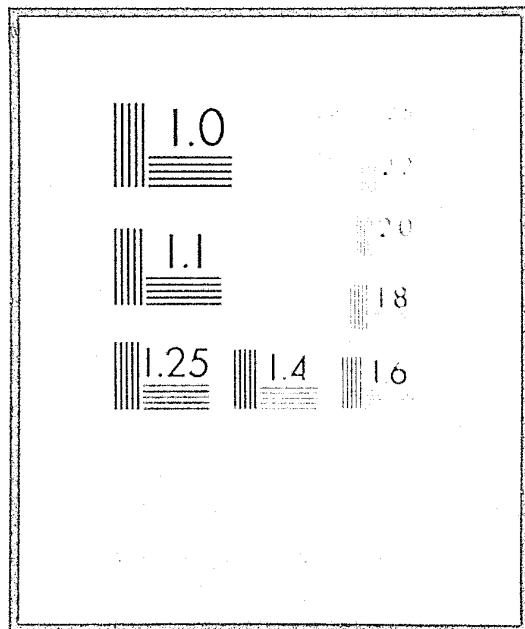


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VICTIMIZATION ANALYSIS DALLAS, TEXAS

September, 1974

DALLAS AREA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

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AN ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD,
AND COMMERCIAL VICTIMIZATION IN DALLAS, TEXAS

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, there has been increasing interest in crime in the United States. The population has become wary of being victimized. Daily media accounts of murders, robberies, thefts, burglaries, and assaults add to the climate of apprehension.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the United States Department of Justice has, as one of its roles, the authority to provide timely data on crime and its impact on society through reliable statistical programs. Statistics presently used by police departments may prove inadequate, since crimes are, many times, unreported to the police. In addition, their administrative statistics cannot provide the demographic and socioeconomic framework essential to the understanding of the broad impact of crime.

In July, 1972, the Bureau of the Census began conducting, for the LEAA, a survey of households in certain central cities to inquire about personal and household crime (National Crime Survey) and another survey of businesses to inquire about commercial crimes (Commercial Victimization Survey). The National Crime Survey (NCS) surveyed approximately 12,000 housing units per city and the Commercial Victimization Survey (CVS) interviewed approximately 2,000 commercial establishments per city. Eight cities were designated by the U.S. Department of Justice as "impact cities" and were interviewed over a ten-week period beginning in July of 1972. This report summarized local social and economic conditions in Dallas, one of the eight "impact cities", the local criminal justice system, and the interrelationships with the NCS and CVS results.

DESCRIPTIVE OVERVIEW OF DALLAS

The citizen experiences victimization not within a vacuum, but within a community or environment which has contributed in complex ways to the occurrence of the offense. The present section describes that community in terms of its demographic characteristics.

Social and Economic Characteristics of Dallas

Rapid growth has characterized the Dallas metropolitan area since the 1960's. Recent development and expansion of business and industry has encouraged an influx of new workers and their families to the area. Thus, the city's population, as seen in Table 1, has increased approximately 24.2 percent since 1960 to reach a total of 826,269 in 1970, which outlines general population characteristics.

This population growth, however, has been accompanied by changing city characteristics. For example, the black population has increased 62.6 percent during the last decade while other racial groups have increased only 11.1 percent. According to 1970 census figures, 66 percent of the city's population is now white, blacks account for 25 percent of the population, and Mexican-Americans account for approximately 8 percent. The remainder of the population is composed of Indians and Orientals.

The Economic Potential Handbook (1970) reports that 40 percent of persons presently living in the metropolitan area were not residents in 1960. (This includes births as well as new migrants.) The report concludes that this migration is the most significant characteristic of the population, influencing Dallas' economic development, governmental structure, and life styles.

Presently, there is a total of 280,948 households in the City of Dallas, 21 percent of which are black and 79 percent of which are white.¹ The characteristics of these housing units are presented in Table 2. It appears that, on the average, there are 3.0 persons living in each household; however, 8.7 percent of all units are over-

1. Racial comparisons in this report will include only black-white comparisons, as this was the only categorization supplied by the NCS nad CVS.

TABLE 1
GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Black	Other	Total
Number of Persons	210,177	616,092	826,269
Percent of Population	25.43%	74.56%	100.00%
Percent Change 1960 - 1970	62.6%	11.1%	24.2%
Number of Persons per Square Mile	-	-	3,110.95
Number of Households	55,651	214,208	269,859
Percent of All Households	20.62%	79.38%	100.00%
Percent Change 1960 - 1970	-	-	31.4%
Number of Persons Residing in Same House as in 1965	75,846	240,570	316,416

Source: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Tables 82, 90, 91, 95, United States Bureau of the Census. (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.)

TABLE 2
CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS
OCCUPIED IN 1970

	Black	Other	Total
Number of Housing Units	57,916	223,032	280,948
Average Persons Per Unit	3.64	2.84	3.0
Percent Lacking Some or All Plumbing Facilities	2.3%	1.0%	1.3%
Percent Overcrowded (1.01 or More Persons Per Room)	21.1%	5.5%	8.7%
Percent With Telephone Available	-	-	86.3%
Percent With One or More Automobiles	-	-	85.9%

Source: County and City Data Book, Table 6, Items 384-500, United States Bureau of the Census. (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1973.)

crowded, while only 5.5 percent of other (predominately white) households are overcrowded. Likewise, a greater percentage of black households lack plumbing facilities than do white households.

Approximately 10 percent of all households in Dallas have incomes below poverty level. As shown in Table 3, when race of household is examined, 25.1 percent of black households have incomes below poverty level as opposed to 5.7 percent of other households. It is significant to observe that more than half of the black families reporting below poverty level income have women as head of the family, while this is a much less common finding for other families in the same income category. While blacks seem to be disproportionately represented in the below poverty level income bracket, they appear to have higher family incomes.

The Criminal Justice Council (1973) reports a significant change in housing patterns in the City of Dallas from 1960 to 1970. The city has experienced a shift from home ownership to apartment living. The growth rate for multiple units during the past decade as reported by the Council is 99 percent. This accelerated growth rate is expected to continue in the next decade.

The mean income of all persons residing in Dallas is \$12,474; the median income is \$10,019. Black income is considerably less. Mean income among black families is only \$7,084 as compared to the mean income of \$14,285 among others. Similarly, per capita money income for blacks is only \$1,828 compared to the total population per capita income of \$3,737. Table 4 summarizes the breakdown of income categories.

Dallas offers considerable educational opportunity to its residents. The Criminal Justice Council (1973) reports that there are 22 degree-granting colleges, universities and professional schools in the metropolitan area. Table 5 presents the educational characteristics of Dallas residents aged 25 or older; 18.8 percent of males and 9.9 percent of females have completed at least four years of school

TABLE 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS
WITH 1969 INCOMES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

	Black	Other	Total
Number of Families	11,818	9,900	21,718
Percent of All Families	25.1%	5.7%	10.1%
Percent of All Families Below Poverty Level	54.42%	45.58%	100.00%
Percent of Families below Poverty Level with Female Heads	53.4%	30.1%	42.8%
Mean Family Income	\$ 2,286	\$ 1,665	\$ 2,078
Mean Size of Family	4.63	3.15	4.14
Number of Households	15,702	20,058	35,760
Percent of All Households	28.21%	9.34%	13.25%
Percent of All Households Below Poverty Level	43.90%	56.09%	100.00%

Source: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Tables 90, 95, United States Bureau of the Census. (U. S. Government Printing Office, 1972.)

TABLE 4

1969 FAMILY INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

	Black	Other	Total
Number of Families	54,210	161,334	215,544
Percent of All Families	25.2%	74.8%	100.0%
Mean Income	\$ 7,084	\$ 14,285	\$ 12,474
Median Income	\$ 6,311	-	\$ 10,019
Percent of Families Earning Less Than \$3,000	18.8%	5.2%	8.6%
Percent of Families Earning \$3,000 - \$4,999	18.6%	6.7%	9.7%
Percent of Families Earning \$5,000 - \$6,999	18.7%	9.9%	12.1%
Percent of Families Earning \$7,000 - \$9,999	21.1%	18.9%	19.5%
Percent of Families Earning \$10,000 - \$14,999	17.3%	27.6%	25.0%
Percent of Families Earning \$15,000 - \$24,999	4.5%	22.1%	17.7%
Percent of Families Earning \$25,000 or More	0.7%	9.7%	7.4%
Per Capita Money Income	\$ 1,828	\$ 4,388	\$ 3,737

Source: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Tables 89, 94, United States Bureau of the Census. (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.)

TABLE 5

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS AGED 25 AND OLDER

	Male			Female		
	Black	Other	Total	Black	Other	Total
Number of Persons	42,240	168,512	210,752	49,472	191,905	241,377
Percent Having Completed 1 - 4 Years of School	9.5%	3.7%	4.9%	6.3%	2.5%	3.3%
Percent Having Completed 5 - 8 Years of School	36.7%	33.1%	33.8%	32.2%	31.6%	31.7%
Percent Having Completed 1 - 3 Years of High School	26.3%	19.0%	20.5%	30.0%	23.5%	24.8%
Percent Having Completed Four Years of High School	23.6%	21.7%	22.1%	25.8%	31.4%	30.5%
Percent Having Completed Four or More Years of College	3.9%	22.5%	18.8%	5.6%	11.0%	9.9%
Median Number of Years Completed	10.3	-	12.2	10.8	-	12.1

Source: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Tables 83, 91, United States Bureau of the Census. (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.)

beyond high school. However, blacks show considerably lower educational attainment. Only 3.9 percent of black males and 5.6 percent of black females have completed four or more years of college as compared to 22.5 percent of white males and 11 percent of white females. The median school years completed by black males and females is 10.3 and 10.8 years respectively. The lower level of educational attainment for blacks in Dallas may limit the number and scope of their employment opportunities and therefore may indirectly affect the income characteristics of black families.

The Economic Potentials Handbook (1970) reports that more than 60 percent of the Dallas metropolitan population above the age of 16 is in the labor force. Moreover, Dallas has been experiencing an increase in the labor participation rate, which results largely from the increasing number of women joining the labor force.

The unemployment rate in Dallas has been consistently lower than the state or national average rate. However, national trends are reflected locally by the higher unemployment rates for women and blacks. Table 6 summarizes employment characteristics for the Dallas city labor force. It is interesting to note that fewer blacks graduate from high school. This may partially explain unemployment rate differences between whites and blacks. Yet, of those dropouts, a greater percentage of blacks were unemployed.

Table 7 presents the occupations of employed persons aged 16 and older. It is evident that blacks are considerably under-represented in all of the professional and skilled labor categories. On the other hand, blacks are over-represented in occupations characterized as unskilled. This concentration of black workers in unskilled jobs may very well contribute to the lower incomes and overcrowding reported for black families. In addition, these findings are consistent with differences in educational attainment between blacks and other racial groups.

TABLE 6
SOME EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS
OF PERSONS AGED 16 AND OLDER

	Percent Unemployed		Males 16 to 21 Not Attending School		
	Male	Female	Percent Who Are High School Graduates	Percent Who Are High School Dropouts	Percent Unemployed Among High School Dropouts
Black	4.5%	4.9%	24.6%	46.6%	53.4%
Other	2.5%	2.8%	22.8%	50.2%	49.8%
Total	2.9%	3.4%	17.4%	49.1%	50.9%

Source: Census of Population; 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Tables 83, 85, 92, United States Bureau of the Census. (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.)

TABLE 7
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
AGED 16 AND OLDER

	Black	Other	Total
Number of Persons	81,840	292,369	374,209
Percent Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers	6.8%	16.9%	14.7%
Percent Managers and Administrators (except farm)	2.1%	0.9%	9.7%
Percent Sales Workers	2.3%	11.6%	9.5%
Percent Clerical and Kindred Workers	13.1%	24.8%	22.2%
Percent Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred Workers	8.6%	8.7%	11.4%
Percent Operatives (except transport)	17.0%	8.4%	10.3%
Percent Transport Equipment Operatives	7.5%	2.9%	3.9%
Percent Laborers (except farm)	9.1%	3.1%	4.4%
Percent Service Workers (except private household)	22.9%	7.7%	11.1%
Percent Private Household Workers	10.0%	3.9%	2.5%

Source: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Tables 86, 93, United States Bureau of the Census. (U. S. Government Printing Office, 1972.)

The Dallas Business Community

The Economic Potentials Handbook (1970) describes the Dallas economy as one of balanced growth. Dallas has long been recognized as a regional trading center involving wholesale and retail activities. In addition, the manufacturing industry, which developed in the 1950's, has stimulated a great deal of investment in the area. Much of the manufacturing activity was produced by the growth of the transportation industry, and the electric machinery industry. Presently, the service industry, characterized by business, medical, professional and government service activities, has stimulated new growth in the Dallas economy and provided for growth in the Dallas population. Table 8 presents the contributions of these major business categories to the Dallas economy in terms of civilian employment as well as economic output. The balanced contributions of these business categories are immediately obvious.

The types of businesses located in Dallas are presented in Table 9. It is evident that trade and service businesses are the most numerous. On the other hand, manufacturing businesses, which contribute greatly to civilian employment and economic output (Table 8), make up only 4.61 percent of the total businesses. This suggests that the few manufacturing concerns in the area are relatively large and contribute disproportionately to community employment and output.

Tables 10 through 12 present a more detailed breakdown of major business categories in Dallas.

TABLE 8
EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS
OF DALLAS BUSINESSES

KIND OF BUSINESS	Distribution of Civilian Employment (1968)	Distribution of Output (1967)
Manufacturing, Agriculture Mining, Construction	32.9%	32.1%
Trade, Transportation, Communication, Utilities	35.2%	31.5%
Services, Government, Finance, Insurance	31.9%	36.4%

TABLE 9
NATURE OF DALLAS BUSINESSES

KIND OF BUSINESS	Number of Businesses	Percent of All Businesses
Retail Total	13,429	28.83%
Wholesale Total	3,412	7.32%
Real Estate Total	2,901	6.23%
Service	17,271	37.08%
Manufacturing	2,146	4.61%
All Other	7,420	15.93%
Total	46,579	100.00%

TABLE 10
RETAIL BUSINESSES IN DALLAS

RETAIL BUSINESSES	Number of Retail Businesses	Percent of All Retail Businesses
Food Group	7,684	38.56%
Eating and Drinking Places	2,468	12.38%
General Merchandise Group with Nonstores	714	3.59%
Apparel Group	1,772	8.89%
Furniture and Appliances	667	3.35%
Lumber, Building Hardware, Farm Equipment	200	1.00%
Automotive Group	1,162	5.83%
Gasoline, Service Stations	1,100	5.52%
Drug and Propriety Stores	250	1.25%
Liquor Stores	648	3.25%
Other	3,264	16.38%
Total Retail Businesses	19,929	100.00%

TABLE 11
WHOLESALE BUSINESSES IN DALLAS

WHOLESALE BUSINESSES	Number of Wholesale Businesses	Percent of All Wholesale Businesses
Durable Goods	2,257	66.15%
Nondurable Goods	1,155	33.85%
Total Wholesale Businesses	3,412	100.00%

TABLE 12
REAL ESTATE BUSINESSES IN DALLAS

REAL ESTATE BUSINESSES	Number of Real Estate Businesses	Percent of All Real Estate Businesses
Apartments	1,459	50.29%
Other Real Estate	1,442	49.71%
Total Real Estate Businesses	2,901	100.00%

DESCRIPTIVE OVERVIEW OF
THE DALLAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM¹.

Of particular importance to the citizen who is victimized, or the citizen who fears victimization, is the system which attempts to prevent their victimization and which deals with the offenders who have perpetrated the crimes. The criminal justice system functions to meet these needs of crime prevention, adjudication, and rehabilitation. The following section partially describes the system and its operations and outlines the crime picture in Dallas as presently recorded by Uniform Crime Record statistics.

Special emphasis has been given to the city law enforcement agency and its crime reporting system, as the authors see these operations as being directly related to the National Crime Survey and the Commercial Victimization Survey.

Law Enforcement

The local law enforcement agency, the Dallas Police Department, is primarily responsible for activity which directly involves the victim of the crime: preventing crime and maintaining order. Each division and bureau, outlined in Figure 1, certainly lends to the overall effectiveness of area law enforcement; however, emphasis here is given to the Patrol Bureau, as it represents the greatest amount of contact with the public and crime victims. There are five patrol divisions within the bureau, with deployment of a force of officers assigned to each division, based on calls for service in that area, on a twenty-four hour basis. These officers respond to all calls for police service, make preliminary investigations at all crime scenes and traffic accidents, perform investigations and followup on most misdemeanors, apprehend offenders, and give aid and information to citizens as required. There are approximately 998 sworn personnel in the Patrol Bureau.

1. The primary resource for this section of the report is The 1974 Annual Criminal Justice Plan, prepared by the Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council.

FIGURE 1

Dallas Police Department

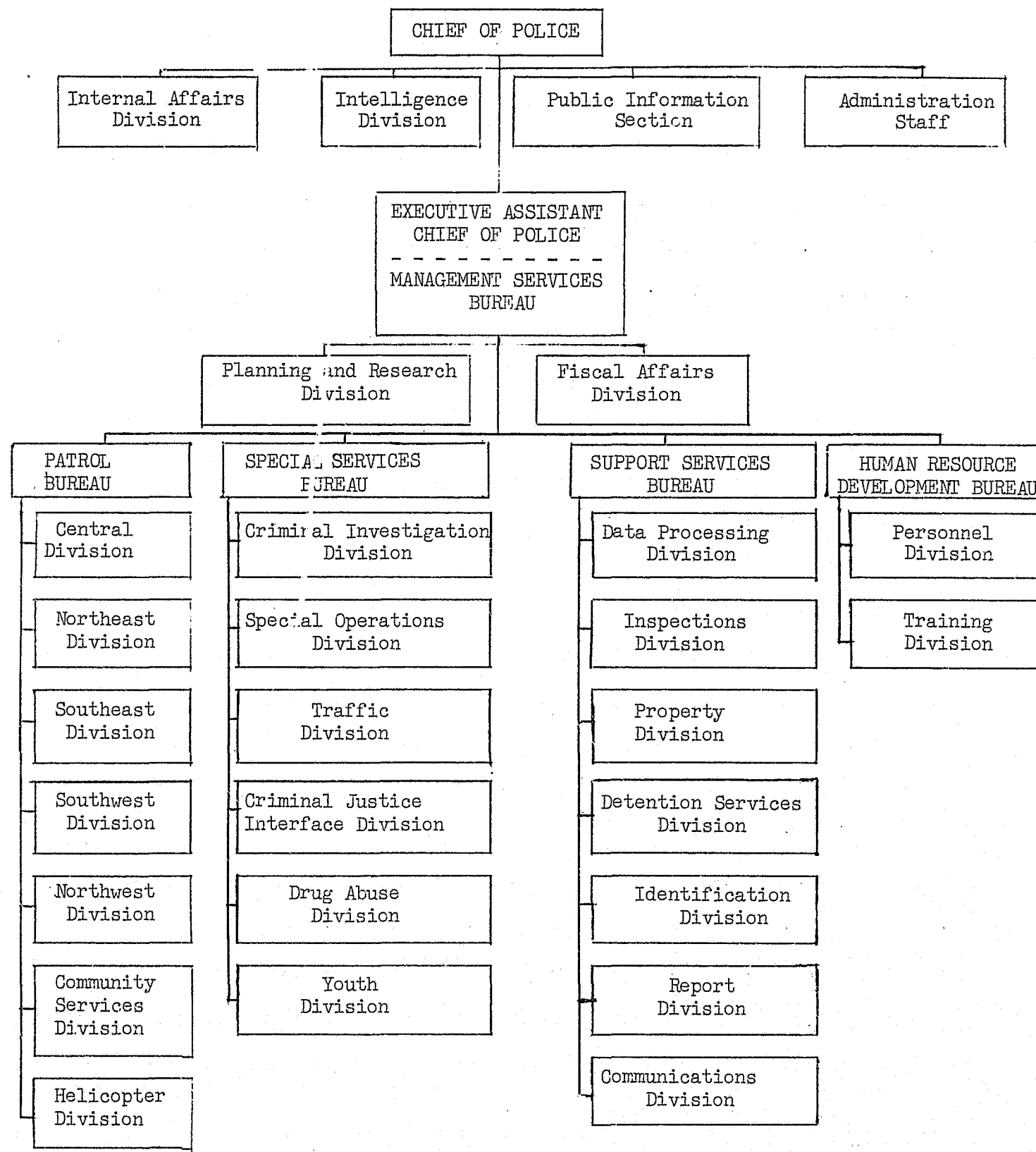


Figure 2 details the operations of the Patrol Bureau and its divisions.

To assist in the overall area law enforcement, there are other levels of law enforcement agencies located within the area: federal (Federal Bureau of Investigation), state (Department of Public Safety, Texas Rangers, etc.), in addition to the police forces of the numerous suburban and satellite municipalities surrounding the City of Dallas. However the activity of these agencies is not directly related to the concerns of the National Crime Survey or the Commercial Victimization Survey.

The Crime Reporting System

The reporting and recording of crimes in the Dallas area is presently processed by the Crime Reporting System. This data provides the basis for many administrative decisions regarding the operations of the Dallas Police Department, such as deployment of patrolmen, and provides an inclusive picture of the incidence of reported crime in Dallas. However, the system provides some contrasts with the survey method employed by the National Crime Survey and the Commercial Victimization Survey. The following description of the Crime Reporting System was therefore considered useful. Figure 3 outlines the system in flow chart form.

Call file

All requests for service, whether by phone, by the victim walking into the station, or by an officer observing the crime in action, are first assigned a unique, sequential number known as a service number. A different number is assigned to each suspected offense. This creates a record of the call in what is known as the Call File. If necessary, an element is then dispatched to the scene of the crime. Upon completion of the officer's initial on-the-scene investigatory activity, he reports his findings. The matter has now reached offense report status, as the officer codes each offense with a Crime Classification Code number.

FIGURE 2

Patrol Bureau Outline

CENTRAL DIVISION

Work Program Trends:

	Estimated 1972-73	Estimated 1973-74
Calls for Police Service	29,998	28,798
Average Response Time (minutes)	7.1	6.0
Arrests Made	22,860	23,260
Operating Cost: \$2,434,665		
Staffing: Sworn-209; Civilian-4; Total-213		

NORTHEAST DIVISION

Work Program Trends:

	Actual 1971-72	Estimated 1972-73	Estimated 1973-74
Calls for Police Service	90,079	91,000	93,000
Average Response Time (minutes)	10	9.5	7
Arrests Made	11,719	12,200	13,000
Operating Cost: \$1,952,757			
Staffing: Sworn-155; Civilian-6; Total-161			

SOUTHEAST DIVISION

Work Program Trends:

	Actual 1971-72	Estimated 1972-73	Estimated 1973-74
Calls for Police Service	84,240	96,876	111,407
Arrests	11,348	13,050	15,007
Operating Cost: \$3,376,855			
Staffing: Sworn-280; Civilian-10; Total-290			

SOUTHWEST DIVISION

Work Program Trends:

	Actual 1971-72	Estimated 1972-73	Estimated 1973-74
Calls for Police Service	71,000	72,000	73,000
Average Response Time (minutes)	12.2	9.5	7.5
Arrests Made	10,500	12,300	14,000
Traffic Citations Issued	20,000	21,500	22,500
Operating Cost: \$1,785,150			
Staffing: Sworn-146; Civilian-6; Total-152			

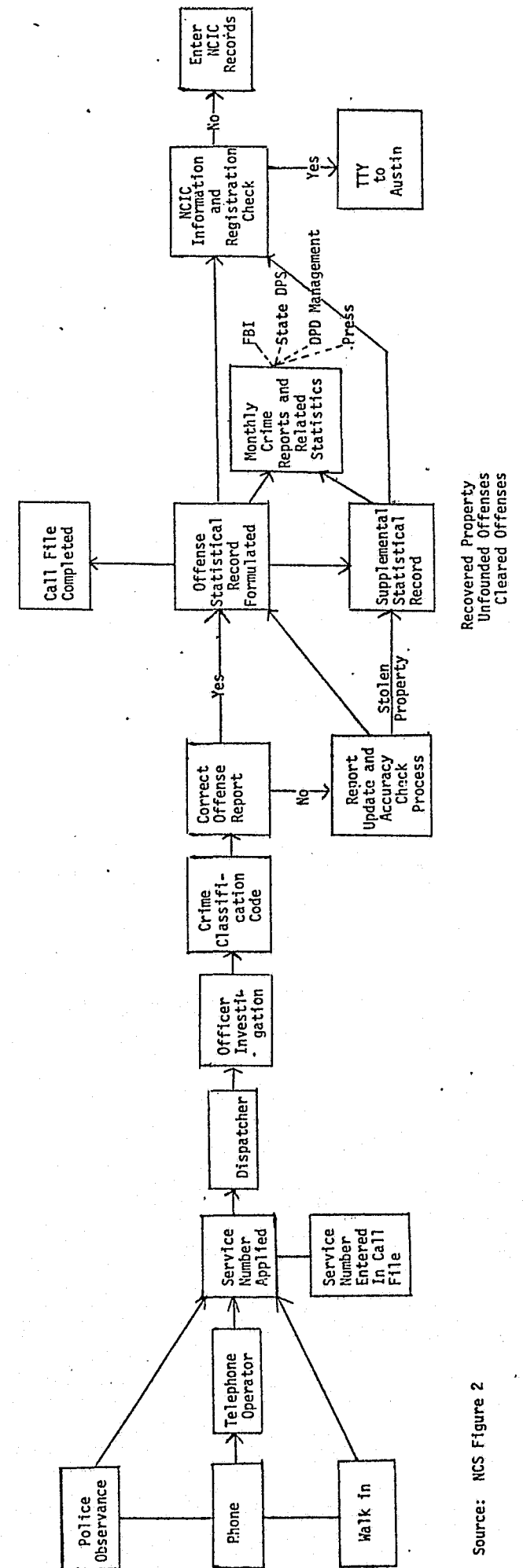
NORTHWEST DIVISION

Work Program Trends:

	Actual 1971-72	Estimated 1972-73	Estimated 1973-74
Calls for Police Service	78,743	80,000	83,000
Average Response Time (minutes)	10.2	9.5	8.7
Arrests Made	21,441	23,000	26,000
Operating Cost: \$2,377,546			
Staffing: Sworn-128; Civilian-6; Total-204			

FIGURE 3

Crime Reporting System
of the Dallas Police Department
Flow Chart



Certain calls for service receive a different type of attention. Many crimes against property are not reported immediately by victims. If considerable time has elapsed since the crime occurred, the call for service is referred to an expeditor. This is a patrolman who compiles investigatory information on the offense and files an offense report. However, he does not call directly on the victim. Calls for service of this nature are usually insurance-related matters.

All offense reports are received by a Staff Review operator, who checks them against the information received in the call for service. The Call File is now complete. It should be noted here that the Staff Review Unit has final authority to accept or reject any offense/incident report which does not meet the guidelines set forth in the department reporting guide, the UCR handbook, and department orders. The Staff Review Board assigns status to the offense as: opened, closed, or suspended. If the case is open and an investigator is assigned, he may re-classify the crime based on his investigation.

Offense statistical record

Concurrent with the staff review operator entering the corrections and/or additional data into the Call File, a new record is created for those instances where a Crime Classification Code (UCR) has been entered. It is called the Offense Statistical Record (OSR). This file contains all of the crimes that have been reported and is designed to house all information necessary to tabulate reported crime except for one item, stolen property.

Supplemental statistical record

The Supplemental Statistical Record is a record of all stolen property. In addition, all reports of recovered property, unfounded offenses, and cleared offenses are also kept in this file. On the whole, this system represents the third on-line file through which one is able to trace all reported criminal activity.

Process continuation

All corrected report information from both the OSR and UCR is even further checked in an effort to prepare it for entry into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). If by any chance the offense involves a stolen automobile, necessary information is teletyped to the capital to denote proper vehicle identification and initiate state-wide alert.

At this point, the final update before NCIC entry is made, taking into account all supplemental information that has been compiled to accompany the originally reported offense. This information is then entered into the NCIC bank for future reference.

Offense disposition

Not all reported offenses move through the same channels or carry throughout the distance of the entire system. Varying dispositions are made along the way. Specifically, there are three case types. First, there are cases cleared by arrest. At least one person is arrested and charged. In such an instance, the case is stopped at whatever point along the system that the arrest is made, as there is no need to enter the case into the National Crime Information Center, unless, of course, the arrest is not made until after its entry. The second type is pending/suspended cases. All leads in the case are exhausted, so the case becomes inactive and the continuation of status supplements is not required. The case is removed from the system at whatever point along the system it is inactivated until sufficient evidence is gathered. The third case type is unfounded offenses; an officer/investigator reports that the offense did not occur on the basis of investigatory findings. These cases usually do not move beyond the dispatching of an element in response to a call for service.

System indication

The present reporting system indicates that theft over \$50 and auto theft alone accounted for 84 percent of the total Index crimes in Dallas during 1972, with the monetary value of property stolen totaling in excess of \$17 million. And, while the remaining crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault comprised but 16 percent, it is quite alarming to note that they occurred at a rate in excess of 550 per 100,000 population.

These figures, however, are based on only the offenses that were reported. In no way does the system measure or record unreported crime. For example: the rape victim who preferred not to undergo the embarrassment that would accompany reporting the crime, or the victims without telephones to call in reports, or the victim who distrusted the police department's sincerity in crime investigation, or those cases where the victim refused to press charges. It is difficult to speculate what the crime picture would look like if all of these offenses had been reflected in the final statistics.

The Crime Picture

The 1972 Annual Report of the Dallas Police Department shows that of the 16 major cities within Dallas County, which comprise approximately 99 percent of the total population of the area, the City of Dallas accounted for 80.4 percent of the total reported (UCR) crime. And, the most frequently occurring crime in the county was burglary. In 1972, 25,419 burglaries were recorded, an average of one burglary in the county every 34½ minutes. Theft over \$50. also occurs at a very high rate.

Table 13 shows that a total of 45,213 Index crimes were committed in Dallas during 1972. The number of Index crimes decreased in all categories except

TABLE 13
City of Dallas Index Crime

Crime	1971	1972	Percent of Change
Murder	207	192	- 7.25
Rape	585	533	- 8.89
Robbery	2,861	2,616	- 8.56
Aggravated Assault	5,282	4,529	-14.26
Burglary	18,322	21,475	+17.21
Theft over \$50	12,229	10,481	-14.29
Auto Theft	6,914	5,387	-22.09
Total	46,400	45,213	- 2.56

Source: Dallas Police Department

TABLE 14
Comparison of 1971 Index Crime Rates

City	Rate per 100,000
Dallas	5,495.0
Houston	4,771.1
San Antonio	4,082.0
Fort Worth	3,544.8
Texas	2,697.4

Source: Dallas Police Department
F.B.I. Uniform Crime Report

TABLE 15
1971 Index Crime Rate per 100,000

City	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Over \$50	Auto Theft
Dallas	24.5	69.2	338.8	625.5	2,169.8	1,448.2	818.8
Houston	24.5	42.9	415.8	233.3	2,126.7	891.7	1,035.8
San Antonio	14.6	33.1	139.2	319.6	1,681.1	1,224.1	733.9
Fort Worth	25.9	22.3	233.0	139.5	1,617.2	715.6	727.1
Texas	12.0	23.8	122.0	214.5	1,175.0	781.2	367.0

Source: Dallas Police Department

TABLE 16
1972 City of Dallas Index Crime by District

District	Total 1972	1972 Percent of Total
Central	7,053	15.6
Northeast	8,500	18.8
Southeast	12,162	26.9
Southwest	8,455	18.7
Northwest	9,043	20.0
Total	45,213	100.0

Source: Dallas Police Department

burglary in a comparison of 1971 and 1972. Burglary showed an increase of 3,153 offenses over the previous year. Table 14 shows a 1971 comparison between Dallas and other large cities in the state. Overall, Dallas ranked highest in a comparison of the total Index crime rate per 100,000 for 1971. Its total rate was more than twice that of the state-wide rate for Texas; in fact, 103.7 percent greater than the state rate.

Table 15 shows a comparison of individual 1971 Index crime rates for each of the cities listed in Table 13. Dallas ranked first in four (rape, aggravated assault, burglary and theft over \$50) of the seven Index crimes listed in the table and second in robberies, auto thefts, and murders. In essence, Dallas was ranked either first or second in all seven Index crimes in 1971.

There were 5,387 automobiles reported stolen in Dallas during 1972. This represents a substantial reduction of 22.1 percent when compared to the 6,914 auto thefts recorded in 1971.

Table 16 presents 1972 Index crimes by districts as they occurred within the City of Dallas and indicates clearly that most crimes did occur in the Southeast District.

It should be noted that the crime rate in Dallas in 1973 and 1974, as reflected by UCR statistics, has increased substantially. Although the reporting period for this report was 1971, and the data therefore cannot reflect this trend, the reader should nonetheless be aware of the increase.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS

The purpose of the present study is to determine the nature of criminal victimization in Dallas. Simply, the authors intend to show who is victimized in Dallas, by whom, to what extent, and under what circumstances. Approximately 12,000 housing units and 2,000 commercial establishments were surveyed by the Bureau of the Census to ascertain data relevant to victimization. The information was processed by the Bureau of the Census and presented to the authors as victimization rates and incidents for crimes perpetrated against persons, households, or commercial establishments. Subject characteristics for the NCS, e.g., educational attainment, place of occurrence, etc., and subject characteristics for the CVS, e.g., types of business, were defined and categorized by the National Crime Panel. The definitions and explanations of all variables used in the study are presented in Appendix B and C. Statistical comparisons were made of victimization rates or incidents, in terms of these subject characteristics, and an explanation of relevant findings is presented in the following three analysis sections.

Several technical conventions were adopted in the preparation of the document, and the reader should be aware of these.

1. Comparisons discussed in the document are statistically significant at the .05 level, unless otherwise stated.
2. Percentages quoted in the text are based on estimates and are therefore derivable from the tables.
3. Comparisons presented in terms of percentages represent comparisons actually performed on the raw estimates.
4. The table numbering of the NCS and CVS were preserved, however, the order of presentation of the tables has been altered.
5. All victimization rates are based on estimated crimes occurring per 100,000 persons, 12 years or older.
6. Dashes in the statistical tables represent an estimate of zero.

ANALYSIS OF THE NATURE AND EXTENT
OF VICTIMIZATION

Nature and Extent of Personal Victimization

The National Crime Survey has as its function to provide timely data on crimes against persons (personal victimizations) and crimes against property (household victimizations). The present section deals with crimes against persons and describes the characteristics and circumstances associated with these crimes. The crimes investigated were: assault with theft, assault without theft, and personal theft without assault. Personal victimization rate is based on the number of victimizations occurring per 100,000 persons in the City of Dallas.

The Extent of Victimization

The general picture of personal victimization in Dallas indicates that Dallas residents experienced considerably more assaultive violence without theft than either assaultive violence with theft or personal theft without assault. As would be expected the majority of the victims of these crimes required hospitalization, however, emergency room treatment was the most common treatment required, and the amount of time lost due to victimization appeared minimal. Property loss did not appear extensive. When property was stolen, the value generally did not exceed \$100.

Dallas residents reported approximately 28,688 personal victimizations during the 12 months covered by the National Crime Survey. Theft did not appear to be a motive for fully 70 percent, or 20,038 of these victimizations. That is, only 30 percent of the victimizations involved theft either with or without assault. And, theft without assault accounted for 24 percent of the reported victimizations. Some of these initial

findings are summarized in Table 17. Assaults without theft clearly occurred more frequently, and theft without assault was more common than assault theft. These figures represent victimization rates of 1,799 occurrences of assaultive violence with theft per 100,000 persons, 3,265 occurrences of assaultive violence without theft per 100,000 persons, and 1,112 occurrences of personal theft without assault per 100,000 persons.

Extent of victimization as measured by personal injury.

One measure of the extent of victimization is surely the amount of injury sustained by victims and the corresponding medical treatment and medical costs. The seriousness of assaultive crimes is examined in Table 18. Among the persons who reported personal assaults, 24 percent required at least overnight hospitalization. Significantly more persons, 47 percent, required only emergency room treatment, while 29 percent required no hospitalization whatsoever.

Whether or not theft occurred appears to have little effect on hospitalization. Although no statistical techniques were available for comparing percentages, there seems to be little apparent difference between hospitalization rates for persons assaulted with theft and those assaulted without theft. That is, roughly 74 percent of white and 90 percent of black victims of assault with theft required hospitalization, as compared to the 61 percent of white and 81 percent of black victims of assault without theft who required some hospitalization.

The effect of the victim's age on amount of hospitalization required was also examined and is presented in Table 19. Initial comparisons show no difference between the number of victimizations requiring overnight emergency room treatment or no treatment for any age categories. Recalling that Table 18 showed that significantly more victims required emergency room treatment than overnight hospitalization or no treatment

TABLE 17
VICTIMIZATION RATES BY SEX OF VICTIM

CRIME	Stranger		Not Stranger		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Assaultive Violence with Theft	414 (1,164)	118 (393)	65 (182)	18 (60)	293 (1,799)
Assaultive Violence without Theft	3,069 (8,628)	1,361 (4,526)	1,335 (3,753)	941 (3,131)	3264 (20,039)
Personal Theft without Assault	1,456 (4,093)	641 (2,131)	128 (361)	80 (266)	1,112 (6,851)
Total Personal Victimization	4,939 (13,885)	2,119 (7,050)	1,528 (4,296)	1,039 (3,457)	4,673 (28,688)
Control Totals	281,120	332,662	281,120	332,662	613,782

The numbers not in parentheses represent victimization rates per 100,000 persons, and the numbers in parentheses represent estimates.

Source: NCS Table A1

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY DURATION OF HOSPITAL STAY

CRIME	White Victim			Black Victim		
	Overnight or longer	Emergency Room only	No Hospitalization	Overnight or longer	Emergency Room only	No Hospitalization
Assaultive Violence with Theft	120	220	120	150	120	30
Assaultive Violence without Theft	240	580	520	150	360	120
Total Assaultive Victimization	360	800	640	300	480	150

Source: NCS Table C1

TABLE 19

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY VICTIM AGE AND DURATION OF HOSPITALIZATION

CRIME	Overnight or Longer				Emergency Room Only				No Hospitalization			
	12-19 yrs	20-34 yrs	35-49 yrs	50 yrs or older	12-19 yrs	20-34 yrs	35-49 yrs	50 yrs or older	12-19 yrs	20-34 yrs	35-49 yrs	50 yrs or older
Assaultive Violence with Theft	90	90	60	30	60	120	90	60	-	30	60	60
Assaultive Violence without Theft	150	150	120	-	370	430	120	60	360	180	30	90
Total Personal Victimization	240	240	180	30	430	550	210	120	360	210	90	150

Source: NCS Table C 2

whatsoever, it is likely, when separate comparisons were made for individual age categories, that this effect was lost because of the small sample sizes and large standard errors associated with these more detailed comparisons.

Comparing the categories of some hospitalization (which is overnight and emergency treatment combined) with the category of no treatment, it appears that 20 to 34 year old persons and 35 to 49 year old persons were more likely to require some treatment as a result of assaultive crimes than persons younger than 19 years of age or over 50 years of age.

The medical expenses of victims of assault are examined in Table 20. Statistical comparisons reveal no one category of medical expense occurred more frequently than another, among victims of persons known or unknown to them.

Table 21 examines the relationship between the race of the victim and the medical expenses of the victim. There is some evidence that black victims incurred less medical expense than white victims. That is, only 18.2 percent of black victims suffered medical expenses in excess of \$250, while 25.8 percent of white victims suffered such medical expenses.

Certainly related to medical treatment due to victimization is time loss from work. Initial comparisons regarding duration of time loss yielded mixed results. Four categories of time loss were examined: less than one day, one to five days, six to ten days, and over ten days. Frequency in each of these categories of time loss was significantly less than the incidence of no time loss. On the other hand, there appear to be no significant differences among categories of time loss, although most persons reporting time loss reported losing between one and five days. Table 22 summarizes the loss of time data for the three crime categories. Clearly, among both white and black victims the incidence of no time loss was greatest. Whites reported 20,810 incidents with no time loss, and blacks reported 4,560 incidents which were not associated with lost time. These figures account for 91.6 percent and

TABLE 20
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY MEDICAL EXPENSES ASSOCIATED WITH ASSAULT

CRIME	Unknown Offender				Known Offender			
	\$0-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250 or more	\$0-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250 or more
Assaultive Violence with Theft	120	120	150	150	30	-	60	30
Assaultive Violence without Theft	300	120	180	240	210	250	240	150
Total Personal Victimizations	420	240	330	390	240	250	300	180

TABLE 21

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY RACE OF VICTIM AND MEDICAL EXPENSES OF VICTIM

CRIME	White Victim				Black Victim			
	\$0 - 9	\$10 - 49	\$50 - 249	\$250 or more	\$0 - 9	\$10 - 49	\$50-249	\$250 or more
Assaultive Violence with Theft	90	60	150	120	60	60	60	60
Assaultive Violence with- out Theft	420	190	300	300	90	180	90	60
Total Personal Victimizations	510	250	450	420	150	240	150	120

Source: NCS Table C4

TABLE 22

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY TIME LOSS DUE TO VICTIMIZATION

CRIME	White Victims		Black Victims	
	Some time lost	No time lost	Some time lost	No time lost
Assaultive Violence with Theft	340	890	240	300
Assaultive Violence without Theft	1,200	15,280	600	2,710
Personal Theft without Assault	360	4,640	210	1,550
Total Personal Victimization	1,900	20,810	1,050	4,560

Source: NCS Table C 20

81.3 percent of white and black victimizations respectively. These findings appear somewhat contradictory with those outlined in Table 18. Assaultive violence appears to result in overnight hospitalization but with small amounts of time lost from work.

Extent of victimization as measured by property loss.

The extent of victimization may also be examined by an analysis of property lost, damages incurred, and net loss sustained. Table 23 examines the value of stolen property taken with and without assault from both white and black victims. In general, most of the reported losses do not exceed \$100. Among both white and black victims, 81.7 percent and 81.6 percent of the respective total incidents were reported for losses less than \$100. In fact, the \$0 to \$99 category of loss was greater than any other loss category among white and black victims of assault with theft as well as victims of theft without assault.

Table 24 includes property damage as well as property loss in the tabulation. Among both white and black victims, total loss rarely exceeded \$250. White victims reported that 95.3 percent of their losses were under \$250, and black victims reported that 97.5 percent of their losses were under that figure. These total losses for both black and white were almost equally distributed among the three total loss categories of \$0 to \$9, \$10 to \$49, and \$50 to \$249. Among white victims and among black victims there were no statistical differences in the number of incidents occurring in the three categories of loss. It is interesting to note that 30 percent of personal victimizations against whites and 24 percent of personal victimizations against blacks involving loss from theft and property damage were crimes of assaultive violence without theft. It must be concluded that these incidents involved property damage only, e.g., torn clothing resulting from the commission of the crime. It is difficult to speculate why loss is so high for this category.

TABLE 23
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY

CRIME	White Victim				Black Victim			
	\$0-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1000 or more	\$0-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1,000 or more
Assaultive Violence with Theft	560	180	-	30	270	90	30	-
Personal Theft without Assault	1,970	270	90	120	1,060	150	-	30
Total Personal Victimization	2,530	450	90	150	1,330	240	30	30

TABLE 24
 NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY
 TOTAL LOSS RESULTING FROM THEFT AND PROPERTY DAMAGE

CRIME	White Victim				Black Victim			
	\$0-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250 or more	\$0-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250 or more
Assaultive Violence with Theft	220	370	340	30	60	150	180	30
Assaultive Violence without Theft	620	570	310	-	180	230	120	-
Personal Theft without Assault	880	880	690	210	430	420	390	30
Total Personal Victimitizations	1,720	1,820	1,340	240	670	800	690	60

Source: NCS Table C19

Net loss sustained by black and white victims is examined in Table 25. It should be noted that net loss is only reported for crimes of assault involving theft and crimes of personal theft without assault. It can only be surmised that loss resulting from assaultive violence without theft was property damage recovered through insurance.

When total personal victimizations were considered, white victims experienced few thefts which resulted in no net loss or very large net loss. Only 10.4 percent of these crimes were associated with no loss, and less than 5 percent resulted in net losses over \$250. There were significantly fewer crimes resulting in no loss with no difference among any other categories. This pattern was repeated for personal theft without assault experienced by white victims. Net loss appeared fairly evenly distributed except for the categories of no loss and net loss over \$250 for this crime category. When assault was involved with the theft against whites, significantly more crimes resulted in net loss of \$10 to \$49 than any other category of loss.

Blacks also experienced significantly fewer victimizations involving net loss over \$250 or no net loss whatsoever. Approximately 90.6 percent of victimizations resulted in losses of \$1 to \$249 and there was no difference between the three categories of net loss. Again, this pattern was repeated for personal thefts without assault. Victimitizations were associated with losses of \$10 to \$49 and \$50 to \$249, and there was no difference found between these two categories.

To summarize, black and white victims sustain net losses of \$1 to \$249 in the majority of thefts perpetrated against them, except when assault is involved. In this case, whites experience losses of \$10 to \$249.

Background Characteristics of Victims and Offenders

To determine who is victimized in Dallas and who the offenders are several background characteristics of the victims and offenders were studied. In general, it

TABLE 25

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY VICTIM RACE AND NET LOSS

CRIME	White Victims				
	\$0	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250 or more
Assaultive Violence with Theft	60	120	310	220	30
Assaultive Violence without Theft	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Theft without Assault	270	730	690	630	120
Total Personal Victimization	330	850	1000	850	150

CRIME	Black Victims				
	\$0	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250 or more
Assaultive Violence with Theft	30	30	120	180	30
Assaultive Violence without Theft	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Theft without Assault	60	370	390	360	30
Total Personal Victimization	90	400	510	540	60

appears that both black and white offenders perpetrated most of their offenses against white males, but in some cases white females and black females were victimized about equally. When the offender was white, he was likely to be over 21 years of age, but when he was black, there was a greater likelihood of his being under 21. Young persons appeared more susceptible to victimization; as the age of victims increased, they were less likely to be victimized. When marital status was considered, those persons who had never been married were found to experience the highest rate of victimization, while married persons showed a lower rate. If the victim was employed, his chances of being victimized were also smaller.

Race of the victim and of the offender.

Racial characteristics of both victims and offenders are examined in Table 26 and 27. Table 26 presents racial characteristics of offenders acting alone, while Table 27 presents racial characteristics of groups of offenders. It is clear that crimes committed by white offenders were rarely perpetrated against blacks. That is, white offenders preyed, for the most part, on other whites. Thus, 98.9 percent of the victims of a white offender are white. Black offenders committed most of their offenses against white citizens. Whites are the victims of black offenders 56.8 percent of the time, while other blacks are the victims of black offenders only 43.2 percent of the time, a statistically significant difference.

The same trends are evident in Table 27 which presents racial characteristics of groups of offenders. Groups of offenders are most likely to victimize whites.

Whites are the victims of 96.9 percent of offenses committed by more than one offender acting in concert. White offenders prey on whites 96.5 percent of the time and black offenders commit 75.7 percent of their offenses against whites. In addition, there were no reported incidents of a mixed race group of offenders perpetrating crimes against black victims. While these results suggest that white

TABLE 26

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY
RACE OF OFFENDER ACTING ALONE AND RACE OF VICTIM

CRIME	White Offender		Black Offender	
	White victim	Black victim	White victim	Black victim
Assaultive Violence with Theft	150	-	180	300
Assaultive Violence without Theft	7,860	30	2,910	2,060
Personal Theft without Assault	810	60	1,230	930
Total Personal Victimization	8,820	90	4,320	3,290

Source: NCS Table C 14

TABLE 27

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY
RACE OF GROUPS OF OFFENDERS AND RACE OF VICTIM

CRIME	White Offenders		Black Offenders		Mixed Races	
	White victims	Black victims	White victims	Black victims	White victims	Black victims
Assaultive Violence With Theft	430	-	400	240	-	-
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	2,220	120	2,310	630	370	-
Personal Theft Without Assault	660	-	1,330	430	180	-
Total Personal Victimization	3,310	120	4,040	1,300	550	-

Source: NCS Table C 15

citizens shoulder the bulk of the criminal victimization, it is important to note that such results should not appear unusually surprising. Dallas is predominantly white, and crimes are therefore more likely to be perpetrated primarily against whites.

Age of the victim and of the offender.

The age and sex of victims is examined in Table 28. Table 28 suggests a strong effect for age. It appears that as victim age increased, victimization rate decreased. This trend was consistent across offenses perpetrated by both strangers and not strangers and across all age categories except 12 to 15 years. Table 28A also indicates that for stranger crime, white males aged 12 to 24 were victimized significantly more often than black males. The disproportionate occurrence of offenses against white males is apparent in every crime and is relatively consistent across all ages.

Table 28B also examines the 34 percent of the victimizations perpetrated by strangers against females. It is unclear whether whites are victimized disproportionately. The victimization rate per 100,000 white females is 2,204 as compared to the rate of 1,893 per 100,000 black females, and this difference is not significant. However, among women under 20, it appears that whites are victimized more often than blacks. That is, the victimization rate per 100,000 white females under 20 years of age is 938 compared to the rate of 396 per 100,000 black females under 20 years of age.

Tables 28C and 28D examine the remaining 30 percent of the crimes which are committed by persons known to the victim. Fifty-five percent of these offenses are perpetrated against males as opposed to 45 percent against females. It is important to note that females are victims 45 percent of the time in not-stranger-perpetrated offenses and only 34 percent of the time in stranger-perpetrated crimes. There is evidence to suggest that across all age categories the victimization rate is higher among white males than among black males. That is, for every 100,000 white males there are 1,683

TABLE 28

VICTIMIZATION RATES PER 100,000 BY AGE, RACE AND SEX OF VICTIM

CRIME	Stranger							Not Stranger						
	12-15 Years	16-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-34 Years	35-49 Years	50-64 Years	65+ Years	12-15 Years	16-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-34 Years	35-49 Years	50-64 Years	65+ Years
Assaultive Violence with Theft	199 (121)	716 (396)	306 (215)	261 (303)	224 (304)	82 (91)	196 (126)	51 (31)	- (-)	130 (91)	- (-)	44 (60)	27 (30)	45 (24)
Assaultive Violence without Theft	4,313 (2,634)	6,198 (3,428)	3,829 (2,688)	2,059 (2,387)	862 (1,169)	491 (545)	470 (304)	2,558 (1,562)	2,552 (1,412)	2,051 (1,440)	994 (1,152)	549 (744)	432 (480)	145 (94)
Personal Theft without Assault	1,900 (1,160)	2,096 (1,160)	1,057 (1,058)	620 (718)	953 (1,292)	534 (593)	376 (243)	200 (122)	217 (120)	251 (176)	103 (120)	44 (59)	27 (30)	- (-)
Total Personal Victimizations	6,411 (3,915)	9,011 (4,984)	5,641 (3,961)	2,939 (3,408)	2,040 (2,765)	1,107 (1,229)	1,041 (674)	2,809 (1,715)	2,769 (1,532)	2,432 (1,708)	1,097 (1,272)	637 (864)	486 (540)	191 (123)

The numbers not in parentheses represent victimization rates per 100,000 persons, and the numbers in parentheses represent estimates.

Source: NCS Table A5.

TABLE 28-A

VICTIMIZATION RATES PER 100,000 BY AGE, RACE AND SEX OF VICTIMS
OF UNKNOWN OFFENDERS - MALE

CRIME	White Male							Black Male						
	12-15 Years	16-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-34 Years	35-47 Years	50-64 Years	65+ Years	12-15 Years	16-19 Years	30-34 Years	25-34 Years	35-49 Years	50-64 Years	65+ Years
Assaultive Violence with Theft	167 (31)	1,734 (307)	534 (125)	300 (122)	374 (182)	72 (30)	310 (64)	266 (29)	395 (32)	404 (31)	1,030 (120)	229 (31)	769 (61)	- (-)
Assaultive Violence without Theft	6,745 (1,253)	12,392 (2,192)	7,166 (1,682)	3,514 (1,428)	1,048 (509)	720 (305)	303 (62)	2,506 (273)	2,228 (178)	1,922 (149)	2,558 (298)	1,112 (151)	748 (59)	621 (28)
Personal Theft without Assault	3,936 (731)	4,305 (762)	2,443 (573)	664 (270)	1,176 (571)	348 (148)	291 (60)	2,248 (245)	2,295 (184)	1,211 (94)	770 (90)	1,805 (245)	739 (58)	681 (31)
Total Personal Victimizations	10,848 (2,016)	18,431 (3,260)	10,143 (2,380)	4,478 (1,820)	2,598 (1,262)	1,140 (483)	904 (186)	5,020 (547)	4,916 (394)	3,538 (273)	4,359 (508)	3,146 (427)	2,256 (178)	1,302 (59)

TABLE 28-B

VICTIMIZATION RATES PER 100,000 BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
OF VICTIMS OF UNKNOWN OFFENDERS - FEMALE

CRIME	White Female							Black Female						
	12-15 Years	16-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-34 Years	35-49 Years	50-64 Years	65+ Years	12-15 Years	16-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-34 Years	35-49 Years	50-64 Years	65+ Years
Assaultive Violence with Theft	311 (61)	139 (30)	116 (30)	- (-)	57 (31)	- (-)	190 (63)	- (-)	203 (28)	235 (28)	171 (30)	341 (61)	- (-)	- (-)
Assaultive Violence without Theft	4,670 (923)	4,920 (942)	2,418 (627)	1,110 (481)	728 (391)	305 (151)	468 (155)	1,508 (154)	1,248 (116)	1,693 (202)	849 (150)	660 (118)	293 (30)	978 (58)
Personal Theft without Assault	930 (184)	788 (151)	1,272 (330)	489 (212)	387 (208)	602 (298)	168 (122)	- (-)	340 (32)	513 (61)	833 (147)	1,336 (238)	874 (89)	516 (31)
Total Personal Victimizations	5,911 (1,168)	5,849 (1,124)	3,806 (987)	1,598 (693)	1,172 (629)	907 (449)	1,025 (339)	1,508 (154)	1,884 (175)	2,441 (292)	1,853 (326)	2,337 (417)	1,167 (119)	1,493 (89)

TABLE 28-C

VICTIMIZATION RATES PER 100,000 BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
OF VICTIMS OF KNOWN OFFENDERS - MALE

CRIME	White Male							Black Male						
	12-15 Years	16-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-34 Years	35-49 Years	50-64 Years	65+ Years	12-15 Years	16-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-34 Years	35-49 Years	50-64 Years	65+ Years
Assaultive Violence with Theft	167 (31)	0 (-)	1,330 (31)	0 (-)	0 (-)	72 (30)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	778 (60)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	643 (29)
Assaultive Violence without Theft	4,148 (771)	2,776 (491)	2,714 (637)	914 (372)	804 (391)	712 (302)	- (-)	812 (89)	3,861 (307)	776 (60)	1,027 (120)	208 (28)	372 (29)	- (-)
Personal Theft without Assault	330 (61)	169 (30)	507 (119)	76 (31)	122 (59)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	398 (31)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Total Personal Victimizations	4,644 (863)	2,944 (521)	3,353 (787)	991 (403)	926 (450)	783 (332)	- (-)	812 (89)	4,251 (340)	1,554 (120)	1,027 (120)	208 (28)	372 (29)	643 (29)

TABLE 28-D

VICTIMIZATION RATES PER 100,000 BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
OF VICTIMS OF KNOWN OFFENDERS - FEMALE

CRIME	White Female						Black Female							
	12-15 Years	16-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-34 Years	35-49 Years	50-64 Years	65+ Years	12-15 Years	16-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-34 Years	35-49 Years	50-64 Years	65+ Years
Assaultive Violence with Theft	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	112 (60)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Assaultive Violence without Theft	3,085 (609)	2,536 (487)	1,620 (420)	1,040 (451)	499 (268)	182 (90)	284 (94)	304 (31)	1,000 (93)	2,460 (294)	1,011 (178)	322 (57)	575 (59)	- (-)
Personal Theft without Assault	- (-)	154 (30)	- (-)	69 (30)	- (-)	60 (30)	- (-)	600 (61)	316 (29)	480 (57)	166 (29)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Total Personal Victimizations	3,085 (609)	2,691 (517)	1,620 (420)	1,108 (480)	611 (328)	242 (120)	284 (94)	904 (92)	1,316 (122)	2,940 (351)	1,177 (207)	322 (57)	575 (59)	- (-)

offenses as opposed to 1,174 offenses for every 100,000 black males. And, consistent with the results for stranger-perpetrated crimes, the victimization rate for white females under 20 years of age is greater (460 per 100,000) than the victimization rate for black females under 20 years of age (258 per 100,000). On the other hand, the overall victimization rates do not appear to differ between white and black females.

The age of offenders is presented in Table 29. For crimes perpetrated by blacks and whites who are unknown to the victim, that is stranger offenders, the effect of age is complex. Both whites and blacks who are 21 years of age or older commit a greater number of offenses than any other age category within each race. Whites 21 years and older account for 73.4 percent of the white crime, and correspondingly, blacks 21 years and older commit 41 percent of the black crime. However, the majority of offenses committed by white strangers is committed by persons 21 years or older while the majority of offenses committed by black strangers is committed by persons under 21 years of age. The disproportionate involvement of older whites in crime appears to be the result of crimes not motivated by theft. That is, fully 85.8 percent or 3,606 crimes by unknown whites involved assault without theft. Among unknown black offenders, however, assault without theft accounted for only 34.4 percent, or 2,670 offenses. Comparisons of the criminal involvement of white and black strangers show that significantly more crimes are committed by blacks 12-14 years old and 15-17 years old than by whites in these age categories. However, there is no difference in the number of personal victimizations perpetrated by whites and blacks in the 18-20 age category, and, for the 21 years and older age group significantly more crimes are committed by whites.

TABLE 29

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY
AGE AND RACE OF UNKNOWN OFFENDERS

CRIME	White Offender			
	12-14 yrs.	15-17 yrs.	18-20 yrs.	21 yrs. or more
Assaultive Violence with Theft	-	-	-	90
Assaultive Violence without Theft	110	320	470	2720
Personal Theft without Assault	30	70	120	290
Total Personal Victimization	140	390	590	3,100

CRIME	Black Offender			
	12-14 yrs.	15-17 yrs.	18-20 yrs.	21 yrs. or more
Assaultive Violence with Theft	60	60	70	150
Assaultive Violence without Theft	550	700	330	1,090
Personal Theft without Assault	190	340	450	680
Total Personal Victimization	800	1,100	850	1,920

TABLE 29 (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY
RACE AND AGE OF KNOWN OFFENDERS

CRIME	White Offender			
	12-14 yrs.	15-17 yrs.	18-20 yrs.	21 yrs. or more
Assaultive Violence with Theft	-	-	-	60
Assaultive Violence without Theft	240	370	270	2470
Personal Theft without Assault	-	30	40	180
Total Personal Victimization	240	400	310	2710

CRIME	Black Offender			
	12-14 yrs.	15-17 yrs.	18-20 yrs.	21 yrs. or more
Assaultive Violence with Theft	-	-	-	60
Assaultive Violence without Theft	370	200	100	1030
Personal Theft without Assault	-	90	-	130
Total Personal Victimization	370	290	100	1220

Race and age of known offenders demonstrate similar results. More crimes were committed by white and black persons 21 years of age or older than persons of any other age group when the offenders were not strangers. White known offenders 21 years and older committed 2,710 crimes which represents 74 percent of the white crime. Black known offenders in this age category accounted for 61.6 percent of all black crime with 1,220 reported incidents. The majority of known white offender crime is perpetrated by persons 21 years or older. The large number of assaults without theft by whites in the 21 years or older age group may again contribute to this disproportionate involvement.

No difference was found between the number of crimes involving black known offenders and the number involving white known offenders for the 12-14, 15-17, and 18-20 age groups. But whites were responsible for a greater amount of personal victimizations than blacks for the 21 year and older age group when the victim knew the offender.

Recalling that unknown offender crime is a significantly more frequent occurrence than known offender crime in Dallas, it is important to note that there is no difference between the number of crimes perpetrated by white unknown offenders 21 years and older and white known offenders in the same age group. Thus, these results present an interesting contrast. Usually most victims report that offenders were unknown to them. However, when the offenders were white and over 21 years of age, the offenses were committed almost equally by known and unknown persons.

Marital status of victims.

Table 30 examines the effects of marital status on victimization. It is clear that married persons suffer significantly less from criminal victimization than any other category of persons. Only 21 percent of the crimes in Dallas are perpetrated against married persons, while widowed, divorced, separated and never married persons

TABLE 30
VICTIMIZATION RATE PER 100,000 BY MARITAL
STATUS AND AGE OF VICTIM

Marital Status	CRIME	12-19 Years	20-34 Years	35-49 Years	50-64 Years	65+ Years
Married	Assaultive Violence with Theft	- (-)	153 (180)	173 (183)	36 (30)	171 (57)
	Assaultive Violence without Theft	3,917 (295)	3,038 (3,553)	1,260 (1,337)	801 (666)	373 (124)
	Personal Theft without Assault	2,815 (212)	636 (744)	819 (869)	322 (268)	280 (93)
	Total Personal Victimization	6,733 (507)	3,828 (4,477)	2,252 (2,389)	1,160 (964)	824 (274)
	Control Totals	7,530	116,929	106,095	83,102	33,250
Widowed Divorced Separated	Assaultive Violence with Theft	- (-)	535 (119)	671 (151)	386 (91)	235 (68)
	Assaultive Violence without Theft	9,337 (93)	7,213 (1,602)	2,000 (450)	1,014 (239)	951 (274)
	Personal Theft without Assault	- (-)	1,481 (329)	1,471 (331)	1,261 (297)	521 (150)
	Total Personal Victimization	9,337 (93)	9,230 (2,050)	4,143 (932)	2,661 (627)	1,708 (492)
	Control Totals	996	22,210	22,495	23,562	28,799
Never Married	Assaultive Violence with Theft	511 (549)	670 (309)	459 (30)	- (-)	1,194 (29)
	Assaultive Violence without Theft	8,064 (8,649)	5,378 (2,481)	1,821 (119)	2,922 (120)	- (-)
	Personal Theft without Assault	2,186 (2,350)	2,168 (1,000)	2,311 (151)	1,413 (58)	- (-)
	Total Personal Victimization	10,768 (11,548)	8,215 (3,790)	4,591 (300)	4,335 (178)	1,193 (29)
	Control Totals	107,246	46,134	6,534	4,106	2,429

The numbers not in parentheses represent victimization rates per 100,000 persons, and the numbers in parentheses represent estimates.

SOURCE: NCS Table A7

account for the remaining 79 percent of crimes. In fact, within every age category, the victimization rate for married persons was lower than the rate for others, although these differences were not always statistically significant.

Table 31 examines the effect of marital status in greater detail. The number of incidents was analyzed for male and female victims; married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married, of known and unknown offenders. When the offender was unknown to the victim, and the victim was male, the effect of marital status was evident. Widowed males and married males were victimized at a rate of 1,799 victimizations per 100,000 persons and 2,686 victimizations per 100,000 persons respectively, significantly less than divorced or separated males and never married males. Males who were never married showed a high victimization rate of 9,818 per 100,000 persons, significantly higher than any other male marital status category. This was the case for crimes of assault without theft and personal theft without assault.

Women victimized by unknown offenders experienced more incidents of crime if they had never been married (a rate of 3,807 victimizations per 100,000) or if they were divorced or separated (a rate of 3,872 victimizations per 100,000 persons). No significant difference was found in the number of incidents reported for these two marital groups for any crime category, except personal theft without assault where divorced or separated women were victimized more often. Married women and widowed women were victimized with approximately equal frequency. Married men were victimized more frequently than married women, and divorced or separated and never married men were victimized more frequently than women of the corresponding marital status. However, there was no difference between the number of crimes perpetrated against widowed males and widowed females.

TABLE 31

VICTIMIZATION RATES PER 100,000 BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX OF VICTIMS OF
THE UNKNOWN OFFENDERS

CRIME	MALE				FEMALE			
	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Never Married
Assaultive Violence with Theft	194 (332)	550 (35)	1,061 (182)	719 (616)	34 (61)	163 (64)	251 (89)	222 (179)
Assaultive Violence without Theft	1,754 (3,000)	- (-)	2,301 (394)	6,113 (5,234)	694 (1,220)	459 (181)	2,210 781	2,902 (2,345)
Personal Theft without Assault	738 (1,262)	955 (60)	1,245 (213)	2,897 (2,558)	491 (864)	532 (209)	1,432 (506)	683 (552)
Total Personal Victimization	2,686 (4,594)	1,799 (94)	4,607 (789)	9,818 (8,408)	1,219 (2,145)	1,154 (454)	3,872 (1,375)	3,807 (3,077)
Control Totals	171,012	6,269	17,135	85,633	175,892	39,315	35,332	80,816

The numbers not in parentheses represent victimization rates per 100,000 persons, and the numbers in parentheses represent estimate numbers of victimizations.

Source: NCS Table A6

TABLE 31 (Continued)

VICTIMIZATION RATES PER 100,000 BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX OF VICTIMS OF
KNOWN OFFENDERS

CRIME	Males				Females			
	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Never Married
Assaultive Violence With Theft	17 (29)	485 (30)	- (-)	143 (122)	17 (30)	- (-)	85 (30)	- (-)
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	563 (963)	485 (30)	2,489 (426)	2,688 (2,302)	454 (798)	463 (182)	1,877 (663)	1,842 (1,489)
Personal Theft Without Assault	34 (59)	- (-)	174 (30)	318 (272)	- (-)	75 (30)	168 (59)	219 (177)
Total Personal Victimization	615 (1,051)	970 (61)	2,663 (456)	3,148 (2,696)	471 (828)	538 (212)	2,130 (752)	2,061 (1,666)
Control Totals	171,012	6,269	17,135	85,633	175,892	39,315	35,332	80,816

Known offenders also appeared to victimize never married and divorced or separated males at about the same rate. Widowed males were victimized significantly less than never married males. Overall, divorced or separated women and women who had never married showed a higher rate than either married or widowed women.

When male victimization rates were compared with female victimization rates for known offenders, only males who had never been married experienced more crimes than women. In all other marital groups women were victimized approximately as often as men of the same marital group. In all other groups, women were victimized approximately as often as men.

Income and major type of activity of victims.

Table 32 presents personal victimizations by family income and race. In general persons earning a higher income are victimized slightly more frequently. Persons earning less than \$10,000 per year were victimized 4,653 times per 100,000 persons, while victims earning more than \$10,000 were victimized at a rate of 4,949 per 100,000. (Victimization rate was obtained by dividing the total of combined estimates for all income categories less than \$10,000 or greater than \$10,000 by the total of combined control totals for these same categories). It appears that only for crimes of assaultive violence without theft, whites were victimized more frequently than blacks when examined by income category. In fact, for assaultive violence without theft, the victimization rate for whites earning less than \$10,000 is 2,954 per 100,000 persons, while the corresponding rate for blacks earning less than \$10,000 is 2,335 per 100,000 persons. There was no difference, however, between the frequency of assault with theft or personal theft without assault perpetrated

TABLE 32

VICTIMIZATION RATE PER 100,000 BY RACE AND FAMILY INCOME OF VICTIMS

CRIME	White Victims						Black Victims					
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000
Assaultive Violence with Theft	217 (65)	197 (182)	415 (216)	313 (335)	337 (310)	137 (61)	535 (174)	430 (271)	- (-)	180 (31)	897 (62)	- (-)
Assaultive Violence without Theft	4,812 (1,439)	3,884 (3,587)	2,541 (1,322)	4,041 (4,320)	3,894 (3,582)	2,861 (1,277)	2,353 (765)	2,609 (1,643)	1,258 (208)	343 (59)	2,257 (156)	6,237 (31)
Personal Theft without Assault	1,291 (386)	1,070 (988)	1,209 (629)	1,219 (1,303)	1,188 (1,093)	1,091 (487)	1,307 (425)	1,337 (842)	1,101 (182)	709 (122)	449 (31)	- (-)
Total Personal Victimization	6,312 (1,890)	5,151 (4,757)	4,165 (2,167)	5,582 (5,968)	5,420 (4,985)	4,089 (1,825)	4,195 (1,364)	4,376 (2,756)	2,360 (390)	1,232 (212)	3,603 (249)	6,237 (31)
Control Totals	29,906	92,344	52,034	106,905	91,977	44,627	32,516	62,986	16,528	17,206	6,911	497

The numbers not in parentheses represent victimization rates per 100,000 persons, and the numbers in parentheses represent estimates.
Source: CS Table A8.

against blacks, as compared to whites for this income category. Comparison of total personal victimizations for blacks and whites earning less than \$10,000 showed a significantly higher rate of 5,057 per 100,000 for whites as contrasted with a rate of 4,025 for blacks. Similarly, for the category of "greater than \$10,000", only the difference between assaultive violence without theft for blacks and whites was found to be significant, a comparison of 3,769 per 100,000 for whites and 999 per 100,000 for blacks. This difference is felt to contribute to the significant difference between total person victimizations for blacks and whites. A race by income effect is indicated only for crimes of assault without theft.

Major type of activity of victims is examined in Table 33. The most important finding which emerges is that employed persons are victimized at a fairly low rate. The same pattern is found when the offender is known and when he is unknown to the victim, and when more detailed comparisons are made for race of the victim we find that unemployed blacks and unemployed whites are victimized more frequently than employed blacks and employed whites. However, none of these comparisons was shown to be statistically significant. Comparisons of the unemployment category with other categories of major activity showed higher victimization rates for unemployed persons (except for persons less than 16 years old).

Persons who keep house and retired persons experience the lowest rates of victimization. When the offender is known by the victim, only 1,050 of every 100,000 homemakers are victimized, and only 653 of every 100,000 retired persons experience victimization. Of the total number of personal victimizations perpetrated by strangers, homemakers account for only approximately six percent (or 1,083 victimizations) and retired persons for only approximately one percent (or 187 victimizations). For crimes perpetrated by non-strangers, the victimization rates for homemakers and retired persons are 350 and 103 per 100,000 respectively. The categories of keeping house and retired showed significantly lower victimization rates than every other

TABLE 33

VICTIMIZATION RATE PER 100,000 BY RACE AND MAJOR ACTIVITY
OF VICTIMS OF STRANGER OFFENDERS

CRIME	White Victims							Black Victims						
	< 16 Years	Armed Forces	Em-ployed	Unem-ployed	Keep House	In School	Retired	< 16 Years	Armed Forces	Em-ployed	Unem-ployed	Keep House	In School	Retired
Assaultive Violence with Theft	241 (92)	- (-)	234 (582)	1,125 (91)	36 (30)	422 (61)	297 (68)	137 (29)	- (-)	446 (332)	591 (32)	172 (30)	271 (28)	- (-)
Assaultive Violence without Theft	5,676 (2,176)	- (-)	2,422 (6,020)	5,630 (456)	579 (484)	5,686 (821)	133 (31)	2,024 (427)	- (-)	1,196 (891)	2,773 (148)	1,185 (208)	1,427 (145)	1,051 (57)
Personal Theft without Assault	2,387 (915)	- (-)	1,125 (2,796)	1,863 (151)	321 (268)	2,110 (305)	- (-)	1,162 (245)	- (-)	1,170 (872)	1,138 (61)	354 (62)	920 (94)	577 (31)
Total Personal Victimitizations	8,304 (3,183)	- (-)	3,782 (9,398)	8,618 (698)	935 (783)	8,219 (1,187)	431 (99)	3,323 (701)	- (-)	2,812 (2,095)	4,502 (240)	1,710 (300)	2,617 (266)	1,028 (88)

The numbers not in parentheses represent victimization rates per 100,000 persons, and the numbers in parentheses represent estimates.
Source: NCS Table A12

TABLE 33 (Continued)

VICTIMIZATION RATE PER 100,000 BY RACE AND MAJOR ACTIVITY
OF VICTIMS OF NOT STRANGER OFFENDERS

CRIME	White Victims							Black Victims						
	< 16 Years	Armed Forces	Em-ployed	Unem-ployed	Keep House	In School	Retired	< 16 Years	Armed Forces	Em-ployed	Unem-ployed	Keep House	In School	Retired
Assaultive Violence with Theft	81 (30)	- (-)	90 (36)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	81 (60)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	544 (29)
Assaultive Violence without Theft	3,600 (1,380)	- (-)	1,063 (2,642)	2,614 (212)	396 (331)	1,053 (152)	- (-)	567 (119)	- (-)	841 (626)	2,193 (117)	170 (30)	2,440 (248)	- (-)
Personal Theft without Assault	160 (61)	- (-)	83 (207)	- (-)	- (-)	205 (30)	- (-)	290 (61)	- (-)	121 (90)	- (-)	- (-)	289 (29)	- (-)
Total Personal Victimitizations	3,841 (1,472)	- (-)	1,183 (2,940)	2,614 (212)	396 (331)	1,259 (182)	- (-)	857 (180)	- (-)	1,042 (776)	2,193 (117)	170 (30)	2,728 (278)	544 (29)

category of major activity for both stranger and non-stranger crime. These types of activities may provide fewer opportunities for criminal encounters.

When victimization rates for categories of activity were compared for black and white victims, no differences were found, except that whites under 16 years old were more frequently victims of crime than blacks under 16 years (this difference is supported by earlier findings in Table 28) and that employed whites are victimized by strangers more frequently than employed blacks.

Circumstances Surrounding Crime Incidents

Information concerning the events surrounding a crime is important in obtaining a complete picture of victimization. In determining the nature of the circumstances surrounding personal victimizations, several important findings emerge. First, crimes against persons were equally likely during the day, as in the evening. However, more crimes did occur from 6 PM to midnight than from midnight to 6 AM. Second, most of these crimes occurred in the home, however, the majority of non-residence crime occurred in streets and parks. Third, persons in Dallas are likely to be victimized by offenders acting alone rather than in concert with others.

Time and place of occurrence.

Table 34 presents the time of occurrence of crimes in Dallas. Among crimes perpetrated by strangers there appears to be no difference between the frequency of personal incidents occurring during the day and those occurring at night. Of the total crimes perpetrated by strangers, 49 percent occur between 6 AM and 6 PM, while 50.3 percent occur between 6 PM and 6 AM. However, it is important to note that this is not the case for crimes involving theft without assault. Crimes motivated by theft alone are more likely during the day than during the night. A possible explanation is that such crimes are defined by no victim-offender contact and that such contact is less likely during the day when fewer persons may be at home. When crimes which occur at night are examined, it is evident that more crimes occur before

TABLE 34
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY TIME OF OCCURRENCE

CRIME	Unknown Offender			Known Offender		
	6 AM- 6 PM	6 PM- Midnight	Midnight - 6AM	6 AM- 6 PM	6 PM- Midnight	Midnight - 6 AM
Assaultive Violence with Theft	480	680	180	70	150	00
Assaultive Violence without Theft	5,240	4,490	1,340	3,320	2,160	710
Personal Theft without Assault	3,420	1,750	600	330	160	90
Total Personal Victimizations	8,960	6,920	2,120	3,720	2,470	800

Source: NCS Table B 1

midnight (6 PM to midnight) than after (midnight to 6 PM). This appears true for all three crime categories (assaultive violence with theft, assaultive violence without theft, and personal theft without assault). It should be emphasized, however, that more crimes occur during the day than during either of these two nighttime periods when total victimizations are considered.

Crimes perpetrated by persons known to the victim follow a similar pattern. Although not statistically significant, the percentage of crimes committed by persons known to the victims is greater for daytime incidents (53.3 percent) than nighttime (46.7 percent). Again, of the crimes occurring at night and involving known offenders, more occur before midnight than occur after midnight for all categories of crime. However, as before, the total number of crimes occurring during daylight hours is greater than for either six-hour nighttime period.

The locations in which crimes occur are examined in Table 35. Fewer crimes perpetrated by strangers occur in or near the home of the victim (14.8 percent) than occur in non-residence places (78.8 percent) such as places of vacation, non-residence buildings, streets or parks, and schools. Streets and parks are the most frequent places of occurrence for crimes perpetrated by unknown offenders. These account for 53 percent of the offenses and significantly more than any other location. Non-residence buildings and schools are the settings for 13.9 percent and 11.5 percent of stranger perpetrated crimes respectively. Vacation locations appear to be relatively free from criminal incidents as this category showed significantly fewer occurrences than any other location.

Among crimes committed by persons known to the victim, the non-residence categories again account for the greatest percentage of incidents. Crimes which occur in places of vacation, non-residence buildings, streets or parks, and schools account for 53.9 percent of the incidents in Dallas as compared to 32.3 percent

TABLE 35
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

CRIME	Unknown Offender						
	Inside Home	Place of Vacation	Near Home	Non-residence building	Street, Park	Inside School	Elsewhere
Assaultive Violence with Theft	210	-	90	110	830	110	30
Assaultive Violence without Theft	830	30	990	1,450	5,690	1,370	770
Personal Theft without Assault	280	30	300	970	3,100	610	350
Total Personal Victimization	1,320	60	1,370	2,530	9,620	2,090	1,150

CRIME	Known Offender						
	Inside Home	Place of Vacation	Near Home	Non-residence building	Street, Park	Inside School	Elsewhere
Assaultive Violence with Theft	30	-	-	30	140	30	-
Assaultive Violence without Theft	1,340	30	670	830	1,980	560	860
Personal Theft without Assault	190	-	60	30	110	80	120
Total Personal Victimization	1,560	30	730	890	2,230	670	980

which occur in or near the home. Again, streets and parks account for the greatest amount of non-residence crime (31.4 percent) by known offenders with the number of incidents in this category significantly greater than the number of incidents in any other category.

It is important to note that although significantly more crimes of every nature are perpetrated by unknown offenders than by known offenders (as shown in Table 34), this is not the case for crimes occurring in or near the home. Strangers and non-strangers commit approximately the same amount of crime in or near the home. The number of crimes perpetrated by strangers in or near the home during the reporting period was 2,690 as opposed to the 2,290 crimes committed by known offenders in these same locations. Approximately 32.3 percent of crimes by known offenders occurred in or near the home. Logically, offenders known to the victims may be living with the victims, near them, or simply know where to find them.

The number of offenders involved.

Certainly critical to the description of a criminal encounter is the number of offenders involved in the incident. The circumstance of having a single offender or multiple offenders may affect the nature of the incident.

The number of offenders involved in crimes against persons is examined in Table 36. Initial comparisons show that among crimes perpetrated by strangers, offenders were more likely to act alone than in groups of two, three, four or more. That is, 9,920 offenses were committed by an offender acting alone, 2,650 by a pair of offenders, 1,630 by three offenders and 2,540 by four or more. These figures represent 59.2 percent, 15.8 percent, 9.7 percent and 15.2 percent of stranger perpetrated crimes respectively. The trend of more offenses committed by offenders acting alone rather than in concert is consistent across all three crime categories although not statistically significant for crimes characterized as assault with theft. In this category,

TABLE 36
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY NUMBER OF OFFENDERS

CRIME	Unknown Offenders				Known Offenders			
	One Offender	Two offenders	Three offenders	4 or more offenders	One offender	Two offenders	Three offenders	4 or more offenders
Assaultive with Theft	490	260	230	370	120	90	20	-
Assaultive without Theft	6,920	1,440	960	1,270	5,430	290	250	250
Theft without Assault	2,510	950	440	900	490	60	-	30
Total Personal Victimitizations	9,920	2,650	1,630	2,540	6,040	440	270	280

lack of significance is most likely due to the relatively infrequent occurrence of such offenses and the associated large sampling errors.

An identical pattern is evident among crimes perpetrated by persons known to the victim. Thus, significantly more offenses are committed by persons acting alone rather than in concert with others. Almost 86 percent, or 6,040 incidents, involved an offender acting alone while only 440 incidents, or 6.2 percent, involved two offenders; 270, or 3.8 percent, involved three offenders and only 280, or 4.0 percent, involved four or more offenders. Again this trend is evident within all three crime categories, although the trend is not necessarily statistically significant due to large sampling errors.

Victim-Offender Relationship

A general picture of the victim-offender relationship emerged through analyses made in this section. The offenders of crime were very likely to be strangers to the victims, and certain strangers, persons known by sight only, were responsible for the majority of this stranger crime. In general, offenders acted alone rather than in groups, and they victimized single victims rather than groups of victims. An interesting finding was that in criminal encounters the younger victims and offenders appeared to be close in age. That is, young offenders, both black and white, perpetrated crimes against persons near their own age.

Victims, in general, made attempts to protect themselves against offenders, and males were primarily responsible for this trend, although both young males and young females were likely to protect themselves.

Stranger - not stranger crime.

One of the clearest and most important findings of the National Crime Survey is that stranger crime, or crime perpetrated by persons unknown to the victim, is far more common in Dallas than not-stranger crime, or crime perpetrated by persons known

TABLE 37

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY
RELATIONSHIP OF WHITE VICTIM TO OFFENDER

CRIME	Well known but not related	Spouse	Parent	Child	Brother or Sister	Known by sight only	Casual acquaintance
Assaultive Violence With Theft	30	-	-	-	-	270	30
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	1,700	370	60	60	30	6,610	2,120
Personal Theft Without Assault	90	-	-	-	-	1,830	240
Total Personal Victimization	1,820	370	60	60	30	8,720	2,390

TABLE 37 (Continued)

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY
RELATIONSHIP OF BLACK VICTIM TO OFFENDER

CRIME	Well known but not related	Spouse	Parent	Child	Brother or Sister	Known by sight only	Casual acquaintance
Assaultive Violence With Theft	60	0	0	0	0	240	0
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	480	30	30	0	60	1100	410
Personal Theft Without Assault	90	0	0	0	0	870	90
Total Personal Victimization	630	30	30	0	60	2210	500

to the victim. Table 17 suggests that fully 70 percent of reported crimes against persons were committed by persons unknown to the victim.

Table 37 examines the relationship of the offender and the victim in more detail. Of the total number of crimes perpetrated against white victims, approximately 64 percent involved offenders known by sight only to the victim, 18 percent involved offenders well known by victims, and 17 percent involved casual acquaintances. Crimes committed by persons known by sight only were clearly a more frequent occurrence. This was the case for all types of crime. There was no difference between the number of crimes committed by well known offenders and casual acquaintances. Comparing the incidence of crimes perpetrated by persons related to white victims, it was found that spouses were responsible for the largest number.

Black persons were victimized 3.4 percent of the time by offenders related to them, 18.2 percent by persons known but not related, 14.4 percent by casual acquaintances, and 63.8 percent by persons known by sight only. Again, strangers known by sight only accounted for the greatest number of crimes, and there was no difference between the number of crimes committed by casual acquaintances or persons well known by the victim.

Table 38 continues the analysis of victim-offender relationship with a breakdown for the age of the victim. Offenders who were known to the victim by sight only appear to be responsible for the greatest number of crimes. In each age category (12 to 15, 16 to 19, 20 to 34, 35 to 49, 50 to 64, and 65 or older), more crimes were reported for strangers known by sight than for any other category. Moreover, for all age categories except 12 to 15 year olds, there was no difference in the number of victimizations perpetrated by casual acquaintances, related persons, and well-known persons who were not related to the victim.

TABLE 38

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY
AGE OF VICTIM AND RELATIONSHIP TO OFFENDER12-15
years

CRIME	Well known but not related	Related	Offender known by sight only	Offender casual acquaintance only
Assaultive Violence With Theft	-	-	60	-
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	370	-	1,410	800
Personal Theft Without Assault	30	-	520	90
Total Personal Victimization	400	-	1,990	890

Source: NCS Table C 29

TABLE 38 (Continued)

16-19
years

CRIME	Well known but not related	Related	Offender- known by sight only	Offender- casual acquaintance only
Assaultive Violence With Theft	-	-	90	-
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	430	210	1,520	490
Personal Theft Without Assault	60	-	370	30
Total Personal Victimization	490	210	1,970	520

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

TABLE 38 (Continued)

20-24
years

CRIME	Well known but not related	Related	Offender known by sight only	Offender casual acquaintance only
Assaultive Violence With Theft	30	-	90	-
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	450	240	1,880	620
Personal Theft Without Assault	30	-	540	150
Total Personal Victimization	510	240	2,510	770

TABLE 38 (Continued)

25-34
years

CRIME	Well known but not related	Related	Offender known by sight only	Offender casual acquaintance only
Assaultive Violence With Theft	-	-	150	-
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	490	270	170	210
Personal Theft Without Assault	-	30	330	120
Total Personal Victimization	490	300	2,180	230

TABLE 38 (Continued)

35-49
years

CRIME	Well known but not related	Related	Offender known by sight only	Offender casual acquaintance only
Assaultive Violence With Theft	30	0	90	30
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	360	120	750	210
Personal Theft Without Assault	60	0	570	-
Total Personal Victimization	450	120	1,410	240

TABLE 38 (Continued)

50 - 64
years

CRIME	Well known but not related	Related	Offender known by sight only	Offender casual acquaintance only
Assaultive Violence With Theft	-	-	-	-
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	150	90	360	180
Personal Theft Without Assault	-	-	270	30
Total Personal Victimization	150	90	630	210

The effect of age and race on the victim-offender relationship.

Table 39 examines the variables of age of offender and age of victim in terms of number of victimizations. No victimizations were reported for offenders younger than 12 years. Offenders 12 to 14 years of age account for 10.1 percent of the total 16,350 victimizations; 15 to 17 year olds, 15.7 percent; 18 to 20 year olds, 13.1 percent; and offenders 21 years and older accounted for the majority, 60.4 percent. Clearly, the number of crimes perpetrated by the oldest group is significantly larger than for any other offender age category. In addition, the number of crimes perpetrated by persons 12 to 14 years old is significantly less than for the 15 to 17 year old group.

When age of victim was examined, an interesting result was noted. That is, young offenders victimize persons near their age. The encounter between victims and offenders appears to be affected by their respective ages.

Reaction of the victim to the offender.

The relationship of the victim and the offender comes into focus by examining the reaction of the victim to the offender. Does the victim, for example, perceive the encounter or relationship between he and the offender as one which necessitates self protection? This issue is examined in Table 40 with regard to the age and of the victim. In a total of 16,660 incidents, or 53.7 percent of all incidents, victims attempted to protect themselves from the offender. In significantly fewer cases 14,333 incidents, or 46.3 percent, victims made no attempt. Males appeared more likely to protect themselves than females. In 57.6 percent of crimes perpetrated against males the victim protected himself, while in 42.4 percent of the incidents there was no report of self-protection. This pattern was repeated for assault with violence, assault without violence and personal theft with violence. When the victim was a woman, no difference was found between the number of incidents resulting in

TABLE 39

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY
AGE OF OFFENDER AND AGE OF VICTIM

CRIME	12-14 year old offender				
	12-19 yrs.	20-34 yrs.	35-49 yrs.	50-64 yrs.	65 yrs. or more
Assaultive Violence with Theft	60	-	-	-	-
Assaultive Violence without Theft	1,380	30	-	-	-
Personal Theft without Assault	210	30	-	-	-
Total Personal Victimization	1,650	60	-	-	-

CRIME	15-17 year old offender				
	12 - 19 years	20 - 34 years	35 - 49 years	50 - 64 years	65 yrs. or more
Assaultive Violence with Theft	-	60	-	-	-
Assaultive Violence without Theft	1,630	300	-	-	-
Personal Theft without Assault	520	-	30	30	-
Total Personal Victimization	2,150	360	30	30	-

TABLE 39 (Continued)

CRIME	18-20 year old offender				
	12-19 yrs.	20-34 yrs.	35-49 yrs.	50-64 yrs.	65 yrs. or more
Assaultive Violence with Theft	60	0	0	0	30
Assaultive Violence without Theft	640	510	180	30	30
Personal Theft without Assault	120	24	120	120	6
Total Personal Victimization	820	750	300	150	120

CRIME	21 year or older offender				
	12-19 yrs.	20-34 yrs.	35-49 yrs.	50-64 yrs.	65 yrs. or more
Assaultive Violence with Theft	30	150	120	0	60
Assaultive Violence without Theft	1370	4820	1070	690	150
Personal Theft without Assault	180	690	390	150	60
Total Personal Victimization	1580	5660	1580	840	270

Source: NCS Table C16

TABLE 40

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY OCCURRENCE OF SELF-PROTECTION OR NO SELF-PROTECTION
BY SEX AND AGE OF VICTIM INVOLVED

CRIME	Male Victim				Female Victim			
	12-19 yrs.	20-34 yrs.	35-49 yrs.	50 yrs. or more	12-19 yrs.	20-34 yrs.	35-49 yrs.	50 yrs. or more
	Assaultive Violence with Theft	340	370	180	120	60	60	30
Assaultive Violence without Theft	3,660	3,240	510	390	1,980	1,820	270	
Personal Theft without Assault	950	450	240	30	370	420	240	
Total Personal Victimization	4,950	4,060	930	540	2,410	2,300	540	

Self-Protection

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CRIME	Male Victim				Female Victim			
	12-19 yrs.	20-34 yrs.	35-49 yrs.	50 yrs. or more	12-19 yrs.	20-34 yrs.	35-49 yrs.	50 yrs. or more
	Assaultive Violence with Theft	90	120	30	90	60	60	30
Assaultive Violence without Theft	2,020	1,600	570	390	1,380	1,010	240	
Personal Theft without Assault	1,120	760	630	270	120	450	330	
Total Personal Victimization	3,230	2,480	1,230	750	1,560	1,520	720	

No Self-Protection

Source: NCS Table C6

self-protection versus no self-protection. Again, this pattern of behavior was found for all categories of crime.

Comparisons of age categories for male victims showed that younger persons were more likely to exhibit self-protective behavior than older persons. For 12 to 19 year old victims and 20 to 34 year old victims, significantly more incidents resulted in self-protection. For the older age categories, there was no difference in the frequency of self-protection and no self-protection.

Although overall women were found to show equal amounts of self-protection and no self-protection, when examined across all age groups, a more detailed age comparison showed that 12 to 19 year old female victims showed significantly more self-protection behavior than other age categories and that 20 to 34 year old victims showed significantly less self-protective behavior than women of other ages.

In summary, adolescent males and females are likely to react against offenders, as are young male adults, while young female adults are likely to exhibit more submissive behavior.

Comparisons were also made to determine if the victim's race affected the likelihood of his reacting against the offender. Table 41 shows that when the offender was not known to the victim, and the victim was white, self-protection was more frequently exhibited than making no reaction. This was the case for assault with theft and for assault without theft. However, when only theft was involved there was no greater incidence of self-protective behavior by whites.

When the black victim was attacked by an unknown offender there was some evidence to suggest that the nature of the crime affects the victim's behavior. When the black victim was assaulted without theft being involved, he was more likely to protect himself against the offender; however, when a theft was perpetrated without an assault, significantly less self-protection was found.

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TABLE 41
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY OCCURRENCE OF
SELF-PROTECTION OR NO SELF-PROTECTION BY RACE OF VICTIM

CRIME	Unknown Offender				Known Offender			
	White Victim		Black Victim		White Victim		Black Victim	
	Self-protection	No self-protection	Self-protection	No self-protection	Self-protection	No self-protection	Self-protection	No self-protection
Assaultive Violence with Theft	770	310	210	240	120	30	90	-
Assaultive Violence without theft	6,910	4,190	1,430	540	3,230	2,150	750	590
Personal Theft without Assault	2,240	2,380	460	1,080	90	300	90	120
Total Personal Victimitizations	9,920	6,880	2,100	1,860	3,440	2,480	930	7,100

Source: NCS Table C 7

When the offender was known by the victim, only the white victim showed differential behavior. As with unknown offenders, assaults without theft resulted in more frequent reactions by whites against the known offenders.

For the black person victimized by a known offender, neither self-protective behavior nor no self-protection appears more common for any type of crime.

The relationship of groups of offenders and groups of victims.

Table 42 examines the characteristics of groups of offenders, especially age and race of offenders. In instances where the offender was unknown to the victim, statistically fewer crimes were perpetrated by offenders under 12 years old, regardless of the race of the offender. Comparisons of number of victimizations committed by groups of white offenders of various ages showed 47.3 percent of crime accounted for by 12 to 21 year olds, and 31.0 percent by offenders over 21 years of age. This difference was not statistically significant. Groups of white offenders of mixed ages were responsible for approximately 20 percent of crimes against persons. Groups of black offenders between 12 and 21 years accounted for 62.0 percent of crime while groups of offenders 21 years or older accounted for only 20.4 percent, a statistically significant difference. Groups consisting of persons of different ages were responsible for 16.1 percent of crime, statistically less than that reported for persons 12 to 21 years. Groups of offenders of mixed race showed a fairly even distribution of crimes among age categories.

Offenses by groups of persons known to the victim are a relatively rare occurrence in Dallas. The most important finding here is that there are extremely few mixed race offenses.

Ages of groups of offenders are examined in Table 43. It is clear that groups of offenders are most likely to be between the ages of 12 and 21 years. The number of victims involved in personal incidents is presented in Table 44. The results are

TABLE 42

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF GROUPS OF UNKNOWN OFFENDERS

CRIME	White Offenders				Black Offenders				Mixed Race			
	12 yrs. or under	12-21 yrs.	21 yrs. or over	mixed ages	12 yrs. or under	12-21 yrs.	21 yrs. or over	mixed ages	12 yrs. or under	12-21 yrs.	21 yrs. or over	mixed ages
Assaultive Violence with Theft	-	100	80	30	-	260	90	190	-	-	-	-
Assaultive Violence without Theft	30	690	450	220	-	1,270	350	320	-	70	10	50
Personal Theft without Assault	-	200	130	120	60	990	390	150	-	50	30	60
Total Personal Victimization.	30	990	650	420	60	2,520	830	650	-	120	40	110

Source: NCS Table B7

TABLE 42
(continued)

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF GROUPS OF KNOWN OFFENDERS

CRIME	White Offenders				Black Offenders				Mixed Race			
	12 yrs or under	12-21 yrs	21 yrs or older	mixed ages	12 yrs or under	12-21 yrs	21 yrs or older	mixed ages	12 yrs or under	12-21 yrs	21 yrs or older	mixed ages
Assaultive Violence with Theft	-	50	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	-	160	180	20	-	220	30	110	-	50	20	-
Personal Theft Without Assault	-	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personal Victimization	-	240	270	20	-	220	60	110	-	50	20	-

TABLE 43

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY AGE GROUP OF OFFENDER

CRIME	All Offenders under 12 yrs.	All Offenders 12-20 yrs.	All Offenders over 21 yrs.	Group offenders, Mixed ages
Assaultive Violence with Theft	-	520	280	280
Assaultive Violence without Theft	30	3,390	1,410	850
Personal Theft without Assault	60	1,520	720	420
Total Personal Victimizations	90	5,430	2,410	1,550

Source: NCS Table C 17

TABLE 44

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY NUMBER OF VICTIMS

CRIME	Unknown Offender				Known Offender			
	One Victim	Two Victims	Three Victims	Four or more Victims	One Victim	Two Victims	Three Victims	Four or more Victims
Assaultive Violence with Theft	1,250	140	-	-	210	20	-	-
Assaultive Violence without Theft	10,006	790	160	200	5,850	340	40	60
Personal Theft without Assault	5,440	170	40	30	540	40	-	-
Total Personal Victimizations	16,750	1,100	200	230	6,600	440	40	60

Source: NCS Table B 8

are immediately obvious for both known and unknown offender crime. More crimes were perpetrated against single victims than groups of victims.

Situations involving unknown offenders show that 59.4 percent of the offenses involved single victims. There were reported 16,750 victimizations of only, as compared to 1,100 (or 38.8 percent) reported victimizations of two persons, 200 or (.7 percent) victimizations of three persons and 230 (or .8 percent) victimizations of four or more persons. The number of victimizations against one person was significantly greater than the number of victimizations against any number of multiple victims.

Groups of two victims were victimized more often than groups of three victims and groups of four victims when the total number of incidents were considered. This result was largely due to the fact that significantly more assaults without theft were perpetrated against groups of two victims as compared with larger groups.

These findings are duplicated for crime perpetrated by known offenders. Here again, single victims were more frequently victimized than were groups of two, three, four or more persons, or than all groups combined. As with crime by unknown offenders, groups of two persons were victimized by known persons more frequently than groups of three or four persons.

Extent of and Reasons for Failure to Report Events to Police

Having been victimized, persons make the decision to report or not report the crime to police. In Dallas it appears that the majority of personal victimizations were not reported. This trend was especially prevalent among young persons, both male and female. Racial comparisons showed blacks being more likely to report crime than whites, despite an overall tendency toward under-reporting.

Approximately 41.0 percent of all crimes recorded by the Census Bureau were reported to police, while 59.0 percent of the 16,580 crimes went unreported, as seen in Table 45, which is a statistically significant difference. Male victims

TABLE 45

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY AGE OF MALE VICTIM AND INCIDENTS
REPORTED OR NOT REPORTED TO POLICE

CRIME	Reported to Police				
	12-19 yrs.	20-34 yrs.	35-49 yrs.	50-64 yrs.	65 or older
Assaultive Violence with Theft	210	370	150	90	60
Assaultive Violence without Theft	1,590	1,880	450	180	30
Personal Theft without Assault	400	570	540	120	60
Total Personal Victimization	2,200	2,820	1,140	390	150

CRIME	Not Reported to Police				
	12-19 yrs.	20-34 yrs.	35-49 yrs.	50-64 yrs.	65 or older
Assaultive Violence with Theft	220	90	60	30	30
Assaultive Violence without Theft	3,850	2,930	600	480	60
Personal Theft without Assault	1,680	630	330	90	30
Total Personal Victimization	5,750	3,650	990	600	120

Source: NCS Table C22.

TABLE 45 (continued)

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY AGE OF FEMALE VICTIMS AND
INCIDENTS REPORTED OR NOT REPORTED TO POLICE

CRIME	Reported to Police				
	12-19 yrs.	20-34 yrs.	35-49 yrs.	50-64 yrs.	65 or older
Assaultive Violence with Theft	60	90	150	0	60
Assaultive Violence without Theft	1,060	1,600	360	240	120
Personal Theft without Assault	120	300	300	270	120
Total Personal Victimization	1,240	1,990	810	510	310

CRIME	Not Reported to Police				
	12-19 yrs.	20-34 yrs.	35-49 yrs.	50-64 yrs.	65 or older
Assaultive Violence with Theft	30	30	480	0	0
Assaultive Violence with- out Theft	2,260	1,140	480	90	180
Personal Theft without Assault	340	570	180	150	30
Total Personal Victimization	2,630	1,740	650	240	210

appear to follow this pattern. Of the 17,810 crimes involving male victims, only 37.2 percent were reported. For crimes of assault without theft and personal theft without assault, significantly more crimes were unreported than reported. Male victims, however, did report assaults involving theft more frequently than they allowed them to go unreported.

When specific age groups of male victims were examined, it was found that younger males aged 12 to 19 years were more likely to allow crimes to go unreported than to report it to the police. This was the case for personal theft without assault and assault without theft. However, for all other age groups (20 to 34 years, 35 to 49 years, 50 to 64 years and 65 or older) there was no difference in the number of victimizations reported to the police and the number which went unreported. Overall, female victims reported crime about as frequently as they failed to.

Young female victims (12 to 19 years of age), however, were shown to withhold reports of crime, while older females (50 to 64 years of age) appeared more likely to report crimes. For all other age categories, there was no difference in the number of crimes reported and the number not reported.

The under-reporting of crimes against persons surveyed by NCS in Dallas appears to be fairly substantial, and the young victims of crime, both male and female, are primarily responsible for this trend.

Table 46 indicates that white victims did not report incidents to the police as readily as black victims did. Only 37.5 percent of white persons who were victimized reported crimes, while 62.5 percent did not. In comparison, 53.5 percent of blacks who were victimized report personal incidents, while 46.5 percent did not. Among black victims, crimes characterized by assault with theft were the only crimes which were more frequently reported than not reported. Assault without theft and theft without assault were typically reported and not reported with approximately

TABLE 46

VICTIM, RACE AND INCIDENTS REPORTED OR NOT REPORTED TO THE POLICE

CRIME	Reported to Police		Not Reported to Police	
	White Victim	Black Victim	White Victim	Black Victim
Assaultive Violence with Theft	800	420	400	90
Assaultive Violence without Theft	5,510	1,850	10,550	1,430
Personal Theft without Assault	2,040	69	2,940	106
Total Personal Victimization	8,350	2,970	13,890	2,580

Source: NCS Table C23

equal frequency. Among white victims crimes involving assault without theft were under-reported more than any other incident. Only 34.3 percent of incidents characterized by assault without theft were reported, while 65.7 percent, or roughly 10,550 such incidents, remained unreported to police.

Nature and Extent of Household Victimization

Crimes against property or household victimization is defined as criminal victimization which is not directed against any one person, but rather affects an entire household. Thus, crimes of burglary, larceny, and auto theft are included in these analyses. Household victimization rates are based on the number of victimizations per 100,000 households in the City of Dallas.

Extent of Victimization

The overall picture of household victimization in Dallas shows larceny to clearly be the most prevalent crime against property. More households were victimized by crimes of larceny than by burglaries or auto thefts. The majority of the household victimizations occurred at home. Most offenses resulted in losses less than \$100. The majority of these property losses were never recovered, with the exception of automobiles. However, the likelihood of recovery increased with the extent of the loss, with the recovery rates being approximately equal across black and white households.

Table 47 presents initial comparisons of household crime rates for the locations of "home" and "elsewhere", for both black and white households. Several important findings should be noted. First, larceny was the most frequent of the three crimes examined. More crimes of larceny occurred during the reporting period than burglaries or auto thefts. Dallas experienced a rate of 34,552 larcenies per 100,000 households as compared with 14,713 burglaries and 2,429 auto thefts. The burglary rate was also significantly greater than the auto theft rate. Larceny was the most frequently occurring crime among both black and white households followed by burglary and auto theft. In addition, more household incidents occurred at home than elsewhere. Dallas experienced approximately 29,600 incidents per 100,000 households "at home"

VICTIMIZATION RATE PER 100,000 BY RACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

CRIME	At Home		Elsewhere		TOTALS
	Black	White	Black	White	
Burglary	18,339 (11,475)	12,746 (27,284)	276 (173)	826 (1,769)	14,713 (40,701)
Larceny	12,823 (8,023)	15,261 (32,668)	13,392 (8,379)	21,729 (46,513)	34,552 (95,583)
Auto Theft	1,210 (757)	758 (1,623)	2,093 (1,310)	1,416 (3,031)	2,429 (6,721)
Total Household Incidents	32,372 (20,255)	28,766 (61,575)	15,762 (9,863)	23,971 (51,313)	51,695 (143,005)
Control Totals	62,572	214,059	62,572	214,059	276,631

Source: NCS Table E 1

The numbers not in parentheses represent victimization rates per 100,000 persons, and the numbers in parentheses represent estimates.

and approximately 22,114 per 100,000 households "elsewhere". Approximately 57.2 percent of larcenies, burglaries and auto thefts combined occurred at home, while 42.8 percent occurred elsewhere.

The high evidence of crime at home may be due to burglary. Table 47 indicates that there were 14,011 burglaries per 100,000 households at home as compared with 702 per 100,000 households elsewhere. (Obviously, the significant difference here was partially a result of the definition of burglary). On the other hand, larcenies and auto thefts occurred elsewhere more often than at home. These same results were found when the frequency of crimes was compared for whites only. However, for black households, although burglaries were significantly more common at home and auto theft occurred elsewhere, there was no difference in the rate of larcenies occurring at home and elsewhere.

Table 48 shows household crimes do not appear to result in overwhelming financial losses. Among all household incidents occurring either at home or elsewhere, most incidents (70.6 percent) involved losses less than \$100 and most of these incidents (73.4 percent) were defined as larcenies.

There are relatively few incidents of burglary occurring at places other than the home. (Only 6.5 percent of the 2,642 reported burglaries occurred away from home). Incidents that do occur account for varying losses. There appears to be no category of loss that accounted for disproportionately more burglaries.

Most auto thefts (68.9 percent) occur away from home and the bulk of the auto thefts occurring away from home are perpetrated against whites (64.1 percent). It is evident that losses incurred by auto theft are generally large, varying upward of \$250.

An examination of incidents occurring at home to white households emphasizes that losses incurred in household incidents were relatively small. More incidents (33.8 percent) involved losses between \$10 and \$49 than any other loss category.

Burglaries and larcenies accounted for the bulk of these incidents. Burglaries accounted for 36.5 percent of the household incidents while larcenies accounted for 61.8 percent. The relatively few (2.2 percent) auto thefts, on the other hand, accounted for losses of at least \$50 and usually over \$250.

It is important to emphasize that most of these household victimizations involved relatively minor losses. Almost 82 percent of all household incidents involve losses less than \$100 while only 17 percent of the incidents involve losses over \$250.

The same trends are evident among victimizations of blacks occurring at home. However, among the victimizations of black households, losses appeared to be somewhat greater. That is, only 61.2 percent of incidents involved less than \$100 while 22.7 percent involved losses greater than \$250.

Most victimizations of black households involved losses between \$10 and \$49. Fully 30.3 percent of incidents occurring to black households fall in this category. Burglaries and larcenies accounted for the bulk of these incidents with 48.5 percent and 48.7 percent respectively. Auto thefts accounted for only 29 percent of incidents occurring to black households.

Table 48 examines losses associated with household incidents occurring at places other than the home. Again, it is evident that for both black and white households, small losses were the most common. Among white households 36.5 percent of the losses were between \$10 and \$49 and similarly losses between \$10 and \$49 accounted for 35.6 percent of losses in black households. Larcenies appeared to account for the bulk of these minor losses among both black and white households.

The recovery of stolen or damaged property is examined in Table 49. It should be emphasized that the majority of property losses were never recovered. In 71.6 percent of the incidents, neither full nor partial recovery of property was reported.

TABLE 48

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY AMOUNT OF LOSS

CRIME	At Home													
	White Head							Black Head						
	\$0	\$1 - 9	\$10- \$49	\$50- \$99	\$100- \$249	\$250- \$999	\$1,000+	\$0	\$1 - \$9	\$10- \$49	\$50- \$99	\$100- \$249	\$250- \$999	\$1,000+
Burglary	180	1,790	4,660	2,240	3,390	3,500	1,710	-	380	1,190	1,200	1,710	2,230	530
Larceny	260	6,720	11,700	5,100	3,750	1,530	470	90	1,380	3,340	1,600	680	150	30
Auto Theft	-	-	-	30	30	560	420	-	-	-	-	170	260	-
Total Household Incidents	440	8,510	16,160	7,360	7,160	5,590	2,600	90	1,760	4,530	2,800	2,390	2,540	820

CRIME	Elsewhere													
	White Head							Black Head						
	\$0	\$1 - \$9	\$10- \$49	\$50- \$99	\$100- \$249	\$250- \$999	\$1000+	\$0	\$1 - \$9	\$10- \$49	\$50- \$99	\$100- \$250	\$250- \$999	\$1000+
Burglary	30	150	320	260	440	210	150	-	-	60	30	30	30	-
Larceny	290	11,310	16,190	6,180	5,100	2,210	240	60	1,210	3,060	1,610	1,200	350	-
Auto Theft	-	30	-	30	120	820	1,090	-	-	-	-	30	670	470
Total Household Incidents	320	11,490	16,510	6,470	5,660	3,240	1,480	60	1,210	3,120	1,640	1,260	1,050	470

Source: NCS Table F 4

Some recovery was evident in only 28.1 percent of burglaries and only 23.7 percent of larcenies. However, vehicles were recovered in 94 percent of the reported auto thefts.

The likelihood of recovery increases with the extent of the loss. That is, some of the losses or damages were recovered in 58.3 percent of the incidents involving losses over \$250 while some losses were recovered in only 22.5 percent of the incidents involving losses under \$250. Exclusion of auto thefts from this comparison only emphasizes that more extensive losses are more likely to be recovered. Among only burglaries and larcenies 22.2 percent of losses under \$250 were associated with some recovery as compared to 42.7 percent of losses over \$250 associated with some recovery.

The recovery rates appeared to be approximately equal across both black and white households. White households experienced a 29.3 percent recovery rate while black households experienced a 24.8 percent recovery rate.

Damage to property is included with property loss in Table 50. The results are similar to those above. Among white households, incidents with minor loss and damage were the most common. Losses between \$10 and \$49 accounted for 34.9 percent of the reported incidents, and larcenies accounted for the bulk of these. Similar results are evident among black households except that there is no difference between the number of incidents involving loss and damage between \$10 and \$49 (32.4 percent) and the number of incidents involving loss and damage between \$50 and \$250 (31.5 percent). Again the bulk of the reported incidents were defined as larceny.

Background Characteristics of Victim

In examining the background characteristics of persons involved in household victimization, several important findings emerged. The majority of household victimizations occurred at home, and rates were approximately equal among homes which were

TABLE 49

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY VALUE OF PROPERTY BY AMOUNT RECOVERED
FOR BLACK HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

CRIME	No Property Returned						
	\$0	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1,000+
Burglary	---	350	1,140	1,110	1,600	2,050	380
Larceny	---	2,410	5,740	2,800	1,700	380	30
Auto Theft	---	---	---	---	---	180	170
Total Household Incidents	---	2,760	6,830	3,910	3,300	2,610	580

	0-49.9% of Property Recovered						
	\$0	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1,000+
Burglary	---	---	30	60	---	60	30
Larceny	---	---	60	120	30	---	---
Auto Theft	---	---	---	---	---	30	60
Total Household Incidents	---	---	90	180	30	90	90

Source: NCS Table F5

TABLE 49
(continued)

CRIME	50.0-99.9% of Property Recovered						
	\$0	\$1 - \$9	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1,000+
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	120	30
Larceny	-	30	120	30	90	30	-
Auto Theft	-	-	-	-	-	90	90
Total Household Incidents	-	30	120	30	90	240	120

CRIME	All Property Recovered						
	\$0	\$1 - \$9	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1,000+
Burglary	-	30	90	30	120	30	90
Larceny	-	150	380	270	60	90	-
Auto Theft	-	-	-	-	-	490	380
Total Household Incidents	-	180	470	300	180	610	470

TABLE 49

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY VALUE OF PROPERTY BY AMOUNT RECOVERED
FOR WHITE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

CRIME	No Property Recovered						
	\$0	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1,000+
Burglary	---	18,500	4,190	2,120	2,600	2,180	500
Larceny	---	16,500	23,700	9,200	6,150	2,530	420
Auto Theft	---	30	---	30	---	270	200
Total Household Incidents	---	18,380	27,890	11,350	8,750	4,980	1,120

CRIME	0-49.9% of Property Recovered						
	\$0	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1,000+
Burglary	30	---	120	60	290	300	300
Larceny	150	180	620	360	450	180	60
Auto Theft	---	---	---	30	30	90	60
Total Household Incidents	180	180	740	410	770	560	420

TABLE 49
(continued)

CRIME	50.0-99.9% of Property Recovered						
	\$0	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1000+
Burglary	-	-	120	60	650	850	640
Larceny	-	350	590	180	800	410	120
Auto Theft	-	-	-	-	-	170	350
Total Household Incidents	-	350	710	240	1,450	1,430	1110

CRIME	All Property Recovered						
	\$0	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1000+
Burglary	-	90	330	230	260	320	360
Larceny	-	1000	2890	1510	1330	530	90
Auto Theft	-	-	-	30	110	850	800
Total Household Incidents	-	1090	3220	1770	1710	1710	1240

TABLE 50

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY AMOUNT OF LOSS INCLUDING DAMAGE

CRIME	White Head				
	\$0	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250+
Burglary	1,450	3,010	5,480	6,530	5,290
Larceny	1,020	18,000	27,890	20,090	4,330
Auto Theft	120	90	410	260	2,800
Total Household Incidents	2,590	21,100	33,780	26,880	12,420

	Black Head				
	\$0	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250+
Burglary	610	960	1,700	2,620	2,510
Larceny	140	2,650	6,280	5,090	530
Auto Theft	30	---	30	60	1,490
Total Household Incidents	780	3,610	8,010	7,770	4,530

Source: NCS Table F9

owned or rented, or homes which were occupied on a no cash rent basis. Crimes appeared unrelated to the number of household units in any of these structures. Black households experienced a higher rate of burglary and auto theft than white households, while whites experienced a higher rate of larceny. However, income was shown to have a large effect, regardless of race. Households with the highest incomes experienced the greatest crime rates. Household crimes appeared slightly less likely during the day than during the night.

Comparisons of overall victimization rates were made for each category of crime to determine if crime was more likely in white or black households.

Results show that blacks experienced higher rates of burglary and auto theft than whites, while whites experienced a higher rate of larceny. Table 51 shows that only 1,463 of every 100,000 vehicles owned by white households were subject to theft or attempted theft as compared to 3,218 of every 100,000 vehicles owned by black households. When these same comparisons were made for the at home and elsewhere categories, slightly disparate results were found. As depicted in Table 47, blacks again experienced significantly higher rates of burglary, at home, 18,339 incidents per 100,000 households, as compared with 12,746 incidents for whites. However, there was no difference in the larceny victimization rate and the auto theft rate for whites and blacks when the crime occurred at home. Finally, blacks experienced a higher total victimization rate at home (32,372 per 100,000 households) than did whites (28,766 incidents).

The following results were noted among crime occurring elsewhere. Blacks were again burglarized more frequently than whites. In addition, blacks experienced a higher rate of auto theft than whites. However, significantly more larceny was perpetrated against white households than black households. Whites experienced a rate of larceny which was 21,729 incidents per 100,000 households, and black experienced a rate of only 13,392 incidents per 100,000 households. In summary, Table

TABLE 51

VICTIMIZATION RATE PER 100,000 FOR
AUTO THEFT BY RACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

RACE	Total Stolen	Total Attempted Theft	Total	Total Vehicles Owned
White	1,033 (3,683)	430 (1,532)	1,463 (5,215)	356,524
Black	2,725 (1,863)	510 (349)	3,218 (2,212)	68,732
Total	1,304 (5,546)	442 (1,881)	1,746 (7,427)	425,256

VICTIMIZATION RATE PER 100,000 FOR
AUTO THEFT BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

AGE	Total Stolen	Total Attempted Theft	Total	Total Vehicles Owned
12 - 19	-	50 (28)	506 (28)	5,575
20 - 34	1,770 (2,394)	670 (906)	2,439 (3,300)	135,270
35 - 49	1,325 (1,851)	382 (534)	1,707 (2,385)	139,725
50 - 64	1,029 (1,121)	327 (357)	1,356 (1,478)	108,994
65 or older	653 (266)	212 (87)	867 (353)	40,720
Total	1,309 (5,632)	444 (1,912)	1,753 (7,544)	430,284

The numbers not in parentheses represent victimization rates per 100,000 vehicles owned, and the number in parentheses represent estimates.

Source: NCS Table G1

TABLE 51
(continued)

VICTIMIZATION RATE PER 100,000 FOR
AUTO THEFT BY HOME OWNERSHIP

Home Ownership	Total Stolen	Total Attempted Theft	Total	Total Vehicles Owned
Renters and No Cash Rent	1,745 (2,750)	591 (932)	2,335 (3,682)	157,649
Owners	1,057 (2,882)	359 (978)	1,416 (3,860)	272,634
Total	1,309 (5,632)	444 (1,910)	1,753 (7,542)	430,284

VICTIMIZATION RATE PER 100,000 FOR
AUTO THEFT BY NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Number of Persons	Total Stolen	Total Attempted Theft	Total	Total Vehicles Owned
1	1,370 (760)	469 (260)	1,838 (1,020)	55,484
2	1,903 (2,757)	569 (825)	2,472 (3,582)	144,881
3	1,401 (1,231)	738 (648)	2,139 (1,879)	87,845
4	623 (885)	125 (177)	747 (1,062)	142,073
Total	1,309 (5,633)	444 (1,910)	1,753 (7,543)	430,283

47 indicates that when the crimes occurred elsewhere, blacks experienced an overall lower victimization rate than whites, the difference between 15,762 crimes and 23,971 crimes per 100,000 households respectively.

Table 52 explores the relationship between the occurrence of crime and the age of the head of household. It is clear that crime rates were higher at home than elsewhere for every age category. The differences between crime rate at home and elsewhere were significant except for heads of households who were between 12 and 19 years of age. The relatively few heads of households in this age category may preclude significance due to the large standard errors.

Among crimes occurring at home, older households were victimized less. Households where the head is 65 years of age or older were victimized only 12,903 times per 100,000 households as opposed to the 20-34 years of age group which was victimized 35,512 times per 100,000 households. Across all three crime categories there were no consistent differences among the crime rates for household heads 20-34 and 35-49 years of age, but these two groups appeared somewhat more liable to burglaries and larcenies than persons over 50.

Identical relationships were evident among crimes occurring elsewhere. Again, persons 65 years of age or older were less liable for burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Because there were relatively few burglaries occurring away from the home, meaningful age comparisons were difficult here. Among larcenies, however, it appeared that persons 12-19, 20-34, and 35-49 years of age were almost equally susceptible, with rates of 29,809, 23,107, and 28,295 per 100,000 persons respectively. Other age categories were significantly less susceptible to larcenies.

There was also little difference in susceptibility to auto theft among persons 20-34, 35-49, and 50-64 years of age. These three age categories experienced auto theft rates of 2,344, 1,652 and 1,257 per 100,000 persons respectively. The rate of auto theft was highest among persons 20-34 years of age although the rate was not

TABLE 52

VICTIMIZATION RATE PER 100,000 BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

CRIME	At Home				
	12 - 19 years	20 - 34 years	35 - 49 years	50 - 64 years	65 years and older
Burglary	21,057 (902)	16,914 (15,133)	16,553 (12,769)	11,083 (7,330)	6,944 (3,008)
Larceny	11,591 (496)	17,452 (15,614)	18,611 (14,356)	12,265 (8,112)	5,827 (2,524)
Auto Theft	-	1,147 (1,026)	1,107 (854)	758 (501)	153 (58)
Total Household Incidents	32,512 (1,398)	35,512 (31,773)	36,271 (27,979)	24,106 (15,943)	12,903 (5,590)
Control Totals	4,282	89,471	77,139	66,138	43,318

The numbers not in parentheses represent victimization rates per 100,000 persons, and the numbers in parentheses represent estimates.

Source: NCS Table E2

TABLE 52
(continued)

CRIME	Elsewhere				
	12 - 19 years	20 - 34 years	35 - 49 years	50 - 64 years	65 years and older
Burglary	671 (29)	885 (792)	805 (621)	535 (354)	338 (147)
Larceny	29,809 (1,271)	23,107 (20,675)	28,295 (21,826)	14,840 (9,815)	4,165 (1,804)
Auto Theft	659 (28)	2,344 (2,098)	1,652 (1,205)	1,257 (831)	547 (237)
Total Household Incidents	31,139 (1,333)	26,337 (23,546)	30,662 (23,652)	16,632 (11,000)	5,050 (2,188)
Control Totals	4,282	89,471	77,139	66,138	43,318

statistically higher than the corresponding rate among persons 35-49 years of age.

When total auto thefts were considered, as shown in Table 51, younger persons all were subject to auto theft more than older persons. The rate of auto theft is highest among persons who are 20 to 34 years of age. Among this group, 2,439 of every 100,000 vehicles were stolen or an attempt was made to steal them. This rate of theft was greater than the rate for any other age group.

The kind of tenancy and its relationships to victimization are examined in Table 53. There are few major effects evident with the nature of the tenancy. Among crimes occurring at home, victimization rates are approximately equal among households which own their own home, rent their home, or occupy their home without paying any cash rent. The corresponding rates are 29,400, 29,800, and 30,800 incidents per 100,000 households respectively. Among crimes occurring away from the home, households which own or rent their home had approximately equal victimization rates of 23,000 and 21,300 incidents per 100,000 households respectively. Households which payed no cash rent had a lower victimization rate of 13,900 incidents per 100,000 households.

When auto theft rates were combined for at home and elsewhere, an effect was noted for tenancy. As shown in Table 51, auto theft rates were greater among persons who rent homes rather than own homes. The total rate of auto theft or attempted auto theft was 2,335 per every 100,000 vehicles among renters as opposed to 1,416 per every 100,000 vehicles among homeowners. These figures may be closely related to the results above. That is, in Dallas, blacks and younger persons are more frequently renters than homeowners.

There were relatively few black households who did not either own homes or who did not rent their homes. Of the 3,158 households which pay no cash rent, whites account for almost 92 percent, or 2,896 of their homes. Thus, the victimization rate among

TABLE 53

VICTIMIZATION RATE PER 100,000 BY RACE BY HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE

CRIME	At Home					
	Own		Rent		No Cash Rent	
	White Head	Black Head	White Head	Black Head	White Head	Black Head
Burglary	12,828 (15,756)	16,890 (4,900)	12,721 (11,237)	19,760 (6,575)	10,049 (291)	-
Larceny	15,361 (18,868)	13,353 (3,874)	14,978 (13,230)	12,383 (4,120)	19,691 (570)	10,203 (29)
Auto Theft	710 (883)	1,318 (382)	734 (649)	1,127 (375)	3,164 (92)	-
Total Household Incidents	28,907 (35,508)	31,562 (9,156)	28,433 (25,115)	33,270 (11,070)	32,903 (953)	10,203 (29)
Control Totals	122,833	29,011	88,330	33,272	2,896	289

The numbers not in parentheses represent victimization rates per 100,000 persons, and the numbers in parentheses represent estimates.

Source: NCS Table E4

TABLE 53
(continued)

CRIME	Elsewhere					
	Own		Rent		No Cash Rent	
	White Head	Black Head	White Head	Black Head	White Head	Black Head
Burglary	865 (1,063)	308 (89)	732 (647)	252 (84)	2,044 (59)	-
Larceny	22,526 (27,699)	13,683 (3,969)	20,962 (18,516)	13,169 (4,382)	11,292 (327)	9,805 (28)
Auto Theft	1,134 (1,393)	2,330 (676)	1,821 (1,608)	1,905 (634)	1,029 (30)	-
Total Household Incidents	24,526 (30,126)	16,320 (4,735)	23,515 (20,771)	15,327 (5,100)	14,366 (416)	9,805 (28)
Control Totals	122,833	29,011	88,330	33,272	2,896	289

black households which pay no cash rent was not comparable to whites who pay no cash rent.

The victimization rates were not affected by type of tenancy among crimes occurring at home to white households. That is, the rate of burglary was relatively constant across whites who own their own home, rent, or do not pay cash rent. Likewise the rate of larceny was approximately equal among these three tenant categories. The rate of auto theft, on the other hand, appeared appreciably greater among the households that do not pay cash rent. This higher rate among white tenants who do not pay cash rent was statistically greater than the rate of auto theft among households who own their own home, but not statistically different from households who rent.

The same trends were evident among black households who were victimized at home. The rates of burglary and larceny did not differ appreciably among households who own or rent their homes. The relatively few black households who pay no cash rent did not allow meaningful comparisons with this latter category of tenants.

Similar results were also evident among crimes occurring elsewhere. Among both black and white households there were no apparent differences of burglary and larceny rates between households owning or renting their own homes. Among black households, auto thefts were also equally common among renters and homeowners. However, the rate of auto thefts was somewhat greater among white households who rent than among white households who own their own homes.

The number of housing units in personal dwellings had little effect on crimes perpetrated against households away from their homes. Table 54 shows no identifiable pattern of difference in crime rates occurring away from the home among black and white households occupying dwellings of varying size.

TABLE 54

VICTIMIZATION RATE PER 100,000 BY RACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

CRIME	At Home					
	White Head			Black Head		
	1 - 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile trailer	1 - 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile trailer
Burglary	12,307 (21,265)	14,902 (5,435)	-	17,775 (9,264)	19,760 (1,161)	-
Larceny	15,340 (26,506)	14,556 (5,309)	9,757 (58)	12,857 (6,701)	12,681 (1,066)	-
Auto Theft	413 (715)	900 (328)	4,794 (29)	1,339 (698)	699 (59)	-
Total Household Incidents	28,061 (48,486)	30,358 (11,072)	14,551 (87)	31,974 (16,664)	33,139 (2,785)	-
Control Totals	172,787	36,471	595	52,117	8,404	32

Source: NCS Table E5

TABLE 54 (Continued)

CRIME	Elsewhere					
	White Head			Black Head		
	1 - 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile trailer	1 - 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile trailer
Burglary	818 (1,414)	892 (325)	-	332 (173)	-	-
Larceny	21,498 (37,147)	22,871 (8,341)	-	12,399 (6,462)	18,324 (1,540)	-
Auto Theft	1,927 (3,330)	1,763 (643)	-	2,024 (1,055)	2,388 (201)	-
Total Household Incidents	23,665 (40,890)	25,525 (9,309)	-	14,755 (7,690)	20,712 (1,741)	-
Control Totals	172,000	36,471	595	52,117	8,404	32

TABLE 54 (Continued)

White Head

CRIME	At Home						
	1 unit	2 units	3 units	4 units	5-9 units	10 or more units	Mobile Home
Burglary	12,742 (17,807)	7,034 620	16,851 234	12,052 1,243	10,874 1,361	14,902 5,435	4,794 29
Larceny	15,519 (21,689)	15,050 (1,327)	12,451 (173)	11,699 (1,207)	16,853 (2,110)	14,556 (5,309)	9,757 (58)
Auto Thefts	760 (1,062)	- -	- -	860 (89)	688 (86)	900 (328)	- -
Total Household Incidents	29,021 (40,557)	22,084 (1,947)	29,303 (406)	24,612 (2,538)	28,416 (3,558)	30,358 (11,072)	14,551 (87)
Control Totals	139,752	8,815	1,387	10,313	12,520	36,471	595

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TABLE 54 (Continued)

White Head

CRIME	Elsewhere						Mobile Home
	1 unit	2 units	3 units	4 units	5 - 9 units	10 or more units	
Burglary	824 (1,152)	326 (29)	-	279 (29)	1,633 (204)	892 (325)	-
Larceny	21,938 (30,658)	12,629 (1,113)	16,781 (233)	19,217 (1,982)	25,251 (3,161)	22,871 (8,341)	-
Auto Theft	1,269 (1,774)	982 (87)	2,056 (29)	1,707 (176)	2,106 (264)	1,763 (643)	-
Total Household Incidents	24,031 (33,584)	13,937 (1,229)	18,837 (261)	21,202 (2,187)	28,989 (3,629)	25,525 (9,309)	-
Control Totals	139,752	8,815	1,387	10,313	12,520	36,471	595

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TABLE 54 (Continued)

Black Head

CRIME	At Home						
	1 unit	2 units	3 units	4 units	5-9 units	10 or more units	Mobile Home
Burglary	17,140 (7,062)	11,062 (292)	- (-)	22,839 (847)	24,208 (1,063)	19,760 (1,661)	- (-)
Larceny	12,720 (5,241)	8,988 (237)	12,929 (30)	14,120 (523)	15,248 (670)	12,681 (1,066)	- (-)
Auto Theft	1,275 (525)	2,170 (57)	- (-)	1,571 (58)	1,313 (58)	699 (59)	- (-)
Total Household Incidents	31,136 (12,829)	22,200 (587)	12,929 (30)	38,512 (1,428)	40,768 (1,790)	33,139 (2,785)	- (-)
Control Totals	41,203	2,642	232	3,709	4,391	8,404	32

The numbers not in parentheses represent victimization rates per 100,000 persons, and the numbers in parentheses represent estimates.

Source: NCS Table E5

TABLE 54 (Continued)

Black Head

CRIME	Elsewhere						
	1 unit	2 units	3 units	4 units	5 - 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile Home
Burglary	284 (117)	-	-	1,510 (56)	-	-	-
Larceny	11,945 (4,921)	6,612 (175)	-	17,964 (666)	15,932 (700)	18,324 (1,540)	-
Auto Theft	1,854 (764)	-	-	2,343 (87)	4,637 (204)	2,388 (201)	-
Total Household Incidents	14,083 (5,803)	6,612 (175)	-	21,817 (809)	20,569 (903)	20,712 (1,741)	-
Control Totals	41,203	2,642	232	3,709	4,391	8,404	32

For the most part, crimes occurring at home also appeared to be unrelated to the number of household units in the dwelling. Table 54 showed that the rate of burglary among blacks was higher than for whites. The difference was consistent across all categories of number of housing units. The rates of larceny and auto theft, however, were not statistically different across housing unit sizes. There was one exception to these generalizations. Among the relatively few black households who lived in dwellings with three units, none reported victimization by burglary. Thus, in this one category the rate of black victimization was appreciably less than the corresponding white victimization.

Only auto thefts were examined in terms of the number of persons in the household. The results are presented in Table 51. Households with two persons were significantly more likely to be victimized by auto theft than households with any other number of persons. Thus, 2,472 of every 100,000 vehicles owned by two-person households were most susceptible and three-person households were second with a rate of 2,139 theft attempts per 100,000 vehicles.

Household income has the most pronounced effect on crime rate. Within both white and black households and among crime occurring both at home and elsewhere, households with the highest incomes experienced the greatest crime rates. For example, Table 55 shows that black households with annual incomes greater than \$15,000 accounted for 7.8 percent of the crime occurring at home against black households while they comprised only 3.1 percent of the black population. Thus 54,900 of every 100,000 black households earning over \$15,000 were victimized at home. This same trend was also evident among white households. Among white households earning over \$25,000 per year, 39,214 households per 100,000 were victimized at home as compared with the 19,308 households per 100,000 earning under \$3,000 per year which were victimized at home. Identical differences are evident with almost every crime category among crimes occurring both at home and elsewhere.

TABLE 55

VICTIMIZATION RATE PER 100,000 BY FAMILY INCOME AND RACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

CRIME	At Home											
	White Head						Black Head					
	under \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	under \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more
Burglary	9,717 (1,948)	11,116 (5,516)	11,418 (2,973)	13,311 (6,149)	16,060 (5,761)	18,348 (3,082)	16,559 (2,797)	18,424 (4,817)	17,313 (1,050)	20,021 (1,242)	31,834 (802)	50,643 (91)
Larceny	9,588 (1,922)	11,644 (5,778)	13,683 (3,563)	18,429 (8,513)	19,841 (7,117)	19,820 (3,330)	8,412 (1,421)	12,440 (3,252)	15,455 (937)	22,304 (1,384)	19,851 (500)	32,556 (59)
Auto Theft	-	412 (204)	1,023 (266)	905 (418)	1,230 (441)	1,047 (176)	337 (57)	1,448 (379)	1,924 (117)	2,339 (145)	-	16,879 (30)
Total Household Incidents	19,308 (3,871)	23,171 (11,499)	26,125 (6,803)	32,644 (15,080)	37,131 (13,319)	39,214 (6,588)	25,308 (4,275)	32,312 (8,447)	34,692 (2,104)	44,663 (2,772)	51,686 (1,302)	100,07 (180)
Control Totals	20,047	49,624	26,039	46,193	35,870	16,799	16,891	26,143	6,064	6,200	2,519	180

CRIME	Elsewhere											
	White Head						Black Head					
	under \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	under \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more
Burglary	298 (58)	290 (144)	799 (208)	830 (384)	1,482 (532)	2,115 (355)	-	107 (28)	-	1,438 (89)	2,224 (56)	-
Larceny	10,672 (2,140)	14,263 (7,078)	17,744 (4,620)	24,801 (11,456)	34,393 (12,337)	36,682 (6,162)	6,692 (1,130)	13,065 (3,416)	15,896 (964)	26,269 (1,630)	26,810 (675)	-
Auto Theft	433 (87)	1,351 (670)	1,593 (415)	1,985 (917)	1,477 (530)	1,924 (323)	1,193 (202)	2,106 (551)	1,462 (89)	3,295 (205)	5,835 (147)	-
Total Household Incidents	11,394 (2,284)	15,904 (7,892)	20,136 (5,243)	27,616 (12,757)	37,353 (13,398)	40,721 (6,841)	7,883 (1,332)	15,278 (3,994)	17,359 (1,053)	31,003 (1,924)	34,869 (878)	-
Control Totals	20,047	49,624	26,039	46,193	35,870	16,799	16,891	26,143	6,064	6,206	2,519	180

The numbers not in parentheses represent victimization rates per 100,000 persons, and the numbers in parentheses represent estimates.
Source: NCS Table E6

Circumstances Surrounding Crime Incidents

To outline the circumstances surrounding household victimizations, it may be stated simply that household crime appears slightly less likely during the day than during the night, and that the majority of crimes occur in the home. However, the street and park accounted for the largest number of non-residence crimes.

The time of occurrence of crimes against property occurring at home and elsewhere is presented in Table 56. When total household incidents occurring in the home are examined, it appears that crimes were slightly less likely during the day than in the evening hours with 45.3 percent occurring from 6 AM to 6 PM, and 54.7 percent from 6 PM to 6 AM. This pattern is repeated for crimes of larceny and auto theft. However, crimes of burglary were more common during daylight hours where fewer persons may be at home.

Daylight crimes were significantly more frequent when the number of incidents occurring during the day was compared with those occurring during early evening, that is from 6 PM to midnight. This was the case for both crimes of burglary and robbery. Daylight crime was more common than late night crime, midnight to 6 AM, for both burglary and larceny. However, it is important to note that significantly more auto thefts occurred from midnight to 6 AM than during the day, with 1,110 incidents occurring at night and only 360 occurring during the day.

When the two six-hour night periods were compared for "at home" crime, there was no difference between the number of total household incidents occurring; in addition, neither larceny nor auto theft was found to be more common during either period. However, significantly more burglaries were found to occur during the early evening hours.

Among crimes occurring elsewhere, the largest percentage of incidents appeared to be taking place between 6 AM and 6 PM. Of the total household incidents 61.2 percent occurred during the evening. It is important to note that this represents

TABLE 56

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY TIME OF OCCURRENCE

CRIME	Home			Elsewhere		
	6 AM - 6 PM	6 PM - Midnight	Midnight - 6 AM	6 AM - 6 PM	6 PM - Midnight	Midnight - 6 AM
Burglary	15,590	7,780	5,280	530	410	320
Larceny	11,550	8,960	9,310	29,720	11,430	5,690
Auto Theft	360	730	1,110	1,470	1,200	1,030
Total Household Incidents	27,500	17,470	15,700	31,720	13,040	7,040

Source: NCS Table F 1

a reversal from "at home" crime. That is, crimes occurring at home are more frequent during the evening hours while crimes occurring elsewhere are more common during the day. This reversal maybe due to the large number of larceny crimes which occur during the day.

There are a greater number of "elsewhere" household incidents which occur during th day than during early evening (6 PM to midnight) or during late evening (midnight to 6 AM). In both cases larceny crimes were also significantly more common during the daylight hours.

When incidents which take place elsewhere during evening hours were compared, it was found that a greater number occur between 6 PM to midnight than from midnight to 6 AM. In fact, of incidents occurring after 6 PM, 66.8 percent occur before midnight and only 33.2 percent occur after midnight.

Since it has been shown that significantly more crime occurs at home than elsewhere, a comparison of the total number of incidents for different time categories may be important. It was interesting to note that for the daytime period more crime occurred elsewhere and, importantly, more larcenies occurred elsewhere than at home.

The location of crimes against property is outlined in Table 57. The location of crimes occurring inside the home accounts for 31.5 percent of the total number of household incidents. The number of incidents occurring inside the home is greater than the number reported for any other location. The large number of burglaries occurring in the home certainly contributes to this effect. During the reporting period, 95.6 percent of all burglaries took place in the home during the reporting period. These residential burglaries account for 27.2 percent of all household victimizations and 86.3 percent of the incidents occurring at home.



TABLE 57

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS FOR PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

CRIME	Inside Home	Place of Vacation	Near Home	Non-Residence Building	Street or Park	Inside School	Elsewhere
Burglary	39,140	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny	6,050	710	3,050	9,090	30,800	9,550	4,890
Auto Theft	150	60	2,290	150	3,870	30	300
Total Household Incidents	45,340	2,570	37,340	9,240	34,670	9,580	5,100

Source: NCS Table F 2

It is evident from the table that a large number of crimes also took place near the home or in street and park locations. These locations account for a significantly greater number of incidents than place of vacation, non-residence building, inside school and elsewhere. Larcenies appear to contribute greatly to this phenomena, accounting for 93.9 percent and 88.8 percent of crimes near the home and in streets and parks respectively. Auto theft also occurs more frequently near the home and in the streets and parks. It appears from Table 57 that certain crimes may be location specific.

Victim-Offender Relationships

Household incidents were defined by no personal contact between the victim and the offender. Thus, victims of household incidents are unable to provide details regarding the offender.

Extent of and Reasons for Failure to Report Events to Police

In general, there appears to be under-reporting of household crime in Dallas, as well as under-reporting of personal victimization. The most frequent reason given for not reporting the crime was that nothing could be done.

The crimes of burglary, larceny and auto theft were examined in terms of reasons for reporting or not reporting the crimes to the police in Table 58. When total household incidents were considered, the number of crimes reported was significantly less than the number of crimes not reported to police. There were 64.7 percent of the crimes unreported to police, while 35.3 percent were reported. There was no difference between the number of burglaries reported and those not reported, while larcenies went unreported, and auto thefts were reported to police.

TABLE 58

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS REPORTED OR NOT REPORTED TO POLICE

CRIME	Nothing Could be Done	Not Important:	Police Bother and Inconvenience	Private Matter	Fear of Reprisal	Report to Someone Else	Crime Reported
Burglary	9,670	6,120	1,350	820	150	1,680	20,630
Larceny	33,020	24,300	4,570	2,500	90	9,040	25,930
Auto Theft	710	260	210	210	30	120	5,220
Total Household Incidents	43,400	30,690	6,130	3,530	270	10,840	51,770

Source: NCS Table F 3

Almost all auto thefts (80.1 percent) are reported. Burglaries are reported and not reported about equally while larcenies remain, for the most part, unreported. Almost 52 percent of burglaries are reported while over 73 percent of all larcenies are never reported to the police.

When the specific reasons for not reporting the crime were examined it was found that the feeling that "nothing could be done" was by far the most common, (approximately 45.7% of all unreported incidents). More incidents went unreported for this reason than any other, when total household incidents were considered or when the incident involved burglary, larceny or auto theft. The next most frequent reason given for not reporting a crime was that the victim felt the incident was unimportant. This reason was given more often than any other categories (with the exception of "nothing could be done") for crimes of burglary and larceny, and the effect was also noted for total household incidents. Fear of reprisal appeared to be the least common reason. In only 270 incidents (.2 percent of unreported incidents) did victims state that fear of reprisal prevented them from notifying police of the incident. This reason was given significantly less than any other for total incidents and for burglary and larceny.

Total reported crime was compared with each category of unreported crime, that is, with each reason for not reporting the crime, there was a significantly greater number of burglaries, robberies, auto thefts (and thus total household incidents) reported to police in each case. Therefore, the reasons for not reporting crime are diffused rather than concentrated and no single reason is cited for omitting crime reports more often than crimes are actually reported to police.

Table 59 examines crime reporting in more detail. Within any income group, more crimes were unreported than reported. The differences were significant in all comparisons except those involving black households with incomes greater than

TABLE 59

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS REPORTED OR NOT REPORTED TO POLICE BY
INCOME AND RACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

CRIME	White Household Head Reported to Police					
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000- \$7,499	\$7,500- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 or more
Burglary	920	2,800	1,680	3,260	3,000	1,830
Larceny	1,150	3,000	2,440	5,770	5,400	2,500
Auto Theft	90	610	560	1,040	560	410
Total Household Incidents	2,160	6,410	4,680	9,870	8,960	4,740

CRIME	White Household Head Not Reported to Police					
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000- \$7,499	\$7,500- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 or more
Burglary	1,060	2,780	1,500	3,290	3,230	1,550
Larceny	2,880	9,770	5,650	13,990	13,850	6,730
Auto Theft	---	260	120	300	120	90
Total Household Incidents	3,940	12,810	7,270	17,580	17,200	8,370

Source: NCS Table F12

TABLE 59 (continued)

CRIME	Black Household Head Reported to Police					
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000- \$7,999	\$7,500- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 or more
Burglary	1,390	2,720	640	830	410	90
Larceny	550	1,520	640	770	380	---
Auto Theft	240	700	180	320	150	---
Total Household Incidents	2,180	4,940	1,450	1,920	940	90

CRIME	Black Household Head Not Reported to Police					
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000- \$7,499	\$7,500- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 or more
Burglary	1,350	2,060	410	500	440	---
Larceny	2,000	5,060	1,260	2,240	790	60
Auto Theft	---	230	30	30	---	30
Total Household Incidents	3,350	7,350	1,700	2,770	1,230	90

\$15,000. Although more crimes were unreported for these groups, the differences between reported and unreported crime were not statistically significant due to the relatively small estimates.

It has been established that crimes against property are allowed to go unreported more frequently than they are reported to the police. Table 60 explores this effect in greater detail, examining the variables of race of household head and type of home tenancy.

White homeowners failed to report household incidents. Thus, larceny, which accounts for the bulk of the incidents, was frequently unreported. However, burglaries were reported about as frequently as they were unreported and auto thefts were reported more frequently.

Renters followed this same pattern, with more total crime being unreported due to the large number of unreported larcenies. Again, there was no difference between the number of burglaries reported and those unreported, and significantly more auto thefts were reported to police.

No difference was found in the number of crimes reported and unreported for burglary, larceny, or auto theft for no cash renters.

The picture for black households was not much different. More total crime was allowed to go unreported when the home was owned, with larcenies accounting for much of this effect. Black homeowners were likely to report auto thefts, while burglaries were reported and unreported equally. It should be noted that blacks who rented homes, unlike white renters or black or white homeowners, were responsible for reporting more burglaries than unreported burglaries. Auto thefts were also reported by black renters, while significantly more larcenies went unreported. No incidents of reported crime were recorded for no cash renters.

TABLE 60

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS REPORTED OR NOT REPORTED TO POLICE BY
TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

CRIME	White Household Head					
	Reported to Police			Not Reported to Police		
	Own	Rent	No Cash Rent	Own	Rent	No Cash Rent
Burglary	8,070	5,770	170	8,540	5,910	180
Larceny	12,560	8,770	300	33,150	22,830	600
Auto Theft	1,620	1,640	120	650	620	---
Total Household Incidents	22,250	16,180	590	42,340	29,360	780

CRIME	Black Household Head					
	Reported to Police			Not Reported to Police		
	Own	Rent	No Cash Rent	Own	Rent	No Cash Rent
Burglary	2,900	3,340	---	2,030	1,150	---
Larceny	2,180	640	---	5,660	3,830	60
Auto Theft	940	810	---	120	200	---
Total Household Incidents	6,020	4,790	---	7,810	5,180	60

Source: NCS Table F13

Nature and Extent of Business Victimization

The focus of the Commercial Victimization Survey was toward measuring the incidence of robbery and burglary involving business establishments. The survey provided a description of the criminal incidents and the circumstances involved, for retail, wholesale, real estate, service, manufacturing, and all other kinds of business in Dallas.

Extent of Victimization

There are approximately 46,579 businesses in the City of Dallas: Of these, almost 20 percent have been victimized by burglary, robbery, or both burglary and robbery during the past year. Many of these businesses have been victimized twice, three times, or even more often, such that among a sample of every 100 businesses, approximately 40 may be expected to be victimized during a 12-month period.

The economic losses associated with these incidents are considerable. Over half of the 9,926 burglary incidents with theft resulted in losses (including property damage) of over \$250. The median loss for this group of businesses was \$805. The losses associated with robberies are somewhat less. Among the 2,257 robberies, approximately 18 percent, or 397, accounted for losses over \$250. The median loss among this group of incidents was \$397.

Characteristics of the Business

Reviewing the characteristics of businesses which were victimized in Dallas, it appears that burglaries were more likely than robberies in all categories of business: retail, wholesale, real estate, service, manufacturing; and retail businesses appeared especially vulnerable.

Table 61 presents victimization rates of burglary and robbery for retail, whole-sale, real estate, service, manufacturing, and all other kinds of businesses in

TABLE 61
VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR BURGLARY AND ROBBERY AMONG BUSINESSES

KIND OF BUSINESS	Burglary Rate	Robbery Rate	Total Rate	Total Businesses
Retail Total	.49 (6,634)	.13 (1,754)	.62 (8,388)	13,429
Wholesale Total	.24 (820)	.02 (69)	.26 (889)	3,412
Real Estate Total	.25 (721)	.01 (17)	.26 (738)	2,901
Service	.26 (4,560)	.02 (312)	.28 (4,872)	17,271
Manufacturing	.25 (532)	.00 (-)	.25 (532)	2,146
All Other	.44 (3,272)	.01 (105)	.45 (3,377)	7,420
Total	.36 (16,539)	.05 (2,257)	.40 (18,796)	46,479

The numbers not in parentheses represent victimization rates per business and the numbers in parentheses represent estimates.

Source: NCS Table 1A

Dallas. It is immediately obvious that burglary (16,539) is a more common occurrence than robbery (2,257). The victimization rate of .36 incidents per 100 businesses for burglaries is much greater than the rate of .05 per 100 for robberies. The victimization rate for burglary is higher than the corresponding rate for robbery in all six of the business categories.

Table 61 also emphasizes the particular vulnerability of retail businesses. While retail businesses make up only 28.8 percent of the businesses in Dallas, they are the victims of 40.1 percent and 77.7 percent of business burglaries and robberies respectively. Thus, the 6,634 burglaries (or 40.1 percent of all burglaries) and the 1,754 robberies (or 77.7 percent of all robberies) of retail establishments far exceed the number of burglaries and robberies in other business categories. These findings suggest the need for more detailed examination of the retail business category.

Table 62 presents the burglary and robbery victimization rates for categories of retail businesses. Food businesses, furniture and appliance groups, automotive businesses, and gasoline and service stations show the highest victimization rates for burglary. These four categories account for 60 percent of the 6,634 burglaries committed against retail establishments. However, few comparisons within the retail categories show significant differences, as the standard errors for these categories are quite large. For robberies, food businesses and eating and drinking places show a relatively high victimization rate, accompanied by gasoline stations and liquor stores. These four categories account for 84 percent of the 1,754 robberies of retail businesses. But again, no within-category comparisons were significant; therefore, it is difficult to draw extensive conclusions regarding victimization of retail businesses.

TABLE 62

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR BURGLARY AND
ROBBERY AMONG RETAIL BUSINESSES

KIND OF RETAIL BUSINESS	Burglary Rate	Robbery Rate	Total Rate
Food Group	.73 (1,234)	.46 (783)	1.20 (2,017)
Eating and Drinking Places	.52 (1,295)	.11 (262)	.63 (1,557)
General Merchandise Group	.40 (289)	.10 (68)	.50 (357)
Apparel Group	.30 (382)	.03 (36)	.33 (418)
Furniture & Appliance Group	.67 (450)	.00 (0)	.67 (450)
Lumber, Building, Hardware, Farm Equipment Group	.25 (50)	.00 (0)	.25 (50)
Automotive Group	1.00 (1,162)	.04 (51)	1.04 (1,213)
Gasoline Service Stations	1.02 (1,117)	.17 (183)	1.18 (1,300)
Drug and Proprietary Stores	.20 (50)	.07 (17)	.27 (67)
Liquor Stores	.28 (180)	.39 (252)	.67 (432)
Other Retail	.13 (425)	.03 (102)	.16 (527)
Total Retail	.49 (6,634)	.13 (1,754)	.62 (8,388)

The numbers not in parentheses represent victimization rates per Business and the numbers in parentheses represent estimates.

Table 63 presents victimization rates for businesses with different yearly receipts. While these data are not statistically conclusive, there is some evidence that businesses with less substantial yearly receipts may be disproportionately victimized. That is, the yearly victimization rates for businesses grossing less than \$25,000 are greater than victimization rates among businesses with larger receipts. These trends are also evident within the specific burglary and robbery categories, although few statistically significant differences are evident.

Vulnerability of business to more than one burglary or robbery is examined in Table 64. It is interesting to note that, of all the retail and wholesale businesses burglarized, one-third are victimized more than once. Among businesses in the "All Other" category, over 43 percent are repeatedly victimized by burglars. These data suggest that the past record of incidents for given business establishments may be used by police to assess vulnerability. This pattern of repeated victimization is also evident among robberies. Again, it appears that many of the businesses victimized once are likely to be victimized again.

Circumstances Surrounding Crime Incidents

Examining some of the circumstances surrounding crime incidents occurring in commercial establishments, two important findings may be noted. First, robberies were more likely during the day, while burglaries were more frequent at night. Second, most robberies were committed by armed offenders, against uninsured businesses.

The time of occurrence of business victimization is examined in Table 65. Because robberies are defined by a confrontation between an offender and an employer, the number of robberies during the daylight hours may be expected to exceed the number of robberies during the night. This appears true for all business categories

TABLE 63
 VICTIMIZATION RATE AMONG BUSINESSES
 WITH DIFFERENT YEARLY RECEIPTS

YEARLY RECEIPTS	Burglary Rate	Robbery Rate	Total Rate
\$1,000,000 +	.30	.02	.32
\$500,000 - \$999,999	.23	.03	.27
\$100,000 - \$499,999	.38	.08	.46
\$50,000 - \$99,999	.40	.04	.45
\$25,000-\$49,999	.30	.03	.33
\$10,000 - \$24,999	.52	.07	.59
Under \$10,000	.45	.06	.51

Source: NCS Table 1B

TABLE 64

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF BURGLARY AND ROBBERY
 OCCURRING ONCE AND MORE THAN ONCE

KIND OF BUSINESS	Businesses Victimized by Burglaries				Businesses Victimized by Robberies			
	1 Burglary		More than 1 Burglary		1 Robbery		More than 1 Robbery	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Retail Total	1,910	67.0	941	33.0	408	72.5	155	27.5
Wholesale Total	288	67.4	139	32.6	35	-	-	-
Real Estate Total	413	92.4	34	7.6	17	-	-	-
Service	1,699	83.0	347	17.0	156	-	-	-
Manufacturing	258	88.4	34	11.6	-	-	-	-
All Other	840	56.5	648	43.5	35	66.0	18	34.0
Total	5,408	71.6	2,143	28.4	651	79.0	173	21.0

Source: NCS Table 2A

TABLE 65
 NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF BURGLARY AND ROBBERY
 BY TIME OF OCCURRENCE

KIND OF BUSINESS	Burglary			Robbery		
	6 a. m. - 6 p. m.	6 p. m. - 12 a. m.	12 a. m. - 6 a. m.	6 a. m. - 6 p. m.	6 p. m. - 12 a. m.	12 a. m. - 6 a. m.
Retail Total	387	650	3,013	691	892	171
Wholesale Total	203	86	189	52	17	-
Real Estate Total	121	51	360	17	-	-
Service	555	884	1,110	139	121	52
Manufacturing	137	52	52	-	-	-
All Other	525	262	718	52	35	-
Total	1,928	1,985	5,442	951	1,065	223
				2,977		
				257		
				138		
				1,491		
				120		
				1,540		
				6,523		

Source: NCS Table 5

except retail businesses. Many of these retail stores might be open for business during the evening, and these extended hours might make such businesses subject to nighttime robbery.

Burglaries appear to fall into the opposite pattern. Significantly, more burglaries occur during the nighttime. Again, this is a likely result of the definition of burglary, which specifies that there is no personal contact between offenders and employees. Such contact would be most unlikely during non-business hours when the establishment is vacant.

It should be noted that more burglaries occur between 12 AM and 6 AM than between 6 PM and 12 AM. Again, this difference might result from some businesses being open after 6 PM, but closing before 12 AM.

Table 66 presents the distribution of robberies committed with and without weapons for insured and uninsured businesses. It is immediately evident that most robberies (94 percent) are committed by armed offenders as opposed to unarmed offenders. In addition, the robbery rate is higher for businesses without insurance (.047) than it is for businesses with insurance (.028). This might result from better overall security for insured businesses as opposed to uninsured businesses.

Victim-Offender Relationship

Examining the victim-offender relationship, a relatively clear pattern emerges. Most robberies were committed by an offender acting alone who was likely to be black and 21 years of age or older.

Tables 67, 68, and 69 examine the characteristics of offenders in business robberies. Table 67 suggests that more robberies involve only one offender than two or more offenders. And, regardless of the number of offenders in robberies, these offenders are more often black males.

TABLE 66

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF ROBBERIES FOR BUSINESSES WITH OR WITHOUT INSURANCE COVERAGE

ALL BUSINESSES	Robberies			Total Businesses Reporting Insurance Information
	With Weapon	Without Weapon	Total	
Businesses with Insurance Coverage	560	18	578	20,452
Businesses without Insurance Coverage	1,102	85	1,187	25,312
Total	1,662	103	1,765	45,764

Source: NCS Table 7

TABLE 67

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF ROBBERIES BY PERCEIVED RACE OF OFFENDER

ALL BUSINESSES	One Offender				Two or More Offenders			
	Black		White		Black		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Robberies Completed	524	--	386	18	526	33	138	--
Attempted Robberies	69	17	69	--	154	--	17	--
Total	593	17	455	18	680	33	155	--

Source: NCS Table 12A

TABLE 68

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF ROBBERIES BY PERCEIVED AGE OF OFFENDER

ALL BUSINESSES	One Offender			Two or More Offenders		
	Under 17	18-20	21 or Over	Under 17	18-20	21 or Over
Robberies Completed	--	134	777	--	85	562
Attempted Robberies	--	18	120	34	--	52
Total	--	152	897	34	85	614

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TABLE 69

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY NUMBER OF OFFENDERS IN ROBBERIES
BY DETAILED KIND OF BUSINESS

KIND OF BUSINESS	Number of Offenders			
	One	Two	Three	Four or More
Retail Total	976	524	187	52
Wholesale Total	35	17	17	--
Real Estate Total	--	--	17	--
Service	121	139	52	--
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--
All Other	35	52	--	18
Total	1167	732	273	70

Source: NCS Table 12 C

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The age of offenders is presented in Table 68. It is evident that among robberies and attempted robberies involving either one or more than one offender, these offenders are more frequently 21 years of age or older rather than under 21.

Table 69 presents the number of offenders participating in business robberies. In general, most robberies are committed by a single offender. Robberies involving more offenders are less common.

Extent of and Reasons for Failure to Report Events to Police

Reports of business victimization are presented in Table 70. It is clear that more crimes are reported (77 percent) than remain unreported (23 percent). However, robberies, which involve direct personal confrontation and threat, are reported 93 percent of the time while burglaries are reported only 75 percent of the time. Lack of proof and the unimportance of the crime were the two reasons most often cited for not reporting crimes to the police.

Crime reporting and the amount of loss from burglary are examined in Table 71. Burglaries appear more likely to be reported to police when the associated losses are greater. That is, both businesses with and without insurance coverage report more burglaries to police when losses exceed \$50 than when losses are smaller.

To summarize, there does not appear to be under-reporting of crime in commercial establishments in Dallas.

TABLE 70

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF BURGLARIES AND ROBBERIES REPORTED OR NOT REPORTED TO POLICE

ALL BUSINESSES	Total Reported	Not Reported						
		Lack of Proof	Not Important	Bother	No Time	No Involvement	Reprisal	Report to someone else
Burglaries	12,162	1,547	1,583	120	380	--	35	399
Robberies	2,069	52	35	--	--	--	34	34
Total	14,231	1,599	1,618	120	380	--	69	433

Source: NCS Table 18

TABLE 71
 NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF BURGLARIES AND ROBBERIES REPORTED OR
 NOT REPORTED TO POLICE BY AMOUNT OF LOSS

ALL BUSINESSES	Burglaries Reported to Police			Burglaries Not Reported to Police			
	Under \$10	\$10 to \$50	\$51 to \$250	Under \$10	\$10 to \$50	\$51 to \$250	Over \$250
Businesses with Insurance Coverage	1380	635	1129	1326	329	294	34
Businesses With no Insurance Coverage	1310	846	1376	1276	555	263	122

Source: NCS Table 6

COMPARISON OF SURVEY FINDINGS AND UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

Traditionally, crime information is derived from police records, and especially those submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). Typically, interest has focused on seven "Index" crimes which include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft over \$50, and auto theft. Police performance is sometimes evaluated in terms of reduction of the total amounts of these "Index" crimes. Thus, police annual reports emphasize "...a decrease of fifteen homicides...", "Rape offenses which decreased by 52...", "...an 8.56 percent decline in robbery...", etcetera.

Table 72 presents the occurrence of Index crimes in Dallas as reported by the traditional UCR reports in 1971 and 1972. Burglary appears to be the most common Index offense. Over 43 percent of the Index offenses reported in Dallas during 1971 and 1972 were burglaries. Theft over \$50 was the second most common Index offense, accounting for over 24 percent of the reported offenses. Auto theft and robbery accounted for approximately 14 percent and 11 percent respectively. Murder and rape were the least common, and accounted for only 1.7 percent of the reported Index offenses.

It is, however, illogical to use these crime statistics as evidence of police performance. Such use might suggest that police are highly successful at preventing murder and rape, and are relatively ineffective at curbing burglaries. Instead, it might be more useful to consider that crimes reflect the social and economic characteristics of the community as well as the local criminal justice system. Such a view emphasizes crime as another community characteristic rather than a measure of police performance.

TABLE 72
OCCURRENCE OF INDEX CRIMES IN DALLAS

CRIME	1971 ¹ UCR reports	1972 ¹ UCR reports	weighted 1971 & 1972 UCR reports	NCS and CVS results
Murder	210	191	---	---
Rape	599	534	558.38	1,200 ²
Robbery	2,860	2,607	2,701.88	7,708 ²
Aggravated Assault	5,265	4,529	4,805.00	7,280 ²
Burglary	18,324	21,423	20,260.88	57,624 ²
Theft Over \$50	11,875	10,482	11,004.38	30,420 ³
Auto Theft	7,168	5,616	6,198.00	6,840 ²

1 These figures are from the 1971 and 1972 annual reports published by the Dallas Police Department and reflect the total number of offenses reported in each beat.

2 From Table 1_A

3 From "F" Tables--Household Incidents

Thus, it becomes important to know the absolute rate of crime in the community and to compare it with police statistics. Such comparisons reflect the appropriations of police manpower allocations and may provide some indication of citizen cooperation with police. Table 72 also summarizes the results of the two twelve-month crime surveys (NCS and CVS) conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census for the LEAA. In order to facilitate comparisons, the police UCR statistics were weighted so as to reflect the same twelve-month period covered by the two surveys.

Initial comparisons demonstrate a striking difference between the number of crimes reported to Dallas police and the number reported to census surveyors. In fact, the number of offenses reported to police appears much less than the number reported to the Census Bureau. While this comparison would be extremely interesting, it is of limited value considering the nature of the census samples. (See Appendix A for full discussion). The NCS interviewed only persons in the "central city" or within the actual city limits. The CVS, on the other hand, interviewed businesses in the entire Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), which includes numerous surrounding communities such as Plano, Garland, Mesquite, etc. Thus, the NCS and CVS survey include an indeterminate number of business burglaries, business robberies, and business thefts from surrounding communities, and thereby inflate the difference between police statistics and the community samples.

Two UCR crime categories possibly do not reflect the enlarged business sample and may therefore suffice for initial comparisons with police statistics. Rape appears to be severely under-reported in Dallas. Only 46.5 percent of rapes come to the attention of the police. Most of the auto thefts are reported. Fully 90.6 percent of the auto thefts reported to census officials were also reported to police, and only 9.4 percent of the 6,840 auto thefts reported to the census surveyors escaped police attention.

There is one other source of possible inconsistency between police UCR statistics and the NCS and CVS results. For the NCS, a complete description of a criminal victimization was computer coded and classified into certain NCS crime categories based upon the presence or absence of certain elements in the incident. Since this description identifies various aspects of information, the NCS classified scheme is able to utilize this information to show combinations of events, e.g., when a person is assaulted and robbed at the same time. On the other hand, the UCR classification scheme depends on a hierarchy of seriousness to select only one aspect of a combination event for classification; e.g., an assault and robbery is classified as robbery only. Therefore, the indeterminate number of combinations of events again will tend to inflate the amount of crime reported to the census officials and distort the difference between police UCR statistics and the NCS and CVS results.

These and other considerations summarized in Appendix A dictate against direct comparisons of UCR statistics and the NCS and the CVS results. Instead, it appears more useful to consider separately the survey results as they examine crimes against persons, crimes against households, and crimes against business establishments.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

NCS and CVS Summary

Table 73 summarizes victimization in Dallas in terms of personal incidents, household incidents and commercial incidents. Personal incidents, here, are crimes perpetrated against individuals and individual household incidents occurring away from the home. These personal incidents account for 43.2 percent or 82,065 of the total incidents reported in the surveys. An almost equal number, 89,020 or 46.9 percent of the total, were reported as household incidents. These incidents are characterized by crimes such as burglary, larceny, and auto theft which victimize an entire household. Relatively few commercial incidents were reported. Only 9.9 percent of the total, or 18,802 incidents, were perpetrated against business establishments.

Personal Incidents - Crimes Against Persons

Table 73 examines personal victimizations. Of the 85,404 crimes against persons, the bulk of these consisted of larcenies. Personal larcenies accounted for 59,101 or 69.2 percent of the personal incidents reported. Most of these larcenies (56,715 or 96 percent) were perpetrated without any victim-offender contact.

Assaults are the second most frequently occurring crime against persons. Most of the 18,953 assaults are minor. The remaining 8,672 or 45.8 percent are serious assaults perpetrated with a weapon or resulting in serious injury.

Personal robberies account for 7.1 percent of the personal victimization. Most robberies do not result in victim injury. Of the 6,142 reported robberies, 4,466 or 72.7 percent did not involve victimizing while only 1,676 or 27.3 percent involved some injury to the victim.

Rapes were the most infrequent personal incidents and accounted for only 1,208 or 1.4 percent of the personal victimizations.

TABLE 73

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD, AND
COMMERCIAL INCIDENTS FOR DALLAS

Crime	Personal Incidents	Percent of Total Personal Incidents
Rape	1,208	1.4
Robbery	6,142	7.1
(with injury)	(1,676)	
(without injury)	(4,466)	
Assault	18,953	22.1
(serious)	(8,672)	
(minor)	(10,281)	
Personal Larceny	59,101	69.2
(with contact)	(2,386)	
(without contact)	(56,715)	
Total Personal Incidents	85,404	100.0

Source: NCS Table 1

TABLE 73
(continued)

Crime	Commercial Incidents	Percent of Total Commercial Incidents
Robbery	2,258	12.0
(completed)	(1,861)	
(attempted)	(397)	
Burglary	16,544	87.9
(completed)	(12,720)	
(attempted)	(3,824)	
Total Commercial Incidents	18,802	100.0

TABLE 73
(continued)

Crime	Household Incidents	Percent of Total Household Incidents
Burglary	41,080	46.8
(forcible entry)	(14,480)	
(unlawful entry without force)	(17,490)	
(attempt forcible entry)	(9,110)	
Larceny	41,100	46.1
(under \$50)	(23,790)	
(\$50 or more)	(13,420)	
(amount N. A.)	(1,650)	
(attempt)	(2,240)	
Auto Theft	6,840	7.6
(completed)	(4,960)	
(attempted)	(1,880)	
Total Household Incidents	89,020	100.0

Table 74 presents the estimated rates (per 100,000) of personal victimizations by offenders who are either known or unknown to their victims. Clearly, more persons are victims of unknown offender perpetrated crime than known offender perpetrated crime. The total personal victimization rate of 12,653 incidents perpetrated by strangers per 100,000 persons is approximately ten times greater than the total victimization rate of 1,263 incidents per 100,000 persons that are perpetrated by known offenders. This extreme difference in total victimization rates between crimes perpetrated by known and unknown offenders results, for the most part, from the extreme difference in larceny rates. The rate per 100,000 persons for personal larceny committed by unknown offenders is 9,600 which is over 330 times as great as the rate of personal larceny committed by known offenders. In this regard, it is interesting to note that the more personal crimes of assault and rape show less disparity in victimization rates. That is, rape is only three times as likely to be committed by a stranger as a known offender and assault is only twice as likely to be perpetrated by unknown persons as known persons.

The effects of race on victimization rates per 100,000 persons are examined in Table 75. The personal victimization rate for whites is 15,410 and approximately 1.6 times as great as the corresponding rate for blacks. Assaults and personal larcenies contribute most to the disparity in total victimization rates between the two races. In fact, the victimization rates for rape and robbery are greater for blacks than for whites. However, assaults and personal larcenies show a rate of approximately 1.7 times higher among whites than blacks.

Table 76 presents the rates (per 100,000) of victimization of male and female persons in Dallas. The total victimization rate among males is approximately 1.7 times as great as the rate for females. Approximately 16,287 of every 100,000 males reported some victimization during the twelve-month period and a corresponding 11,909 females reported some victimization during the same period. As might be expected,

TABLE 74

ESTIMATED RATES (PER 100,000) OF PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION BY
VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

	Offender Was a Stranger	Offender Was Not a Stranger
CONTROL TOTAL	613,781	613,781
TOTAL PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION RATE	12,653	1,263
Rape	148	49
Robbery	894	108
With injury	239	35
Without injury	655	73
Assault	2,011	1,077
Serious	933	480
Minor	1,078	597
Personal Larceny	9,600	29
With contact	360	29
Without contact*	9,240	0

*Data taken from Table SK1.

TABLE 75

ESTIMATED RATES (PER 100,000) OF PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION
BY RACE OF VICTIM

	WHITE	BLACK
CONTROL TOTAL	456,412	147,375
TOTAL PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION RATE	15,410	9,630
Rape	159	308
Robbery	997	1,063
With injury	270	304
Without injury	727	759
Assault	3,452	2,000
Serious	1,448	1,292
Minor	2,004	708
Personal Larceny	10,802	6,259
With contact	371	431
Without contact*	10,431	5,828

*Data taken from Table SK3.

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

TABLE 76

ESTIMATED RATES (PER 100,000) OF PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION
BY SEX OF VICTIM

	MALE	FEMALE
CONTROL TOTAL	281,120	332,662
TOTAL PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION RATE	16,287	11,909
Rape	44	325
Robbery	1,652	451
With injury	467	109
Without injury	1,185	342
Assault	4,371	2,004
Serious	2,130	807
Minor	2,241	1,197
Personal Larceny	10,220	9,129
With contact	400	379
Without contact*	9,820	8,750

*Data taken from Table SK1

TABLE 77

ESTIMATED RATES (PER 100,000) OF PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION
BY SEX OF VICTIM

	12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
CONTROL TOTAL	61,070	55,361	70,205	115,950	135,551	111,018	64,670
TOTAL PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION RATE	20,572	27,283	21,108	15,852	11,518	6,188	3,192
Rape	251	548	421	264	89	27	0
Robbery	1,851	2,586	1,461	644	823	429	335
With injury	250	716	391	209	246	110	240
Without injury	1,601	1,870	1,070	435	577	319	95
Assault	6,619	8,202	5,504	2,842	1,345	896	615
Serious	2,553	3,826	2,686	1,337	726	353	285
Minor	4,066	4,376	2,818	1,505	619	543	330
Personal Larceny	11,851	15,947	13,722	12,102	9,261	4,836	2,242
With contact	498	443	687	287	419	241	281
Without contact*	11,353	15,504	13,035	11,815	8,842	4,595	1,961

*Data taken from Table SK2.

rape is more frequently perpetrated against females than males. In fact, rape is the only category of crime in which the rate of victimization for females is higher than the corresponding rate for men. Robbery, with an incidence among men of 1,652 per 100,000, is almost four times as likely to be perpetrated against males than against females. The rate of assault (4,371 per 100,000) against men was approximately twice the rate for women. The only crime which was committed with almost equal frequency to males and females was personal larceny. The rate of personal larceny was 10,220 per 100,000 males and 9,129 per 100,000 females. This difference of 1,091 is statistically significant though barely appreciable.

The ages of victims of personal incidents are presented in Table 77. Clearly, persons age sixteen to nineteen are victimized more often than any other age group. The total victimization rate of 27,283 per 100,000 persons exceeds the victimization rate in every other age category. In addition, there is a steadily decreasing susceptibility with increasing age after age 20. This pattern is evident within all crime categories presented. Thus, victimization rates are moderate among persons aged twelve to fifteen, victimization rates peak at ages sixteen to nineteen, and then these rates steadily decrease with increasing age. This pattern is consistent with rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny.

The income of the head of the household and its relationship to personal victimization is presented in Table 78. The highest rate of personal victimization is experienced by persons who earn between \$15,000 and \$24,999 and \$25,000 or more annually. These two groups have a victimization rate of 18,699 and 18,569 incidents per 100,000 persons respectively. The total victimization rates of other income groups increase with increased annual income. Thus, the lowest rate of total victimization, (10,545 per 100,000) was reported by persons earning less than \$3,000 per year.

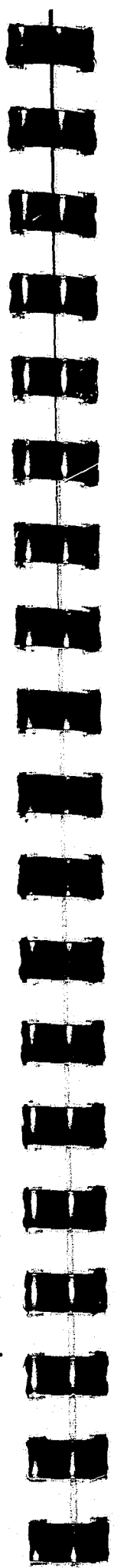


TABLE 78
ESTIMATED RATES (PER 100,000) OF PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION
BY INCOME OF HEAD

	Under \$3,000	\$3000-7499	\$7500-9999	\$10,000-24,999	\$15,000-24,999	\$25,000 or More	N.A.
CONTROL TOTAL	63,704	159,781	69,855	125,356	100,012	45,366	49,707
TOTAL PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION RATE	10,545	11,406	12,127	15,772	18,699	18,569	10,243
Rape	283	246	216	144	183	0	245
Robbery	946	977	1,170	1,040	1,162	940	542
With injury	281	285	308	292	340	203	59
Without injury	665	692	862	748	822	737	483
Assault	3,421	2,922	2,274	3,469	3,617	2,883	2,495
Serious	2,096	1,449	946	1,626	1,134	1,076	1,406
Minor	1,325	1,473	1,328	1,843	2,483	1,807	1,089
Personal Larceny	5,895	7,261	8,467	11,119	13,737	14,746	6,961
With contact	655	453	299	414	241	403	186
Without contact*	5,240	6,808	8,168	10,705	13,496	14,343	6,775

*Data taken from Table SK9.

The fact that total victimizations is closely related to annual income appears to be largely the result of personal larceny. Larceny rates are closely tied to income with the lowest rate (5,895 per 100,000) associated with persons earning \$25,000 or more annually. To a lesser degree, robberies exhibit a similar pattern though there are some reversals, and the differences are not always significant.

Interestingly, the more personal crimes, involving rape and assault, are not closely associated with income. That is, annual income has no clear relationship to these victimizations, although there are some statistical differences in victimization rates among categories of annual income.

Household Incidents - Crimes Against Households

Household incidents classified in terms of UCR categories are presented in Tables 79 and 80. Table 79 examines the extent of household victimization in terms of race. It appears that in general the household victimization rate is greater among black households than white households. The rate of auto theft is over 1.5 times as great among black households as white households. The burglary rate is also slightly higher among black households. The personal crime of larceny, however, demonstrates a reversal, and white households are more likely to be victimized by larceny than are black households.

Household crime rates are also studied in terms of income in Table 80. In general, there is a clear and marked trend which suggests that household victimization rates increase with greater wealth. In fact, the victimization rate among households with the head of the household earning over \$25,000 (43,630 incidents per 100,000 households) is almost twice as great as the victimization rate among households where the head of the household earns less than \$3,000 (22,756 incidents per 100,000 households). This trend appears to result, for the most part, from household larcenies. Household larcenies appear over twice as common among the

TABLE 79
ESTIMATED RATES (PER 100,000) OF HOUSEHOLD VICTIMIZATION
BY RACE OF HEAD

	WHITE	BLACK
CONTROL TOTAL	214,059	62,572
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD VICTIMIZATION RATE	31,007	34,742
Burglary	13,572	18,615
Forcible entry	4,012	9,182
Unlawful entry without force	6,701	4,798
Attempted forcible entry	2,860	4,635
Larceny*	15,261	12,823
Under \$50	8,731	7,681
\$50 or more	5,069	3,928
Amount N. A.	619	516
Attempted	842	698
Auto Theft	2,174	3,304
Completed	1,472	2,746
Attempted	702	558

*Data taken from "At Home" sort break only

TABLE 80

ESTIMATED RATES (PER 100,000) OF HOUSEHOLD VICTIMIZATION
BY INCOME OF HEAD

	Under \$3000	\$3000- 7499	\$7500- 9999	\$10,000- 14,999	\$15,000- 24,999	\$25,000 or More	N.A.
CONTROL TOTAL	37,442	77,357	32,606	52,869	38,804	17,066	24,204
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD VICTIMIZATION RATES	22,756	28,189	29,948	37,118	41,089	43,630	24,449
Burglary	12,905	13,809	13,065	14,987	18,579	20,676	10,938
Forcible Entry	5,970	5,834	5,747	4,350	4,696	4,861	3,748
Unlawful Entry Without Force	3,268	4,603	4,793	7,236	10,386	13,225	4,267
Attempted Forcible Entry	3,667	3,372	2,525	3,401	3,498	2,590	2,923
Larceny	8,929	11,973	14,076	18,889	19,629	19,852	12,049
Under \$50	5,401	7,746	7,421	10,930	10,945	9,492	7,072
\$50 or More	2,506	3,041	5,586	6,451	6,555	7,784	4,255
Amount N. A.	541	503	534	723	382	1,377	483
Attempted	481	684	536	786	1,748	1,199	240
Auto Theft	922	2,407	2,807	3,242	2,881	3,102	1,462
Completed	773	1,882	2,352	2,235	1,894	1,715	973
Attempted	149	525	455	1,007	987	1,387	489

wealthier households (over \$25,000) than among the poorer households (below \$3,000). Household burglaries parallel the results above. Again, increased wealth is associated with a higher victimization rate. Thus, households earning less than \$3,000 experience a rate of burglary which is only 12,905 incidents per 100,000 households while households earning over \$25,000 experience a rate which is nearly double, or 20,676 incidents per 100,000. To a lesser degree, auto theft rates agree with the above trends. The lowest income households experience the lowest rate of auto thefts (922 per 100,000 households). With increased wealth however, the rate of auto theft increases quickly, and the auto theft rates are not significantly different among households with annual incomes greater than \$10,000.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

DATA RELATIVE TO SURVEY FINDINGS

Dallas is a large metropolitan area which has experienced rapid growth in the last decade, with the population of the central city reaching over 800,000 persons and the metropolitan area over 1.2 million. The heterogenous and impersonal character of such a large community may certainly contribute to higher crime rates. In such an environment, the criminal has a greater opportunity to perpetrate a crime, avoid surveillance, and fade into the crowd than would persons in smaller, more socially intimate and homogenous communities. The crime rate by offenders who are strangers to their victims reflects this community characteristic. Approximately 70 percent of crimes against persons in Dallas were perpetrated by persons unknown or known only by sight to the victims. Most assaultive violence occurs without theft, which may mean that such violence is not motivated by material or economic considerations. It simply refers to a variety of social and economic, as well as psychological conflicts in an increasingly dense and diversely populated community.

It was found that the majority of such personal victimizations required emergency room treatment but little or no hospitalization. The extent of injury was not great judging from the minimum loss of employment on the part of the victim. When property was stolen it was generally less than \$100. Although there are more females than males in Dallas, males were victimized more frequently than females and white males were the recipients of most offenses committed by both black and white offenders. White and black females were victimized about equally.

The percentage of the population in the 12-30 age group has been steadily increasing in Dallas, and these young persons were more frequently victimized; as

age increased the likelihood of victimization decreased, a statistical fact likely to be contrary to police department impressions. Unmarried and unemployed persons were also more likely to be victims of assaultive violence. Vulnerability of such persons to crime, and accessibility of such persons to criminals might be a speculative explanation. A further explanation lies in part in the observation that the offender tended to choose a victim of generally his own age group, meaning that crimes against persons were largely perpetrated by and against persons in the younger (12-30) age group.

The racial composition of the city must be considered as a factor to the incidence of crime. Approximately 66 percent of the city's population is white, 25 percent is black, and the remainder is composed of Mexican-Americans, Indians, and Orientals. Results of the survey show white citizens to experience the majority of personal victimization by both black and white offenders. In addition to the population being predominantly white, other factors such as vulnerability of the white population to crime, and the availability of the white population to opportunities for crime must be considered as contributing factors.

The offenders identified by the NCS survey were likely to be black and under 21 years, or white and over 21 years. Blacks in Dallas experience a higher unemployment rate, lower income, more crowded housing than white citizens; all of these factors are generally regarded as being associated with or encouraging criminal behavior. In addition, black youths have a lower educational attainment than whites in Dallas. The median school years completed by black males is 10.3 years. Many factors may force the black student to drop out of school, and many of these same factors may contribute to his delinquency. It is difficult to speculate why the trend reverses with whites over 21 years of age accounting for the majority of crimes against persons as compared with blacks under 21. After the age of 21,

white offenders in Dallas show a large participation in crimes of assaultive violence with theft.

Dallas has experienced changes in its housing patterns since 1960, with a shift from homeownership to apartment living. This is the result of the urban area as a whole receiving a large influx of population of all economic and cultural groups, which without a welding mechanism has contributed to new higher levels of instability. It has been suggested that the increase in apartment dwellings would produce an increase in household victimization. However, the findings of the NCS do not support this view. There was no difference found in the amount of total crime occurring at home to homeowners or to renters. In addition, multiple unit dwellings did not appear more susceptible to household crime.

The crime of larceny or theft from Dallas households dominated the statistics. They constitute the majority of such crimes which are under-reported. Burglaries and auto thefts were of lesser statistical importance. No significant correlations could be drawn between the character of crimes and the number of housing units in a given structure. No statistical difference was apparent between owner and renter-occupied households, the extent of victimization for larceny and theft being approximately equal. Non-household crimes of larceny took place largely in street and park locations. And auto theft tended to affect younger persons more frequently than older persons.

Losses from larceny victimizations were for the most part of less than \$100 value, and most of these property losses went unrecovered. The more valuable the loss, however, the greater the likelihood of reporting and recovery. Larceny was primarily a problem against white households, while burglary and auto theft was directed against black households producing an overall higher rate for blacks. Regardless of race, however, the higher the income level of the household, the higher the crime rate in theft of property. The most likely time for all crimes

against property was at night, a statistical fact possibly contrary to regular police department information.

The demographic characteristics of the community are also seen to effect commercial victimization. Dallas has a long history as a regional trading center involving wholesale and retail activities. Approximately 29 percent of Dallas' businesses are retail establishments. These businesses are by nature more susceptible to victimization, with large volumes of trade and contact with citizens. The CVS findings reflect the vulnerability of retail businesses. The number of burglaries and robberies of retail businesses far exceeds the number for all other types of businesses. This high rate of victimization of 29 percent of Dallas' retail businesses contributes significantly to Dallas' overall commercial victimization rate.

The survey data indicates that approximately one out of five of all Dallas' businesses were victimized by burglary, larceny, or auto theft during the reporting period. Burglaries dominated these statistics among retail, wholesale, real estate, service, and manufacturing businesses. Losses to burglary usually resulted in losses over \$250 in victimizations which occurred during night hours.

Robberies, on the other hand, usually occurred during the day and were generally committed by a person acting alone. Profile data describes the likely offender to be black, 21 years of age or older, and probably armed. Many of the businesses victimized once by burglary or robbery were likely to be victimized again.

Victimization of a community's citizens is the primary concern of the criminal justice system, and law enforcement agencies appear to be the most directly involved with the victims of crime. An indicator of the nature of contact between law enforcement and the victim is the crime reporting system. The NCS and CVS measured the reporting of personal, household and commercial victimization. Persons in Dallas appear reluctant to report personal and household victimizations. Approximately

59 percent of crimes against persons were unreported and 65 percent of crimes against property were unreported. It has been suggested that low solution rates and slow disposition time inhibit reporting, and there is some evidence to support this view. The most frequent reason given by citizens surveyed by NCS for not reporting crime was that nothing could be done. Commercial victimization, unlike personal or household victimization, is reported in the majority of cases. Approximately 77 percent of business crimes were reported to police, due in many cases to the fact that a crime report must precede an insurance claim. The most frequent reasons given for not reporting business victimizations were lack of proof and the unimportance of the crime. These reasons appear to be related to the characteristics of the crime, whereas the reason given for not reporting household victimization - nothing could be done - appears to be related to the response of the system to the victimization. In general, there appears to be greater incentive to cooperate with the criminal justice system where commercial victimization is concerned as compared to personal or household victimization, as measured by the reporting of crime.

The incidence of unreported crime in Dallas was significant. Where such unreporting occurs it may be attributed to several factors. Apathy, lack of significant economic interest and lack of faith in the remedial ability of the police and the criminal justice system seem to be significant contributing factors. Accordingly, the city needs to increase citizen confidence in the criminal justice system, stress the importance of reporting crimes, and insure that the citizens have easy access to the system in order to increase the ease of reporting. It appears that confidence is the most important factor. This confidence can best be built by generally inspiring police performance, utilizing more valid indicators of performance than the crime rate, and utilizing public education techniques which present the system in a positive, life and property saving role.

APPENDIX A

THE VICTIM SURVEY RESULTS IN RELATION TO THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

Although comparisons between official police statistics on offenses known and the results of the victim surveys have extremely limited utility, such comparisons will inevitably be made. These comparisons are gross, at best, for several reasons:

1. The UCR statistics do not count victimizations which are not reported to the police, while the victim survey does count such victimizations.
2. The victim survey results reflect victimizations suffered by residents of the city in question; the UCR statistics in a given city reflect victimizations of all persons (whether or not they are residents of the city) which occur within the city boundaries.
3. The victim survey results are only generalizable to those residents who are twelve years of age and older; the UCR statistics count crimes against persons of any age.
4. While the victim survey results reported herein cover a reference period of twelve months, this twelve-month period does not coincide with either the 1971 or the 1972 calendar year; the published UCR statistics are available for the 1971 or the 1972 calendar year.
5. Although the NCJISS system of classification for incidents enables one to re-cast the survey results into the UCR categories, some differences between the two systems in counting rules do exist.
6. The victim survey does not attempt to count some of the offenses which are counted in the UCR statistics; although the victim survey does count some larcenies, it does not count commercial larcenies (e.g., shoplifting and employee theft) which can be tabulated in the UCR statistics.

7. The victim survey results are only estimates which are subject to sampling error.
8. There is evidence to suggest that memory lapses and telescoping have some effect on the number of victimizations reported to interviewers in surveys.

APPENDIX B

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATION OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS (NCS)

At home/Elsewhere--As used in the tabulations, refers to where crimes against households are committed. "At home" means the incident took place in or near the respondent's home. "Elsewhere" includes all other places.

Central City--A city with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants which provides the basis for a larger geographic area, known as a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). For this survey, data was collected from sample units within the city limits of the Central City only.

Crimes, Types of--

1. Assaultive Violence--All of the following crimes against persons: Rape, attempted rape, serious assault (with or without a weapon), minor assault, attempted assault (with or without a weapon).
2. Auto theft--All of the following crimes against households: Theft of car, theft of other motor vehicle, attempted theft of car, attempted theft of other motor vehicle.
3. Burglary--All of the following crimes against households: Forcible entry (nothing taken or something taken), unlawful entry without force, attempted forcible entry.
4. Larceny--All of the following crimes against households: Something taken (valued under \$50, or \$50 or more), attempted larceny.
5. Personal Theft Without Assault--All of the following crimes against persons: Robbery (with or without a weapon), attempted robbery (with or without a weapon), purse snatch (with or without force), attempted purse snatch (with or without force), pocket picking.

Educational Attainment--The highest grade of school completed. As used in the tabulations, educational attainment is classified as: Never attended or kindergarten, elementary, high school, college, and NA. (Post graduate work is coded as college.)

Employed--All persons currently working at a job, or with a job but not at work.

Ethnic Origin--The national origin or ethnic group of a respondent; or of his ancestors if he was born in the United States. This determination was made by inquiry for all NCS respondents and their households. Examples are: French, Polish, Chicano, Central or South American.

Family Income--The total income of the family living in a sample unit, including wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, dividends, interest, rent or any other money income.

Group Quarters--This comprises all persons not living in housing units or under care or custody in institutions. A house or apartment is classified as a group quarters if there are five or more persons unrelated to the head; or when no head is designated, if six or more unrelated persons share the unit. Certain types of living quarters; e.g., college dormitories and military barracks, are classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons in the unit.

Head of Household--The head of the household is the person who is regarded as the head by the members of the household. In most cases, it is a married man and the chief breadwinner of the family.

Household--The occupants of a housing unit who meet one 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 Incident--Method of tabulating crimes against households whereby the characteristics of the incident are accounted for; i.e. time, place of occurrence, etc.

Household Victimization--Method of tabulating crimes against households whereby the characteristic of the head of the household or the entire household are accounted for; i.e., race of head, units in structure, etc.

Housing Unit--A single room or group of rooms occupied as separate living quarters. That is, 1) the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure, and 2) there is either direct access from the outside or through a common hall, OR there are complete kitchen facilities for the unit only.

Incident--An occurrence of crime during which a respondent was victimized. All incidents were one of the following types: Robbery, burglary, assault, larceny and auto theft.

Major Activity--As used in the tabulations, this refers specifically to the respondent's employment status. Categories are: Age under 16, in Armed Forces, employed, unemployed, keeping house, in school, retired, and other.

Marital Status--Determined for each household member. The five categories are: married, widowed, separated, divorced, never married.

Medical Expenses--As used in the tabulations, refers to medical expenses incurred as a direct result of the incident.

Net Loss--As used in the tabulations, refers to the total loss less cash recovered, the value of any stolen property recovered, and anything recovered through insurance.

New Construction--Housing units built since 1970 are added to the sample by sampling permits of new construction in designated segments. These units may be under construction, already built, or not yet under construction.

Occupation--The type of work reported by the respondent was coded and occupations were grouped into 11 categories for use in the tabulations. They are: 1) Age under 16, 2) Professional, technical or kindred workers, 3) Managers and Administrators, except farm, 4) Sales workers, 5) Clerical and kindred workers, 6) Craftsmen and kindred workers, 7) Operatives, except transport, 8) Transport equipment operatives, 9) Laborers, except farm, 10) Armed Forces, 11) All others.

Offenders--Refers to person who committed the crime or was believed to be the person who committed the crime.

Other Weapons--Weapons other than guns or knives which are used to threaten or inflict harm on a victim by brandishing, throwing or hitting with an object held in hand. Examples are: rocks, clubs, belt buckles, shovels.

Personal Incident--Method of tabulating crimes against persons whereby the characteristics of the incident are accounted for; i.e., time, place of occurrence, etc.

Personal Victim-Event--Method of tabulating crimes against persons as the crime pertains to a specific victim; i.e., days hospitalized, medical expenses, etc. Two victims may be involved in the same incident and each would have different characteristics. Therefore, this would be counted as two victim-events but one incident.

Personal Victimization--Method of tabulating crimes against persons whereby the characteristics of the victim himself are accounted for; i.e., age, race, sex, etc.

Property Damage--Damage done to property, such as torn clothing, broken window, or jimmied doors, resulting from the commission of a crime. Property damage alone (vandalism) where there was no theft, attempted theft, assault, or attempted assault does not constitute a crime for NCS purposes.

Race--A White or non-White determination made of each respondent by observation. There are three codes for race: White, Negro, and Other.

Random Group Number--One of the identification codes assigned to housing units and group quarters throughout sampling operations.

Rate per 100 Household--Refers to the amount of victimizations for every 100 households.

Rate per 100 Populations--Refers to the amount of victimization for every 100 persons.

Sampling Variability--The variations that occur by chance because a sample, rather than the whole of the population, was surveyed. The primary measure of sampling variability is the standard error.

Special Place--This is a place such as a transient hotel, convent, dormitory, hospital, instruction or trailer camp in which the occupants have special living arrangements.

Standard Error--The primary measure of sampling variability; i.e., the variations that occur by chance because a sample, rather than the whole of the population, was surveyed.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)--A geographic area consisting of a city or cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants which constitute the central city and identify the central county. Contiguous counties may also be designated as belonging to a SMSA if they are metropolitan in character; that is, they serve as a place of work or as a home for a concentration of nonagricultural workers.

Stranger/Not Stranger--As used in the tabulations, refers to whether or not the victim knew the offender. The offender was a stranger if the respondent says he was a stranger, did not know whether or not he was a stranger, or knew the offender only by sight. The offender was not a stranger if he was a casual acquaintance, well-known but not related to the respondent, or was a relative.

Tenure--A determination of whether the occupants of designated living quarters own, rent, or occupy it without rent.

Total Loss--As used in the tabulations, refers to the combined total of cash stolen, value of any stolen property, and amount of damage to property not taken.

Unrecognizable Business--A business operated in the respondent's home, but for which there is no sign or external indication that such a business is present. Crimes against all unrecognizable businesses in the respondent's home were included in the National Crime Survey.

Variance--This is the standard error squared. It's primary use is in computing standard errors.

Victim--A respondent who reports that a crime was committed against himself or his household during the reference period, and for whom an Incident Report was filed.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATION OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS (CVS)

Burglary--Any illegal entry into a building for the purpose of committing a crime. Burglary is not to be confused with larceny where the person has a right to be on the premises. Larcenies are not included in CVS.

Establishment--An enterprise which operates from a specific location.

Department--A business activity or concession located in a retail store which is operated by someone other than the operator of the main store.

Partnership--Ownership of an establishment by two or more persons, each of whom has a financial interest and responsibility for the establishment.

Primary Sampling Unit (PSU)--A county or group of counties from which are selected the segments in which are located the establishments to be interviewed for CVS.

Survey Period--The period (usually 12 months) about which information is obtained.

Robbery--The act of taking something away from someone by force or threat of force. If an individual is not present during the incident it shall be considered a burglary.

Business, Type of--Eligible businesses for the Commercial Victimization Survey consisted of six general types: Retail, Real Estate, Wholesale, Service, Manufacturing, and All others.

- A. Retail--Following are types of retail businesses. 1) Food--Establishments primarily selling food for home consumption (supermarkets, etc.). 2) Eating and drinking--Establishments primarily selling prepared foods and drinks for consumption on or near the premises. 3) General Merchandise--Establishments which sell several lines of merchandise such as dry goods, apparel and accessories, furniture and home furnishings, small wares, hardware, and food (department stores, etc.). 4) Apparel--Establishments primarily engaged in selling clothing of all kinds and related articles. Does not include department stores. 5) Furniture and appliances--Establishments primarily selling merchandise used in furnishing the home, such as furniture, floor covering, draperies, household electrical and gas appliances. 6) Lumber, hardware, farm equipment--Establishments primarily selling lumber, building materials, the basic lines of hardware, paint, wallpaper, electrical supplies, etc. 7) Automotive--Establishments which sell new and used automobiles and new parts and accessories, aircraft and marine dealers and mobile home dealers. 8) Gasoline service stations. 9) Drug and proprietary--Establishments which fill and sell prescriptions and patent medicines and health aids. Proprietary stores sell the same merchandise as drugstores, but do not fill or sell prescriptions. 10) Liquor--Includes liquor stores operated by states, counties, and municipalities. 11) Other retail.
- B. Real Estate--1) Apartments. 2) Other real estate.
- C. Wholesale--1) Durable--Motor vehicles, electrical goods, furniture, hardware, machinery, jewelry, etc. 2) Nondurable--Groceries, liquor, drugs, tobacco, dry goods, apparel, etc.

- D. Service--Any establishment engaged primarily in providing professional services, lodging, personal or repair services, amusement or recreation facilities open to the general public. For example, hotels and motels, dry cleaning and laundry, advertising agencies, vehicle rentals, bowling alleys, doctors, etc.
- E. Manufacturing--Any establishment primarily engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of substances into new products.
- F. All Others--Agricultural services, communications, construction, electric, gas, and sanitary services, finance and credit, insurance and transportation.

APPENDIX D
NCS AND CVS RESEARCH DESIGN

Introduction

In July, 1972, the Bureau of the Census began conducting for L.E.A.A. two independent surveys of victims of crime in the eight Impact Cities: Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland (Oregon), and St. Louis. In each of the eight cities a survey of households was conducted to inquire about personal and household crimes (National Crime Survey-Impact Cities Sample) and a survey of businesses was conducted to inquire about commercial crimes (Commercial Victimization Survey). The National Crime Survey (NCS) consisted of approximately 12,000 households per city and the Commercial Victimization Survey (CVS) consisted of approximately 2,000 commercial establishments per city; interviews were conducted over a 16-week period beginning in July, 1972.

The NCS focused on measuring the extent of victimization in the categories of assault (including rape), robbery, larceny, burglary, and auto theft. The CVS focused on measuring the extent of commercial victimization in the categories of burglary and robbery. In both surveys, respondents were asked about victimizations occurring during the previous 12 months.

A. National Crime Survey

1. Sample Design

The basic frame from which the sample for the National Crime Survey Cities Sample was selected was the list of housing units

enumerated in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. The sample was selected within strata defined by the Census characteristics of the housing unit.

Occupied housing units were grouped into 100 strata by tenure, family size, family income and race of head. There were four strata for vacant housing units using the rent or property value of the unit. In addition, there was a separate stratum for persons in certain types of group quarters.

In addition to the above, a sample of new construction building permits was selected for each survey city to account for units constructed since the 1970 Census.

On the average, 12,000 occupied households were eligible for interview in each city. Within each selected housing unit, all occupants age 12 and over were eligible for sample. Of the 12,000 units, 500 occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition, there were also 1,700 sample units which were visited but were found to be temporarily occupied by nonresidents, vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

2. Estimation Procedures

The estimations for this survey were developed through the use of ratio estimates using 1970 Census counts of housing units. Ratio estimates were applied to data records produced from interviews

conducted at housing units selected from the Census and were used for up to 52 ratio estimate cells corresponding to sets of strata used in the selection of the sample. Ratio estimates were not applied for units selected from new construction building permits or for units in group quarters.

The final weight applied to the records selected from the 1970 Census list of occupied or vacant housing units was the product of the appropriate ratio estimate factor, a weight to reflect the probability of selection and an adjustment for noninterviews. The final weight for persons in group quarters and new construction units was the product of the weight to reflect the probability of selection and the adjustment for noninterviews.

The effect of this estimation procedure is to reduce the variation in sample size in each of the strata. Ordinarily, this is controlled by sampling within strata. In this design, however, it was necessary to select a sample larger than required and to delete units that were also in sample for certain other Census Bureau programs. As a result, some variation in sample size was unavoidably introduced. The general effect of a ratio estimate is a reduction in sampling error below what would be obtained by weighting all of the sample households and persons by a uniform factor. This reduction can be substantial for some items.

3. Reliability Of The Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a

Standard Errors And 95% Confidence Intervals
For Personal Victimization Rates:
Dallas

complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions and interviewers. In addition to sampling variability, the results are also subject to the errors of response, nonreporting, and processing inherent in censuses as well as sample surveys.

The standard error is primarily a measure of the sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that the figure from a complete census would fall in this range. The 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate \pm 2 standard errors.

In order to convey the magnitude of the sampling variability involved, the tables below present standard errors and 95 percent confidence intervals for selected estimates used in the body of this report.

	<u>Rate^a</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Interval</u>
Assaultive Violence			
With Theft	293	39	215-371
Without Theft	3,265	129	3,007-3,523
Personal Theft Without Injury	1,116	76	964-1,268
Total Personal Victimization	4,674	154	4,366-4,982

^aRate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age and older.

Standard Errors And 95% Confidence Intervals
 For Household Victimization Rates:
 Dallas

	<u>Rate^a</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Interval</u>
Burglary	14,654	400	13,854-15,454
Larceny	34,421	538	33,345-35,497
Auto Theft	2,439	175	2,089-2,789
Total Household Victimization	51,514	566	50,382-52,646

^aRate per 100,000 households.

4. Questionnaires

For collection of the required data for the National Crime Survey--Impact Cities Sample, three basic forms were used.

4A. Control Card

The Control Card was the BASIC RECORD of each sample unit. It contained the address of each sample unit and the basic household data, such as the names of the persons living there, their age, race, sex, marital status, education, etc. In addition, such items as family income, tenure of the unit and pertinent information about noninterviews were also included on the Control Card. All identification information, including the address of the sample unit, was transcribed to the Control Card by the field office prior to the interviewer's visit to the unit. The Control Card also served as a record of visits, telephone calls, interviews, noninterview reasons, and discovering extra housing units. It was the first form the interviewer completed during an interview.

4B. Basic Screen Questionnaire

This basic document was also used for all sample units. Its basic purpose was to obtain characteristics of the household members 12 years or older, as well as to screen for incidents of crime which had been committed against the household and/or household members.

The Basic Screen Questionnaire has five parts:

1. A cover page for recording identification items, interview information, and general characteristics of the household.
2. Personal characteristics items for obtaining general information about each household member 12 or older.
3. Household Screen Questions designed to elicit information on whether any crimes were committed against the household as a whole during the reference period.
4. Individual Screen Questions designed to elicit information on whether any crimes were committed specifically against individual household members during the reference period.
5. Two Crime Incident Reports (NCS-4) for use if any crimes were reported.

4C. Crime Incident Report

This questionnaire was used to gather the detailed information about crimes reported in either the Household or Individual Screen question section of the Basic Screen Questionnaire.

One Crime Incident Report was filled for each incident of crime reported in answer to the screen questions. For example, if a respondent said that her purse was snatched once and that she was beaten up twice, three Crime Incident Reports--one for each separate incident--were filled.

FORM NCS-300
1-19-72

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

CONTROL CARD
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY

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

Form approved
O.M.B. No.
41-572036

1. LETTER SENT
1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th
Y N Y N Y N Y N Y N Y N Y N

2. HOUSE-
HOLD
NO.

3. SEGMENT TYPE
 Area
 Permit
 Address
 Special place

4. SAMPLE
JO

5. CONTROL NUMBER
PSU Segment Ck. Serial

6a. ADDRESS (Sheet _____ Line _____) What is your exact address?
(Include House No., St., Apt. No., or other identification)

6b. Is this your mailing address? (Enter "Same" or specify if different. Include ZIP code.)

6c. Special place name

6d. YEAR BUILT
 Ask Do NOT Ask
1st Visit

When was this structure originally built?
 Before 4-1-70 (Continue interview)
 After 4-1-70 (Complete 7c when required; end interview)

ASK AREA SEGMENTS ONLY
ASK during 1st and 4th enumeration periods
ASK: 7a 7b 7c None

ASK 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th ENUMERATION PERIODS
6. TENURE
Are your living quarters -
Owned or being bought by you or someone in your household?
1st 3rd 5th 7th

Rented for cash?

Occupied without payment of cash rent?

ASK DURING FIRST ENUMERATION PERIOD
9.-11. LAND USE
9a. RURAL - Ask 9b
(Regular units classified R; Sp. Pl. units classified R AND coded 65-88 in C.C. item 6c) URBAN(A) - Skip to 13 (All other units)

9b. You told me your living quarters are - (read entry in Control Card item 8) Does the place you (rent/own) have 10 acres or more? Yes - Ask 10 No - Ask 11

10. During the past 12 months, did sales of crops, livestock and other farm products from this place amount to \$50 or more? Yes (B) No (D)

11. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock and other farm products from this place amount to \$250 or more? Yes (C) No (E)

NOTE: Transcribe final code (A, B, C, D, E) to NCS-1.

FOR PERSONS WITH "YES" IN ITEM 13C

13a. NAME (Last name first)
What is the name of the head of this household?
What are the names of all other persons who are living or staying here?
List all persons staying here and all persons who usually live here who are absent. Be sure to include infants under 1 year of age?

13b. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD
EXAMPLE: Head, wife, son, daughter-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.

13c. HOUSEHOLD MEMBER
Circle Y - Yes or N - No

16. What is ...'s date of birth?
Enter in numerals

17. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY
If under 1 year of age, enter "0"
Enter in numerals

18. MARITAL STATUS
Is ... now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or has ... never been married?
M., Wd., D., Sep., or NM

19. RACE
White, Negro or Other

20. SEX
Circle M - Male or F - Female

21. MALES 18+
Is ... now in the Armed Forces?

22. FOR ALL THE MEMBERS 12+
What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school ... has ever attended?
Never attended or Kindergarten 00
Elem. 01-08
H.S. 09-12
College 21-26

23. Old ... complete that grade (year)?

24. CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION
Continue in Footnotes if necessary

25. USE OF TELEPHONE
a. What is your telephone number?
Number _____
 No phone

b. If number in (a) ask:
Is a telephone interview acceptable?
Y N

c. What is the best time to call or visit?

26. UNITS IN STRUCTURE
How many housing units are in this structure? (If not sure, ask.)
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5-9
 10+
 Mobile home or trailer

27. TOTAL FAMILY INCOME IN PAST 12 MONTHS
What was the total income of this family during the past 12 months? This includes wages and salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, dividends, interest, rent, and any other money income received by the members of this family. (Show flashback.)
1 Under \$1,000
2 \$1,000 to 1,999
3 2,000 to 2,999
4 3,000 to 3,999
5 4,000 to 4,999
6 5,000 to 5,999
7 6,000 to 7,499
8 \$7,500 to 9,999
9 10,000 to 11,999
10 12,000 to 14,999
11 15,000 to 19,999
12 20,000 to 24,999
13 25,000 and over

28a. CONTROL NUMBER OF ORIGINAL SAMPLE UNIT

28b. In area segments, enter for FIRST unit listed on property: Listing sheet
Sheet _____ Line _____

5. LIVING QUARTERS (indicate type, access and kitchen facilities)

5a. HOUSING UNIT
 House, apartment, flat
 HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
 HU-permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.

HU in rooming house
 Mobile home or trailer
 HU not specified above (Describe in Footnotes)

15b. Access
 Direct
 Through another unit

15c. Complete Kitchen Facilities
 For this unit only
 Also used by another household
 None

If "NONE," and unit is vacant, did last occupants have complete kitchen facilities?
 For this unit only
 Also used by another household
 None

15d. OTHER UNIT
 Quarters not HU in rooming house or boarding house
 Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.

Vacant tent site or trailer site
 Not specified above (Describe in Footnotes)

31. RECORD OF INTERVIEWS (Boarding information)

Month and year (7/72)	Tally of personal visits	Tally of phone calls	Noninterview reason	Notes (on callbacks, etc.)	Supervisor's use R - Reinterview O - Observed	Date of incident	Description of incident	Person involved
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

25. RECORD OF VISITS AND TELEPHONE CALLS

Month and year (7/72)	Tally of personal visits	Tally of phone calls	Noninterview reason	Notes (on callbacks, etc.)	Supervisor's use R - Reinterview O - Observed	Date of incident	Description of incident	Person involved
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

TABLE X - LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATIONS AT LISTED ADDRESS

Line number	LOCATION OF UNIT		OCCUPIED		USE OR CHARACTERISTICS		CLASSIFICATION	
	Where are these quarters located?	Enter exact description or location, e.g., basement; 2nd floor, rear	Do the occupants of these (specify location) quarters live and eat with any other group of people?	Are these (specify location) quarters for more than one group of people? If "Yes," fill one line for each group	Do these quarters in (specify location) have:	Direct access from the outside or through a common hall?	Coop/tena kitchen facilities for this unit only?	M - Not a separate unit; add occupants to this Control Card HU - Separate unit - interview on a separate Control Card OT - Separate Control Card
(1)								
1								
2								
3								

NOTE: Be sure to continue interview with Control Card, item 7 or 8 (as applicable).

FORM NCS-100 (2-18-72)

FORM NCS-3 (4-23-72)

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

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE

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

Control number
PSU Serial Panel Household Segment

1. Interviewer identification
Code Name

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

3. Reason for noninterview (cc 29d)
TYPE A
Reason
1 No one home
2 Temporarily absent - Return date
3 Refused
4 Other Occ. - Specify
Race of head
1 White
2 Negro
3 Other
TYPE B
1 Vacant - Regular
2 Vacant - Storage of HH furniture
3 Temporarily occupied by persons with IJRE
4 Unfit or to be demolished
5 Under construction, not ready
6 Converted to temporary business or storage
7 Occupied entirely by Armed Forces members
8 Unoccupied tent site or trailer site
9 Permit granted, construction not started
10 Other - Specify
TYPE C
1 Unused line of listing sheet
2 Demolished
3 House or trailer moved
4 Outside segment
5 Converted to permanent business or storage
6 Merged
7 Condemned
8 Built after April 1, 1970
9 Other - Specify
TYPE Z
Interview not obtained for -
Line number

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

5. Special place type code (cc 6c)

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

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

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

9. (Other than the ... business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address?
ASK IN EACH HOUSEHOLD:
1 No
2 Yes - What kind of business is that?

10. Family income (cc 27)
1 Under \$1,000 8 \$ 7,500 to 9,999
2 \$1,000 to 1,999 9 10,000 to 11,999
3 2,000 to 2,999 10 12,000 to 14,999
4 3,000 to 3,999 11 15,000 to 19,999
5 4,000 to 4,999 12 20,000 to 24,999
6 5,000 to 5,999 13 25,000 and over
7 6,000 to 7,499

11. Household members 12 years of age and OVER Total number

12. Household members UNDER 12 years of age 0 None

13. Crime incident Reports filled 0 None

CENSUS USE ONLY
030 031 032 033

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. NAME (of household respondent)	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NUMBER (cc 12)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc 13b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 17)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 18)	20. RACE (cc 19)	21. SEX (cc 20)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 21)	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? (ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. Transcribe for 25 + yrs.) (cc 22)	24. Did you complete for the year (cc 23)
KEYER-BEGIN NEW RECORD	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042	043
Last	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI-Fill 16-21		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never Mar.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wh. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Oth.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten — Elem. (01-08) — H.S. (09-12) — College (21-26+)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Y 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N

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

CHECK ITEM A Yes - SKIP to 26a No

25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?
044 1 Yes - SKIP to 26a 2 No

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

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

046 _____

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

Ask 26-28 for persons 16 years or older

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 28a
2 With a job but not at work 7 Retired
3 Looking for work 8 Other - Specify _____
4 Keeping house
5 Going to school

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 1 Yes - SKIP to 28a 2 No

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

26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?
051 1 Yes 2 No - SKIP to 28a

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

28a. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)
Description of job or business (Current or most recent) _____
053 Never worked - SKIP to 29

b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV a 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? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)
056 _____

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

Notes

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS

29. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 12 months - between _____ 1st and _____. During the last 12 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment, home), garage, or another building on your property?
 No
 Yes - How many times? _____

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?
 No
 Yes - How many times? _____

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)
 No
 Yes - How many times? _____

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?
 No
 Yes - How many times? _____

33. What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 12 months?
057 0 None - SKIP to 36
1 1
2 2
3 3
4 4 or more

34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?
 No
 Yes - How many times? _____

35. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal part of (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?
 No
 Yes - How many times? _____

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months - between _____ 1st and _____. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?
 Yes - How many times?
 No

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

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

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

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

41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
 Yes - How many times?
 No

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

43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing?
 Yes - How many times?
 No

44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?
 Yes - How many times?
 No

45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) stolen from you during the last 12 months?
 Yes - How many times?
 No

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

47. Did you call the police during the last 12 months to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.)
 No Yes - What happened?
058

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

48. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police?
 No Yes - What happened?
059

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

Did you receive all "No's" to the Screen Questions asked of this respondent?
CHECK ITEM B Yes - Ask questions for next HH member on following page. End interview if last respondent.
 No - Fill Crime Incident Reports

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS										
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NUMBER (cc 12)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc13b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 17)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 18)	20. RACE (cc 19)	21. SEX (cc 20)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 21)	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? (ASK for persons 12-24 yrs Transcribe for 25+ yrs.) (cc22)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc23)
KEYER-BEGIN NEW RECORD	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042	043
Last	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI- Fill 16-21		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never Mar.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wh. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Oth.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No

CHECK ITEM A Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked)
 Yes - SKIP to 26a No

25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?
 044 1 Yes - SKIP to 26a 2 No

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

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

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

26a. Ask 26-28 for persons 16 years or older. 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 28a
 2 With a job but not at work 7 Retired
 3 Looking for work 8 Other - Specify _____
 4 Keeping house
 5 Going to school

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 1 Yes - SKIP to 28a 2 No

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

26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?
 051 1 Yes 2 No - SKIP to 28a

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

Description of job or business (Current or most recent)
 28a. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)
 053 Never worked - SKIP to 36

b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor 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? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)
 056 _____

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

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months - between _____ 1st and _____ 1st. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?
 Yes - How many times? No

37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?
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38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
 Yes - How many times? No

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

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

41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
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42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
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43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing?
 Yes - How many times? No

44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?
 Yes - How many times? No

45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) stolen from you during the last 12 months?
 Yes - How many times? No

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

47. Did you call the police during the last 12 months to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.)
 No Yes - What happened? _____

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

48. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police?
 No Yes - What happened? _____

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Did you receive all "No's" to the Screen Questions asked of this respondent?
 Yes - Ask questions for next HH member on following page. End interview if last respondent.
 No - Fill Crime Incident Reports

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NUMBER (cc 12)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc13b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 17)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 18)	20. RACE (cc 19)	21. SEX (cc 20)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 21)	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? (ASK for persons 12-24 yrs Transcribe for 25+ yrs.) (cc22)	24.
KEYER-BEGIN NEW RECORD	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042	043
Last	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI- Fill 16-21		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never Mar.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wh. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Oth.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No

CHECK ITEM A Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked)
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 4 Going to school
 5 Other - Specify _____

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 2 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?
 3 SELF EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
 4 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

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

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

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

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44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?
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47. Did you call the police during the last 12 months to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.)
 No Yes - What happened? _____

INTERVIEWER - Was HH member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him?
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KEYER-BEGIN NEW RECORD	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042	043				
Last	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never Mar.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wh. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Oth.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No				
First	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI- Fill 16-21													
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KEYER-BEGIN NEW RECORD	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042	043				
Last	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI- Fill 16-21		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never Mar.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wh. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Oth.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No				
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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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KEYER-BEGIN NEW RECORD	034 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - Fill 76-21	035	036 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	037	038 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never Mar.	039 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wh. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Oth.	040 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	041 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	042 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	043 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
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INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

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KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		FORM NCS-4 (4-25-72)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Line number 101	Screen question number 102	Incident number 103	CRIME INCIDENT REPORT NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE
1a. You said that during the last 12 months - (refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime). In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? (Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.) _____ Month (01-12)		5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner? 113 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Customer 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____	
CHECK ITEM A Is this incident report for a series of crimes? 105 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 2 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything from the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.? 114 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to Check Item B	
b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply) 106 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spring (March, April, May) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Summer (June, July, August) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Fall (September, October, November) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Winter (December, January, February)		6a. Did the person(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman? 115 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
c. How many incidents were involved in this series? - 107 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Three or four 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Five to ten 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Eleven or more 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know INTERVIEWER - If series, the following questions refer only to the most recent incident.		b. Did the person(s) actually get in or just try to get in the building? 116 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
2. About what time did it happen? 108 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 2 <input type="checkbox"/> During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 p.m. to midnight 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Midnight to 6 a.m. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the person (forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building? 117 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door or window 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Slashed screen 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify → } SKIP to Check Item B	
3a. Did this incident take place inside the limits of this city or somewhere else? 109 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside limits of this city - SKIP to 4 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else in the United States 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Outside the United States - END INCIDENT REPORT		d. How did the person(s) (get in/try to get in)? 118 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Had key 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____	
b. In what State and county did this incident occur? State _____ County _____		119 CHECK ITEM B Was any member of this household present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 13a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
c. Did it happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? 110 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Enter name of city, town, etc. →		7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle, or wrench? 120 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Gun 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____	
4. Where did this incident take place? 112 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in own home/apartment, in garage or other building on property } SKIP to 6a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in vacation home, hotel/motel } 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station } ASK 5a 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside office, factory, or warehouse } 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport } 6 <input type="checkbox"/> On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot } SKIP to Check Item B 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify →		b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way? 121 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 7f 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way? 122 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 7e 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	

INCIDENT REPORT

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

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

9b. Did you file a claim with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get part or all of your medical expenses paid? 132 1 No - SKIP to 10a 2 Yes c. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses? 133 1 Not yet settled 2 None 3 All 4 Part SKIP to 10a d. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay? (Obtain an estimate, if necessary) 134 \$.00

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

10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident? 135 1 No - SKIP to 11 2 Yes b. What did you do? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 136 1 Used or brandished a weapon 2 Hit, kicked, or scratched offender 3 Reasoned with offender 4 Screamed, yelled for help 5 Left scene, ran away 6 Held on to property 7 Other - Specify

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

11. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person? 137 1 Only one 2 Don't know - SKIP to 12a 3 More than one a. Was this person male or female? 138 1 Male 2 Female 3 Don't know b. How old would you say the person was? 139 1 Under 12 2 12-14 3 15-17 4 18-20 5 21 or over 6 Don't know c. Was the person someone you knew or was he a stranger? 140 1 Stranger 2 Don't know 3 Know by sight only 4 Casual acquaintance 5 Well known SKIP to e

8a. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 126 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

f. How many persons? 143 g. Were they male or female? 144 1 All male 2 All female 3 Male and female 4 Don't know h. How old would you say the youngest was? 145 1 Under 12 2 12-14 3 15-17 4 18-20 5 21 or over - SKIP to j 6 Don't know i. How old would you say the oldest was? 146 1 Under 12 2 12-14 3 15-17 4 18-20 5 21 or over 6 Don't know j. Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers? 147 1 All strangers 2 Don't know 3 All relatives 4 Some relatives 5 All known 6 Some known SKIP to m

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

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

c. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital? 128 1 No 2 Emergency room treatment only 3 Stayed overnight or longer - How many days? 129

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

d. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, INCLUDING anything paid by insurance? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses. INTERVIEWER - If respondent does not know exact amount, encourage him to give an estimate. 130 \$.00 x Don't know

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

9a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veteran's Administration, or Public Welfare? 131 1 No 2 Don't know 3 Yes SKIP to 10a

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

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)? 151 1 Yes - SKIP to 13a 2 No b. How many of these persons were robbed, harmed, or threatened? (Include only those persons 12 years of age and over) 152 a None - SKIP to 13a Number of persons c. Were any of these persons members of your household? 153 0 No Yes - How many? (Also mark "Yes" in Check Item H on page 12)

CHECK ITEM D Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f) 1 No - SKIP to Check Item E 2 Yes

13a. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household? INTERVIEWER - If respondent was the owner or employee of a store or other commercial establishment, do not include anything stolen from the business itself, such as merchandise or cash from a register. 154 1 Yes - SKIP to 13f 2 No b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something? 155 1 No - SKIP to 13e 2 Yes c. What did they try to take? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 156 1 Purse 2 Wallet or money 3 Car 4 Other motor vehicle 5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.) 6 Don't know 7 Other - Specify Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c) 1 No - SKIP to 18a 2 Yes

14a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it? 161 1 No 2 Don't know 3 Yes SKIP to Check Item E b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)? 162 1 Yes 2 No

d. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held? 157 1 Yes 2 No SKIP to 18a e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply) 158 1 Attacked 2 Threatened with harm 3 Attempted to break into house or garage 4 Attempted to break into car 5 Harassed, argument, abusive language 6 Damaged or destroyed property 7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property 8 Other - Specify SKIP TO 18a

Is Box 0, 1, or 2 marked in 13f? CHECK ITEM E 1 No - SKIP to 15a 2 Yes

f. What was taken? What else? 159 Cash: \$.00 and/or Property: (Mark all that apply) 160 0 Only cash taken - SKIP to Check Item E 1 Purse 2 Wallet 3 Car 4 Other motor vehicle 5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.) 6 Other - Specify

c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken? 163 1 Yes 2 No

Was only cash taken? (Box 0 marked in 13f) CHECK ITEM F 1 Yes - SKIP to 16a 2 No

16a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 166 1 None 2 All 3 Part SKIP to 17a b. What was recovered? 167 Cash: \$.00 and/or Property: (Mark all that apply) 168 0 Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a 1 Purse 2 Wallet 3 Car 4 Other motor vehicle 5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.) 6 Other - Specify

15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken? INTERVIEWER - Exclude stolen cash, and enter \$0 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used. 164 \$.00 b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? (Mark all that apply) 165 1 Original cost 2 Replacement cost 3 Personal estimate of current value 4 Insurance report estimate 5 Police estimate 6 Don't know 7 Other - Specify

c. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)? 169 \$.00

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

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

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

172. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?
 Not yet settled } SKIP to 18a
 No
 Yes

173. How much was recovered?
 INTERVIEWER - If property replaced by insurance company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate of value of the property replaced.
 \$ 1.00

181. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?
 No
 Don't know
 Yes - Who told them?
 Household member } SKIP to 21a
 Someone else
 Police on scene

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

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

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

183. Ask only for persons 16 years or older.
 21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?
 No - SKIP to Check Item G
 Yes

184. What kind of work did you do at that job?
 Same as described in Q. 28d of Screen Questionnaire
 Different - Specify

185.

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

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

178. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?
 \$ 1.00 } SKIP to 20a
 Don't know

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

179. How much was the repair or replacement cost?
 No cost - SKIP to 20a
 \$ 1.00

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

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

CHECK ITEM I Is this the last Incident Report to be filled?
 No - Go to next Incident Report.
 Yes - END INTERVIEW and enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in Item 13 on the cover page of NCS-3.

Notes

There were circumstances under which the interviewer was allowed to report several incidents as a "series" on one Incident form. All of the following conditions had to exist:

1. The incidents must have been of the same type.
2. There must have been at least three incidents in the series.
3. The respondent must not have been able to recall dates and other details of the individual incidents well enough to have reported them separately.

Respondents were asked to report incidents of criminal victimization occurring during the previous 12 month period, ending the last day of the month preceding the month of the interview. Therefore, the interviewer never asked about incidents that occurred during the interview month or prior to the 12-month reference period.

5. Interview Procedures

5A. Dear Friend Letter

Before the scheduled field interview, a "Dear Friend" letter informing each household about the National Crime Survey, and the interviewer's impending visit, was sent to each sample unit.

5B. Interview Method

The initial contact with the household was a personal visit, at which time interviews were to be obtained for as many household members 12 years or older as were available. Subsequent to the initial personal interviews, however, in order to save time and money, the interviewers were allowed to make telephone callbacks to obtain

interviews with the remaining eligible household members.

5C. Persons Interviewed

5C.1. Household Respondent

Questions pertaining to the entire household were asked only once. Almost any adult was technically eligible to answer household questions. Such questions included the Control Card items, Household Background Information and Household Screen Questions.

The interviewer was instructed to interview the most knowledgeable household member; that is, the one who appeared to know--or who could reasonably be expected to know--the answers to the household questions. Most frequently, this was the head of the household or his wife.

If it became apparent that the particular household member being interviewed for the household information was unable to answer the questions, a more knowledgeable respondent was found, or arrangements were made to call back when a knowledgeable respondent was available.

5C.2. Self Respondent

Questions on the Basic Questionnaire pertaining to individuals were asked as many times as there were household members 12 years of age or older. Information about each household member 14 years and over was obtained by self-response; that is, each of these persons was interviewed for himself.

5C.3. Proxy Respondents

Information about each household member aged 12 and 13 was obtained by a proxy; that is, the questions for these persons were asked of the household respondent or some other knowledgeable household member.

If a particular respondent was physically unable or mentally incompetent to answer the individual questions, the interviewer was instructed to accept information from another knowledgeable household member.

Also, if a household member 14 or older was temporarily absent and was not expected to return before the enumeration closeout date, individual information for this person was accepted from another knowledgeable household member.

5D. Recognizable And Unrecognizable Businesses

For the purposes of the National Crime Survey, a distinction was made between two types of businesses, recognizable businesses and unrecognizable businesses.

A recognizable business was one that was observable and identifiable from the outside. It had a sign or other indication outside, identifying it as a business. Crimes involving any recognizable business, such as property stolen from the business were not included in NCS. Only personal property of the respondent or a

household member, or personal threat or injury during a crime involving a recognizable business was included in the survey.

An unrecognizable business had no outside indication, such as a sign in the yard or window, which indicated that it was a business. An example of an unrecognizable business was a mail order business run from the home, if there was no sign outside the house advertising the business.

Crimes to unrecognizable businesses were included in the National Crime Survey. Any property stolen from the unrecognizable business required an Incident Report.

5E. Duplicate Reporting

In general, interviewers were instructed to record an incident of crime in only one screen question and to complete only one Crime Incident Report for the incident, in order to prevent duplication of incidents. Duplicate reporting could occur by the same respondent reporting a crime in answer to two different screen questions or by two different respondents reporting the same crime. The one exception to this general rule was that if two or more household members were personally victimized in the same crime incident (for example, two household members attacked during a hold up). An Incident Report was to be completed for each household member personally victimized in the incident. This was because multiple victimization actually occurred and the characteristics of the victimizations may have differed.

5F. Noninterviews

Occasionally, an interview for a sample unit could not be obtained. This unit was classified as either a Type A, Type B, or Type C household noninterview.

1. The Type A noninterviews consisted of households occupied by persons eligible for interview and for whom questionnaires would have been filled if an interview had been obtained. These noninterviews arose under such circumstances as, no one being home in spite of repeated visits, and the household refusing to give any information.
2. The Type B noninterviews were units which were either unoccupied or which were occupied solely by persons not eligible. These noninterviews arose under such circumstances as, the unit was vacant, or the unit was

temporarily occupied by persons who usually resided elsewhere.

3. Reasons for Type C noninterviews were circumstances such as, the unit had been demolished at time of enumeration, the house or trailer had moved, or the unit had been converted to permanent business or used for storage.

Occasionally, the interviewer was unable to obtain an interview for a particular household member in an otherwise interviewed household. This person was classified as Type Z noninterview.

When a unit was classified as a noninterview, only a few items were filled on the Control Card and the NCS-3 Basic Screen Questionnaire. For a Type Z noninterview person, only a few personal characteristics items were filled on the NCS-3.

Noninterview Rates (Per 100): Dallas¹

Type A ²	4.6
Type B ³	14.3
Type C ⁴	1.6

¹These tables show Type A, B and C noninterview rates by city. Noted also are the formulas used to compute the rates.

- ² $\frac{\text{Type A}}{\text{Interviewed households} + \text{Type A}}$
- ³ $\frac{\text{Type B}}{\text{Processed households} - \text{Type C}}$
- ⁴ $\frac{\text{Type C}}{\text{Processed households}}$

5G. General Interviewing Sequence

The general interview sequence for NCS was to (1) fill a Control Card for the unit, (2) ask Basic Screen Questions, and (3) get detailed reports on the Incident Report of any incidents of crime mentioned in the Basic Screen Questionnaire. An entire interview was completed for a household member before proceeding with the next person.

The household respondent, in addition to answering the questions on the Control Card, also answered the NCS-Household Screen Questions as well as the Personal Characteristics and Individual Screen Questions about himself. The household respondent answered the detailed questions about any incidents of crime reported in the Household Screen section or his Individual Screen section.

The household respondent also answered Personal Characteristics items, Individual Screen Questions and Incident Report Questions for household members 12 and 13 years of age.

Household members 14 or 15 years of age answered only the Personal Characteristics and Individual Screen Questions about themselves, and the detailed questions about any crime they reported.

6. Data Collection

In order to collect data for the NCS, field offices were established in each of the Impact Cities. Each field office was staffed by one supervisor, about six edit clerks, one reinterview clerk, about 15 crew leaders, and about 150 interviewers.

All interviewers--who were solicited through newspaper advertisements, unemployment offices and referrals--received several days of classroom training, in addition to preliminary self-study of training manuals. All interviewers were required to pass a written exam at an acceptable level.

Procedures used to secure and maintain the quality of interviewing included the following: (1) direct observation of all interviewers during the initial assignments and at intervals during the interviewing period, (2) crew leader review of the interviewer's work, with feedback of errors to interviewers, (3) office edit of all completed work, (4) verification of interviewing by having crew leaders independently reinterview a sample of completed interviews and also by means of a recheck procedure in which it was determined whether the interviewers had visited the correct sample unit, had correctly determined the household composition, and had classified non-interviews correctly.

B. Commercial Victimization Survey

1. Sample Design

Each of the eight cities in the Commercial Victimization Survey (CVS) sample is included within a standard metropolitan area. A subsample of segments had been selected within each of these SMSA's (approximately 20 years age for an area probability sample for one of the Census Bureau's current business programs) and in the corresponding cities (weight 16.67 per segment). Each of these segments was originally selected to include four to six retail and service establishments. Annexations to the cities since the time of the original sample were considered where necessary in the weighting procedure.

In the eight cities sampled for CVS, all available segments (i.e., those segments in the city portion of the SMSA's) were used except those used in the National Crime Survey sample. This selection of the segments resulted in weights ranging from 16.67 to 17.24 per segment in the CVS eight cities sample. On the average there were 126 segments per city in the eight cities sample design.

2. Estimation Procedures

The reference period for data collection was 12 months. The estimation procedure involves an allowance for nonresponse cases

by multiplying the basic segment weight (16.67-17.24) by a factor equal to the total number of reports required for a particular kind of business divided by the number of usable reports for that kind of business. This factor is applied to all usable reports in that kind of business.

There is a special provision made for part-year operators out of business at the time of enumeration. An imputation factor is computed for these which is applied only to the number of incidents, not to the number of establishments.. It is obtained by multiplying the weight of the part-year operator in business at the end of the year by a factor of 12 divided by the number of months he was in business during the year for the usable report. This result is then multiplied by the ratio of required reports divided by usable reports described above and this result applied to each usable report in the class of part-year operators out of business at the time of enumeration.

3. Reliability Of The Estimates

The crime data estimates (both incidents and rates of incidents) are based upon a probability sample and therefore subject to measurable sampling variability.

The sample used in this survey is one of many samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. The result of each sample would be different but the average would be expected to agree with the results that would be obtained from a complete enumeration using the sample procedure.

The standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples of the design. The standard error is estimated from a set of ten random groups within the sample and measures the precision with which a particular sample estimate approximates the average result of all such samples. The estimate of sampling error is also subject to sampling variability.

The attached tables show standard errors and 95 percent confidence intervals for selected estimates for each city.

The sample estimates and estimates of standard errors permit us to construct interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval contains the average result of all possible samples. The chances are about two out of three that the amounts estimated would be different from results that could be obtained from a complete census using the same enumeration procedures by less than the standard errors in the tables. Doubling the estimate of the standard errors would mean that nineteen out of twenty times the results estimated would differ

from results in a complete census by less than twice the standard errors.

We can illustrate the computation of these ranges by assuming the total estimated number of robbery incidents in a city from a sample to be 10,000 and the estimated standard error to be 1,670. The confidence interval of between 9,330 and 11,670 could be placed around our estimate. If similar confidence intervals were constructed for all possible samples of the same size, about two-thirds of these would contain the results of a complete enumeration using the same methodology. For our single sample confidence interval, we can say that chances are two out of three of being correct if we state that the interval contains the results that would be obtained from a complete enumeration. If the standard error is doubled, then the chances are increased to nineteen out of twenty of being correct if we say interval between 6,600 and 13,340 contains the complete enumeration results.

The standard errors also partially measure the effect of non-sampling errors, but do not measure any biases in the data. Bias is defined as the difference, averaged over all possible samples, between the estimate and the desired value, due to such items as nonreporting or response errors.

Standard Errors And 95% Confidence Intervals
For Commercial Victimization Rates:
Dallas

	<u>Rate^a</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Interval</u>
Burglary	35,507	3,444	28,619-42,395
Robbery	4,845	1,022	2,801-6,889
Total Commercial Victimizations	40,352	3,995	32,362-48,342

^aRate per 100,000 commercial establishments.

4. Questionnaires

4A. Commerical Questionnaire

The CVS-101 was the basic questionnaire used to interview at all commercial establishments selected for the survey. The questionnaire pertained to a twelve-month reference period. The components of the commercial questionnaire were as follows:

1. Census Bureau Identification Information
2. Part I--Business Characteristics

This section contained questions which enabled the interviewers to classify the business establishment as to Retail, Wholesale, Manufacturing, Real Estate Services, and Others.

3. Reasons for Noninterview

The question was designed and used as a record of interview or the reason for any noninterview.

4. Screening Questions

These questions were used to find out whether any incident of burglary or robbery had occurred at the business establishment; if so, how many had occurred; whether there was insurance coverage for burglary and/or robbery; and what security measures were used by the establishment.

5. Part II--Burglary

The section was used to obtain detailed information about any burglary and/or attempted burglary that had occurred at the establishment during the survey period.

6. Part III--Robbery

The section was used to record detailed information about robbery and/or attempted robbery incidents.

4B. Kinds Of Business Categories Ineligible for Interview

1. Federal, state and local government installations, offices, etc.
2. Apartment buildings, unless there was evidence such as a sign that a business was conducted on the premises.
3. Privately owned single or duplex dwelling units unless there was a business conducted on the premises.
4. Farms or other agricultural operations unless there was a definite business establishment such as the sales office for a nursery on the farm.
5. Nonrecognizable businesses such as those in private homes with no outside indication such as a sign in the yard or window indicating that a business was conducted on the premises.

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

FORM CVS-101 (6-7-72)

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

COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY CITY SAMPLE

INTRODUCTION

Good morning (afternoon). I'm Mr(s.) (your name) from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. We are conducting a survey in this area to measure the extent to which businesses are victims of burglaries and/or robberies.

Part I - BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS

2. Person furnishing information?
1 Owner or partner 2 Manager 3 Clerk 4 Accountant 5 Other - Specify
3. Is this business owned as an individual proprietorship, a partnership, a corporation, or some other way?
1 Individual proprietorship 2 Partnership 3 Corporation 4 Government - Continue interview ONLY if liquor store or any type of transportation 5 Other - Specify
4. How many establishments, including this one, are operated by you (the owner)?
1 One 2 2 to 10 3 11 or more

DO NOT ASK ITEM 9 UNTIL PART II AND PART III HAVE BEEN COMPLETED

9. What were your approximate sales of merchandise and/or receipts from services for the year ending December 31, 197... at this establishment.
1 None 2 Under \$10,000 3 \$10,000 to \$24,999 4 \$25,000 to \$49,999 5 \$50,000 to \$99,999 6 \$100,000 to \$499,999 7 \$500,000 to \$999,999 8 \$1,000,000 and over 9 Other - Specify

INTERVIEWER USE ONLY

10a. Has an incident sheet been completed for every incident reported in questions 11 - 16?
1 Yes 2 No - Why not?

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

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

TYPE C
7 Converted to residential use or occupied by nonlistable establishment.
8 Demolished
9 Other Type C

c. Record of interview
1. Date 2. Length of interview
Time began Time ended Minutes
3. Name of respondent
4. Telephone number Area code Number Extension

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

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

7. What do you consider your kind of business to be at this location?

OFFICE USE ONLY
b. Mark (X) one box
RETAIL
1 Food 2 Eating and drinking 3 General merchandise 4 Apparel 5 Furniture and appliance 6 Lumber, hardware, farm equipment 7 Automotive 8 Gasoline service stations
9 Drug and proprietary 10 Liquor 11 Other retail
REAL ESTATE
12 Apartments 13 Other real estate
WHOLESALE
14 SERVICE 15 MANUFACTURING 16 ALL OTHERS - Specify

ASK ONLY IF A RETAIL BUSINESS IS MARKED IN 7b ABOVE.
8. Did anyone else operate any departments or concessions in this place of business during the 12 month period ending...?
1 Yes - Obtain information on department(s) or concessions as well as the main establishment. Complete separate questionnaire(s) for departments or concessions if the owner of the main establishment cannot provide the necessary information.
2 No

SCREENING QUESTIONS

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

11. During the 12 months beginning... and ending... did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into this place of business?
1 Yes - How many times? Number (Fill a Burglary Sheet for each incident)
2 No

12. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during the 12 months beginning... and ending... did anyone find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break-in?
1 Yes - How many times? Number (Fill a Burglary Sheet for each incident)
2 No

13. During the 12 months beginning... and ending... were you or any employee held up by anyone using a weapon, force or threat of force on these premises?
1 Yes - How many times? Number (Fill a Robbery Sheet for each incident)
2 No

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

15. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during the 12 months beginning... and ending... were you or an employee held up while delivering merchandise or carrying business money outside the business?
1 Yes - How many times? Number (Fill a Robbery Sheet for each incident)
2 No

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

17a. Do you have insurance against burglary and/or robbery?
1 Yes - What is the cost of the annual premium? \$.00
2 No - SKIP to 18a

b. Does the insurance also cover other types of crime losses, such as vandalism or shop-lifting and employee theft?
1 Yes } SKIP to 20a
2 No

NOTES

18a. Did you ever have insurance against burglary and/or robbery?
1 Yes - What was the cost of the annual premium? \$.00
2 No - SKIP to 19
3 Don't know - SKIP to 20a

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

c. Did you drop the insurance or did the company cancel your policy?
1 Businessman dropped it... } SKIP to 20a
2 Insurance company cancelled policy

19. Why haven't you ever had insurance against burglary and/or robbery?
1 Couldn't afford it
2 Couldn't get anyone to insure you
3 Didn't need it
4 Other - Specify

20a. What security measures, if any, are present at this location now, to protect it against burglary and/or robbery?
b. When were these security measures first installed or otherwise undertaken? (Enter the appropriate code from the list given below.)

a. Mark (X) all that apply
1 Alarm system - outside ringing
2 Central alarm
3 Reinforcing devices, such as bars on windows
4 Guard, watchman
5 Watch dog
6 Firearms
7 Cameras
8 Other - Specify
b. Codes

Codes for use in item 20b
LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO
1 - January 7 - July
2 - February 8 - August
3 - March 9 - September
4 - April A - October
5 - May B - November
6 - June C - December
MORE THAN 1 YEAR
D - 1-2 years ago
E - 2-5 years ago
F - More than 5 years ago

21 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
Is the entry a "0" in h(1) (Total number of incidents) under item 1 on page 1?
1 Yes - Detach incident sheets
2 No - DO NOT detach incident sheets

Transcribe the identification codes from item 1 of the cover sheet and complete a separate incident page for EACH burglary or attempted burglary.

BURGLARY SHEET COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY CITY SAMPLE

BURGLARY

IDENTIFICATION CODES table with columns: a. PSU, b. Segment, c. Line No., d. Panel, e. DCC

BURGLARY INCIDENT NUMBER Record which incident (1st, 2nd, etc.) is covered by this page

Part II - BURGLARY

Main body of the burglary form containing questions 1 through 13, including details on timing, evidence, damage, and insurance.

Right side of the burglary form containing questions 8a through 13, including details on stolen money, recovery, and interviewer check items.

Transcribe the identification codes from item 1 of the cover sheet and complete a separate incident page for EACH robbery or attempted robbery.

ROBBERY SHEET COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY CITY SAMPLE

ROBBERY

IDENTIFICATION CODES table with columns: a. PSU, b. Segment, c. Line No., d. Panel, e. DCC

ROBBERY INCIDENT NUMBER Record which incident (1st, 2nd, etc.) is covered by this page.

Part III - ROBBERY

Main body of the robbery form containing questions 1 through 5, including details on timing, location, damage, and insurance.

Right side of the robbery form containing questions 6a through 13, including details on damaged items, weapons, and recovery.

5. Interviewing Procedures

5A. Persons Interviewed

1. General

For CVS, the owners or managers of the establishment were to be interviewed. If the owner or manager was not available at an establishment, the interviewer was to ask for his name and telephone number so that she would make an appointment for an interview.

2. Owner or Manager was not Available

If the owner or manager was temporarily absent for the entire interview period, or if the interviewer was unable to see the owner or manager during the interview period because of his illness, he was too busy, or for some other reason, she conducted an interview with the assistant manager, an accountant who handled the company business, the senior salesclerk, or some other employee who was knowledgeable about the business.

5B. Noninterviews

The commercial noninterview cases were classified into three groups--Types A, B, and C.

1. Type A noninterviews were those businesses for which information could have been obtained if an interview were possible. The noninterviews resulted from the following circumstances:
 - a. The owner refused to give any information.
 - b. The owner could not be contacted.

Part III - ROBBERY - Continued	
<p>9a. Were you or any of the employees injured, in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many? → Number </p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 11a</p>	<p>12. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What measures were taken? (Mark as many as apply) →</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm - outside ringing</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Central alarm</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Reinforcing devices</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Guard, watchman</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Watch dog</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Firearms</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Cameras</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>b. How many of them stayed in a hospital overnight or longer?</p> <p>Number _____</p>	<p>13a. Was this incident reported to the police?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 14 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>10. Of those receiving treatment in or out of a hospital did this business pay for any of the medical expenses not covered by a regular health benefits program?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How much was paid? → \$.00</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Police already knew of the incident</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing could be done - lack of proof</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not think it important enough</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to bother police</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to take the time</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get involved</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to someone else</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>11a. Did you or any employees here lose any time from work because of this incident?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many people? → Number </p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 12</p>	<p>14. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM</p> <p>Is this the last incident report to be completed?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Return to page 1 and complete items 9 & 10 and END INTERVIEW</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Fill the next incident report</p>
<p>b. How many work days were lost altogether?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 day 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 10 days - Specify number _____</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 5 days</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 - 10 days 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	
<p>NOTES</p>	

2. Type B noninterviews resulted if a business was not in operation at the sample address at the time an interview could have been conducted or the unit was vacant.

3. Type C noninterviews resulted if the address was no longer used for business.

Noninterview rates for the Impact Cities sample are presented in the following table.

5C. Noninterview Rates: Dallas

Completed Schedules	Total Schedules	Type A		Type B		Type C		Total A,B,C	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1297	1665	43	2.6	328	19.7	80	4.8	451	27.1

6. Data Collection

In order to collect data for the CVS, field offices were established in each of the Impact Cities. Each field office was staffed by one supervisor, a supervisory clerk, an office/edit clerk, a reinterview clerk, about three crew leaders, and 12 to 29 interviewers.

Interviewers and crew leaders were selected from among the most qualified staff of the NCS personnel; when necessary, additional recruitment of new interviewers was initiated. As was the case with the training of NCS personnel, classroom instruction and self-study of training materials were the basic educational modes used

Also, again as in NCS, quality control included: a) observation of interviews; b) crew leader review of interviewer work; c) office edit of completed work; d) reinterview and recheck procedures.

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END

7 tables/memo