide a comprehensive random sample for phone surveys. Three digit prefixes in use in the target area are combined with randomly generated four digit numbers to produce the random sample. In some areas, some prefixes control more phone numbers than do other prefixes. When this is the case it is better to randomly choose both the prefix and the four digit suffix to form the sample.

At times strict random sampling is not feasible. If a good sampling frame does not exist, if response rate is expected to be very low, or if the response rate for some group within the target population is expected to be much lower than the general response rate, other sampling methods have been employed. To insure a sufficient number of cases for analysis, some surveys have employed random sampling and then, for each case in which no response can be obtained, a replacement case is randomly selected. To insure that a hard to locate or hard to interview group is sufficiently represented, quota sampling is sometimes used. Quotas are established for groups within the target population (e. g., age-sex-race groups, residence type groups, or groups of victims for each crime type), according to the proportion of the target population each group represents. Interviews are conducted until the quotas are filled. Estimates based on data from these non-random samples are not as reliable as random sample based estimates.

#### Sample Size

Some error in estimates based on sample data is unavoidable. This error, called sampling error, results from the fact that the estimate is based on sample data, not data for the entire population. Other samples drawn from the same population can be expected to result in slightly different estimates. The larger the sample is, the smaller will be the sampling error.

The standard error of the estimate, a statistic based on the size of the sample and the size of the estimate, is a measurement of sampling error. Given this standard error, a confidence interval can be found by adding the standard error to, and subtracting the standard error from the sample estimate. Estimates based on other samples of the same size drawn from the same population will fall within this range a certain percent of the time (i.e., for a certain percent of the samples).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup>Please refer to the bibliography for the titles of statistics textbooks that cover standard error of the estimate and confidence intervals more thoroughly.

With this confidence interval, data analysts can judge the precision of the sample estimates (e.g., estimated victimization rates), and know with a specified amount of confidence the range in which actual population values (e.g., actual victimization rates) fall.

A frequent problem for victimization surveys is identifying enough victims to provide sufficient data for analysis. (Surveys of known victims don't suffer from this problem, but surveys to determine the amount of crime in an area do.) Serious crimes are rare events and a large sample is needed to uncover these crimes. The more rare the crime, the larger the sample must be. For the National Crime Surveys of eight cities, for example, 165,346 individuals in 77,500 households were interviewed. An average of one personal crime was discovered for every seven interviews, but most (58%) of those crimes were larcenies with no contact between the victim and the offender. Half of those larcenies were either attempts or resulted in a loss of less than twenty-five dollars. Completed aggravated assaults were discovered in an average of one in 195 interviews and completed rapes showed up, on the average, in one in 1,900 interviews (LEAA, 1977 : 16-17).

Problems of non-response (respondents who refuse to be interviewed, can't be located at home, fail to return questionnaires, etc.) plague victim surveys as they do other surveys. Samples must initially be sufficiently large so that enough data can be gathered despite the attrition due to non-response. Non-response is an especially grave problem for phone surveys, since the sampling frame usually contains many phone numbers that belong to businesses or are not in service. For the Joliet and Peoria survey, for example, 22,000 telephone numbers were randomly chosen in order to complete 10,000 interviews ( Abt Associates, 1978). Non-response is an equally serious problem for mail surveys, and as the complexity of the questionnaire increases, the number of questionnaires completed and returned drops (Miller, 1970).

Few surveys are done to determine only the number and types of crimes that have occurred. Most also include questions probing the specifics of the crime (e.g., time of day and place of occurrence) and demographic information on the victim. Samples must be large enough that, when cases are categorized, there will be enough cases in the categories to draw reliable conclusions.

The danger lies in generalizing from very few cases in a sample category to large groups in the general population. Say, for example, that a sample is composed of one of every ten households in the population, and that interviewing reveals one sample case of household burglary in an elderly person's home during the night. Because of the possibility of sampling error, that one sample burglary cannot be assumed to represent ten night burglaries of the elderly in the population unless the sample is very large and the sampling error is thus very small. If that same survey found instead five night burglaries of the elderly more confidence could be placed in the sample estimate (five burglaries) and thus in the extension of that estimate to the population (around fifty burglaries). The sampling error, as measured by the standard error of the estimate, would be larger than it would be for one burglary, but the coefficient of variation, the ratio of the standard error of the estimate to the estimate, would be smaller, signaling a more precise estimate.

In summary, to reduce sampling error and to increase the number of crimes in categories of interest (which also reduces the possibility of error), a large sample is desirable. Again, crimes are rare events and the time and expense of polling a very large sample must be balanced against gains in accuracy.

Most importantly, anyone analyzing data collected in victimization surveys for Illinois must be aware of the relationships between sample estimates, sample size, standard error of the estimate, confidence intervals, and the coefficient of variation. No generalizations about population values (crime rates, reporting rates, etc.) should be made unless those factors are taken into account.

Interview Types: In-Person, Mail,  
and Telephone

In the previous discussion of sampling frames it became apparent that some frames introduce bias into survey results. But the choice of sampling frame is often dictated by the type of interview employed. For example, phone surveys frequently use randomly generated lists of phone numbers. The type of interview can also dictate other methodological choices that may in turn limit the usefulness of the data gathered. Each interview type has certain advantages too. The interview types, their advantages and disadvantages are listed below. At present there are no mail surveys available for Illinois. Information on mail surveys is included here for possible future reference.

#### Mail Questionnaires

Mail questionnaires suffer from the lowest response rates among all survey types. While a sixty percent response rate is generally the minimum acceptable level, response rates of forty-five percent and below are not uncommon (LEAA, 1977 : 19). Such low response rates cast doubt on the representativeness of the data. Anyone using mail survey data should check to be sure that respondents are not significantly different from non-respondents in any way.

Mail surveys should not be used to ask complex questions which may be misunderstood by the respondent, since monitoring the understanding of respondents is impossible. (Of course, questionnaires for all three types of interviews should be pretested to discover and eliminate ambiguous questions.) Mail surveys are not amenable to large numbers of questions either, since response rate and reliability of the data both decline with the number of questions asked.

On the other hand, mail questionnaires require no interviewers and thus they require no interviewer training and are not sensitive to interviewer-introduced bias. They are likely to reach people not often at home, and they eliminate any concern about sending interviewers into dangerous neighborhoods.

The most positive aspect of mail surveys is their low cost, but analysts of mail survey data should be sure that data reliability and validity have not been sacrificed in the interest of low costs.

## Telephone Interviews

Questions of bias in data from phone interviews have been addressed in the "Sampling Frame" section of this guide. To a large extent, except in areas with a large percentage of no phone homes, these questions can be settled with careful construction of the sampling frame, and the use of random digit dialing.

While phone surveys do introduce the possibility of interviewer bias, they also allow for monitoring of interviews which can control or at least measure the effects of this type of bias.

Traditionally it has been felt that phone surveys must be limited to no more than a few simple questions to gather reliable data. However, research has been conducted recently using, in a phone survey, a long series of rather complex questions previously used in National Crime Surveys in-person interviews. Preliminary results show few differences from the in-person results in the respondents and in the responses (Tuchfarber, 1974; Klecka, 1976).

Response rates are usually better in phone surveys than in mail surveys, signaling better representation of the target population by the data gathered. Phone survey costs are greater than mail survey costs, but still far less than the costs of an in-person survey. If the questionnaire and sampling frame are well constructed, data from phone interviews should be both useful and reliable.

## In-Person Interviews

In person interviews cost more in time and money than any other type of survey. They usually also produce the best response rate, and are well suited for long series of complex questions. Like other survey types they require a comprehensive sampling frame from which the sample should be randomly chosen.

Interviewer-introduced bias can be a problem with in-person interviews, making interviewer training especially important. There are risks associated with sending interviewers into high crime neighborhoods, and locating respondents at home and gaining respondent cooperation can at times be difficult. While these are largely problems for original data collectors, in so far as they affect the validity of the data collected they are also problems for those wishing to do secondary analyses of the data. For example, people who are hard to locate or otherwise difficult to interview may also be people with high victimization rates. If they are left out of the sample, data gathered from the sample will be biased.

## Coding Schemes and Recoding

To process data gathered in a victimization survey, researchers assign a brief numeric or alphabetic code to the responses to each question. This coding creates categories for easier analysis. Some coding schemes, such as the coding for age, are relatively straightforward. Other coding systems, such as coding that specifies the definitions of crimes, may pose problems for future users of the data.

Most discussions of crime center on the offenses, but victimization surveys emphasize the victims. It is easy for differences in the coding of crime types in victimization studies to go unnoticed. Crime coding in the Illinois surveys is not consistent, and thus data are not exactly comparable across these surveys. For example, the Joliet and Peoria surveys report "aggravated" and "other" assaults, but they do not report attempts separately from completions. "Aggravated" assaults here are attacks involving either a weapon or an injury requiring medical attention, or both, and "other" assaults include all assaults which do not fit the "aggravated" category. Assault in this survey includes the legal concept of battery. In the Region 20 survey, on the other hand, "assaults" and "batteries" are separate categories. "Assaults" are threats of harm or attacks with a weapon, including attempts. "Battery" is an assault involving injury requiring medical attention, with or without a weapon present, and includes attempts. Note that the difference between an attempted battery and an assault is not clear in the Region 20 data. For other Illinois surveys the number and names of codes given to the general category of assault offenses differ from the above coding schemes and from each other.<sup>5</sup> Again, this indicates the importance of the data user's familiarity with the way that data were gathered and the exact definitions used by the data collectors.

Crime coding in victimization surveys also differs from police coding of offenses. For example, in Illinois law assault involves causing someone to believe he or she will be battered or harmed in some manner, and is coded in the following categories : 1) Aggravated : Firearm, 2) Aggravated: Knife or Cutting Instrument, 3) Aggravated : Other Dangerous Weapon, 4) Aggravated : Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.

<sup>5</sup>The Crime Rates Workbook, a December, 1977 publication of the Illinois Statistical Analysis Center lists the exact definitions for all offenses used by each of the Illinois surveys.

(with intent to inflict great bodily harm), and 5) Simple Assault. All assaults of public officials are considered aggravated assaults in Illinois law. Note, however, that only the threat of harm is necessary for an offense to be an assault here. No concept of any actual harm is included in the law; but in practice assault is often confused with battery, and is a crime classification that is differentially applied in local police agencies.

Because crime definitions differ, and for the reasons discussed in Appendix A to this guide, police and survey data are not directly comparable. Rather both can be used as separate and different pieces of evidence (resulting from very different methods of measuring crime) of the type and number of crimes in an area.

Whether a data user wants to compare data across surveys, use survey data in conjunction with police data, or use survey data alone for a purpose other than the purpose of the original surveyors, it may be necessary to recode the data. Recoding is the process of combining categories of data into other categories which suit the needs of the user. For example, in order to address the problem of assaults in the Joliet and Peoria surveys and in the Region 20 surveys, recoding would be necessary. One would have to combine the categories "aggravated" and "other" assaults in the former surveys, and combine "assault" and "battery" in the latter survey in order to obtain roughly consistent data on assaults. A demonstration of the recoding of National Crime Surveys crime types to approximate Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Index crimes appears in Appendix B.

## Terminology

Terminology can be a problem for users of some victimization survey documents. Some terms are unique to victimization surveys, and others have special meanings when used in the survey context. Some of these problem terms and their connotations are listed below. Data users are urged to consult survey glossaries when they are provided, since definitions may vary slightly among surveys, and may not be comparable with common criminal justice data usage. These terms are introduced here because the way in which the events or persons denoted by these terms are counted affects the number of events or persons recorded in the data, and may cause bias in the data.

### Victimization and Incident

Distinguishing victimizations from incidents is important. In most studies the number of victimizations is greater than the number of incidents because more than one victim may be involved in a particular incident. When two people are robbed in one incident, two victimizations have occurred.

### Rates

A crime rate is basically a fraction that represents the number of crimes in relation to a base figure, usually a population estimate. Rates are most often expressed in incidences of the numerator per hundred thousand incidences of the denominator. For instance, a homicide rate of 1.5 means that there have been 1.5 homicides for every one hundred thousand people in the population at risk. A victimization rate, on the other hand, represents the number of victims in relation to a base figure, the number of units in the population at risk.

This base figure will differ, in both crime and victimization rates, according to whether the crime is against a person, household, or commercial establishment. At times calculations of rates have been criticized for using a base figure that is inappropriate (Skogan, 1976c : 173-180). For instance, the victimization rate for motor vehicle theft is usually calculated for the number of households, but a more appropriate base would be the number of registered motor vehicles, since some communities have fewer motor vehicles per household than others. Thus, calculating victimization rates for motor vehicle thefts per registered motor vehicle yields a more realistic indicator of the occurrence within the population at risk. Survey data users should note what base figure has been used to calculate crime and victimization rates so that the meaning of the rates is clear.

## Offender

The term offender may be another source of confusion, particularly for those in law enforcement. Offender is used loosely in victimization surveys and should be considered comparable with the term suspect, except that the victim rather than someone from a criminal justice agency makes the determination.

## Single and Multiple Offenders

National Crime Surveys data are occasionally reported for single and multiple offenders separately. Single refers to one offender and multiple means two or more offenders; it does not refer to an individual who has committed several offenses. All other Illinois surveys combine data for single and multiple offenders.

## Known, Known to Victim, Not Stranger and Non-Stranger

A known offender is a suspect who was seen by or could be identified by the victim. (This is not a known offender in the sense of a suspect with a previous record.) Known to victim, not stranger and non-stranger are synonymous with known offender. It should also be noted that whereas the Dualabs reports on the National Crime Surveys use the terms "known by sight", "well known", etc., the U.S. Department of Justice reports on the same surveys use the term non-stranger to represent the combined responses to questions regarding the extent to which the victim knew the offender.<sup>6</sup>

## Multiple Victimization and Series Victimization

A multiple victimization refers to more than one victimization of the same victim at different times within the survey's reference period. The offenses making up the multiple victimization need not be of the same type. A series victimization or series incident is a group of three or more very similar incidents, occurring within the time frame covered by the survey, which the victim is unable to report separately in detail. The decision to code events as relayed by the respondent as a series incident or as independent single incidents is left to the interviewer.

<sup>6</sup>See list of data sources in Appendix C.

## Counting Schemes

Survey interviewers record their interpretations of events as related by victims. These recorded interpretations are the survey data. In order to bring some consistency to the interpretations, that is, so that the same or like events will be recorded the same way by different interviewers, counting schemes are developed by the survey organizers. These schemes for counting victims and crimes vary from survey to survey.

Some surveys differentiate between an individual victim and a household as a victimized unit. Victims of personal crimes such as rape or robbery are tallied separately from households victimized by crimes such as burglary in which the entire household can be said to be the victim. Other surveys make no such differentiation, adding persons and households together to get a total victimization figure.

Since victimization surveys are especially interested in victims, most (but not all) surveys count each victim of every crime. That is, if four people are robbed in one incident, one crime and four victims are recorded. For some surveys every crime reported to the interviewer is also counted. For other surveys, however, every reported crime is not recorded and counted. Some counting schemes dictate that if more than one crime occurs during the same incident only the most serious crime will be counted.<sup>7</sup> For example, if a victim is assaulted and robbed in one incident only one crime, the robbery, will be recorded in the data. Since the counting scheme affects the total volume of crimes recorded in the data, it is important to know how crimes are counted, that is, what universe the data are reflecting.

A series incident is a group of three or more very similar crimes occurring to the same victim within the time span covered by the survey which the victim cannot fully describe individually. For instance, if a man is assaulted in four very

<sup>7</sup>The order of seriousness used is the order established by the FBI for Index Crimes. (These are the crimes most frequently included in surveys.) The FBI's order of seriousness is, from most to least serious: murder, rape, robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, theft and motor vehicle theft. This practice of counting only the most serious offense is used by police and reflected in police data.

similar incidents and cannot recall the details of each incident, he has been the victim of one series assault incident. Some surveys count each incident in the series. For the example above these surveys would record four assaults. Other surveys differentiate series crimes from other crimes and tally them separately. These surveys would count the assaults in the above example as one series assault incident. This one series assault would be added to other series assaults to get a total number of series assaults; series assaults are not in this case combined with other assaults to reach a total number of assaults. Still other surveys differentiate between series incidents and other crimes, but tally them together. This last group would count the four assaults in the example as one series assault incident, but this one incident would be added to the total for all other assaults. Clearly, surveys that do not count each crime within a series undercount the true number of crimes occurring.

The interviewee may not recall the exact number and dates of incidents within a series and it is this situation that suggested the series coding scheme. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that the decision to code events as a series rather than as single incidents is made by the interviewer. Since coding the single incidents involves three or more times as many questions as series coding, there may be some temptation to code more incidents as series than might actually be called series incidents. This type of interviewer error in classifying incidents will cause error in the data.<sup>8</sup>

Incident totals and crime rates are not the only figures affected by series coding schemes. Since each series is coded as one victimization, the total number of victims and victimization rates are also affected. In summary, when series incidents are counted as one rather than as several single incidents, the numbers of crimes and of victims will be underestimated, whether or not series data are combined with single incident data.

<sup>8</sup>The Panel for the Evaluation of Crime Surveys (Eidson Penick, 1976 : 174) noted that a thirty percent drop in the number of series incidents from 1973 to 1974 probably indicates that this type of error did exist in the National Crime Surveys 1973 national data, but the error was controlled in the later survey. Explicit interviewer instructions for both these surveys discourage the use of the series device for the interviewer's convenience.

### Weighting<sup>9</sup>

Weighting allows accurate estimates of a population's crime and victimization rates to be counted. Most (but not all) survey reports present weighted rather than raw sample data. Weighting means that each case in the sample is multiplied by the inverse of the selection probability for each case, also called the basic weight. Thus, if one out of eighty units in the population is included in the sample, then the basic weight for units in that sample is eighty.

Weighting can also be used to manipulate a sample's demographic distribution so that it more closely resembles the demographic distribution of the population. Data from portions of the population underrepresented in the sample can be given more weight prior to multiplication by the basic weight. For example, if 43 Orientals are included in a sample of 1,000 people taken from a population which is 5 percent Oriental, data gathered from the 43 Orientals can be multiplied by a weight of 1.16, i.e.,  $\frac{.05 \times 1000}{43}$ . Data gathered from Orientals would then represent 5 percent of the sample data. By the same token, data drawn from portions of the population overrepresented in the sample can be given a weight less than one. This decreases their weight in the sample and makes the data more representative of the population.

Some surveys utilize different basic weights for persons, for households and for personal crime incidents. These different weights allow more accurate estimation of personal and household crime and victimization rates. Adjustments can be made in these basic weights to allow for non-interview<sup>10</sup> and to bring the sample demographic distribution closer to the distribution of the population (as described above.)

<sup>9</sup>This discussion is intended only as a brief overview of weighting procedures in victimization surveys. For a more comprehensive description of the procedures used to produce final tabulation weights, consult: NCS Handbook and Guide to the Tape Files, the Census Bureau's NCS Survey Documentation, or the other individual survey reports.

<sup>10</sup>Non-interview is the term used to denote failure to secure data for a unit that is a member of a designated sample. In a sample of households, this could be due to a unit being demolished, under construction, vacant, etc.



The difference between person weight and household weight is that in the former the basic weight is determined by the number of persons in the population, and in the latter, the basic weight is determined by the number of households in the population. A personal crime incident has the weight of the reporting person (1) divided by the number of victims involved in that particular incident. Therefore, a personal crime incident weight is calculated by dividing the basic person weight by the total number of victims involved in personal crime incidents.

To estimate the number of incidents of or victimizations by a household crime, sample data should be multiplied by the household weight. To determine victimizations by a personal crime, sample victim data for that crime should be multiplied by the person weight. To calculate personal crime incidents, sample data on the total reported incidents should be multiplied by the personal crime incident weight.

Anyone using survey data must know if the data have been weighted and how they were weighted, or mistakes in interpretation will occur. Users should also note where unweighted sample cases are too few to produce reliable estimates.<sup>11</sup> This situation is common, even with large samples, when data are separated into more than two categories, but it is difficult to spot when data have been weighted. For example, if sample cases of a victimization survey are cross-tabulated (separated into categories) by crime type and sex, a few male victims of forcible rape are likely to be found. Estimates of victimizations calculated for this group based on these data will be unreliable, even though the weighted data show large numbers of male rape victims, strictly due to weighting.

<sup>11</sup>See the discussion of sampling error in the "Sample Size" section of this guide.

## THE ILLINOIS SURVEYS

Available surveys providing victimization data for some part of Illinois are described below. Please note that these are general summaries of what data are available, and of the methodologies used to gather the data. The cautions that should be observed in dealing with data from all victimization surveys will not be addressed again here, but limitations to the use of survey data that result from the methodology used in a particular survey will be noted. More information is available in the individual survey reports, which are listed in Appendix C.

Some of the surveys mentioned here were taken some years ago. In that crime and victimization patterns are liable to change over time, conclusions based on the analysis of older data should be considered to apply only tentatively to the present until they can be supported by more recent data.

### The National Crime Surveys' Chicago Surveys

The National Crime Panel Program of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) involved many surveys. Table 1 shows the organization of the program, the surveys undertaken, and the huge number of interviews conducted. Given the U. S. Census Bureau's organization for and experience with surveys, LEAA contracted with them to conduct the surveys. Pre-test surveys were taken and their results analyzed. The methodology employed and described below benefited from adjustments made as a result of the pre-tests. The National Crime Panel is an on-going program, with its methodology continually under review by LEAA.

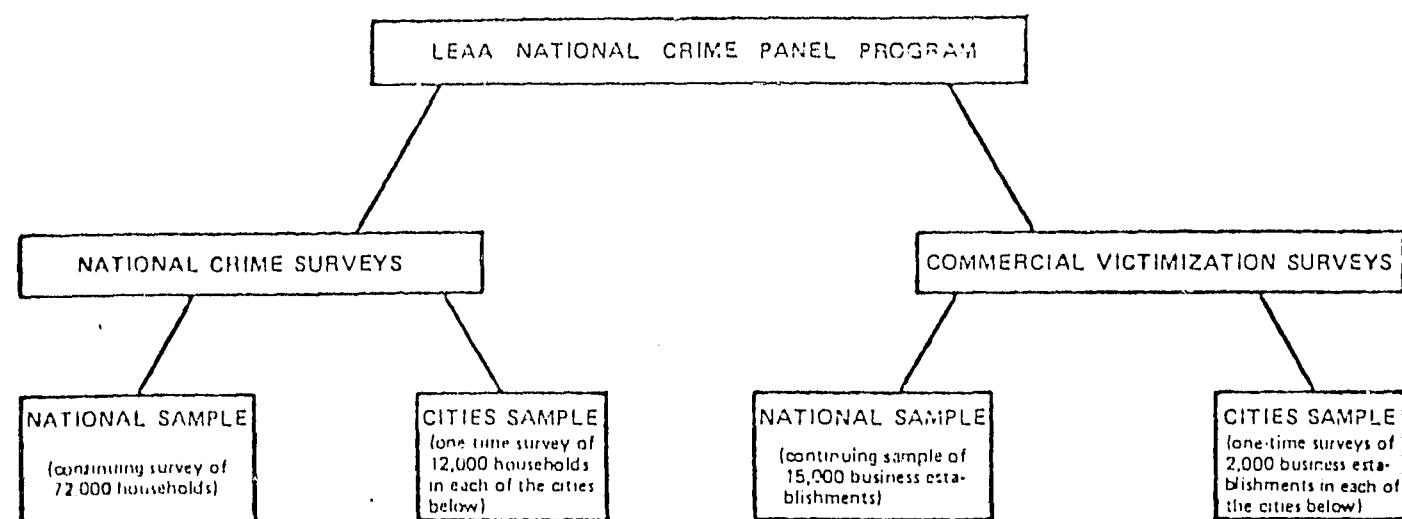
Major goals of the research included taking a measurement of crime independent of police reports, but just as importantly these surveys are designed to discover patterns and trends in crime and victimization in the U. S., and citizen attitudes toward crime.

The commercial and household surveys of Chicago conducted in 1973 and 1975 were a part of this program. Data are presently available only for the National Crime Surveys (NCS) household samples. Thus the commercial victimization studies will not be discussed in detail here.

Data are available in the form of published reports from LEAA, and computer data tapes are available from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information

TABLE 1

## OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL CRIME PANEL PROGRAM



## 1972 IMPACT CITIES\*

Atlanta  
Baltimore  
Cleveland  
Dallas  
Denver  
Newark  
Portland, Ore.  
St. Louis

## 1973 LARGEST CITIES\*

Chicago  
Detroit  
Los Angeles  
New York  
Philadelphia

## 1974 CITIES

Boston  
Buffalo  
Cincinnati  
Houston  
Miami  
Milwaukee  
Minneapolis  
New Orleans  
Oakland  
Pittsburg  
San Diego  
San Francisco  
Washington, D.C.

\*Cities reinterviewed in 1975.

Files are currently available for the National Crime Surveys only. Files from the Commercial Victimization Surveys will be prepared during the coming months and should be available soon.

Network. (See list of data sources for address.) In addition, the Census Bureau can produce computer tapes to the user's specifications (and within the limits of privacy laws), but the cost of this service can be high. DuaLabs, Inc. was entrusted by LEAA with the task of making the great volumes of data collected suitable for public access, and when they completed this data management task, the computer tapes of the victim (incident) sample data and of the attitude data from the entire sample were made accessible through the Criminal Justice Archive at the University of Michigan.

## Data Available

Each member of the household sample was asked screening questions to identify the victims of crime. A number of demographic facts were also obtained from every member of the sample. These facts include, among other things, age, race, sex, marital status, and employment status. Identified victims of the personal crimes of rape (which in this survey includes homosexual rape and the rape of a wife by a husband), robbery, assault, and theft from a person, and victims of household theft and motor vehicle theft were asked additional questions regarding the details of the crime. Details sought included the costs of the crime to the victim in terms of medical expenses, time lost from work and property loss, recovery and insurance coverage. The offender's relationship to the victim, the weapons or force used, and whether the police were notified were also determined.

From the household sample a sub-sample was chosen. All sub-sample members were at least sixteen years old. This sub-sample was given an attitude questionnaire probing fear of crime, attitudes toward the police, and life-style adjustments made to avoid crime.

## Reference Period

Each of the Chicago surveys had a twelve month reference period. Questions asked in 1973 refer to the calendar year 1972 and questions asked in 1975 refer to 1974. No attempt at bounding was made, so some crimes which occurred before or after the reference period may be included in the data. On the other hand, due to the length of the reference period, it is probable that some crimes occurring early in 1972 and 1974 were forgotten by the respondents and thus are not included in the data. As mentioned before, reverse record checks were used in conjunction with the pre-tests in part to measure the effects of memory loss on the data. The effects of telescoping are still being explored.

## Respondents

All respondents were residents of the city of Chicago at least twelve years of age. Residents of institutions were, however, excluded from the sample. One responsible adult from each household was chosen to respond to all questions regarding household crimes. Every member of the household was questioned regarding personal crimes. The ill or very elderly, non-English speaking respondents, and on occasion twelve and thirteen year olds were interviewed by proxy.

## Sampling

The Census Bureau employed its 1970 Census of Housing as the primary sampling frame for both Chicago surveys.<sup>12</sup> Separate samples were drawn for 1973 and 1975 interviewing. A supplementary sample was drawn in each sampling year from lists of houses constructed since 1970. Group quarters and vacant houses appear in both sampling frames.

One objection to this sampling frame frequently advanced is that non-residents victimized within the city are not included. At the same time, data on crimes against city residents that occurred outside the city are included (but can be identified). As a consequence these data cannot be strictly interpreted to be Chicago crime and victimization patterns. Rather they represent the victimization patterns of Chicago residents.

Another objection to this sample has been that individuals not permanently attached to a household are not included. This problem is common to all surveys with sampling based on the housing census, but as yet only rough estimates are available of the error this problem causes in the data.

Households on the census list were stratified according to available census data: family size, family income, owned or rented dwelling, and race of head of household. Vacant households were stratified according to rental or property value, and group quarters formed a separate stratum. From this stratified list a random sample of households was drawn.

<sup>12</sup> Samples for the commercial victimization surveys were selected in quite a different manner. A sample was randomly drawn of a number of areas within the city. Enumerators were sent to list all visible businesses (except government offices and institutions) within these areas. The sample to be interviewed was then chosen from this list.

Twelve thousand households were in the sample for each of the Chicago surveys. Screening these households produced a sample of 5,493 cases (household or personal victims) for 1972, 6,592 cases for 1974.

## Interview Type

Interviews were conducted in person when possible. Approximately twenty-five percent of the interviews could not be conducted in person and were taken over the phone. At least one interview was obtained for ninety-five percent of the households with an eligible respondent. In total, ninety-eight percent of all eligible household members were interviewed in households where interviews were conducted (LEAA, 1977).

## Coding

Pre-test surveys showed that respondents often confuse legal definitions of crimes. They may say they've been robbed, for example, when legally they've been burglarized. For the NCS surveys, therefore, screening questions were constructed using the attributes of the crimes rather than the legal names. For example, one of the questions used to identify victims of robberies is, "Did anyone take anything directly from you by using force, such as by a stick-up, mugging or threat?"

Answers to all questions dealing with a certain crime's attributes can be combined (recoded) to determine the number, type, and circumstances of all legally defined crimes of that type that have occurred. One advantage of this type of coding is that answers can also be recoded, according to the needs of the analyst, to fit categories other than legal definitions. Crimes or victimizations can be studied in such categories as incidents involving the use of force, those involving the use of a gun, those in which the victim knew the offender, etc.

## Counting Schemes

Each victim who reported a crime was counted as one victimization, and each crime was counted as one incident, except in series crimes and multiple offenses. Crimes occurring in a series were counted together as one incident, with one victimization per individual victim involved in the crimes. Series incident data were never combined with data for single incidents. Series data were published separately and appear separately on the computer tapes as well.

This treatment of series incidents does cause a bias in both the victimization and the incident data. Series incidents must involve at least three, and may involve as many as eleven crimes (Eidson Penick, 1976: 175). Hence, even if series data (counting each series as one incident) are added to single incident data, the total number of crimes and victims will still be underestimated. Some indication of the size of the error resulting from this bias appears on Table 2. A total of 40,800 series incidents were discovered in the 1974 survey, representing 5.3 percent of the total of series plus single incidents. If that 40,800 is multiplied by the conservative estimate of three crimes per series, the total number of series crimes becomes 122,400, 16.1 percent of the total of series plus single crimes. Since series crime and victimization data are published separately, they are easily overlooked. Any analysis of NCS data, and especially analyses comparing NCS data to data from other sources, must account for series as well as single incident data.

To prevent overestimating the number of crimes, crimes (including series crimes) against two or more victims were counted as the reciprocal of the number of victims. Hence, a crime against two victims was called one-half an incident per victim.

For multiple offenses (more than one type of crime occurring in one incident) only the most serious crime was counted. This counting scheme corresponds to that used in all police data, but not in all surveys.

#### Weighting

A complex system of weights was used by the Census Bureau to generalize rates from the sample data to the population of Chicago. These weights included non-response weights and basic weights for personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household incidents and victimizations. All tables in AA and Census Bureau publications, and all data on publicly available computer tapes present weighted data.

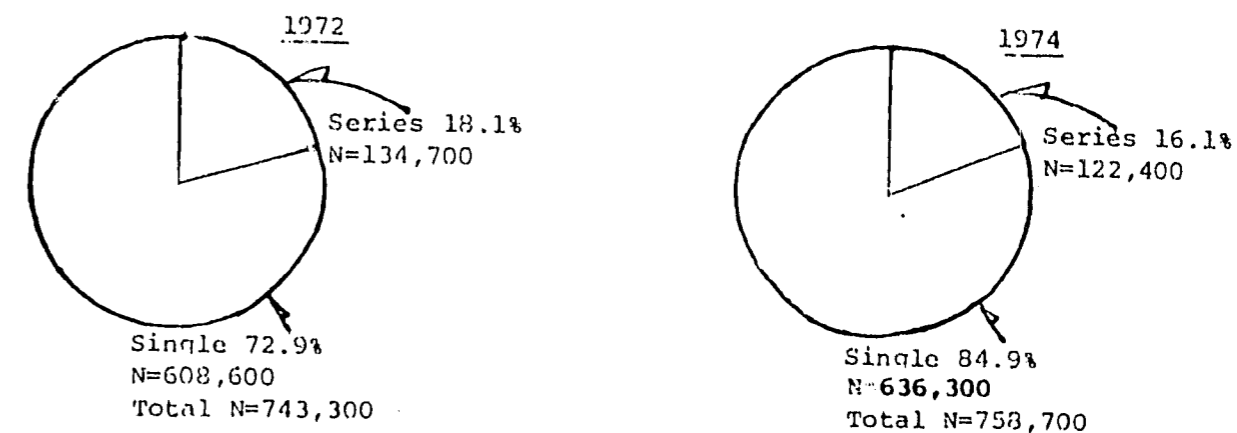
TABLE 2

EFFECTS ON PERCENTAGE OF VICTIMIZATIONS WHICH ARE SERIES  
OF ADJUSTMENT (x3) IN NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS  
(Chicago, 1972 and 1974)<sup>a</sup>

Percent of Victimizations Which Were Series<sup>b</sup>  
(unadjusted)



Percent of Victimizations Which Were Series<sup>b</sup>  
(adjusted x3)



<sup>a</sup> Source: Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago Detroit Los Angeles New York and Philadelphia: A Comparison of 1972 and 1974 Findings, pp. 13 and 131.

<sup>b</sup> Data weighted for person and household (do not include commercial victimizations).

The National Crime Surveys' National  
Survey - Illinois Sample

National Crime Surveys were conducted for 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976 by the Census Bureau for LEAA as part of the National Crime Panel Program. (See again Table 1.) The ten most populous states received summaries of the information collected within their states for 1974, 1975, and 1976.<sup>13</sup> Illinois was among these states.

The national survey sample was randomly selected from the U.S. population as a whole, and thus it reflects U.S. population demographics. All state summary data from the national surveys were re-weighted to reflect the demographic composition of the states. Luckily, the distribution of Illinois demographics is roughly comparable to that of the nation so weights used for demographic re-weighting or Illinois data are not much smaller or larger than one. Thus, the Illinois data are not greatly distorted by this re-weighting process.

Illinois data from these national surveys are particularly valuable in that LEAA is not funding any statewide surveys of crime. Such surveys are expensive and in all likelihood will not be attempted without LEAA funding. Hence, data from past and future national surveys will continue to be the only available statewide Illinois victimization data.

The NCS national surveys are identical in purpose to the NCS Chicago surveys. Their methods are also very similar, differing only in the few points mentioned below. Sampling techniques, interview type, coding and counting schemes are the same in both the national and the city surveys.

#### Data Available

The same attitudes, crimes and details of crimes were probed with similar questionnaires in the national and city surveys. General information on the methods used by and the results of the national survey is available from the Census Bureau and LEAA. (See Data Sources in Appendix C.)

<sup>13</sup> Unfortunately, all geographic identifiers were removed from these summary files by the Census Bureau. The Bureau's concern is that an individual's data might be disclosed if city and neighborhood descriptors are combined. The NCS city surveys' data are also devoid of geographic identifiers, and the forty smaller states received no summary data at all, again to avoid disclosure of individual level data.

Illinois data are available for review at the Illinois Statistical Analysis Center. However, only computer printouts of these data in summary form are available. Unfortunately, public use computer tapes of the Illinois data are not available. The Census Bureau currently feels that making these tapes available would compromise the regulations regarding avoidance of disclosure of individual level data.

Copies of all questionnaires administered, i.e., the screening, incident and attitude questionnaires, are available in Appendix D to this report.

#### Reference Period

Each respondent was asked to recall crimes that had occurred within a six month reference period. The Census Bureau employed basically the same sample of respondents throughout the national surveys. This sample was divided into panels and interviewing, which began in the summer of 1972, went on continually. Each panel was interviewed every six months. Of course, some respondents were lost every six months for various reasons, including their refusal of subsequent interviews or their movement from the sample household. When losses occurred, the new family in the sample household or a new household was added to the panel. Data from all panels for the appropriate months were summed to produce yearly totals. Hence, the Illinois data apply to the full years 1974, 1975 and 1976.

Data from the first interviews with each panel (those interviews conducted in 1972 and 1973) were used not for analysis but to create an outer bound for the victimizations of each respondent. Only victimizations not reported in prior interviews were registered in the data. (This bounding technique was not applied to the first interview with individuals not in the original sample.) Errors in the data resulting from telescoping memories of the respondents were reduced through this procedure.

#### Respondents

All respondents in the Illinois portion of the survey were Illinois residents at least twelve years old. As in the city surveys, institution residents were not included in the sample, and some residents (notably young respondents, the ill and the elderly) were interviewed by proxy.

Until 1975 non-English speaking respondents were interviewed through a proxy, usually an English speaking relative of the respondent. In 1975 Spanish

speaking interviewers were made available and interviews were conducted directly with respondents in Spanish when necessary. Non-English and non-Spanish speaking residents were still interviewed by proxy.

#### Weighting

All weights were recalculated for the Illinois data to represent Illinois demographics and non-response rates. As mentioned before, this reweighting of the data did not cause much distortion, even though the original sample was randomly drawn from a sampling frame which encompassed the nation as a whole.

Nevertheless, the reliability of the data is somewhat limited. While the national sample was adequate for making inferences about crime in the U. S., the number of victims discovered in the Illinois portion of the sample is too small to be used as an unquestionably reliable basis for conclusions about Illinois crime. This is particularly true when one specific crime is under study. The available data have already been weighted. Nevertheless, it is very important to determine the weights used and to be sure that there are sufficient cases of the crime under study in the unweighted sample data to justify generalizations from these data to the entire state.

#### The Joliet and Peoria Surveys

The Joliet and Peoria surveys were conducted by Abt Associates, Inc., under contract to the criminal justice planning commission for that region of Illinois. One survey was done in each city as part of an evaluation of the Urban High Crime Reduction Program, an LEAA funded venture. The goal of the surveys was to establish baseline measurements of victimization and of the attitudes of citizens toward police and crime. Data from these baseline surveys will be used in comparison with data from follow-up surveys to be conducted in the third year of the crime reduction program.

#### Data Available

Screening questions were used to identify victims of non-commercial robbery (not including purse snatching or pocket picking), aggravated assaults and other assaults, residential burglary, and household larceny. These were the target crimes of the crime reduction program. Attempts to commit these crimes are included in the data, but data on attempts cannot be obtained separately from data on completed crimes. No data on commercial crimes are available from these surveys.

Aggravated assaults are, in this case, those involving an injury, the threat of injury, or the use of a weapon. Any assault not falling within this definition was labeled an "other assault." Incidences of battery, as legally defined, were included as assaults here.

Residential burglary was divided into two categories, A and B. Residential burglary A includes all burglaries from a dwelling unit or attached structure. Residential burglary B connotes burglaries from other structures on the property.

Approximately one-sixth of the sample was polled for their attitudes toward crime and law enforcement. Victim demographics, whether the crime was reported to the police, and victim-offender relationship were also recorded in this survey. (See a copy of the questionnaire in Appendix D.)

Copies of the survey report are available from Abt Associates for a fee. (See Appendix C for Abt's address.) The Statistical Analysis Center has a copy of this report and can relay information in the report to parties interested in a particular crime or other aspect of the survey.

#### Reference Period

Interviewees were asked to recall crimes occurring between May 1 and October 31 of 1976. Since crime and victimization rates may be subject to seasonal variations, these data can be compared only to data with the same May through October reference period.

#### Respondents

All respondents to this survey were residents of Joliet and Peoria, at least sixteen years old. One member of each sample household was interviewed and asked to report on victimizations of all household members. However, these respondents were not asked to provide details of robberies or assaults for anyone except themselves. Only English or Spanish speaking respondents could be interviewed. An attempt was made to interview an equal number of males and females, but females make up about two-thirds of each sample. No residents of institutions were interviewed.

#### Sampling

Random digit dialing provided the samples of Joliet and of Peoria. That is, from all possible phone numbers a list of 11,000 numbers was randomly generated by computer for each city. These samples included out-of-operation numbers,

business phones and out-of-city numbers. Contacts were made with 5,143 eligible respondents in Joliet and 5,117 eligible respondents in Peoria, which amounted to about 20 percent of the households in each city. Subtracting refusals, the few cases where language spoken prevented an interview, and improperly completed questionnaires, and then weighting cases to adjust for homes with more than one phone results in a usable sample of 4413 contacts in Joliet, 4434 in Peoria. Among these, 872 victims (households and individuals) were located in Joliet, 798 in Peoria.

Use of this sampling frame results in the inclusion of data on victimizations of Joliet and Peoria residents that occurred outside these cities. These out-of-city victimizations, which make up ten percent of the Joliet and six percent of the Peoria sample victims, can be identified and eliminated by anyone with access to the original data. They are, however, included in the data shown in the survey report. Institution residents and businesses were eliminated from the sample.

#### Interview Type

All interviews were conducted over the phone, using a system that allowed supervisors to monitor interviews without the interviewers' knowledge. Around 250 interviews were monitored, but since this monitoring was done only to aid interviewers in improving their performance, no attempt was made to measure errors in recording or interviewer introduced bias.

#### Coding

As in the National Crime Surveys, respondents were not asked if they had been robbed, assaulted, etc. They were told the attributes of those crimes and asked if an incident including those attributes had befallen them.

Great care is required in comparing these data to any other, in that the definitions used of the crimes under study differ from those used in other studies. The Joliet and Peoria surveys report shows frequency distributions of the answers to all questions, but these do not lend themselves to recoding. Unless the original data can be obtained when comparisons are to be attempted, recoding of other data to fit the Joliet and Peoria categories is likely to be necessary.

#### Counting Scheme

Only the number of victims was counted for this study. Furthermore, the concept of serious incidents was not used here. Every victim (household or person) was counted as one victimization. Of course, a crime may have more than one victim, but the number of crimes was not counted for this study.

Rates were calculated for personal victimizations by assault and robbery based on the population of the cities according to the 1970 Census. Rates for household victimizations were based on the number of households in the cities in the '70 Census. Please note, however, that while the standard expression of victimization rates is victims per hundred thousand households or people in the population at risk, the rates quoted in this survey report are for victims per thousand households or individuals.

#### Weighting

Sampling for this study began with a randomly chosen list of phone numbers. Of course, some homes have more than one phone line; but one requirement of random sampling is that each case must have an equal chance of being included in the sample. In order to compensate for the greater chance that homes with more than one line have of appearing in the sample, all sample cases were weighted with the reciprocal of the number of phone lines to the household. That is, all one phone line homes were given a weight of one, and homes with more than one line had a weight of less than one. Thus, 4,599 homes in Joliet and 4,626 homes in Peoria provided interviews, but after weighting the data base includes a total of 4,413 households in Joliet and 4,434 households in Peoria. These weighted data are used throughout the analysis.

#### The Region 20 (Greater Egypt) Survey

The Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission, aided by a grant from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, employed the Department of Sociology at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale to conduct this survey. The survey covered the southernmost fifteen counties in Illinois that make up Illinois' Planning Region 20, and its purpose was to identify the crime problem from the perspective of people living there.

#### Data Available

Knowledge of the attitudes of the regions' inhabitants was as important to these surveyors as information on the incidence of crime. All members of the sample were asked about their attitudes toward the area in general, crime in the area, law enforcement and courts performance, and traffic problems. In addition, respondents were asked who they thought committed most of the area's crime.

Screening questions were used to identify victims of the following specific crimes: homicide, rape, robbery, assault, battery, burglary, burglary from a motor vehicle, theft and vandalism. Respondents were also asked if they had been the victims of any other crimes, and all these crimes were totalled in the general category "other". Attempts were recorded with completions in the data and cannot be obtained separately.

This is the only Illinois survey that measured victimization by homicide. The responding head of the household was asked if any member of the household had been murdered.

Some details were collected on every crime reported to an interviewer. These details included the victim-offender relationship, whether the incident was reported to the police (and if not, why not), and the month and time of occurrence. If the incident was reported to the police, the respondent was asked if the police response was satisfactory.

The survey reports, available from the Greater Egypt Planning Commission, show frequency distributions of the sample's responses to the survey questions. Percentage of the total accounted for by each response type was the primary analytical technique applied to these data. Confidence intervals should be calculated before these data are used to support any conclusions.

#### Reference Period

Interviewing began on June 7, 1976 and continued through August 14. Respondents were asked to recall all criminal incidents that occurred between the date of the interview and the prior Thanksgiving. Hence, there is no one reference period for all the data. This lack of a common reference period precludes the possibility of comparing the data in the survey report with data from any other source.

Anyone with access to the original data (not available in the survey reports) can delete from the data base all incidents that occurred in June, July or August. All remaining data would then have a common reference period, Thanksgiving, 1975 through May 1976.

#### Respondents

Interviewers asked to speak to the male or female head of the household. This household respondent was asked to report on all victimizations of all household members.

Data from this survey show heads of households to be the victims of half of the offenses reported to the interviewers. It is doubtful that household heads truly have such a high rate of victimization. It is more likely that household heads are unaware of or have forgotten personal crimes against other household members. Had all household members been interviewed, household heads would not be so well represented among the victims.

Sixty-five percent of the respondents were female, 98 percent were white and 73 percent were married. According to the survey report, those respondents represent households that are demographically similar to the households in the region at the time of the 1970 census.

#### Sampling

With the help of a computer, 1,400 phone numbers were randomly generated for each of 91 of the 93 exchanges used in the region. (The two remaining exchanges, those used by Southern Illinois University, were excluded.) Because much of the Greater Egypt region is not densely populated, close to 90 percent of the phone numbers on the list of 127,400 numbers were non-existent, out-of-service, business phones, or not answered after repeated tries. Interviewers contacted 12,412 households, of which 1,733 refused to be interviewed. Interviews were conducted with 10,678 households, that is, with 13.4 percent of the households in the area.

Sixteen percent of the households interviewed reported at least one criminal incident. In total, 2,119 incidents (mostly thefts and burglaries) were reported.

#### Interview Type

All interviews were conducted by phone. According to the survey report, nearly seven percent of the region's households had no phone. In that the lack of a phone is generally correlated with a low income, the exclusion of no phone homes from this survey may cause a bias in the data.

No monitoring of the interviews was done. Fifteen percent of the questionnaires were reviewed for coding errors, which were found in one-tenth of one percent of the reviewed questionnaires.

#### Coding

The definitions of crimes used by this survey differ from those used by other surveys. Data users should note especially the category "burglary from a motor



vehicle", a crime that is called theft, rather than burglary, by other sources. In addition, this survey uses definitions of assault and battery that differ from the legal definitions and from definitions used by other sources. Battery, in the Region 20 survey, is any attack involving the use of a weapon or the infliction of an injury requiring medical attention. All other attacks are called assaults.

#### Counting Scheme

No distinction is made between incidents and victimizations, or between single and series incidents in these data. The number of victims involved in an incident was not counted. Every crime reported to an interviewer was counted simply as one incident. Hence, these incident data resemble victimization data in other studies, and are not strictly comparable with incident data weighted for the number of victims involved in the incidents. Furthermore, they are not comparable with data in which series incidents are counted differently or separately from single incidents.

#### Weighting

Because the survey organizers felt their sample to be sufficiently demographically and socioeconomically representative of the population at risk, they did not weight the data in any way. Even given a representative sample, however, confidence intervals should be calculated before these data are used to support any generalizations about the population at risk.

Strictly speaking, the data should have been weighted to correct for the greater likelihood of homes with more than one phone appearing in the sample, but the error caused by the omission of this weighting is probably negligible.

#### The Champaign Surveys

Three surveys with identical methodological designs were conducted in Champaign in conjunction with the evaluation of the Urban High Crime Reduction program there. The local Urban High Crime Commission contracted with Peter Nardulli of the University of Illinois Institute for Government and Public Affairs to carry out the surveys.

The crime reduction program in Champaign took the form of team policing in the "North End" of the city, a reputedly high crime area. Team policing began in May of 1977. The first survey was conducted in February of 1977 and served as a

benchmark against which the later surveys (conducted after the program had begun) could be compared. Because data were collected before and after the program had begun, and because data were collected for the program's target area and the area surrounding it, this is one of the few surveys that can measure crime displacement following a crime reduction program.

#### Data Available

Data are available on burglaries, robberies, assaults and vandalism in Champaign at large and in the target area alone. Reduction of these crimes was the aim of the team policing program. Attitudes of respondents toward crime and the police were also probed, and demographic and socioeconomic data on respondents were collected.

Victimization rates for the target crimes are presented in the project reports. Recognizing that their sample was extremely small, the survey organizers checked these rates against those found by the National Crime Surveys' national and Chicago Surveys and found the Champaign and "North End" rates to be credible. The surveyors do warn users, however, that rates calculated for subsets of these populations (e.g., age, race or sex groups) may be based on too small a sample to be reliable.

Confidence intervals were not provided for these data. The small sample makes it probable that these confidence intervals are quite large. Anyone wishing to cite the published rates, or rates for any subset of the population, should check the confidence intervals to determine how much faith can be put in these estimates.

#### Reference Period

Respondents were asked to recall crimes occurring in the six months prior to the interview. Interviews were conducted in February 1977, February, 1978, and September and October, 1978. In that the interviews for each of the three surveys were conducted over the course of a month, the six month reference periods do not correspond exactly to any calendar six month period.

No problems arise in comparing the data collected in February, 1977 to the data collected in February, 1978, but all the data should be checked for evidence of seasonality before September-October data are compared with February data.

### Respondents

All respondents were residents of the city of Champaign, at least eighteen years old. University students were included in this sample and made up twenty-five percent of the general sample of Champaign and ten percent of the sample of the "North End" target area. One respondent was interviewed in each household.

### Sampling

Two types of samples were drawn for these surveys. The first was a random sample of all households in Champaign, including the target area. The second was a systematic sample of target area residences. Data users should note that the published victimization rates for Champaign were based on the random sample alone, but victimization rates for the target area were calculated using the systematic sample of the area plus random sample cases located in the target area.

### Interview Type

All interviews were conducted over the phone.

### Coding

The survey reports warn that, due to differences in coding definitions used and population surveyed, victimization data from this study are not strictly comparable with police data or with data from other surveys. They can, however, be used in conjunction with police data as additional evidence of the character of the Champaign crime problem. Dr. Nardulli has written an article, soon to be published, which promises to use this analytic technique. (See Data Sources, Appendix C.)

### Counting Scheme

Victimization rates for the household crimes of burglary and vandalism were properly calculated per thousand households in the population at risk. Robbery and assault rates were calculated per thousand individuals.

### Weighting

These data were not weighted to correct for demographic differences between the population at risk and the sample, or to correct for the increased

probability of homes with more than one phone appearing in the sample. While it is possible that these data require no corrective weighting, no information to this effect has been provided.

### The Evanston Victim Survey

The Victim/Witness Advocacy Unit of the Evanston Police Department conducted its own survey of Evanston crime victims. This survey is markedly different from the other surveys covered in this guide in that the sample was chosen from Evanston police records. All members of the sample are victims of crimes reported to the police. The goal of the survey was to collect information that would aid the Victim/Witness Advocacy Unit in fulfilling its responsibility to victims.

Technically speaking, information provided by this survey can be generalized only to victims of reported crimes. While the National Crime Surveys data show no significant demographic differences between victims of reported crimes and victims of unreported crimes, reported crimes do differ from unreported crimes in some aspects (e.g., the presence of a gun, an injury, or property loss).<sup>14</sup> These differences may elicit different attitudes toward crime in victims of reported and unreported crimes. Nevertheless, the principal investigator for the Evanston study feels that the knowledge about victims' experiences of and reactions to crime gained in this work will be useful to anyone who deals with victims of the crimes included in this study.<sup>15</sup>

This victim survey was conducted in conjunction with a citizen attitude survey that used random digit dialing to take a sample of the population of the city of Evanston. That survey had only 125 respondents, and, while it is adequate for gauging citizen attitudes, it is not useful for obtaining victimization estimates.

<sup>14</sup>This information was gained from an unpublished working paper by Jean Curtis Roge for the Statistical Analysis Center.

<sup>15</sup>Per phone conversation with Dennis Rosenbaum, principal investigator for the Evanston study, January, 1979.

#### Data Available

Because all respondents to this survey were victims, no estimates of victimization rates are provided for any population. Instead, this survey recorded information about victims and their experiences coping with crime and the criminal justice system. This information includes the victims' demographics, number of victimizations, costs due to crime, relationship with the offender, attitudes toward crime and the police, court experiences, and use of the Illinois Crime Victims Compensation Act. Costs of crime to the elderly were given special emphasis in a separate report.

Victims of the following crimes, including attempts, were included in the sample: assault (including aggravated assault), battery (including aggravated battery), burglary, robbery, theft, and rape. Data users should note that the proportion of the sample represented by sample victims of each of these crimes does not reflect the distribution of these crimes in police reports. For example, while rape victims represent 2.8 percent of the sample, rapes account for a much smaller percent of the reported crimes in Evanston. The analysis of the Evanston data showed a number of differences between victims of different types of crimes. Data for the total sample should not be used to represent the victims of Evanston crime unless these data are weighted to reflect the actual distribution of crime types in Evanston.

#### Reference Period

All sample cases were drawn from police records for January, 1975 through September, 1976.

#### Respondents

All respondents were Evanston residents at least fifteen years of age. Victims of domestic and commercial cases were excluded from the sample.

#### Sampling

The Victim/Witness Advocacy Unit obtained a list of all police records of cases of the crimes under study occurring within the reference period. From these cases a sample was randomly chosen. Around half of the victims of these randomly chosen cases were eligible respondents who could be reached by phone. (The other

half were under fifteen, not residents of Evanston, victims of commercial or domestic crimes, or could not be reached.) Of the eligible respondents, approximately ninety percent cooperated with the interviewer, and 181 interviews were completed.

The final report of this survey gives more information on the sampling process and the total number of Evanston records, which will be helpful to anyone wishing to estimate the reliability of these data.

#### Interview Type

All interviews were conducted by phone.

#### Coding

Because these cases were taken from police files, the crime coding agrees with Evanston police definitions. Interestingly, though, purse snatches are coded as robberies by this survey, but as thefts in both the national and Illinois Uniform Crime Reports.

Despite this similarity between police and survey definitions, comparisons of these data with any other data may still require extensive recoding, since these data cover only non-commercial, non-domestic crimes against Evanston residents at least fifteen years old.

#### Counting Scheme

Since no estimates of crime or victimization rates were desired, counting the number of crimes and victimizations was not an issue in this study.

#### Weighting

These data were not weighted. This is not a problem if the data are used, as they are in the survey summary report, to compare victims of one crime to victims of another crime. As mentioned before, however, if the total figures for all crimes are to be used to represent Evanston victims of reported crimes, weighting will be necessary.

Summary

Table 3 below is an abbreviated summary of the methodological information available on each of the surveys covered here. It provides a quick reference for anyone interested in these surveys, and it should also serve as a reminder of the background information necessary to the interpretation of any survey data.

TABLE 3

ILLINOIS VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS

Survey by location and year of issue:	NCS Chicago Cities Sample	NCS reweighted for national panel (Illinois)	Joliet // Peoria
	1972 // 1974	1974 // 1975 // 1976	1976
Prepared for:	LEAA - NCS	LEAA - NCS panel	ILEC - UHCR <sup>a</sup>
Survey done by:	U.S. Bureau of the Census <sup>b</sup>	U.S. Bureau of the Census <sup>c</sup>	ABT Associates, Inc.
Survey done as:	Victimization measurement	Victimization measurement	Baseline survey
Crimes included in survey:	Index type crimes <sup>c</sup> (except homicide)	Index type crimes <sup>c</sup> (except homicide) as crimes against persons, households, and business	Non-commercial robbery, assault, residential burglary, household larceny
Coding duplicates UCR index:	No <sup>d</sup>	No <sup>d</sup>	No
Weighting:	Person, household incident	(Reweighted for Ill.) person, household	Person, household
Universe or population: <sup>e</sup>	Chicago residents, 12 Years and older	Ill. residents 12 years and older	Joliet or Peoria residents 16 years and older
Total interviewed households:	Approximately 12,000/yr.	8,695 // 8,853	4,599 // 4,626
Victim sample <sup>f</sup> :	5,483 // 6,592	1,512 // 1,427	757 // 704
Type of interview:	In person	In person	Telephone
Reference period:	12 months	6 months	6 months
Series data available:	Yes	Yes	No
Data forms available:	Tapes, periodic printed reports	Tapes, printout, periodic printed reports	Document
Sectors covered:	Personal, household, commercial	Personal, household, commercial	Personal, household

<sup>a</sup>Anal. under a contract for the city of Joliet.

<sup>b</sup>Tapes, etc. prepared by DataLabs of Arlington, Va., under LEAA contract.

<sup>c</sup>For list of NCP reports crime classifications, see p. 103 Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology, 1st ed., LEAA, NCJISS, 1976. Commercial surveys data available separately.

<sup>d</sup>NCS survey data crime coding generally corresponds to UCR index crimes, Part 1, but they are not identical. Users are advised to check above listed source, p. 103.

<sup>e</sup>Universe is limited in all cases to non-institution residents.

<sup>f</sup>Number of households with crime incidents.

TABLE 3 (continued)

Survey by location and year of issue:	Region 20 (Greater Egypt)	Champaign	Evanston
	1976	1977 // 1977 // 1978	1977
Prepared for:	Greater Egypt Planning Commission <sup>a</sup>	ILEC - UHCR	Victim/Witness Advocacy Unit Evanston Police Dept.
Survey done by:	Sociology Dept., Southern Illinois University	Institute Government + Public Affairs, U. of I.	Same
Survey done as:	Crime profile	Benchmark citizen survey	Needs assessment
Crimes included in survey:	All index type crime, vandalism, unspecified "other crimes"	Burglary, robbery, assault, vandalism	Assault, battery, burglary, robbery, theft, rape
Coding duplicates UCR:	No	No	No
Weighting:	None	None	None
Universe or population: <sup>b</sup>	Region 20 residents, all ages	Champaign residents, 18 years and older	Evanston residents, 15 and older
Total interviewed households:	10,679		181
Victim sample: <sup>c</sup>	1,682		181
Type of interview:	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Reference period:	7 to 9 months	6 months	21 months
Series data available:	Yes	No	No
Data forms available:	Document	Document	Documents
Sectors covered:	Household, commercial undifferentiated	Personal, household	Personal (non-domestic only) and household

<sup>a</sup>And under a grant from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.

<sup>b</sup>Universe is limited in all cases to non-institution residents.

<sup>c</sup>Number of households with crime incidents.

## APPENDIX A

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN POLICE AND SURVEY DATA

There are in general two types of crime data: police data and survey data. The basic difference between the two types is that all data gathered by police (e.g., the Uniform Crime Reports) are counts of reported crimes while data from victimization surveys are estimations of crime levels based on sample data. Crimes included in police data are only those crimes that are reported to a police agency by a victim, witness or police officer and are judged by the agency to be founded in fact. Survey data include crimes reported to the police and unreported crimes. These and other differences listed on Table 4 prevent direct comparisons of survey and police data.

The intermediary between the crime and the data is the law enforcement officer for police data, an interviewer for survey data. Only for police data does a sanction exist which prevents false data; this is the crime reporter's liability for prosecution for false reporting. In surveys there are no sanctions for false reporting and the victim's honesty and accurate recall of the crime is relied upon. Some exaggerations and fabrications may therefore be included in survey data.

There is a difference in emphasis in the two types of data. Police data are primarily offense based, but survey data are usually victim based. One offense may, of course, involve more than one victim. It is possible to determine the number of crimes found by a survey, but it is not possible to determine the number of victims involved in the crimes listed in police data.

The crimes included in the data for each reference period are determined by different factors for police and survey data. In police data crimes are generally recorded in the month (or police period) they are reported to the police, although on occasion agencies have held data and reported it in later months. In surveys the reference period is defined in the survey design, and the crimes included in that period are determined by the victim's recollection of when they occurred.

Police data include all crimes committed within the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction, be it a city, county or state. Most survey data include all

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF THE DIFFERENCES  
BETWEEN POLICE COUNTS AND  
SURVEY ESTIMATES OF CRIME<sup>a</sup>

Criterion	Police Measures	Survey Measures
type of data	count	estimation
crime aspect measured	offense	victimization or offense
crime types covered	Index, Part I and Part II	personal, household and commercial
data source	victim's report or officer on scene	respondent's report
intermediary	law enforcement officer	interviewer
sanctions	prosecution	none
reference periods	determined by period included in police report	determined by survey design and then by victim's recall
scope	crime reported to agencies	both reported and unreported crimes
geographic base	all crimes committed in area	all crimes committed upon area residents
ages covered	all ages	may be limited by survey design
dwelling units covered	all types	not institutions
counting method	one crime incident recorded for each: single offense, multiple crime offense, and each offense within a series of similar offenses	same as police, or one crime incident recorded for each: single offense, multiple crime offense or series offense

<sup>a</sup>This table first appeared in The Crime Rates Workbook, a December, 1977 publication of the Illinois Statistical Analysis Center.

crimes committed anywhere against the residents of the area included in the survey. Thus, police data record no crimes befalling jurisdiction residents when they are outside the agency's jurisdiction, and survey data record no crimes befalling non-residents when they are inside the surveyed area.

Victims of all ages are covered in police data, while many surveys limit eligible respondents to those individuals within a specified age range, such as twelve and over, or eighteen and over. Police data cover victims and offenders from all types of all types of homes, but surveys, for methodological reasons, often exclude people living in institutions.

Criminal incidents may include a single crime, several different crimes, or several crimes of the same type against one victim. Different methods are used by different data sources to count and record the crimes within these incidents. Police generally record each single crime and each crime within a series, but only the most serious crime from an incident involving several different crimes. Some surveys use this counting method but others do not. See the "Counting Schemes" Section of this guide and each survey's description for details on the counting methods used by surveys.

Different definitions of crimes are used by different surveys and by police reports. (See the "Coding Schemes and Recoding" section of this guide for further details.) In addition categories used to report classes of crimes differ among surveys and between surveys and police data. Police data generally cover the FBI's standard categories: Crime Index, Part I and Part II offenses.<sup>1</sup> These data can sometimes be divided into personal (sometimes called violent) and property crimes. Surveys generally list crimes in these categories: personal, household and commercial crimes. These survey categories may include different crimes in different surveys.

As an example of the impact these differences can have on the data recorded in police and survey sources, Tables 5 and 6 have been included here displaying

<sup>1</sup>Index Crimes include the violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary theft and motor vehicle theft. Part I Crimes include all of the above, plus manslaughter by negligence. Part II Crimes include all other offenses. See Crime in Illinois, an Illinois Department of Law Enforcement publication, for a discussion of national versus state Index Crime definitions.

police and survey data for Chicago Index Crimes by type of offense for 1972 and 1974.<sup>2</sup> Certainly, due to the methods used in data collection, the survey data include many more crimes. Neither of the data sources is more correct; they are simply different measurements of different phenomena related to crime. Without controlling for these differences these data sources cannot be compared.

<sup>2</sup>Please note that the survey data have been recoded according to the recoding scheme in Appendix B.

TABLE 5

1972 AND 1974 CHICAGO NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS  
CRIME INCIDENTS BY TYPE-VICTIMIZATION DATA CODED TO  
APPROXIMATE INDEX CRIMES<sup>a</sup>

	<u>Reported to Police<sup>b</sup></u>		
	<u>1972</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Rape	3,343	4,009	+19.9
Robbery	29,759	32,208	+8.2
Aggravated Assault	12,696	15,592	+22.8
Burglary	84,195	95,815	+13.8
Theft	67,743	74,051	+9.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	30,149	30,016	-.4

	<u>Unreported Plus Reported<sup>c</sup></u>		
	<u>1972</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Rape	6,284	5,678	- 9.6
Robbery	58,854	62,272	+ 5.8
Aggravated Assault	25,358	29,157	+ 15.0
Burglary	126,810	129,238	+ 1.9
Theft	289,334	304,987	+ 5.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	38,716	40,252	+ 4.0

<sup>a</sup>Source: Dualabs tapes of Cities Incident Extract Files for Chicago, 1972 and 1974, prepared for the National Crime Surveys.

<sup>b</sup>All incidents in this table represent incident weighted, single (not series) offenses which victims recall as having been reported to police.

<sup>c</sup>All incidents in this table represent incident weighted, single (not series) offenses, both reported and not reported to police.

TABLE 6

1972 AND 1974 CHICAGO INDEX CRIMES  
BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

FBI- UCR Statistics For Chicago<sup>a</sup>

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>%Change</u>
Rape	1,529	1,920	+ 25.6
Robbery	23,531	26,172	+ 11.2
Aggravated Assault	11,154	13,218	+ 18.5
Burglary	36,630	50,722	+ 38.5
Theft	89,463	114,792	+ 28.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	32,299	25,442	- 21.2

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1972 and 1974 Uniform Crime Reports.

APPENDIX B

RECODING OF CRIME CATEGORIES:

A DEMONSTRATION

Definitions of crimes vary among surveys. Thus, in separate surveys, common names for crimes may have differing connotations, or may have the same connotation, but be subdivided into different categories emphasizing different aspects of the crimes. For example, burglary may be defined as breaking and entering by two surveys, but one survey emphasizes the use of or the lack of force, the other emphasizes the loss or damage of property. The first survey would record crimes in these categories: 1) unlawful breaking and entering with forcible entry, 2) unlawful breaking and entering, no force, and 3) attempted forcible entry. The latter survey records crimes under these definitions: 1) forcible entry, nothing stolen, property damage, 2) forcible entry, nothing stolen, no property damage, 3) forcible entry, property stolen, 4) unlawful entry, no force, and 5) attempted forcible entry. There is a direct correspondence only between the last categories of the two surveys: attempted forcible entry. In order to compare data from these surveys it will be necessary to recode the data, totalling within each survey data for all categories that include the concept of breaking and entering.

Extensive recoding is frequently necessary when dealing with more than one data source. As an example, the recoding necessary before National Crime Surveys (NCS) data can be used in conjunction with Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data is exhibited on the table below. Please note that this recoding scheme adjusts for the police practice of recording only the most serious crime from an incident involving more than one type of crime.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>See footnote #7, p. 23.



TABLE 7

RECODING OF NCS AND IUCR CATEGORIES  
FOR CATEGORY CORRESPONDENCE

<u>General Crime Category</u>	<u>Germane IUCR Categories</u>	<u>Germane NCS Categories</u>
Rape	Forcible rape with . . . firearm, knife or cutting instrument other dangerous weapon Attempts: forcible rape Deviant Sexual Assault	Rape . . . with theft without theft Attempted Rape . . . with theft without theft
Robbery	Robbery . . . armed, firearm armed, knife or cutting instrument armed, other dangerous weapon strong arm attempted firearm attempted, knife or cutting instrument attempted, other dangerous weapon attempted, strong arm	Serious assault with weapon and with theft Serious assault with no weapon and with theft Minor assault with theft Robbery with weapon Robbery with no weapon Attempted robbery with weapon Attempted robbery with no weapon
Aggravated Assault and Aggravated Battery	Aggravated battery . . . firearm knife or cutting instrument other dangerous weapon hands, fist, feet, etc.  Aggravated assault . . . firearm other dangerous weapon hands, fists, feet, etc. Attempted murder	Serious assault with weapon, no theft Serious assault, no weapon, no theft  Attempted assault with weapon, no theft
Burglary	Breaking or entering . . . forcible entry unlawful entry, no force attempts, forcible entry	Forcible entry . . . nothing stolen, property damage nothing stolen, no property damage, property stolen Unlawful entry, no force Attempted forcible entry

TABLE 7 (continued)

<u>General Crime Category</u>	<u>Germane UCR categories</u>	<u>Germane NCS Categories</u>
Theft	Theft . . . over \$150 \$150 and under Attempts, theft	All theft: <sup>2</sup> Purse snatch, no force Attempted purse snatch, no force Larceny (all dollar amounts) Attempted larceny Pocket picking
Motor Vehicle Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft . . . Autos Trucks and Buses Other vehicles	Motor Vehicle Theft . . . Car Other vehicle

<sup>2</sup>Thefts are further divided in the NCS data into personal and household thefts. Personal thefts can be subdivided into personal thefts with and without contact between the victim and the offender.

APPENDIX C

## 1) Chicago Victimization Data from the National Crime Surveys:

Reports published by the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Washington, D.C. 20402, available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office, Washington, D.C. 20024, (202) 655-4000:

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York and Philadelphia: A Comparison of 1972 and 1974 Findings, A National Crime Surveys Report, No. SD-NCP-C-3

Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities, A National Crime Panel Surveys Report, No. SD-NCP-C-3.

Available from DUALabs, Inc., 1601 North Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209, (703) 525-1480:

Cities Incident Extract Files, Cities Complete Sample Files, Cities Attitude Sub-Sample Files, User Directories, Glossary of NCS Terms, and Handbook and Guide to the Use of the NCS Tape Files.

Available from the Criminal Justice Archive and Informational Network, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, (313) 763-3485:

NCS Cities Complete Sample File, and information on computer software and customized tabulations.

## 2) National Crime Panel national survey data, and the Illinois extract:

General information available in reports published by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, and available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (see address above):

Criminal Victimization Surveys in the United States, 1973, A National Crime Surveys Report, No. SD-NCP-N-4. Also 1974, No. SD-NCS-N-6, and 1975, No. SD-NCS-N-8.

Criminal Victimization Surveys in the United States: A Comparison of 1974 and 1975, A National Crime Surveys Report, No. SD-NCP-N-5. Also, . . . . A Comparison of 1975 and 1976, No. SD-NCS-N-8.

Available from DUALabs, Inc. (address above):

National Complete Sample Files, National Incident Extract Files, User Directories, Glossary of NCS Terms, etc.

Available from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network (address above):

NCS National Complete Sample File, and information on computer software and customized tabulations.

Available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.:

National Crime Survey Documentation

Extracts of Illinois data available from the Illinois Statistical Analysis Center, Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, 120 So. Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60606, (312) 454-1560

## 3) Joliet and Peoria Victimization Surveys:

Victimization in Joliet and Peoria: A Baseline Survey, Abt Associates, Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, (710) 320-6367.

## 4) Region 20 (Greater Egypt) Victimization Survey:

First Report of Citizens' Attitudes about Criminal Justice and Crime Incidents Occurring in the Southern Fifteen Counties of Illinois, and A Profile of Crime in the Greater Egypt Criminal Justice Planning Region, Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission, 608 East College, P.O. Box 3160, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, (618) 549-3306.

## 5) Champaign Citizen Surveys with Victim Sample:

Preliminary Findings from Initial Citizen Survey and subsequent reports, Neil Weisman, Project Director of UHCR for Champaign, (217) 351-4462, or Peter Nardulli, Institute of Government and Public Affairs, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois (217) 333-3340.

## 6) Evanston Victim Survey

Evanston Victim Survey Summary report and final report, Evanston Police Department, Victim/Witness Advocacy Unit, Evanston, Illinois (312) 866-5000. For information contact Dennis Rosenbaum, now with Westinghouse Evaluation Institute (312) 475-5050.

## 7) Local planners and evaluators interested in conducting their own victimization surveys should contact Wesley G. Skogan, Center for Urban Affairs, Northwestern University, 2040 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois (312) 492-3395.

SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRES

Q.M.B. No. 41-R2661, Approval Expires June 30, 1977

**(010) NCS-1 AND NCS-2**  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 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 (U.S. Code 42 Section 3761). 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)  
 JO PSU Segment CK Serial

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

**INTERVIEWER** Fill Sample and Control numbers, and items 1, 2, 4, and 9 at time of interview.

1. Interviewer Identification Code Name  
 (010)

2. Record of interview  
 Line number of household respondent (cc 12) Date completed  
 (011)

3. TYPE Z NONINTERVIEW  
 Interview not obtained for Line number  
 (016) (017) (018) (019)  
 NOTE: Fill NCS-1 Noninterview Record, for Types A, B, and C noninterviews.  
 Complete 14-21 for each line number listed.

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

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

6. Tenure (cc 8)  
 (027) 1 [ ] Owned or being bought  
 2 [ ] Rented for cash  
 3 [ ] No cash rent

7. Type of living quarters (cc 15)  
 (021) Housing unit:  
 1 [ ] Hous. apartment, flat  
 2 [ ] HU in transient hotel, motel, etc.  
 3 [ ] HU - permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.  
 4 [ ] HU in rooming house  
 5 [ ] Mobile home or trailer  
 6 [ ] HU not specified above - Describe  
 OTHER Unit:  
 7 [ ] Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house  
 8 [ ] Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.  
 9 [ ] Vacant tent site or trailer site  
 10 [ ] Not specified above - Describe

8. Number of housing units in structure (cc 26)  
 (023) 1 [ ] 1 5 [ ] 5-9  
 2 [ ] 2 6 [ ] 10 or more  
 3 [ ] 3 7 [ ] Mobile home or trailer  
 4 [ ] 4 8 [ ] Only OTHER units

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?

**INTERVIEWER** Enter unrecognizable businesses only

**CENSUS USE ONLY** (031) (032) (033)

NCS 1 and 2

**PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS**

14. NAME (of household respondent)  
 KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD

15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW  
 (034) 1 [ ] Per - Self-respondent  
 2 [ ] Tel. - Self-respondent  
 3 [ ] Per - Proxy  
 4 [ ] Tel. - Proxy  
 5 [ ] NI - Fill 16-21

16. LINE NO.  
 (cc 12) (035)

17. RELATIONS HP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD  
 (cc 13b) (036) 1 [ ] Head  
 2 [ ] Wife of head  
 3 [ ] Own child  
 4 [ ] Other relative  
 5 [ ] Non-relative

18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY  
 (cc 17) (037) Age

19. MARITAL STATUS  
 (cc 13) (038) 1 [ ] M.  
 2 [ ] Wd.  
 3 [ ] D.  
 5 [ ] NM

20a. RACE  
 (cc 19a) (039) 1 [ ] W.  
 2 [ ] Neg.  
 3 [ ] OI.

20. ORIGIN  
 (cc 19b) (cc 20) (cc 21) (cc 22) (cc 23)  
 (040) (041) (042) (043)

21. SEX  
 (cc 20) 1 [ ] M.  
 2 [ ] F

22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER  
 (cc 21) 1 [ ] Yes  
 2 [ ] No

23. Education - highest grade  
 (cc 22) Grade

24. Education - complete that year?  
 (cc 23) 1 [ ] Yes  
 2 [ ] 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

26. 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  
 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? (E.g.: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, 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? (E.g.: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)  
 (056)

e. What were your most important activities or duties? (E.g.: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, Armed Forces)

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

Notes

FORM 1-77 (10-11-77) (I)B-4

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS			
29. How I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 6 months - between _____, 197__ and _____, 197__ During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	32. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
30. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	33. What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 None - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more
31. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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.)	<input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened?  <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	40. 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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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)	<input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened?  <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	44. 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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	45. CHECK ITEM E Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 12 on cover page. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS												
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO.	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTH-DAY	19. MARITAL STATUS	20a. RACE	20b. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. Education - highest grade	24. Education - complete (last year)	
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19a)	(cc 19b)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	(cc 22)	(cc 23)	
Last	(034) 1. Per - Self-respondent 2. Tel. - Self-respondent 3. Per - Proxy 4. Tel. - Proxy 5. NI - Fill 16-21	(035)	(036) 1. Head 2. Wife of head 3. Own child 4. Other relative 5. Non-relative	(037) Age	(038) 1. M. 2. Wd. 3. D. 4. Sep. 5. NM	(039) 1. W. 2. Neg. 3. OI. Origin	(040) 1. M 2. F	(041) 1. Yes 2. No	(042) Grade	(043) 1. Yes 2. No		
25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? 1. Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2. No	25b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____ 25c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? 1. No 2. Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____ (Ask males 18+ only) 25d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? 1. Yes 2. No											
26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? 1. Working - SKIP to 28a 2. With a job but not at work 3. Looking for work 4. Keeping house 5. Going to school (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)	26b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.) a. No b. 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? 1. No 2. Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3. Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27											
26c. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? 1. Yes 2. Less than 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 3. 5 or more years ago 4. Never worked	26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? 1. Yes 2. Less than 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 3. 5 or more years ago 4. Never worked											
27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? 1. No 2. Yes - Already had a job 3. Temporary illness 4. Going to school 5. Other - Specify _____	27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? 1. No 2. Yes - 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) x. Never worked - SKIP to 36	28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) x. Never worked - SKIP to 36											
28b. What kind of business or industry is this? (E.g.: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)	28b. What kind of business or industry is this? (E.g.: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)											
28c. Were you - 1. An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2. A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3. SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4. Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?	28c. Were you - 1. An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2. A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3. SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4. Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?											
28d. What kind of work were you doing? (E.g.: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)	28d. What kind of work were you doing? (E.g.: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)											
28e. What were your most important activities or duties? (E.g.: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, Armed Forces)	28e. What were your most important activities or duties? (E.g.: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, Armed Forces)											
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No									
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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.)	<input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened?  <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____									
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No									
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	40. 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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No									
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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)	<input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened?  <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____									
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No									
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	44. 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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No									
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	45. CHECK ITEM E Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 12 on cover page. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No									

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS													
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO.	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	19. MARITAL STATUS	20. RACE	20a. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. Education - highest grade	24. Education - complete that year?		
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19a)	(cc 19b)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	(cc 22)	(cc 23)		
Last	(034)	(035)	(036)	(037)	(038)	(039)		(040)	(041)	(042)	(043)		
First	1 [ ] Per. - Self-respondent 2 [ ] Tel. - Self-respondent 3 [ ] Per. - Proxy 4 [ ] Tel. - Proxy 5 [ ] NI - Fill 16-21	Line No.	1 [ ] Head 2 [ ] Wife of head 3 [ ] Own child 4 [ ] Other relative 5 [ ] Non-relative	Age	1 [ ] M. 2 [ ] Wd. 3 [ ] D. 4 [ ] Sep. 5 [ ] NM	1 [ ] W. 2 [ ] Neg. 3 [ ] OI.	Origin	1 [ ] M 2 [ ] F	1 [ ] Yes 2 [ ] No	Grade	1 [ ] Yes 2 [ ] No		
<b>CHECK ITEM A</b> Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No				26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? 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 36 4 [ ] Never worked									
25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? 1 [ ] Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 [ ] No				27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? 1 [ ] No Yes - 2 [ ] Already had a job 3 [ ] Temporary illness 4 [ ] Going to school 5 [ ] Other - Specify									
b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____				28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) x [ ] Never worked - SKIP to 36									
c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? 1 [ ] No 2 [ ] Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____				b. What kind of business or industry is this? (E.g.: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)									
d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? 1 [ ] Yes 2 [ ] No				c. 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?									
<b>CHECK ITEM B</b> Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				d. What kind of work were you doing? (E.g.: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)									
26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? 1 [ ] Working - SKIP to 28a 6 [ ] Unable to work - SKIP to 26d 2 [ ] With a job but not at work 7 [ ] Retired 3 [ ] Looking for work 8 [ ] Other - Specify 4 [ ] Keeping house 5 [ ] Going to school (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)				e. What were your most important activities or duties? (E.g.: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, Armed Forces)									
b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.) 1 [ ] No Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a				35. 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 _____									
c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? 1 [ ] No 2 [ ] Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 [ ] Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 28a				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 _____									
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 _____				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 _____									
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 _____				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 _____									
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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS													
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KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19a)	(cc 19b)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	(cc 22)	(cc 23)		
Last	(034)	(035)	(036)	(037)	(038)	(039)		(040)	(041)	(042)	(043)		
First	1 [ ] Per. - Self-respondent 2 [ ] Tel. - Self-respondent 3 [ ] Per. - Proxy 4 [ ] Tel. - Proxy 5 [ ] NI - Fill 16-21	Line No.	1 [ ] Head 2 [ ] Wife of head 3 [ ] Own child 4 [ ] Other relative 5 [ ] Non-relative	Age	1 [ ] M. 2 [ ] Wd. 3 [ ] D. 4 [ ] Sep. 5 [ ] NM	1 [ ] W. 2 [ ] Neg. 3 [ ] OI.	Origin	1 [ ] M 2 [ ] F	1 [ ] Yes 2 [ ] No	Grade	1 [ ] Yes 2 [ ] No		
<b>CHECK ITEM A</b> Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No				26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? 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 36 4 [ ] Never worked									
25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? 1 [ ] Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 [ ] No				27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? 1 [ ] No Yes - 2 [ ] Already had a job 3 [ ] Temporary illness 4 [ ] Going to school 5 [ ] Other - Specify									
b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____				28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) x [ ] Never worked - SKIP to 36									
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<b>CHECK ITEM B</b> Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				d. What kind of work were you doing? (E.g.: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)									
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Last	(034) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Self-respondent 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self-respondent	(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) Age	(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"/> Ol.	Origin	(040) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	(041) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	(042) Grade	(043) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No				
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**KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD**

Line number \_\_\_\_\_

Screen question number \_\_\_\_\_

Incident number \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTICE** - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 47, Section 3701). 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.

FORM NCS-2 (10-16-76)

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

**CRIME INCIDENT REPORT**  
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY - NATIONAL SAMPLE

101. 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.)

104. \_\_\_\_\_ Month (01-12) Year 197 \_\_\_\_\_

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

106. b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply)  
1.  Spring (March, April, May)  
2.  Summer (June, July, August)  
3.  Fall (September, October, November)  
4.  Winter (December, January, February)

107. c. How many incidents were involved in this series?  
1.  Three or four  
2.  Five to ten  
3.  Eleven or more  
4.  Don't know

INTERVIEWER: If this report is for a series, read the following statement.  
(The following questions refer only to the most recent incident.)

108. 2. About what time did (this the most recent) incident happen?  
1.  Don't know  
2.  During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)  
At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.)  
3.  6 p.m. to midnight  
4.  Midnight to 6 a.m.  
5.  Don't know

109. 3a. In what State and county did this incident occur?  
 Outside U.S. - END INCIDENT REPORT  
State \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

110. b. Did it happen INSIDE THE LIMITS of a city, town, village, etc.?  
1.  No  
2.  Yes - Enter name of city, town, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

111. \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

115. 6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman?  
1.  Yes - SKIP to Check Item B  
2.  No  
3.  Don't know

116. b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building?  
1.  Actually got in  
2.  Just tried to get in  
3.  Don't know

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.  No  
Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)  
2.  Broken lock or window  
3.  Forced door or window  
4.  Slashed screen  
5.  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_ } SKIP to Check Item B

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

119. CHECK ITEM B Was respondent or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK)  
1.  No - SKIP to 13a  
2.  Yes

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.  No  
2.  Don't know  
Yes - What was the weapon? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)  
3.  Gun  
4.  Knife  
5.  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued**

123. 7d. How were you threatened? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)  
1.  Verbal threat of rape  
2.  Verbal threat of attack other than rape  
3.  Weapon present or threatened with weapon } SKIP to 10a  
4.  Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)  
5.  Object thrown at person  
6.  Followed, surrounded  
7.  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

124. e. What actually happened? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)  
1.  Something taken without permission  
2.  Attempted or threatened to take something  
3.  Harassed, argument, abusive language  
4.  Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house } SKIP to 10a  
5.  Forcible entry or attempted entry of car  
6.  Damaged or destroyed property  
7.  Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property  
8.  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

125. f. How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)  
1.  Raped  
2.  Tried to rape  
3.  Hit with object held in hand, shot, knifed  
4.  Hit by thrown object  
5.  Hit, slapped, knocked down  
6.  Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.  
7.  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

126. 8a. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)  
1.  None - SKIP to 10a  
2.  Raped  
3.  Attempted rape  
4.  Knife or gunshot wounds  
5.  Broken bones or teeth knocked out  
6.  Internal injuries, knocked unconscious  
7.  Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling  
8.  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

127. b. Were you injured to the extent that you needed medical attention after the attack?  
1.  No - SKIP to 10a  
2.  Yes

128. c. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?  
1.  No  
2.  Emergency room treatment only  
3.  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.  
1.  No cost - SKIP to 10a  
2.  \_\_\_\_\_  
3.  Don't know

130. 9a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veterans' Administration, or Public Welfare?  
1.  No  
2.  Don't know } SKIP to 10a  
3.  Yes

131. 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?  
1.  No - SKIP to 10a  
2.  Yes

132. \_\_\_\_\_

133. 9c. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?  
1.  Not yet settled  
2.  None  
3.  All  
4.  Part } SKIP to 10a

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

135. 10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?  
1.  No - SKIP to 11  
2.  Yes

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

137. 11. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?  
1.  Only one }  
2.  Don't know - } SKIP to 12a  
3.  More than one }

138. a. Was this person male or female?  
1.  Male  
2.  Female  
3.  Don't know

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

140. c. Was the person someone you knew or was he a stranger?  
1.  Stranger  
2.  Don't know  
3.  Known by sight only } SKIP to e  
4.  Casual acquaintance  
5.  Well known

141. d. Was the person a relative of yours?  
1.  No  
Yes - What relationship?  
2.  Spouse or ex-spouse  
3.  Parent  
4.  Own child  
5.  Brother or sister  
6.  Other relative - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

142. e. Was he/she -  
1.  White?  
2.  Negro?  
3.  Other? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_ } SKIP to 12a  
4.  Don't know

143. f. How many persons?  
1.  \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

147. j. Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?  
1.  All strangers } SKIP to m  
2.  Don't know } SKIP to i  
3.  All relatives } SKIP to i  
4.  Some relatives }  
5.  All known }  
6.  Some known }

148. k. How well were they known? (Mark all that apply)  
1.  By sight only } SKIP to m  
2.  Casual acquaintance(s) }  
3.  Well known }

149. l. How were they related to you? (Mark all that apply)  
1.  Spouse or ex-spouse  
2.  Parents  
3.  Own children  
4.  Brothers/sisters  
5.  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

150. m. Were all of them -  
1.  White?  
2.  Negro?  
3.  Other? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
4.  Combination - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
5.  Don't know

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued	
<p>12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 13a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. How many of these persons, not counting yourself, were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 13a</p> <p>Number of persons _____</p> <p>c. Are any of these persons members of your household now? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Yes - How many, not counting yourself? _____</p> <p>(ALSO MARK "YES" IN CHECK ITEM I ON PAGE 12)</p>	<p>Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)</p> <p>CHECK ITEM D <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
<p>13a. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 13f</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 13e</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>c. What did they try to take? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Purse</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet or money</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Car</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 18a</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>d. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes } SKIP to 18a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>e. What did happen? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Attacked</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened with harm</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted to break into house or garage</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted to break into car</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Harassed, argument, abusive language</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged or destroyed property</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>f. What was taken that belonged to you or others in the household? Anything else?</p> <p>Cash: \$ _____ 00</p> <p>and/or</p> <p>Property: (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Only cash taken - SKIP to 14c</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Purse</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Car</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	<p>14a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No . . . . . } SKIP to Check Item E</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Is Box 1 or 2 marked in 13f?</p> <p>CHECK ITEM E <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 15a</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Was only cash taken? (Box 0 marked in 13f)</p> <p>CHECK ITEM F <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 16a</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER - Exclude stolen cash, and enter \$0 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.</p> <p>164 \$ _____ 00</p> <p>b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Original cost</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement cost</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal estimate of current value</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance report estimate</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Police estimate</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>16a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, not counting anything received from insurance?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> None } SKIP to 17a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> All</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Part</p> <p>b. What was recovered? Anything else?</p> <p>167 Cash: \$ _____ 00</p> <p>and/or</p> <p>Property: (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Purse</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Car</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>c. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?</p> <p>169 \$ _____ 00</p>

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued	
<p>17a. Was there any insurance against theft?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No . . . . . } SKIP to 18a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No . . . . . } SKIP to 18a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet settled } SKIP to 18a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No . . . . .</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>d. How much was recovered?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER - If property replaced by insurance company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate of value of the property replaced.</p> <p>173 \$ _____ 00</p> <p>18a. Did any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 19a</p> <p>Yes - How many members? _____</p> <p>b. How much time was lost altogether?</p> <p>175 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 day</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 days</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 days</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 10 days</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>19a. Was anything that belonged to you or other members of the household damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing damaged, or damage done to a car, etc.?</p> <p>176 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 20a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?</p> <p>177 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 19d</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?</p> <p>178 \$ _____ 00 } SKIP to 20a</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?</p> <p>179 x <input type="checkbox"/> No cost or don't know - SKIP to 20a</p> <p>\$ _____ 00</p> <p>e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? Anyone else? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>180 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Household member</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Landlord</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	<p>20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?</p> <p>181 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - SKIP to Check Item G</p> <p>Yes - Who told them?</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Household member</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Police on scene } SKIP to Check Item G</p> <p>b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? Any other reason? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>182 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing could be done - lack of proof</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not think it important enough</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Police wouldn't want to be bothered</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to take time - too inconvenient</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Private or personal matter, did not want to report it</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get involved</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to someone else</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>CHECK ITEM G Is this person 16 years or older?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item H</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 21a</p> <p>21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?</p> <p>183 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item H</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. What was the job?</p> <p>184 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Same as described in NCS-1 Items 28a-e - SKIP to Check Item H</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Different than described in NCS-1 Items 28a-e</p> <p>c. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)</p> <p>d. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)</p> <p>187 _____</p> <p>e. Were you -</p> <p>188 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?</p> <p>f. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)</p> <p>189 _____</p> <p>g. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)</p> <p>190 _____</p> <p>Summarize this incident or series of incidents.</p> <p>CHECK ITEM H _____</p> <p>Look at 12c on Incident Report. Is there an entry for "How many?"</p> <p>CHECK ITEM I <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p>CHECK ITEM J Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next Incident Report.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Is this the last HH member to be interviewed?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member,</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - END INTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in Item 12 on the cover of NCS-1.</p>



73  
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

abt Associates Inc.  
5 Wheeler Street  
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

FOR JOLIET AND PEORIA

October 1976  
REGULAR

Phone #    -      
1-1 (2-8)

Location: Peoria   
Joliet

Day of Week	Month	Day	Time	Inter-viewer	RESULTS			No	
					Complete	Refusal	Business #	Busy	Answer Other (SPECIFY)

1. During the last six months, that is, since ---- (date) ----, did anyone take something directly from you by using force, such as by a stick-up, mugging, or threat; or did anyone try to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? NO  9-1 YES  -2 ASK A → 1A.

1A. How many times did this happen in the past six months?  
 times  
(10)  
FILL OUT VICTIMIZATION REPORT FOR EACH "ROBBERY" INCIDENT.

(Aside from anything already mentioned)  
2. In the last six months, did anyone beat you up, attack you, or hit you, or did anyone threaten to beat you up or otherwise threaten you? By threat, we mean threats where you really believed you were going to get hurt. NO  11-1 YES  -2 ASK A → 2A.

2A. How many times did this happen in the last six months?  
 times  
(12)  
FILL OUT VICTIMIZATION REPORT FOR EACH "ASSAULT" INCIDENT.

(Aside from anything already mentioned)  
During the last six months, since ---- (date) ----, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your home, garage, or another building on your property, or did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other sign of an attempted break-in? NO  13-1 YES  -2 ASK A → 3A.

3A. How many times did this happen in the last six months?  
 times  
(14)  
FILL OUT VICTIMIZATION REPORT FOR EACH "BURGLARY" INCIDENT.

(Aside from anything already mentioned)  
Did anyone steal anything that belonged to you, other than a car, truck, or motor vehicle or ATTEMPT to steal anything that belonged to you in the last six months? Do not include pickpocketing or purse-snatching. NO  15-1 YES  -2 ASK A → 4A.

4A. How many times did this happen in the last six months?  
 times  
(16)  
FILL OUT VICTIMIZATION REPORT FOR EACH "LARCENY" INCIDENT.

6. How old are you? READ CATEGORIES.  
16-21  18-1 30-39  -4 60-69  -7  
22-25  -2 40-49  -5 70 or older  -8  
26-29  -3 50-59  -6 refused  -9

7. What race are you?  
Black  19-1 Other  -3  
White  -2 Refused  -4

8. Are you the head of this household?  
YES  20-1 NO  -2  
SKIP TO Q. 12

9. How old is the head of this household? READ CATEGORIES.  
18-21  21-1 30-39  -4 60-69  -7  
22-25  -2 40-49  -5 70 or older  -8  
26-29  -3 50-59  -6 refused  -9

10. Is the head of this household male or female?  
Male  22-1 Female  -2

What race (is he/she)?  
Black  23-1 White  -2 Other  -3 Refused  -4

11. Which of the following categories best describes the total annual income of everyone over 12 in your household who lives here? By annual income we mean things like wages and salaries (before taxes), commissions, tips, bonuses, dividends, interest, pensions, and regular government or public assistance checks. Is your household's total yearly income (READ CATEGORIES)?

\$0 - \$3000 per year  24-1 \$10,001 - 15,000 per year  -4 \$30,001 - 40,000 per year  -7  
\$3001 - 6000 per year  -2 \$15,001 - 20,000 per year  -5 over \$40,000 per year  -8  
\$6001 - 10,000 per year  -3 \$20,001 - 30,000 per year  -6 refused  -9

12. How long have you been living at your present address?

less than 6 months  25-1  
6 months - less than 1 year  -2  
1 year - less than 3 years  -3  
3 years - less than 5 years  -4  
5 years - less than 10 years  -5  
10 years or more  -6  
don't know  -7

13A. Where did you live six months ago?  
Joliet  26-1  
Peoria  -2  
elsewhere in Illinois  -3  
elsewhere in U.S.  -4  
outside U.S.  -5

14. Do you live in a single-family house?  
Yes  27-1  
No  -2

15. Do you have another phone number, at this address, where you can receive calls?

ASK A  
YES  28-1 10A. By phone number, we do not mean extension phones. All together, how many different phone lines are there in your home?  
NO  -2  
 phones  
(29)

Abt Associates Inc.  
55 Wheeler Street  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

October, 1976  
ATTITUDINAL

Phone # -  
1-2 (2-8)

Location: Peoria   
Joliet

				Results							
Day of Week	Month	Day	Time	Interviewer	Complete	Refusal	Business #	Busy	No Answer	Respondent Not In	Other (Specify)

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS: IS THE LAST DIGIT OF THE PHONE NUMBER ODD OR EVEN?

- ODD  → RESPONDENT SHOULD BE MALE ADULT
- EVEN  → RESPONDENT SHOULD BE FEMALE ADULT

IF PERSON ANSWERING PHONE IS NOT OF THE APPROPRIATE SEX AND AGE, ASK:

"IS THERE A (MALE/FEMALE) ADULT IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?"

- NO  → PROCEED WITH INTERVIEW
- YES  → SAY: "WE NEED TO GET THE OPINIONS OF EQUAL NUMBERS OF MALES AND FEMALES. SO, I NEED TO TALK TO A (FEMALE/MALE) IN THIS HOUSEHOLD. CAN I SPEAK WITH (HER/HIM) NOW?"
  - YES  → PROCEED WITH INTERVIEW, RE-READ INTRODUCTION.
  - NO  → RESCHEDULE INTERVIEW.

I'm going to begin by asking you a few questions about your neighborhood.

1. Do you think police protection in your neighborhood is good, fair, or poor?
 

GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DON'T KNOW
<input type="checkbox"/> 9-1	<input type="checkbox"/> -2	<input type="checkbox"/> -3	<input type="checkbox"/> -4
2. What do you think about the speed with which the fire department comes to your neighborhood when called--is that good, fair or poor?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> 10-1	<input type="checkbox"/> -2	<input type="checkbox"/> -3	<input type="checkbox"/> -4
-------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------
3. Compared to (Joliet/Peoria) as a whole, do you think police protection in your neighborhood is much better, better, about the same, worse, or much worse than in other parts of town?
 

much better than in other parts of town?	<input type="checkbox"/> 11-1
better than in other parts of town?	<input type="checkbox"/> -2
about the same as in other parts of town?	<input type="checkbox"/> -3
worse than in other parts of town?	<input type="checkbox"/> -4
much worse than in other parts of town?	<input type="checkbox"/> -5
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> -6
4. In what ways could your local police improve? Any other ways? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.
 

No improvement needed	<input type="checkbox"/> 12-1
Hire more policemen	<input type="checkbox"/> 13-1
Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 14-1
Be more prompt, responsive, alert	<input type="checkbox"/> 15-1
Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies	<input type="checkbox"/> 16-1
Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations	<input type="checkbox"/> 17-1
Don't discriminate	<input type="checkbox"/> 18-1
Need more traffic control	<input type="checkbox"/> 19-1
Need more of a particular type of police service (such as patrol cars or foot patrols) in certain areas or at certain times	<input type="checkbox"/> 20-1
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> 21-1
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 22-1

Specify \_\_\_\_\_

5. I'll read you some things that are problems for some people in their neighborhoods. Please tell me if they are a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem to you, in your neighborhood.

- |   | Big Problem                   | Somewhat of a problem       | Not a problem               | Don't Know                  |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Crime in the neighborhood - is that a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem to you?                           | <input type="checkbox"/> 23-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> -2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -3 | <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| B. Abandoned houses or other empty buildings  | <input type="checkbox"/> 24-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> -2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -3 | <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| C. Litter and trash in the streets--is that a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem to you in your neighborhood? | <input type="checkbox"/> 25-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> -2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -3 | <input type="checkbox"/> -4 |

6. Within the past year or two, do you think crime in your neighborhood has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

- Increased  26-1
- Decreased  -2
- Remained the same  -3
- No opinion  -4
- Haven't lived in neighborhood long enough  -5

How safe do you feel or would you feel about being out alone in your neighborhood at night? Would you feel very safe, reasonably safe, somewhat unsafe, or very unsafe?

- Very safe  27-1
- Reasonably safe  -2
- Somewhat unsafe  -3
- Very unsafe  -4
- Don't know  -5

How about during the day--how safe do you feel or would you feel about being out alone in your neighborhood? Would you feel very safe, reasonably safe, somewhat unsafe, or very unsafe?

- Very safe  28-1
- Reasonably safe  -2
- Somewhat unsafe  -3
- Very unsafe  -4
- Don't know  -5

I'd like you to rate your feelings about the police, judges and other such officials. Please look at your phone dial and imagine that the numbers 1 to 9 represent a range of feelings from "much too lenient" -- that's number "one" to "much too harsh" -- that's number "nine."

- A. How lenient or harsh are the local police with someone suspected of a crime? If one is "much too lenient" and nine is "much too harsh," what number would best represent your feelings about the police?  (29) (0 = DON'T KNOW OR NO OPINION)
- B. How about the local judges? How lenient or harsh are they towards offenders? Remember, one is "much too lenient" and nine is "much too harsh."  (30) (0 = DON'T KNOW OR NO OPINION)
- C. How about the Corrections System? This system includes things like prisons and parole boards. How harsh or lenient are they?  (31) (0 = DON'T KNOW OR NO OPINION)
- D. What number represents your feelings about the treatment people receive from the entire criminal justice system -- that is, everything we just mentioned, taken together? (One means "much too lenient;" nine means "much too harsh.")  (32) (0 = DON'T KNOW OR NO OPINION)

Now I'm going to ask a few other questions.  
(BEGIN REGULAR INTERVIEW.)

Not Associates Inc.  
55 Wheeler Street  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

PHONE NUMBER

- TYPE OF CRIME: ROBBERY  9-1 → BEGIN WITH Q.1  
 ASSAULT  -2 → BEGIN WITH Q.1  
 BURGLARY  -3 → SKIP TO Q. 4  
 LARCENY  -4 → SKIP TO Q. 5

(IF THERE WAS MORE THAN ONE INCIDENT OF THE SAME TYPE OF CRIME WITHIN THE PAST SIX MONTHS: ENTER A "1" IN THE FOLLOWING BOX TO INDICATE THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT; A "2" FOR THE NEXT MOST RECENT INCIDENT; AND SO ON.)

INCIDENT NUMBER  (10)

BEGIN BY IDENTIFYING THE INCIDENT YOU ARE ASKING ABOUT---i.e., SAY:

"I'D LIKE TO ASK A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT (THIS INCIDENT/THE MOST RECENT OF THESE INCIDENTS/THE OTHER INCIDENT YOU MENTIONED)."

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

Only one (ASK A)  11-1      Don't know (SKIP TO Q.2)  -2      More than one (ASK B)  -3

1A. Was the person someone you knew, or a stranger?

Stranger  12-1  
 Well-known (friend or relative)  -2  
 Casual acquaintance  -3  
 Known by sight only  -4  
 Don't know  -5

1B. Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?

All strangers  12-6  
 All known  -7  
 Some known  -8  
 Don't know  -9

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

Yes  13-1      Respondent was not present (SKIP TO Q.4)  -2      No  -3 (ASK A)

2A. How many of these persons, not counting yourself, were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.

number of persons (14-15)

Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or use something as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench? No  16-1      Don't Know  -2      Yes  -3 (ASK A)

3A. What was the weapon? Anything else?

Gun  17-1  
 Knife  -2  
 Gun(s) & Knife(s)  -3  
 Other  -4  
 Gun(s) & Other  -5  
 Knife(s) & Other  -6  
 Gun(s), Knife(s) & Other(s)  -7  
 Other(s) (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_

SKIP TO Q. 5

4. What evidence was there that there was (a break-in/an attempted break-in)? Anything else? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- Broken lock or window  18-1  
 Forced windows or door  19-1  
 Slashed screen  20-1  
 Other (SPECIFY)  21-1

SKIP TO Q. 5A

5. Was anything that belonged to you or other members of the household damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was clothing damaged or damage done to a car, etc.?

No  23-1

Yes (ASK A)  -2

5A. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged items? \$     (24-27) ROUND TO NEAREST DOLLAR

or Don't know  28-1

6. In what month did this incident occur?

- April  29-1      July  -4      October  -7  
 May  -2      August  -5      November  -8  
 June  -3      September  -6      Don't know  -9

In what city or town did this incident occur?

Joliet  30-1      Peoria  -2      elsewhere in Illinois  -3      elsewhere in U.S.  -4      Outside U.S.  -5

8. Where did this incident take place? In or near what kind of place did this happen?

- At or in own dwelling unit, or at or in structure with roof attached to dwelling unit. Include garages only if they are attached to dwelling unit.  31-1 } SKIP TO Q. 11
- At or in structure on property not attached to dwelling unit.  -2 }  
 -3 } SKIP TO Q. 9
- Inside commercial building, such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, on a bus or train; or in a station.  -4 }  
 -5 } SKIP TO Q. 11
- Inside office, factory, or warehouse.  -6 }  
 -7 } SKIP TO Q. 11
- Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (do not include break-ins or attempted break-ins).  -8 }  
 -9 }
- On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds, or parking lot.  -7 }  
 -8 } SKIP TO Q. 11
- Inside school.  -8 }  
 -9 }
- Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

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

Customer  32-1      Employee  -2      Owner  -3      Other (SPECIFY)  -4

10. Did the person(s) steal or try to steal anything belonging to the (store/restaurant/office/factory/etc.)?

Yes  33-1      No  -2      Don't know  -3

11. Was something stolen that belonged to you or others in the household?

Yes  34-1      No  -2 → SKIP TO Q.15

12. What was taken? Anything else? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

Cash (ASK A)  35-1 → 12A. How much? \$     (44-47) ROUND TO NEAREST DOLLAR.  
 or Don't know  48-1

Purse or wallet  36-1  
 Part of car (hubcap, etc.)  37-1  
 Television set  38-1  
 Stereo equipment  39-1  
 Photographic equipment  40-1  
 Jewelry  41-1  
 Household appliances  42-1  
 Other  43-1

13. Altogether, what was the value of the property taken? Do not include stolen cash, checks or credit cards-- we are interested only in the value of the property taken.

\$     ROUND TO NEAREST DOLLAR  
(49-52)

or

Don't know  53-1 → SKIP TO Q. 15

How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? Any other way? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- Original cost  54-1
- Replacement cost  55-1
- Personal estimate of current value  56-1
- Insurance report estimate  57-1
- Police estimate  58-1
- Don't know  59-1
- Other  60-1

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

14. Were you injured in this incident to the extent that you needed medical attention?

- Yes  61-1
- No  -2

16. Did you or any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?

No  62-1

Yes  -2  
(ASK A)

15.A How much time was lost altogether?

- Less than 1 day  63-1
- Over 10 days  -4
- 1-5 days  -2
- Don't know  -5
- 6-10 days  -3

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

No  64-1  
(ASK A)

Don't know  -2  
(SKIP TO Q. 18)

Yes  -3  
(ASK B)

17A. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- Nothing could be done; lack of proof  65-1
- Did not think it important enough  66-1
- Police wouldn't want to be bothered  67-1
- Didn't want to take time; inconvenient  68-1
- Private or personal matter; didn't want to report it  69-1
- Did not want to get involved  70-1
- Afraid of reprisal  71-1
- Other  72-1

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

17.B How did they find out about this incident?

- Respondent informed police  73-1
- Other household member informed police  -2
- Someone else told police  -3
- Police on scene  -4

Have the police arrested anyone in connection with this incident?

No  74-1  
(ASK A)

Don't know  -2

18A. Why not?

- Identity of offender(s) unknown; don't know who did it  75-1
- Can't locate offender(s)  -2
- No one will press charges  -3
- Don't know  -4
- Other  -5

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

Yes  -3  
(ASK B)

18B. What is the status of the case?

- Charges dropped  76-1
- Awaiting trial  -2
- Tried  -3
- Don't know  -4

ASK C

18C. What were the results of the trial?

- Guilty  77-1
- Not guilty  -2
- Don't know  -3

(ASK D)

18D. What sentence, if any, did the offender receive?

- Suspended sentence  78-1
- Fine  -2
- Imprisoned  -3
- Fined and Imprisoned  -4
- Don't know  -5
- Other  -6

SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_

RETURN TO NEXT QUESTION ON  
REGULAR QUESTIONNAIRE OR FILL  
OUT NEXT VICTIMIZATION REPORT

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**END**