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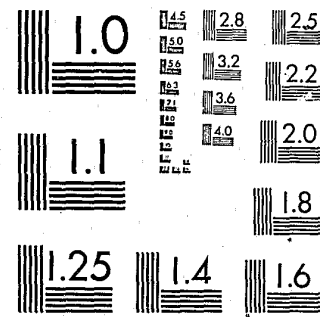
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
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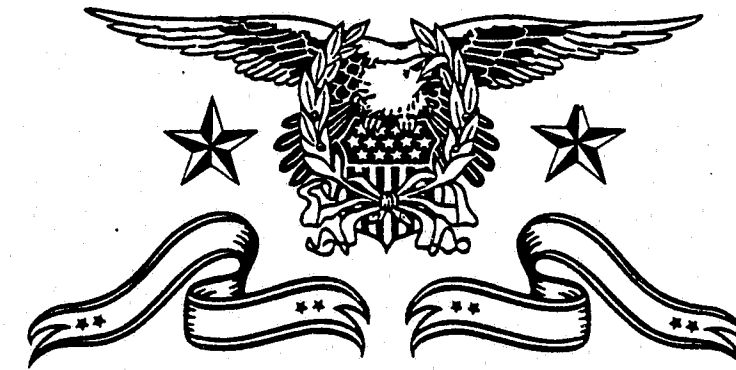
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PROPERTY CRIME VICTIMIZATION:

THE OHIO EXPERIENCE

SAC

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Property Crime Victimization:

The Ohio Experience

A Service of:
The Statistical Analysis Center
Office of Criminal Justice Services

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APR 27 1982

ACQUISITIONS

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April 1981

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Introduction

Each year Ohio residents become the victims of thousands of serious crimes, many of which are never reported to law enforcement officials. What are these crimes? Who are their victims? Under what conditions are they most likely to occur? Who are the criminals who commit them?

A heretofore untapped source of crime information now gives the State of Ohio a unique opportunity to answer many of these questions. At least some of the answers are contained in this, the first statewide victimization report for Ohio. The annual National Crime Survey (NCS), conducted by the Bureau of the Census and sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), provides the key to this rich data source and complements the traditional and more widely-known (FBI) Uniform Crime Report program administered by the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation. This effort was prompted by a series of sharp increases in reported crime in the 1960's and early 1970's.

The ensuing pages of this report analyze the large volume of crime in Ohio, specifically, burglary, household larcency, personal larceny and auto theft. The information has been gleaned from the 1978 survey responses of some seven thousand Ohio households representing fifteen thousand residents. Those responses provide some unique insights into criminal victimization and are presented here in the hopes of improving Ohio's understanding of the complex and destructive nature of crime.

The National Crime Survey

The National Crime Survey defines victimization as a specific criminal act as it effects a single victim. In crimes against persons each criminal act involving a single victim is a personal victimization. In crimes against households the entire household is assumed to be the victim. For crimes against persons the victimization rate is a measure of incidents among the population group at risk and is calculated per 1,000 residents population aged 12 and over. Similarly, rates for crimes against households are computed on the basis of the number of crimes per 1,000 households.

Crimes against persons have been divided into two general categories: crimes of violence (rape, robbery, assault) and crimes of theft (personal larceny). Crimes of violence involve a direct confrontation between the victim and offender. Crimes of theft (personal larceny) may or may not involve direct contact. The absence of force distinguishes personal larceny from robbery.

Crimes against households (burglary, larceny, auto theft) do not involve victim offender contacts. In the event that there is a confrontation during the course of a household crime it then becomes classified as a personal victimization. While larceny appears under both, the sole factor distinguishing personal from household larceny is the place of occurrence. For household larcenies the place of occurrence is the home, while in personal larceny victimizations the place of occurrence is all other places.

To yield national estimates regarding the extent of victimization, a representative sample of persons aged 12 and over were asked if they had been victimized during the past six months. Further, those who had been victimized were asked additional questions (time, place, relationship to offender, etc.) to provide more insight into the nature of crime and its victims. LEAA contracted with the Bureau of the Census to implement and conduct the National Crime Survey in 1972 and has maintained this project to date. Modifications of the national data have been made to provide the ten most populous states with pertinent data relative to that particular state. Hence, Ohio's 1978 victimization results are a byproduct of the NCS data base.

Survey-measured crimes are documented according to the seriousness classification system utilized by the FBI. Each incident is counted once, based on the most serious event. The order of seriousness for personal crimes is, respectively, rape, robbery, assault and larceny. For household crimes it is burglary, larceny, and auto theft.

While victimization surveys do in fact uncover instances of crime that otherwise go unreported, limitations inherent in the data preclude the possibility of reporting all the results for the states. Specifically data regarding crimes of violence have deficiencies. The instances of violent crimes reported in the survey are so few that the projection techniques utilized misrepresent the data somewhat. The application of confidence limits verifies this; hence, this data will not be reported. The scope of this particular document is purposely restricted to property crime - personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and auto theft.

The interpretation of victimization data warrants a word of caution. While the survey measures crime occurrence, it was not intended to be compared to traditional sources of crime data (e.g., Uniform Crime Reports). Each is a unique data base and, while they both attempt to measure similar occurrences, they are generated independently and for different purposes. Hence, victimization data should be perceived as a complement to, rather than a replacement of, traditional sources of crime information.

Crimes Included in This Report

Personal larceny, as defined by the National Crime Survey, includes various forms of attempted and completed acts of theft of cash or property. Further, there is a distinction made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact. Personal larceny with contact entails pocket picking and purse snatching. Personal larceny without contact involves the theft of numerous types of items which are not necessarily restricted to being personal in nature. The absence of force is a primary factor in classifying a theft as a personal larceny.

Personal larceny is distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence. For purposes of analysis the format previously established by the National Crime Survey (i.e. creating two types of larceny) will be maintained. Any attempts in combining the personal and household larceny incidents must be aborted. The data would be misleading since the universe in measuring each are separate entities (i.e. number of households, number of persons).

The property crimes classified in the National Crime Survey include burglary, household larceny and motor vehicle theft.

By definition, a burglary involves the illegal or attempted entry of a structure. The structure may be a house or any other structure on the premises (e.g. garage, barn, shed). Under certain conditions a burglary may occur away from home yet be classified as such if entry occurred in a type of vacation residence.

Household larceny occurs when cash or property is removed from the home or its immediate vicinity by stealth. The person removing the property has a right to be in the home (i.e. maid, delivery person, guest) otherwise the crime would be classified as a burglary.

Motor vehicle theft involves attempted and completed acts of theft of the following: automobiles, trucks, motorcycles or any other vehicles permitted on the roadways.

Selected Findings

The most recent National Crime Survey data indicates that in 1978 there were 9.2 personal larceny victimization per 100 Ohio residents aged 12 and over. Furthermore, there were approximately 21.2 incidents per 100 households that involved either burglary, household larceny or auto theft.

Males tend to be victimized 28 percent more often than females.

Fifty-one percent of personal larceny victims are under the age of 25.

Approximately 29 percent of personal larceny victimizations are reported to the police.

The majority of personal larceny victimizations reportedly occur during the daytime hours in a street, park or field.

Over 55 percent of the property crime victimizations reported are household larcenies.

Of the total number of property crimes, only 43 percent were reported to the police in 1978.

Thirty-six percent of property crime victimizations incur a loss of less than $50.

The majority of property crimes occur at night, 55 percent.

The largest property crime rate occurred during the month of September, 11.74 percent of the total amount is reported then.

Overall, 33 percent of Ohio property crimes occur during the summer months, the highest seasonal rate occurred.

Personal Larceny Crimes

Victim Characteristics

The victimization survey data revealed that in 1978, 9.2 per 100 Ohio residents over the age of 12 were the victims of a personal larceny. This rate reflects those larceny victimizations occurring somewhere other than the victim's home. The absence of victim-offender contact is significant in these cases. Over 98 percent of those reporting a personal larceny indicated there was no contact with the perpetrator. Nationally, personal larceny occurs at a rate of 9.6 percent, placing Ohio slightly below the national victimization average for personal larceny.

Figure 1 provides a social profile of the victims involved in crimes of personal larceny. As indicated, males tend to be victimized more frequently than females, the rates being 10.8 percent and 7.7 percent respectively. Thus, males experience larceny victimizations 28 percent more often than females.

In terms of race, 9.1 percent of all whites are victims as compared to 9.4 percent of blacks. While a difference in these rates is apparent, it does not reflect a statistical significant difference. These rates closely parallel the national findings in this area. Approximately 6.2 percent of personal larceny victims are some "other" race as indicated in the figure.

The most frequent age group being victimized is the 20 to 24 year old category with 22 percent of all larceny victimizations occurring within this group. Overall, 51.8 percent of larceny victims are between the ages of 12 and 24. The elderly maintain the lowest rate, approximately one victimization out of ever 100 persons over 65 falling victim to a personal larceny.

FIGURE 1

Profile of Victims*
(per 100 persons)

sex

10.8   7.7

race

Black 9.4
White 9.1
Other 6.2

age

20

14.8   16.0   17.6   12.2   6.1   3.9   1.1

12-15   16-19   20-24   25-34   35-49   50-64   65+

0
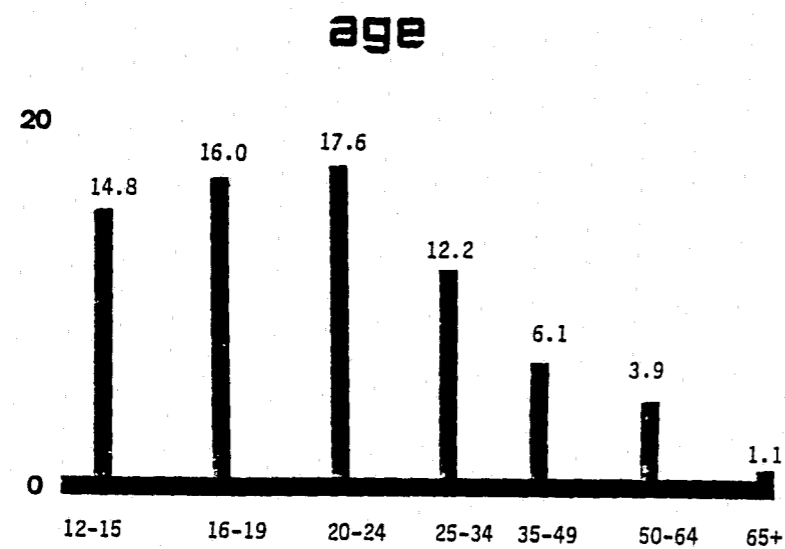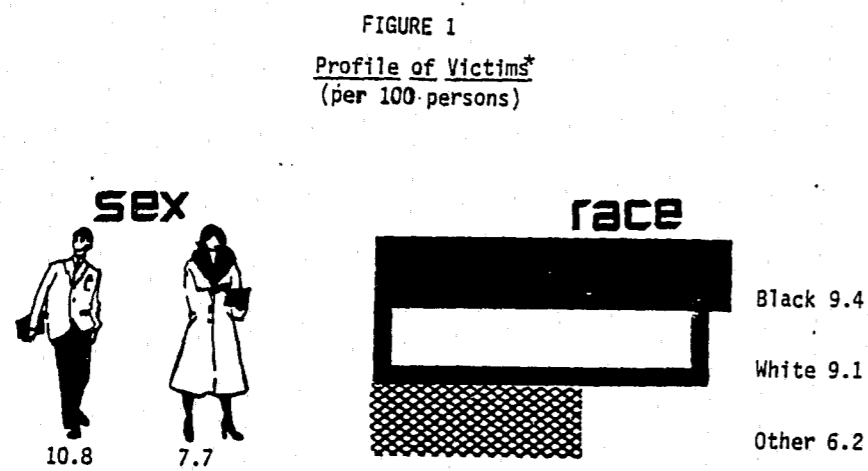
* standard errors:males±.96, females±.78,black±1.7,white±.66

Although males are victimized more often than females and blacks more frequently than whites, we have obtained some interesting results when combining race, sex and age factors as suggested in Figure 2.

FIGURE 2

Personal Larceny Victimization by Sex and Race*

(per 100 persons)

12.6   10.5   7.9   6.7
(±2.9)   (±1.0)   (±.85)   (±2.0)
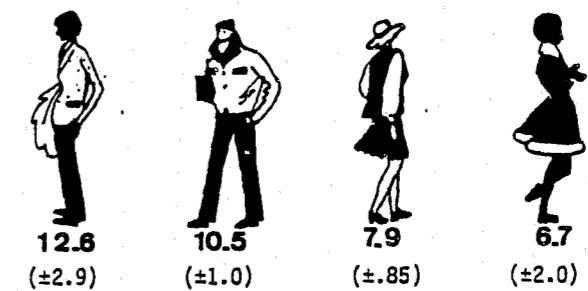
Black males are victimized more often than white males, 12.6 percent and 10.5 percent respectively. This indicates a 20 percent difference in the number of victimization incidents among males in general, however, this does not reflect a statistically significant difference when standard errors are applied.

This trend is reversed when considering females. White females are victimized at a rate of 7.9 percent while black female victimizations occur at a rate of 6.7 percent, a difference of 15 percent within this population group exists, it is not statistically significant.

Figure 3 graphically compares data when considering race by age. Generally, there are no significant differences among the age group comparisions. The data reveals that blacks between 20-24 are victims more often than any other age group category (21.4 percent).

The victimization rates between males and females reflects a significant difference when race is not held constant. In general, males are victimized at a significantly higher rate than females.

FIGURE 3

Comparison of Race by Age

(per 100 households)

LEGEND:
blacks. . . . . .
whites- - - - - -
total


```
                              2|4
179          17|                         
157  16  17                              
148                                      
      11|8                               
           8|2                           
                   12|  125              
                   10|                   
                          |63      6 7   
                          6|      5 5    
                               39        
                               3.7       
                                    1.1  
12-15  16-19  20-24  35-49  35-49  50-64  65+
```
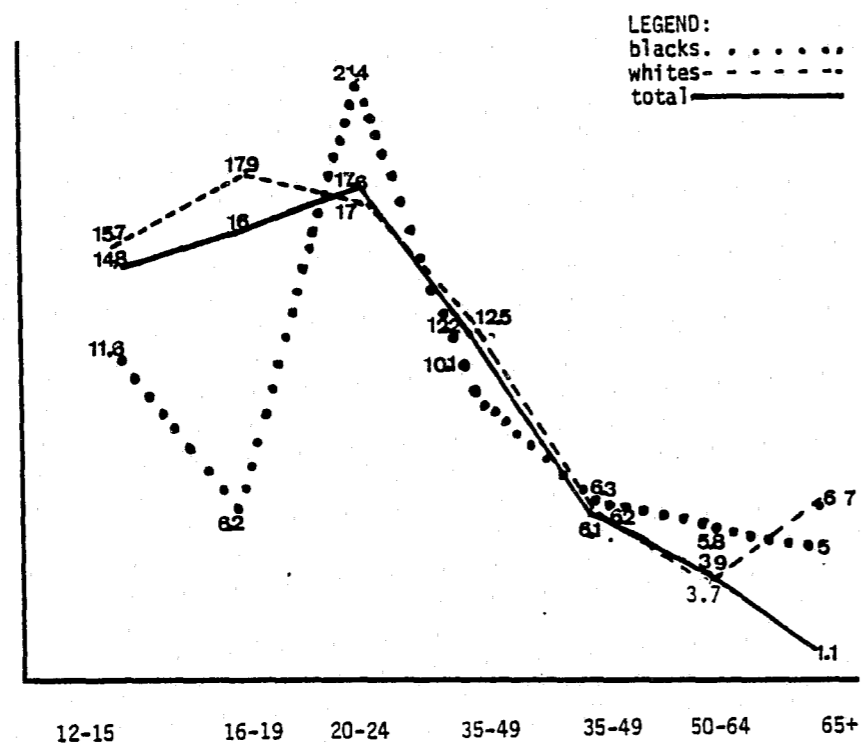
Reporting Patterns

The majority of personal larceny victims, 71 percent, neglected to report crimes to the police. (Figure 4)

FIGURE 4

Personal Larceny Victimizations Reported/Unreported

29% reported
71% unreported
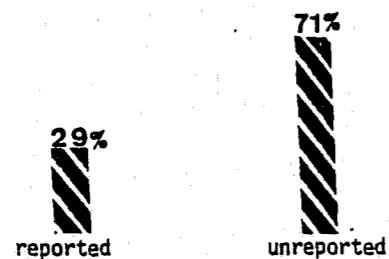
The most frequently stated reasons for failing to report crimes were that "nothing could be done" (26.5 percent) or that "it was not important enough to report," predictable attitudes given the usually small value of the losses. Figure 5 details reasons as to why crimes go unreported.

FIGURE 5

Reasons Stated for Not Reporting Larcenies*

%

nothing could be done	not important enough	didn't want to bother police	inconvenient	private matter	reported to other source	other
37.5	34.8	9.3	2.7	4.8	26.8	10.7
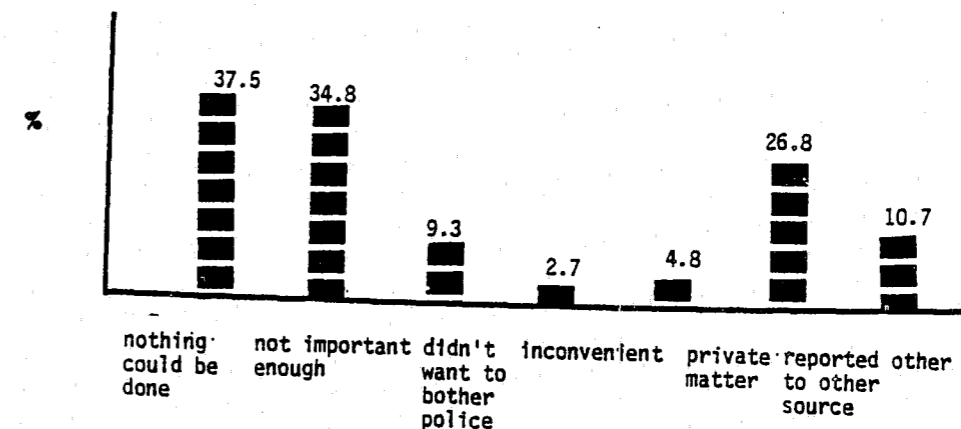
* percentages exceed 100% due to multiple responses

Where Larcenies Occur

By definition, personal larcenies reported in this section must have occurred somewhere other than the home of the victim. The data reported indicate that over 50 percent of personal larcenies occur in a street, park or field. Another 21 percent constitute school related victimizations and 17 percent occur inside a non-residential public building. The remaining are classified into an "elsewhere" category, which includes motels, hotels and vacation homes (refer to Figure 6).

FIGURE 6

Larceny Victimization by Locale

street, park, field 51%

school related 21%

elsewhere 11%

public non-residential building 17%
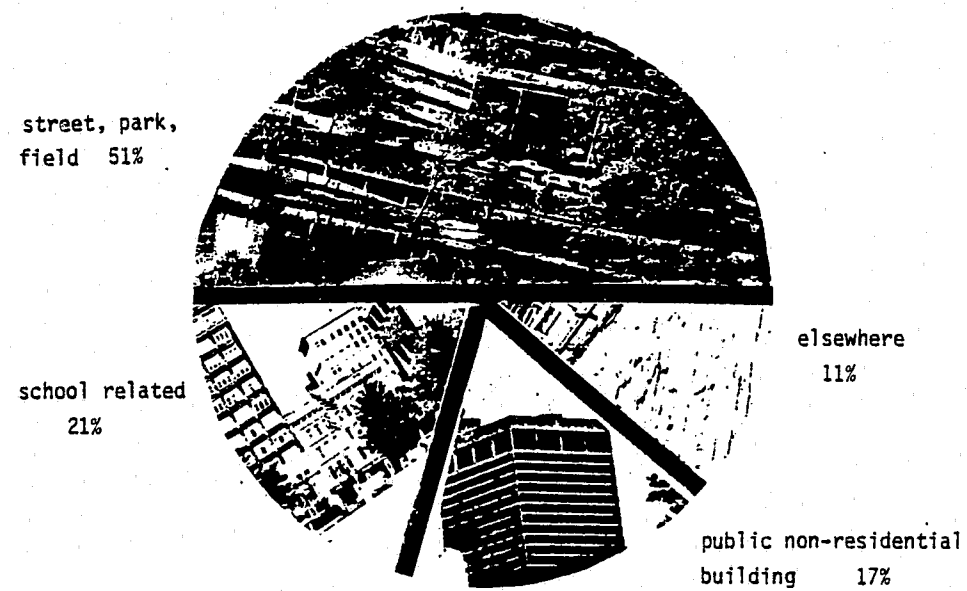
When Personal Larcenies Occur

Only marginal differences are suggested regarding the time of day personal larcenies occur. Nearly 45 percent of personal larcenies reportedly occur between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., while 43 percent occur from 6:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. Approximately 12 percent of the victims were not certain as to when the crimes occurred.

FIGURE 7

Personal Larceny by Time of Day

6am-6pm

45%

6pm-6am

43%

12%

Uncertain
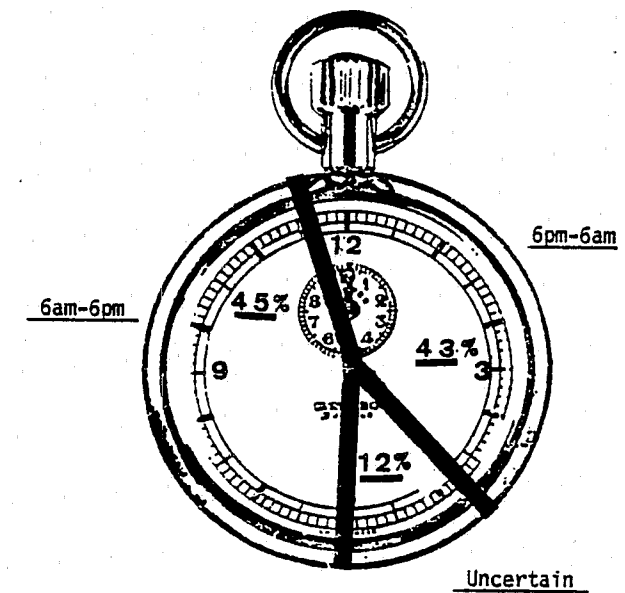
Property Crimes

The Extent of Property Crimes

For purposes of this report, the term property crime refers specifically to victimizations which are limited to incidents of burglary, household larceny and motor vehicle theft.

The survey results revealed that during 1978 there were approximately 21.2 property crime victimizations per every 100 Ohio households. As illustrated in Figure 8, household larceny (11.5 per 100) accounted for the majority of property crimes, followed by burglary (7.6 per 100).

FIGURE 8

Index of Property Crimes

1.93 auto theft

7.69 burglary

11.58 household larceny
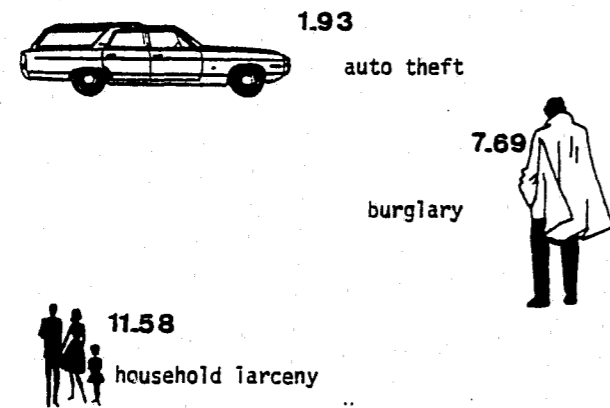
(total:21.2 crimes per 100 households,±1.3,auto theft±.44, buglary±.85,household larceny±1.0)

Nationally, property crime victimizations occur at a rate of 22.3 per 100 households, placing Ohio slightly below the national rate, however, this does not reflect a statistically significant difference based on standard error calculations.

Larceny comprises 55 percent of the total amount of property crime reported in the victimization survey as illustrated in Figure 9.

Figure 9

Ohio Property Victimization

Figure 10 is a comparison of Ohio and national rates for individual property crimes. While the rates for auto theft and household larceny show only marginal differences, nationally the incidence of burglary is 10 percent higher than in Ohio. Based on standard error calculations this is not a significant difference in rates.

FIGURE 10

Property Crimes: Ohio verses The Nation

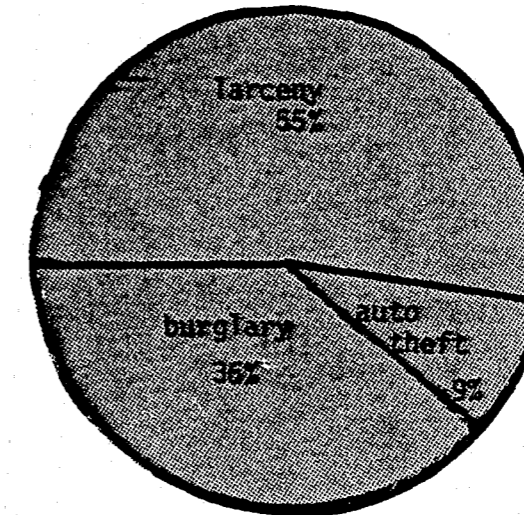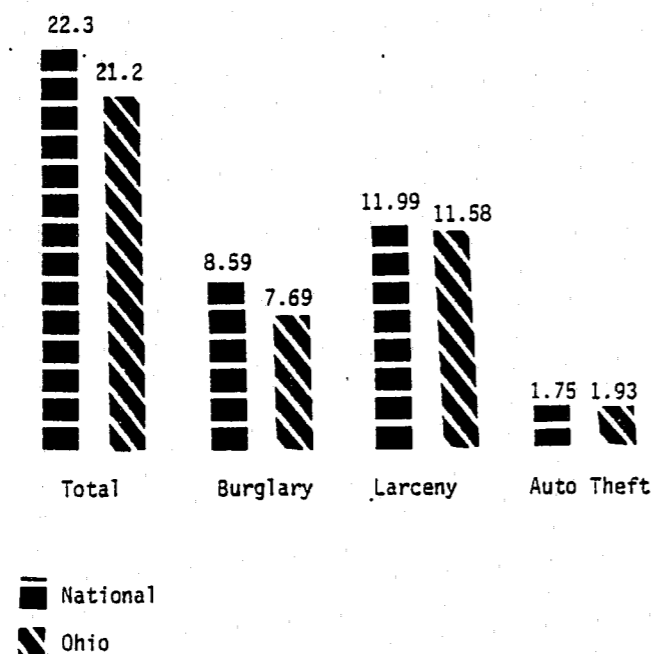(per 100 households)

National

Ohio

Reporting Patterns

Traditional sources of crime information (i.e. police reports, UCR) generally underestimate the total amount of crime. A major function of victimization survey data is to generate crime statistics and, in particular, to detect occurrences of crime that otherwise go unreported.

Certain factors are associated with the likelihood of reporting a crime, as is the crime itself. Overall, property crimes are reported to the police more frequently than violent personal crimes. This is possibly influenced by the necessity of a police report being filed for insurance claim purposes, an especially significant factor in the case of motor vehicle thefts. Conversely, many "assaults" which constitute the bulk of violent crimes go unreported because of personal entanglements involved with crime.

Figure 11 graphically represents the victim reporting behavior regarding property crimes. The survey data indicated that approximately 57 percent of property victimization incidents are not reported to the police.

FIGURE 11

Reporting of Property Crimes

(per 100 households)
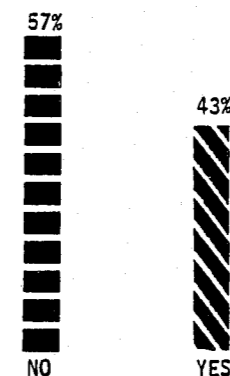
The most frequently stated reasons for not reporting property crimes were that the incident was not important enough or that nothing could be done about it. This remained fairly consistent across all property victimization categories (Figure 12).

FIGURE 12

Why Property Crimes Are Not Reported
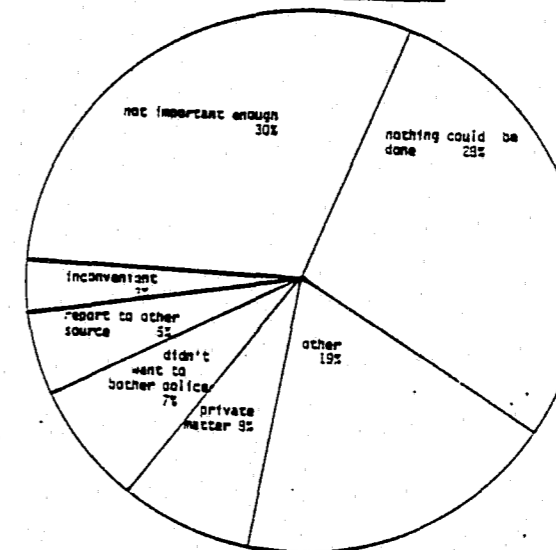
Risk of Property Victimizations

Various demographic factors are associated with the likelihood of property crime victimizations. This section presents a descriptive profile of the risk related to victimizations. (The rates presented herein represent the number of incidents victimized per 100 households.)

FIGURE 13

Risk of Household Crime
(per 100 households)

race

White	20.0
Black	29.5

tenure

Owner	17.7
Renter	31.2

age

12-19	50.1
20-34	31.
35-49	23.2
50-64	15.8
65+	8.5

number in

1 person	14.9
2-3 persons	19.6
4-5 persons	26.8
over 6 persons	35.6

income $$

%

under $3000	27.1
$ 3000 - 4999	18.1
$ 5000 - 7499	18.3
$ 7500 - 9999	23.2
$10000 -11999	25.4
$12000 -14999	20.7
$15000 -19959	28.2
$20000 -24999	16.1
$25000 -49999	13.0
$over 50000	13.3

number households in unit

1 room	19.0
2 rooms	34.5
3 rooms	22.3
4 rooms	19.9
5-9 rooms	42.3
over 10 rooms	20.1
mobile	13.7
other	26.9

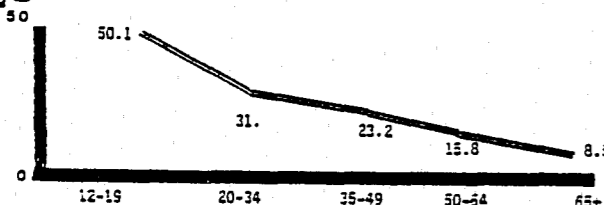In 1978, 21.2 of all Ohio households per 100 were victims of a property crime (burglary, household larceny, auto theft). Race is significantly correlated to the risk of a housing unit being victimized. Twenty percent of the white households were victimized compared to 29.5 percent for black-headed households, a 47.5 percent higher incidence of victimization among blacks.

Clearly, age of the head of the household is inversely related to property crime victimization. As age increases the likelihood of being victimized steadily declines. One possible explanation for this is that the older a person becomes the more cautious he becomes. The most frequent property crime victimizations afflict the 12 to 19 year old age category (50 percent), and the majority of these are crimes of larceny.

The number of persons living in a household also influences the victimization rate. Housing units with over four persons are victimized more often than those with fewer occupants. The size of the dwelling indicates that those housing units composed of five to nine rooms are victimized more often than other sized units.

Significantly, the data indicate that 31 percent of all renters are victimized compared to 17.7 percent of all homeowners, a 43 percent higher rate. It is likely that renters are victimized more frequently than homeowners because of easier entry into apartment dwellings and because would-be thieves are less noticeable in buildings which house large numbers of people.

The Price of Crime

While it is not possible to determine the net property loss in terms of dollar figures, the data indicates that 36 percent of property crime victims reported a loss of from $10 to $49. Only one percent of victims reported a loss of a $1,000 or over and 10 percent were uncertain as to the dollar value of their loss as indicated in Figure 14.

FIGURE 14

Percentage of Property Loss by Amount

(per 100 households)

Amount in Dollars	% of Total
1-9	22%
10-49	36%
50-99	12%
100-249	12.3%
250-999	6.7%
1000+	1%
N/A	10%

$ $

Where Property Crimes Occur

The survey indicated that approximately 90 percent of the property crimes reported occur inside or in the immediate vicinity of the home. This is not surprising since, by definition, the survey considers property victimizations as "household" measured crimes.

FIGURE 15

Property Incidents by Area of Occurrence
(per 100 households)

47%   45%   6%   2%

near home   inside home   street park field   elsewhere

When Property Crimes Occur

The majority of property crimes reported in the survey occur between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. (55 percent). Approximately 30 percent occur during the daytime hours (6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.), and 15 percent of the survey respondents were uncertain as to the time the victimization occurred.

FIGURE 16

Property Crimes by Time of Day
(per 100 households)

6 p.m. - 6 a.m.   55%   30%   6 a.m. - 6 p.m.

15%   uncertain

Monthly assessments of the data suggest that the highest percentage of property crimes in Ohio occurs during the month of September with 11.7 percent. The lowest amount of property crime is reported to occur in February (4.7 percent) as indicated in Figure 17. This is fairly consistent with the national findings as well.

Figure 17

Ohio Monthly Crime Rates

Month
%

Jan. 5.80
Feb. 4.74
March 6.10
April 5.26
May 8.12
June 10.11
July 11.02
Aug. 10.35
Sept. 11.74
Oct. 8.43
Nov. 9.75
Dec. 8.52

Figure 18

National Monthly Crime Rates

Month
%

Jan.
6.56

Feb.
6.08

March
6.83

April
7.13

May
7.95

June
9.07

July
10.03

Aug.
9.44

Sept.
9.10

Oct.
7.84

Nov.
7.86

Dec.
7.70

When the data are collapsed into seasonal categories, the data indicates that crime peaks in the summer months (July, August, September) with over 31 percent of property crime victimizations occurring during this interim.

FIGURE 19

Property Crimes by Season.

(per 100 Households)

Appendix A

Sampling Procedure

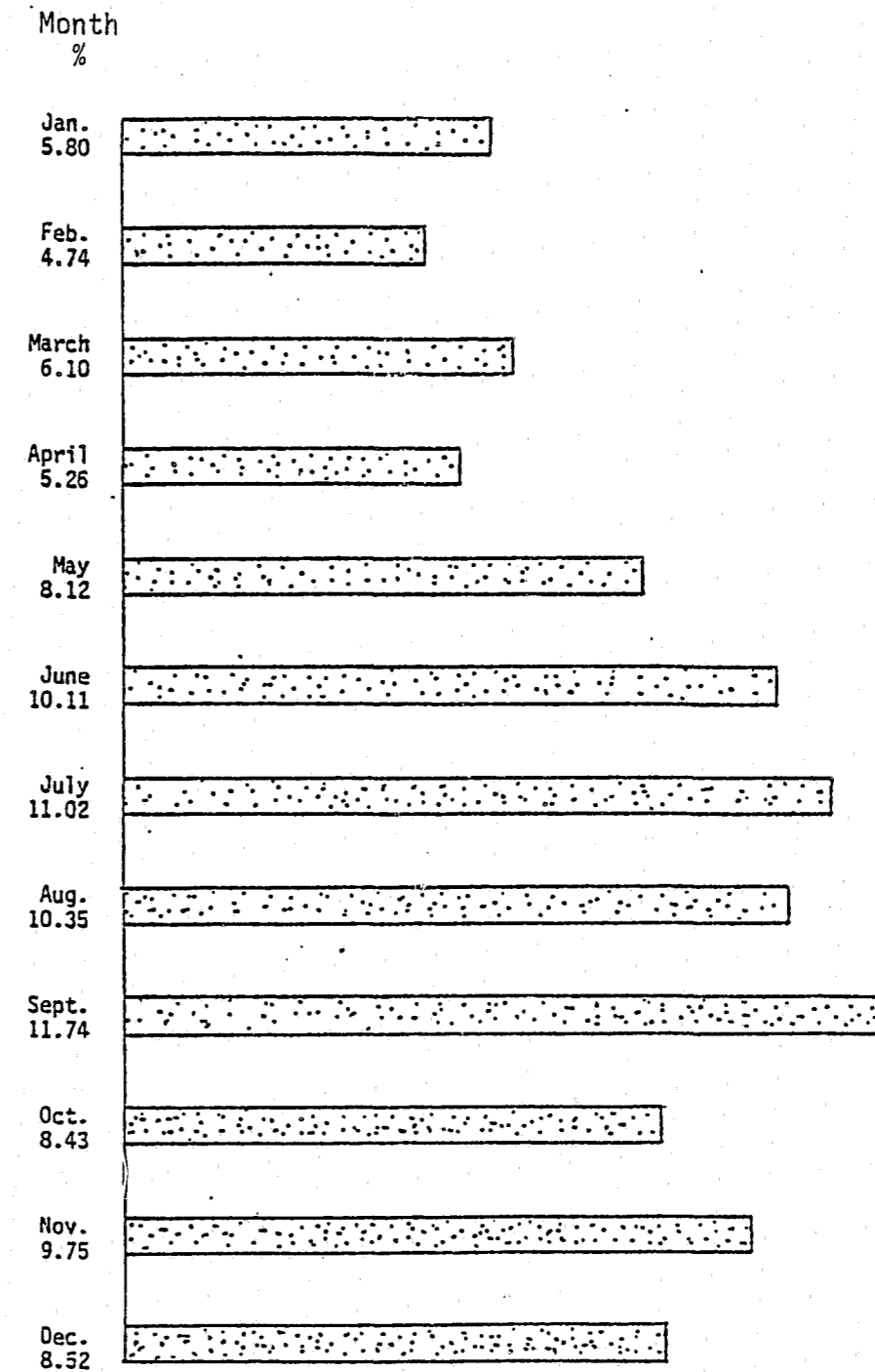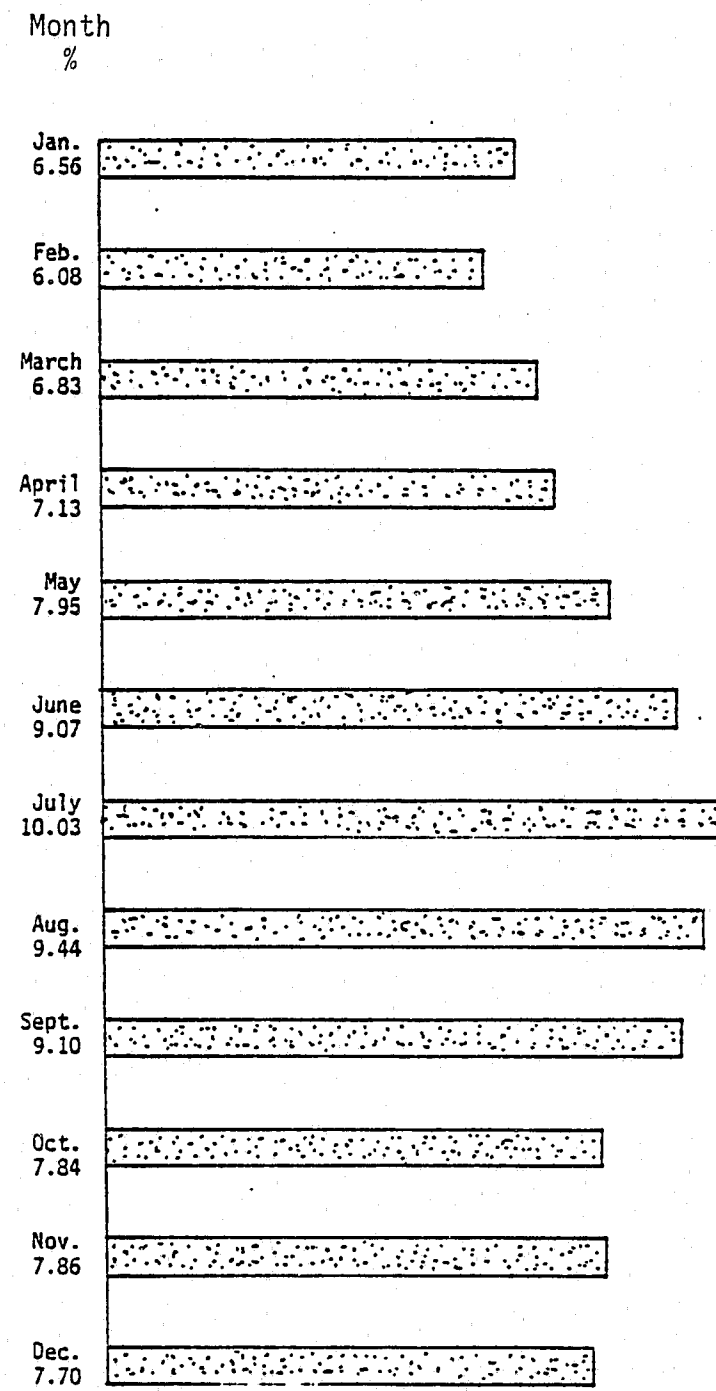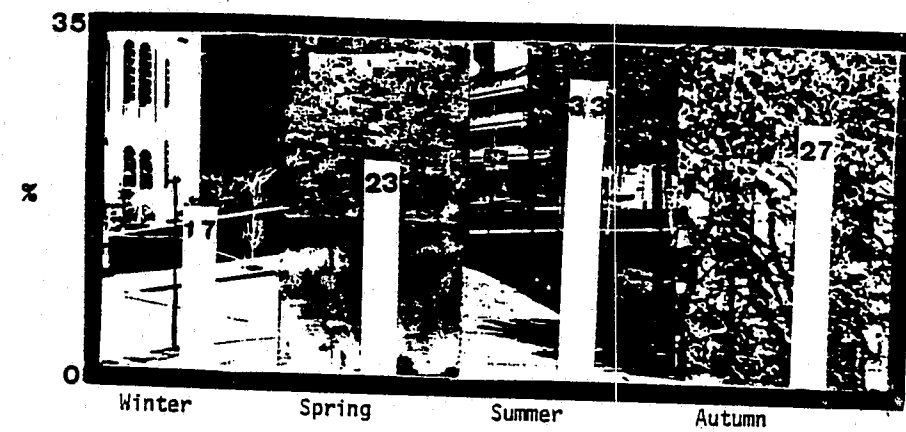The National Crime Survey (NCS) focuses on the victimization experiences of a systematically-drawn sample representative of persons aged 12 and over throughout the United States.

The sample selection procedure is somewhat complex, employing a multi-stage, cluster design. This begins with the selection of primary sampling units (PSU) comprised of counties and groups of counties throughout the nation. Some 1,931 PSU's have been formulated which are identical to the Current Population Survey, also administered by the Census Bureau. The 1,931 PSU's are regrouped into 376 strata, 156 which are selected with certainty (self-representing PSU's) and the remaining 220 (non-self-representing PSU's) formed by combining PSU's into groups having similar characteristics. Factors considered when grouping the non-self-representing PSU's include geographic location, rate of growth, population density, and various socioeconomic factors.

It is interesting to note that while the characteristics selected to stratify the non-self-representing PSU are representative of data gathered in the Current Population Survey, these same variables are assumed to be correlated to crime victimization data (i.e. race, residency, region, age, sex).

One PSU was selected from each of the 376 strata to form enumeration districts. Essentially these consist of clusters of households (approximately 300 in each) which are systematically selected from geographically-arranged listings. The enumerated districts are subdivided into segments of four housing units each so that each housing unit within the segment has the same probability of selection.

A rotation scheme has been implemented for interviewing purposes. The households selected in the sample are equally divided and placed into one of six panels, and an interviewing process is intiated whereby each month a new panel enters into the rotation process. Each household remains a sample unit for a period of three years, interviewed a total of seven times at

six-month intervals. The process is designed so that new units enter the process while existing units, after the three years, are omitted. The initial interview is for bounding purposes (to establish a frame of reference for recall) and these data are not contained in the results. Because of the nature of this particular rotation process, 17 months of data are required to yield one year of results.

Nationally, one in 1,385 households are included in the sample. When this figure is applied to the population of a state it approximates that particular state's sample in the survey. For various reasons 4.2 percent of those households selected for the survey were not interviewd (no one home, refused to participate, etc.). Ohio is represented in the NCS through 7,000 household observations yielding 15,433 individuals. Fifty percent of the 88 Ohio counties are represented, including all of the major SMSA's.

Once all the information is gathered, forms are submitted to the data processing unit to be computerized. The system of data verification assures accuracy and guarantees reliability of the information from this point.

Estimation Procedures

In order to derive national victimization estimates based on a sample of the population, weights are assigned to sampled persons and sampled households. Additional factors are applied to yield individual statewide projections. Several issues are considered when the weighting factors are developed and formulated. Because the sample distribution differs from the universe in terms of certain variables (i.e. race, region, sex, etc.) a ratio estimation procedure is utilized to reduce the variance. Generally, the ratio estimation procedure can be explained in two stages. The first stage involves methods of reducing the variance that results when sampling PSU's in non-self-representing strata. A basic weight was assigned to persons or households and ratio factors based on race, region and residency (from 1970 Census count) were applied to compensate for the effects of various sampling procedures on the final estimates.

The second stage involves approximating the sample in relationship to the universe with respect to age, sex, and race. Additional ratio factors were computed to adjust for the unequal sample distribution resulting from sampling in PSU's based on regions, not states, in order that population estimates of persons over 12 could be achieved on a state basis. These ratio factors are then applied appropriately to achieve personal and household victimization rates and estimates.

Reliability of the Estimates

As in all social research utilizing a sample rather than the entire population, the data are subject to a certain amount of sampling error. Various factors contribute to the measurement of error. Possibly the most pronounced is the measure of sampling variability. The standard error measures the amount of variation relative to all possible samples as though the selection has been by chance. Confidence intervals may be determined based on the estimate and the standard error, enabling the researcher to qualify, within a particular degree of certainty, the precision of the estimate.

Confidence limits were established for the nation as a whole and recomputed for individual states receiving data. In order to quantify and clarify the scope of victimization against Ohio residents with reasonable certainty, the following formulas have been developed.

1. Standard error for estimated number of victimizations or incidents:

$$s.e.(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx}$$

    x = estimate
    a = -.0004527593
    b = 3929

2. Standard error for estimated rates or percentages:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y} p(1.0-p)}$$

    p = percentage or rate
    y = base population
    b = 3929

Time constraints limit the calculation of standard errors for all estimates contained herein; however, those considered essential have been calculated throughout the report. Further, a basic linear interpolation process may be utilized in lieu of the above-mentioned procedure if the researcher so desires. A table of pre-determined standard errors has been included in Appendix B to facilitate such efforts.

Use of Data

This report is not intended to be a challenge to Uniform Crime Report (UCR) statistics in Ohio, and direct comparisons of victimization data from the two sources have been largely avoided. As under-reporting of crime to law enforcement officials has been previously documented, this study has confined itself to the reasons for not reporting crime rather than the extent to which that under-reporting occurs.

Essentially UCR reports and victimization studies should be viewed as complimentary. While they both deal with criminal offense data, UCR is an official government reporting program which, among other functions, must provide accountability to the public for all citizen crime reports. Victimization, in contrast, is an academically-oriented survey effort which solicits information from a sample of citizens, thus allowing for more victim detail than the massive UCR program.

Taken together, these two programs provide one of the best information systems available in criminal justice.

Appendix B

Table I

Standard Errors of Estimated Number of Personal or Household Crimes*

NCS OHIO STATE ESTIMATES FROM THE
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY FOR DATA YEAR 1978

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of Estimate	Standard Error
25,000	9,900
50,000	14,000
100,000	20,000
250,000	31,000
750,000	52,000
1,000,000	59,000
2,000,000	78,000
3,000,000	88,000
5,000,000	91,000
8,000,000	50,000

Appendix C

Table I-A

Standard Errors for Personal or Household Victimization Rates
(in thousands)

NCS OHIO STATE ESTIMATES FROM THE
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY FOR DATA YEAR 1978

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Rate (thousands)	Estimated Rate per 1,000 Persons								
	1 or 999	2.5 or 997.5	5 or 995	10 or 990	30 or 970	50 or 950	100 or 900	250 or 750	500
25	12.5	19.8	28.0	39.4	67.6	86.4	118.9	171.7	198.2
50	8.9	14.0	19.8	27.9	47.8	61.1	84.1	121.4	140.2
100	6.3	9.9	14.0	19.7	33.8	43.2	59.5	85.8	99.1
250	4.0	6.3	8.8	12.5	21.4	27.3	37.6	54.3	62.7
500	2.8	4.4	6.3	8.8	15.1	19.3	26.6	38.4	44.3
750	2.3	3.6	5.1	7.2	12.3	15.8	21.7	31.3	36.2
1,000	2.0	3.1	4.4	6.2	10.7	13.7	18.8	27.1	31.3
2,000	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.4	7.6	9.7	13.3	19.2	22.2
3,000	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.6	6.2	7.9	10.9	15.7	18.1
5,000	.9	1.4	2.0	2.8	4.8	6.1	8.4	12.1	14.0
8,000	.7	1.1	1.6	2.2	3.8	4.8	6.6	9.6	11.1
9,000	.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.6	4.6	6.3	9.0	10.4

Appendix D

GLOSSARY OF TERMS*

Burglary - Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Household - Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household crimes - Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny - Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry is not involved.

Incident - A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. In situations where a personal crime occurred during the course of a commercial crime, it is assumed that the incident was primarily directed against the business, and, therefore, it is not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, details of the outcome of the event as they relate to the victimized individual are reflected in data on personal victimization.

Larceny Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without force. A basic distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny.

Motor vehicle - Includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft - Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.

Offender - The perpetrator of a crime; the term generally is applied in relation to crimes entailing contact between victim and offender.

Offense - A crime; with respect to personal crimes, the two terms can be used interchangeably irrespective of whether the applicable unit of measure is a victimization or an incident.

Personal crimes - Rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal crimes of theft - Theft or attempted theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to personal larceny.

Personal crimes of violence - Rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal larceny - Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. A distinction is made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Personal larceny with contact - Theft of purse, wallet, or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.

Personal larceny without contact - Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Tenure - Two forms of household tenancy are distinguished: (1) Owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage, and (2) Rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Unlawful entry - A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises even though force is not used.

Victim - The recipient of a criminal act; usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households or commerical establishments.

Victimization - A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one individual is victimized during certain incidents, as well as because personal victimizations that occurred in conjunction with commerical crimes are not counted as incidents of personal crime. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate - For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize - To perpetrate a crime against a person, household, or commercial establishment.

*Definitions have been taken from "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1977: A National Crime Survey Report".

Data Users Response Form

This report was prepared to provide those interested in crime victimization data in Ohio wit the most recent results compiled through the National Crime Survey effort. Your comments as a user of this document will be valuable in planning future editions. Please return this questionnaire to the:

Office of Criminal Justice Services
Statistical Analysis Center
State Office Tower, 26th Floor
P.O. Box 1001
Columbus, Ohio 43216

1. For what purposes did you consult this report?

2. What information were you able to use?

3. What information did you need but were unable to find?

4. Can you recommend other victimization data you would like to see in future reports?

5. Please comment regarding the general usefulness of this report and make suggestions for its improvement.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Other SAC Publications

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Profiles in Ohio Law Enforcement: Technical
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Survey of Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys: Report   September 1980

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State of States Report: Statistical Analysis Centers   August 1980
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Concerning Crime and Criminal Justice: Attitudes
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For further information please contact:

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