Myths and Realities about Crime
The National Prisoner Statistics program and the National Crime Survey could not operate without the cooperation of literally thousands of individuals across the Nation who voluntarily devote time and effort to complete forms or grant interviews. For both programs, the Bureau of the Census acts as data collection agent for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Numerous persons in each agency were responsible in recent years for implementing the programs that yielded the information presented in this report. Their names are listed in published reports in the NPS and NCS series.

The impetus for the development of this nontechnical presentation arose from a desire to give the public a more general overview of crime and criminals than is furnished in published NPS and NCS reports. LEAA’s Statistics Division administers both programs under the supervision of Charles R. Kindermann, assisted by Patsy A. Klaus and Carol B. Kalish. The gathering and processing of data in the Bureau of the Census were under the general supervision of either Marvin M. Thompson, Demographic Surveys Division, assisted by Linda R. Murphy and Carolyn Y. Thompson, or of Caesar G. Hill, Business Division, aided by Chester E. Bowie. The report was prepared in the Bureau’s Crime Statistics Analysis Office, under the general supervision of Adolfo L. Paez. A technical review of the report was performed in a unit headed by Dennis J. Schwanz, Statistical Methods Division.

Acknowledgments
“Crime cannot be measured directly. Its amount must be inferred from the frequency of some occurrence connected with it, for example, crimes brought to the attention of police; persons arrested; prosecutions; convictions and other dispositions, such as probation or commitment. Each of these may be used as an index of the amount of crime. In general, the sensitiveness of these indexes is in the order in which they are given above.”

President Herbert Hoover’s Research Committee on Social Trends, 1933
While remaining strong, the traditional dependence on administrative records as sources of statistics on crime has been diminished during the past decade through the installation of data collection and analysis systems that are bringing a higher order of sensitiveness to crime accounting and, perhaps more importantly, a greater insight into the burden placed on American society by the perpetrators and victims of crime. The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 authorized the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to develop and maintain a criminal justice statistics program. Since that time, LEAA has initiated a number of new statistical systems, as well as reinforced certain existing ones, covering numerous aspects of criminal justice. This publication deals with information from two statistical systems, one old but periodically modified, the other new and in a preliminary stage of development with respect both to methodological issues and the interpretation of results.

The older of the two systems — the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program — was instituted a half century ago for the purpose of gathering and disseminating information on State and Federal correctional institutions. Two elements of the NPS are represented in this publication: the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, which was conducted in 1974, and Capital Punishment, an annual census of prisoners under sentence of death throughout the United States.

The second system — the National Crime Survey (NCS) — was established early in the 1970's. While sharing the inability of other programs to measure all criminal offenses, the NCS relies upon uniquely qualified sources — the victims of crime — for particulars on selected classes of crime. Based on a continuous representative sample of about 60,000 households and 14,000 businesses per year, the NCS victimization surveys since 1973 have yielded annual information on the impact and characteristics of the following crimes, whether completed or attempted: rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Combined, the first three offenses are categorized as "personal crimes of violence," or as "violent crimes," in this and other publications dealing with NCS results. It must be pointed out, however, that the NCS does not measure other violent offenses, namely homicide and kidnaping; therefore, findings presented here concerning violence should not be construed to apply to all forms of violent crime. Supplementary surveys conducted under the NCS program in 26 large cities during 1974 and 1975 provided certain public opinion data used in this report.

LEAA administers the NPS and NCS programs. The collection and processing of data are performed by the Bureau of the Census.
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This publication is designed to acquaint the general public with selected findings from the NPS and NCS programs. The coverage is limited to subjects of contemporary interest and to results that would appear to challenge certain “conventional beliefs” about the nature of crime in the United States. It is recognized, however, that individuals may well reject the implication that some (or all) of the propositions set forth are indeed myths. By limiting the supporting evidence to selected NPS and NCS data, moreover, it is also conceded that data from other systems, based on differing coverages and methodologies, may possibly dispute what is suggested here to constitute reality.

Addressed to a broad audience, Myths and Realities about Crime differs in several respects from other reports officially published under the NPS and NCS programs. The publication’s technical content has been kept to a minimum. Descriptions of the complex data gathering and processing methods intrinsic to major statistical systems have not been included. Analytical guidelines and definitions of terms are absent too. Moreover, except for the item dealing with capital punishment (which happens to be the only one based on data from administrative records), the statistical data presented in this report are estimates derived from surveys in which the respondents participated voluntarily. Because these data are not the products of complete enumerations, they are subject to sampling variability; and, as is true for data from virtually any collection effort, the data are subject to nonsampling errors. Although the report does not elaborate about these and other constraints inherent to survey data, all statements of comparison based on such data have been tested for statistical significance at a minimum level of 1.6 standard errors. In other words, the chances are at least 90 out of 100 that the differences described did not result solely from sampling variability. In fact, the vast majority of comparative statements passed at two standard errors, or the 95 percent confidence level.

As indicated, Myths and Realities presents only selected information from two major statistical systems. For many of the 23 subjects covered, the respective systems have yielded a wealth of additional data. They have also addressed numerous other topics pertaining to victims and offenders. Comprehensive coverage of these results, together with definitions and documentation of technical and methodological matters, can be found in an ongoing series of reports, some of which are listed in the annotated bibliography at the back of this publication.
About national crime trends

Myth
Crime in the Nation is rising by leaps and bounds.

Reality
The incidence of certain major crimes of violence and common theft is just about keeping pace with population growth.

A strong degree of stability characterized the rate at which the American people, as well as their homes and businesses, were victimized during 1973-76 by the selected offenses measured by the National Crime Survey (NCS). Year-to-year fluctuations in victimization rates were relatively small, even when statistically significant, and an overall trend had yet to form. Although additional confirmation is needed, the possibility is provocative that crime, like other measurable human activity, undergoes change in a gradual, undramatic way. It cannot be overlooked, however, that the volume of NCS-measured crime was high — averaging an estimated 39.9 million victimizations per year, including about 5.8 million violent offenses.
Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Victimization rates for the United States, by sector and type of crime, 1973-76

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal sector</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Household sector</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crimes of violence</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>88.9</td>
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<td>0.9</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>Unlawful entry without force</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>*37.7</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
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<td>0.6</td>
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<td>20.1</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
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<td>Robbery</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>Household larceny</td>
<td>107.0</td>
<td>*123.8</td>
<td>125.4</td>
<td>124.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery with injury</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Less than $50</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>*78.8</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>74.7</td>
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<td>From serious assault</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td><strong>1.0</strong></td>
<td>$50 or more</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>*32.9</td>
<td>*37.1</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From minor assault</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Amount not available</td>
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<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Attempted</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>**8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>Motor vehicle theft</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>*16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated assault</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td><strong>9.6</strong></td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>*10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With injury</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Attempted</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted with weapon</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>*6.3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>Number of households</td>
<td>70,442</td>
<td>72,163</td>
<td>73,560</td>
<td>74,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple assault</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>*15.6</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With injury</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>*4.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted without weapon</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes of theft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Commercial sector</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal larceny with contact</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>203.7</td>
<td>*228.1</td>
<td>228.6</td>
<td>217.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purse snatching</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td><strong>0.9</strong></td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>151.3</td>
<td>*170.5</td>
<td>167.6</td>
<td>164.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td><strong>0.5</strong></td>
<td>Attempted</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>**53.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pocket picking</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal larceny without contact</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>*92.0</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>93.2</td>
<td>Attempted</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population age 12 and over (1,000) | 164,363| 167,058| 168,671| 171,901 | Number of businesses (1,000) | 6,800 | 6,880 | 6,709 | 7,246 |

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

*Significantly different from the preceding year's rate at the 95 percent confidence level.
**Significantly different from the preceding year's rate at the 90 percent confidence level; the absence of asterisks on 1974-76 figures denotes either no change in rates or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

1Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over.
2Rate per 1,000 households.
3Rate per 1,000 commercial establishments.

Source: National crime survey
About the extent of violent crime

**Myth**
Most crimes measured as taking place in the United States are of a violent nature.

**Reality**
Of the NCS-measured offenses, the vast majority are against property only and do not involve personal violence or threat.

Although the National Crime Survey gauges the occurrence of but a limited number of types of offenses, those involving violence — rape, personal or commercial robbery, and assault — made up only about 14 percent of the total volume of crime measured for 1973-76. Larceny of personal or household property was the most common crime, accounting for some 62 percent of those measured. About one-fifth of the offenses were burglaries, most of them residential, and the remainder (3 percent) were motor vehicle thefts. It must be pointed out, however, that two major violent crimes, homicide and kidnaping, are not addressed by the NCS and that the program was not designed to measure a variety of property offenses, including white collar crimes and commercial larcenies.
Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations, by sector and type of crime, 1973-76

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Type</th>
<th>Percent of Victimizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal larceny</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household larceny</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household burglary</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal robbery</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial robbery</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial burglary</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle theft</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 159.8 million completed and attempted victimizations

Source: National crime survey
About crime in big cities

*Myth*

The larger the city, the greater the likelihood that its residents will be the victims of crime.

*Reality*

For certain crimes, the residents of smaller cities have higher rates than those of our largest cities.

The rates of assault, personal or household larceny, and residential burglary have tended to be *relatively lower* for people living in our largest cities (i.e., 1 million or more population) than for those residing in smaller cities. Personal robbery rates, however, have been *higher* among the residents of the largest cities, and the occurrence of motor vehicle theft has been *more pronounced* for households located in cities of ½ million or more inhabitants than in smaller ones. Cities in the ½ to 1 million population range have evidenced a relatively *high* household burglary rate.
### Personal and household crimes: Victimization rates for central city residents, by sector, type of crime, and size of city, 1975 and 1976

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector and type of crime</th>
<th>50,000 to 249,999</th>
<th>250,000 to 499,999</th>
<th>500,000 to 999,999</th>
<th>1 million or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal sector</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes of violence</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>45.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes of theft</td>
<td>112.5</td>
<td>111.8</td>
<td>105.3</td>
<td>114.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal larceny with contact</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal larceny without contact</td>
<td>110.0</td>
<td>109.5</td>
<td>100.9</td>
<td>110.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household sector</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>119.2</td>
<td>114.8</td>
<td>128.4</td>
<td>121.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household larceny</td>
<td>163.8</td>
<td>153.5</td>
<td>154.1</td>
<td>173.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle theft</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1Rate per 1,000 city residents age 12 and over.
2Rate per 1,000 households.

**Source:** National crime survey
About police performance

Myth
In general, residents of large cities believe their police are doing a poor job.

Reality
If the opinions of residents of numerous cities across the Nation are indicative, the vast majority is satisfied with the performance of their police.

When asked if their local police were doing a good, average, or poor job, some four of every five residents of 26 cities surveyed during 1974-75 gave ratings of good or average. Those who characterized the police work in that manner accounted for approximately 17.2 million of the estimated 21.1 million persons age 16 and over living in those cities. Some 2.5 million rated the police as poor, and 1.4 million had no opinion on the matter. Each of the 26 localities surveyed had a total population of 100,000 or more, and the group included the Nation’s nine largest cities. Combined, the 26 cities had an estimated mid-1975 population of about 28.6 million. The interviews, however, were taken only among persons age 16 and over, and half the cities were surveyed in 1974.
Residents of 26 central cities:
Ratings of police performance, 1974-75

NOTE: Detail does not add to 100% because of rounding. Data based on surveys conducted in Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Newark, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Oregon), St. Louis, San Diego, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.

Source: National crime survey
**About reporting crime**

**Myth**
Most crime is reported to the police.

**Reality**
Slightly fewer than half of all offenses measured by the National Crime Survey are known to the police.

Although the rate at which victims report crimes to the police has varied widely depending on the type or seriousness of the crime, fewer than a third of personal offenses and only 38 percent of household incidents were made known to the police during 1973-76. These relatively low overall rates of reporting can be ascribed in part to the prevalence of larceny—the least well reported of crimes—among offenses against individuals or residences. Burglary or robbery of businesses, together with motor vehicle theft, have had the highest police reporting rates. Of all crimes measured by the National Crime Survey during the 4-year period, some 48 percent were reported to the police. Whether incurred by individuals, households, or businesses, the more serious forms of crime generally were more likely to be reported; because of space limitations, however, the accompanying chart distinguishes two forms of seriousness only for assault.
Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, 1973-76

- **Personal crimes**
  - Rape: 52%
  - Robbery: 53%
  - Aggravated assault: 55%
  - Simple assault: 39%
  - Larceny with contact: 34%
  - Larceny without contact: 25%

- **Household crimes**
  - Burglary: 48%
  - Larceny: 26%

- **Commercial crimes**
  - Burglary: 78%
  - Robbery: 88%

Source: National crime survey
About minorities and the police

**Myth**
Blacks or Hispanics are less likely than the population as a whole to report personal crimes to the police.

**Reality**
By and large, the offenses experienced by members of those two minority groups are just about as apt to be reported as crimes against victims in general.

The rates at which black victims reported personal crimes of violence, whether the offenses are considered collectively or individually, as well as personal crimes of theft (i.e., larcenies), did not differ significantly from the corresponding rates for the population at large. Similar findings applied to the reporting of crimes by victims of Hispanic ancestry, except with respect to personal robberies or larcenies, which Hispanics were slightly less likely than victims in general to report to the police.
Crimes of violence

- Rape
- Robbery
- Assault

Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police by minority group members, 1973-76

- Crimes of violence
- Rape
- Robbery
- Assault
- Crimes of theft

Note:
1. The aggregate of rape, robbery, and assault.
2. Personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Source: National crime survey
About neighborhood problems

Myth
The residents of our large cities regard crime as the most important neighborhood problem.

Reality
Judging from the opinions of many city residents, environmental problems cause just about as much concern as crime.

"Is there anything you don’t like about this neighborhood?" This question was asked of persons representing about 10.1 million households in 26 large cities across the Nation. Only 38 percent answered "yes." These individuals, representatives for some 3.8 million households, were then asked what they disliked most about their neighborhoods. The two largest groups (26 percent each) felt that crime or environmental deterioration—trash, noise, overcrowding, and the like—were the main problems. Fourteen percent of the residents said they were displeased with their neighbors. Miscellaneous problems, none of them exceeding about one-tenth of all responses, were cited by the remainder. It must be remembered, however, that a majority of the individuals surveyed found no fault with their neighborhoods.
Residents of 26 central cities:
Most important neighborhood problem, 1974-75

NOTE: Detail does not add to 100% because of rounding. The cities covered by the surveys are listed beside the chart on page 9.

Source: National crime survey
Myth
Most residents of large cities think their neighborhoods are not safe.

Reality
Most individuals feel at least reasonably safe when out alone in their neighborhoods either in the daytime or at night.

Nine in every ten persons living in 26 large cities surveyed during 1974-75 felt very or reasonably safe when out alone in their neighborhoods during daytime. Considerably fewer, although still a majority (54 percent), felt similarly with respect to nighttime. Concerning daytime conditions, “very safe” responses were the most prevalent, accounting for 48 percent, whereas “reasonably safe” was the most commonplace answer to the question about nighttime. Only 3 percent of the residents said they were very unsafe when out alone in their vicinity during the day, but about seven times that number felt likewise about nighttime.
Residents of 26 central cities: Neighborhood safety when out alone, 1974-75

Daytime

- Very safe: 48%
- Reasonably safe: 42%
- Somewhat unsafe: 8%
- Very unsafe: 3%

Nighttime

- Very safe: 15%
- Reasonably safe: 39%
- Somewhat unsafe: 23%
- Very unsafe: 22%

NOTE: Detail does not add to 100% because of rounding. The cities covered by the surveys are listed beside the chart on page 9.

Source: National crime survey
About fear of crime

Myth
Most residents of large cities have limited or changed their activities because of the fear of crime.

Reality
If the assessments of an estimated 21.1 million persons are indicative, slightly fewer than half of all big-city residents have personally altered their lifestyles because of crime.

The belief that city people have had to modify their daily activities because of the threat of crime is widespread, even among city dwellers themselves. The results of attitude surveys conducted in 26 cities during 1974-75 suggest, however, that this opinion does not necessarily translate into a curtailment in personal activities. A vast majority of the residents of those cities thought that crime had caused “people in general” to limit or change their activities in recent years. Most (63 percent) also believed that the residents of their own neighborhood had done so. For themselves personally, however, 46 percent indicated they had altered their lifestyles. A slight majority was of the opinion that crime had not affected their lifestyles.
Residents of 26 central cities: A belief that activities have been limited or changed because of the fear of crime, 1974-75

Activities changed by people in general

- Yes: 84%
- No: 14%

Activities changed by people in the neighborhood

- Yes: 63%
- No: 33%

Activities changed by the respondents personally

- Yes: 46%
- No: 53%

NOTE: Excludes respondents who gave no opinion. The cities covered by the surveys are listed beside the chart on page 9.

Source: National crime survey
About crime against the elderly

**Myth**
Elderly persons make up the most heavily victimized age group in our society.

**Reality**
Rates of victimization are far higher for young individuals than for senior citizens.

The National Crime Survey has demonstrated repeatedly that the elderly (age 65 and over) are the victims of personal crime, whether involving violence or theft only, at rates *far lower* than young individuals (age 12-24). The rates for residential crimes among households headed by elderly persons have also been *comparatively low*. These findings, however, ignore the trauma and economic burden brought about by crime, which no doubt weigh more heavily on elderly victims than on young ones. The lower rates among the elderly may relate to precautionary measures taken and/or to self-imposed isolation designed to minimize exposure to threatening situations. NCS attitude surveys conducted in 26 cities during 1974-75 revealed that senior citizens were *more likely* than younger persons to indicate they had modified their activities because of *fear of crime*. Well over half the estimated 3.2 million persons age 65 and over living in those cities said they had done so.
Type of crime and age & 1973 & 1974 & 1975 & 1976
\hline
\textbf{Personal sector}^1 & & & & \\
Crimes of violence^2 & & & & \\
12-24 & 60.5 & 60.6 & 59.4 & 59.0 \\
25-34 & 34.6 & 38.7 & 39.3 & 40.6 \\
35-49 & 21.6 & 20.3 & 20.5 & 20.0 \\
50-64 & 13.1 & 11.8 & 13.5 & 12.2 \\
65 and over & 8.5 & 9.0 & 7.8 & 7.6 \\
\hline
\textbf{Household sector}^4 & & & & \\
Burglary & & & & \\
12-19 & 154.7 & 157.4 & 155.4 & 147.3 \\
20-34 & 99.0 & 106.2 & 109.9 & 113.2 \\
35-49 & 72.0 & 79.3 & 80.2 & 82.8 \\
50-64 & 46.6 & 49.4 & 51.3 & 58.6 \\
65 and over & 22.2 & 21.9 & 24.5 & 26.0 \\
\hline
\hline
Type of crime and age & 1973 & 1974 & 1975 & 1976
\hline
\textbf{Burglary (cont.)} & & & & \\
50-64 & 69.7 & 69.3 & 68.1 & 67.5 \\
65 and over & 55.1 & 54.3 & 53.8 & 50.2 \\
\hline
Household larceny & & & & \\
12-19 & 202.8 & 205.9 & 221.0 & 178.1 \\
20-34 & 145.9 & 175.0 & 171.5 & 171.9 \\
35-49 & 126.0 & 145.8 & 148.7 & 144.7 \\
65 and over & 84.0 & 88.8 & 94.1 & 94.8 \\
\hline
Motor vehicle theft & & & & \\
12-19 & 34.8 & 55.0 & 32.4 & 27.4 \\
20-34 & 28.7 & 27.9 & 29.7 & 24.3 \\
35-49 & 21.1 & 20.9 & 21.7 & 18.9 \\
65 and over & 15.8 & 14.3 & 15.0 & 12.3 \\
\hline
\hline
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>16-19</th>
<th>20-24</th>
<th>25-34</th>
<th>35-49</th>
<th>50-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
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<td>Percent</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Rate per 1,000 population in each age group.
2. Includes rape, robbery, and assault.
3. Includes personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.
4. Rate per 1,000 households headed by persons in each age group.

Residents of 26 central cities: A belief that personal activities have been limited or changed because of the fear of crime, by age of respondents, 1974-75

NOTE: The cities covered by the surveys are listed beside the chart on page 9.

Source: National crime survey
About crime against women

Myth
Women are more likely than men to be the victims of crime.

Reality
For various personal crimes, men are victimized at higher rates than women.

For personal robbery or assault, as well as for personal larceny without victim-offender contact, men have been victimized at appreciably higher rates than women. With respect to the two violent crimes, men had consistently higher 1973-76 victimization rates than women for cases in which the victim and offender were strangers to one another. Also, men were somewhat likelier than women to have experienced assaults at the hands of nonstrangers. Aside from rape, the only NCS-measured personal crime having a higher rate for women was larceny with contact (i.e., purse snatchings and pocket pickings); however, the rate differences for this class of crime have been nominal, if not statistically insignificant.
### Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons of each sex, by victim-offender relationship, 1973-76

(Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over)

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<tr>
<td>By strangers</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>23.0</td>
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<td>32.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>10.4</td>
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<td>1.8</td>
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<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>By nonstrangers</td>
<td>(Z)</td>
<td>(Z)</td>
<td>(Z)</td>
<td>(Z)</td>
<td>(Z)</td>
<td>(Z)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>8.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>9.1</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>*1.2</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<td>16.2</td>
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<td>17.3</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By strangers</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>23.4</td>
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<td>22.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By nonstrangers</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal larceny</td>
<td>102.8</td>
<td>80.3</td>
<td>108.9</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>108.1</td>
<td>84.9</td>
<td>106.2</td>
<td>86.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>with contact</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>*3.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>*2.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
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<td>Personal larceny</td>
<td>100.2</td>
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<td>105.2</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>103.7</td>
<td>83.6</td>
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<td>without contact</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Detail may not add to total because of rounding.  
Z Less than 0.05 per 1,000.  
*At a 90 percent minimum confidence level, the rate for males was not significantly different from that for females.

Source: National crime survey
Myth
A weapon is used by the offender in nearly all rapes, robberies, and assaults.

Reality
Weapons are used in far fewer than half all those crimes.

Of the three violent personal crimes measured during 1973-76 by the National Crime Survey, rape was the least likely and robbery was the most likely to have been perpetrated by armed offenders. With 35 percent of all incidents involving an offender who used a weapon, assault ranked in between the other two personal crimes. On the other hand, an average of 71 percent of all robberies of businesses during the 4-year period involved armed encounters. Because of the prevalence of personal crimes of violence, however, the average for all four of these crimes taken together was 39 percent.
Personal crimes of violence and commercial robbery: Percent of incidents in which the offenders used weapons, 1973-76

Source: National crime survey
About weapons and injuries

Myth
A victim is more likely to be injured during an armed assault or robbery if the offender wields a firearm rather than a knife or other weapon.

Reality
The victim’s likelihood of sustaining injury at the hands of an armed offender is lessened if the weapon is a firearm.

In the course of either an aggravated assault or personal robbery by an armed offender, the likelihood of victim injury has been greatest when the crime was carried out with the aid of an object other than a firearm or knife, such as a club, brick, wrench, or bottle. The presence of a knife, as opposed to a firearm, has also been associated with a higher incidence of victim injury. These findings, based on 1973-76 National Crime Survey data, suggest that victims are less apt to resist a criminal armed with a lethal weapon and, therefore, are less likely to be injured. It must be pointed out, however, that as presently constituted, the NCS makes no determination of the actual cause of injury; therefore, the accompanying chart should not be construed to represent the percentage of incidents in which victims were harmed by the weapons listed. Also, the program does not measure kidnapping or violent crimes resulting in death, for which the relationships among types of weapons may differ from those portrayed for assault and personal robbery.
Personal robbery and aggravated assault: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons and victims sustained injury, by type of weapon, 1973-76

NOTE: Excludes incidents in which weapons of more than one type were used, as well as those for which the type of weapon was not known.

Source: National crime survey
About using force for self-defense

Myth
People often use force or weapons for self-defense from criminal attack.

Reality
Although victims defend themselves in a majority of rapes, robberies, or assaults, passive methods are more commonly used for protection.

Victims took some measure of self-protection in about two-thirds of the personal crimes of violence (i.e., rapes, robberies, and assaults) that occurred during 1974-76. They were most apt to have done so in cases of rape and least likely in those of robbery. The likelihood of employing self-defense did not, however, differ markedly if the encounters were between strangers or nonstrangers. Only with respect to robbery were the victims appreciably less likely to defend themselves in stranger-to-stranger confrontations than in cases involving nonstrangers. Although a substantial number of victims employed physical means of resistance, such as striking the offender (29 percent) or using a gun or knife (2 percent), far more resorted to a variety of passive methods—sought help, ran away, hid, ducked, reasoned with the offender, and so forth (58 percent).
Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by victim-offender relationship, 1974-76

NOTE: Detail does not add to 100% because of rounding.

Source: Federal crime survey
About victim injury

Myth
More often than not, the victims of violent crimes other than homicide end up in a hospital.

Reality
Relatively few victims of rape, robbery, or assault get hospital care, either in an emergency room or as inpatients.

In only 8 percent of personal crimes of violence (i.e., rape, robbery, and assault considered collectively) that happened during 1973-76, the victims were treated in hospitals. Of those treated, 24 percent obtained inpatient care, whereas the majority received emergency room treatment and were released. Among those hospitalized as inpatients, victims were somewhat more likely to be confined for 4 or more days than for a shorter period.
Hospital care received 8%

No hospital care received 92%

Emergency room 76%

Inpatient 24%

Length of stay
1-3 days 8%
4+ days 14%
Not available 1%

Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, 1973-76

NOTE: Detail does not add to subtotal because of rounding.

Source: National crime survey
About the classic hold-up

Myth
The typical personal robbery is carried out against a lone pedestrian by an armed offender operating alone.

Reality
Although the victim is usually alone and outdoors, the robber does not necessarily work alone or use a weapon.

While it is true that the vast bulk of personal robberies happened to lone victims and most took place on streets or other outdoor places, about half of the incidents committed during 1973-76 were by two or more offenders, many of whom did not employ a weapon. In fact, unarmed robberies took place just about as often as armed robberies, and the presence of a weapon was somewhat more likely in multiple-offender incidents than in those involving offenders who operated alone.
Place of occurrence

- On street, park playground, etc.: 60%
- Inside own home: 11%
- Near own home: 8%
- Inside nonresidential building: 8%
- Inside school: 6%
- Elsewhere: 7%

Number of victims

- One victim: 92%
- Two victims: 6%
- Three or more victims: 2%

Number of offenders

- Unknown number of offenders: 4%
- Four or more offenders: 12%
- Three offenders: 14%
- Two offenders: 27%
- One offender: 44%

Use of weapons, by number of offenders

- One offender: 25%
- Two or more offenders: 28%
- Two or more offenders: 26%
- One offender: 20%

Weapon not used: 52%

Weapon used: 48%

Personal robbery: Selected incident characteristics, 1973-76

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

Source: National crime survey
About residential burglars

Myth
Household burglars usually commit their crimes by breaking into the premises.

Reality
In a majority of completed residential burglaries committed throughout the United States, burglars gain entry into homes or apartments without resorting to force.

Most burglars are successfully carrying out their crimes simply by entering through unlocked doors or windows, or by using keys. Some 57 percent of all completed household burglaries that took place during 1973-76 were unlawful entries without force, whereas the remainder were forcible entries. Probably as a result of a greater concern for household security on the part of urban dwellers, burglaries of central city or suburban residences were more likely than those in nonmetropolitan places to have been break-ins.
Household burglary: Percent distribution of completed victimizations, by type of entry and place of residence, 1973-76

Forcible entry
Unlawful entry without force

20.7 million completed burglaries

Source: National crime survey
About victim-offender relationships

Myth
The victims of crime seldom know or recognize their offenders.

Reality
A substantial number of crimes are committed by persons known to their victims.

In 35 percent of the estimated 22 million rapes, personal robberies, or assaults that took place during 1973-76, the victims were acquainted with, if not related to, the offenders. It is reasonable to assume, moreover, that many more crimes (especially assaults) by nonstrangers were not revealed to National Crime Survey interviewers. In addition, attitude surveys conducted in 26 large cities during 1974-75 showed that an average of 36 percent of persons victimized in the preceding year believed that neighborhood crime was being committed either by persons living within the vicinity or by insiders and outsiders alike.

Nevertheless, the largest number of residents attributed crime to offenders from outside the neighborhood, and one-fourth did not know where the culprits came from. Only 3 percent indicated their neighborhoods were free of crime.
There is no neighborhood crime

People within neighborhood are committing the crimes

People outside neighborhood are committing the crimes

Crimes are being committed equally by insiders and outsiders

Don't know who is responsible

---

Residents of 26 central cities: Opinions about the place of residence of persons committing neighborhood crime, by victimization experience, 1974-75

Percent of victimizations committed by strangers and nonstrangers, 1973-76

1 The aggregate of rape, robbery, and assault.

NOTE: The cities covered by the surveys are listed beside the chart on page 9.

Source: National crime survey
About serious assaults by strangers

**Myth**
Aggravated assaults are more likely to result in physical injury if the attacker is a total stranger.

**Reality**
One's chances of being injured and ending up in a hospital are somewhat greater if the assailant is not a stranger.

Of the estimated 2.4 million aggravated assaults committed during 1973-76 by friends, casual acquaintances, or relatives, some 38 percent resulted in physical injury to the victims. This compares with a 30 percent injury rate for the 4.3 million crimes in which the assailants were strangers. The higher injury rate among the victims of nonstrangers applied to men and women, as well as to whites. Women, in particular, were more likely to be injured by nonstrangers than by strangers. There was no statistically significant difference between the two injury rates for black victims. As suggested by hospitalization rates for the victims of aggravated assault, moreover, persons attacked by nonstrangers probably sustained serious injuries relatively more often than those who experienced stranger-to-stranger offenses. The hospitalization rate for the latter was some 5 percentage points lower.
Aggravated assault: Percent of victimizations resulting in victim injury, by victim-offender relationship, 1973-76

By strangers

By nonstrangers

Source: National crime survey
About the criminal as a loner

Myth
The typical prison inmate is a "loner" with no family or friends and little social contact.

Reality
Perhaps because most had lived in a family situation prior to their arrest, prisoners are quite likely to maintain regular social contacts during incarceration.

Although some inmates of State correctional facilities fit the stereotype of the "social misfit," devoid of family ties or friendships, most appear to have had social relationships both before arrest and during imprisonment. Some three-fifths of all inmates questioned about their living arrangements had lived with family members before the arrest; indeed, many were supporting relatives, or others, besides themselves.

Once in prison, 46 percent of all sentenced inmates were being visited by family and/or friends at least monthly, 26 percent had less frequent visits, and only 27 percent never saw outsiders. The vast majority of sentenced inmates — some 87 percent — maintained regular communication by telephone or letter with relatives or acquaintances; this group included roughly 64 percent who had such contacts at least once a week and 23 percent at least once a month. An additional 7 percent had less frequent external contacts.
Before arrest

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<td>Lived with family</td>
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<tr>
<td>Had dependents</td>
<td>55</td>
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During imprisonment

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<th>Yes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Had regular monthly visits from family or friends</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had regular contact with family or friends</td>
<td>87</td>
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1 Based on an estimated 168,363 inmates who held jobs during month prior to arrest or at any time after December 1968.
2 Based on an estimated 160,772 inmates with prearrest employment and income.
3 Based on an estimated 187,487 sentenced inmates.

Source: Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities.
CONTINUED

1 OF 2
About drugs and crime

Myth
People are usually under the influence of drugs when they commit a crime.

Reality
If the experience of those imprisoned for all types of offenses is indicative, the occurrence of most crime cannot be attributed to drug-induced aberrant behavior.

As of 1974, a majority of the inmates of State correctional facilities were not under the influence of drugs (other than alcohol) when committing the crimes, whether against persons or property, that led to their incarceration. Roughly 1 in 4 of these inmates had been under the influence of some type of drug. Of those who had been on drugs, 36 percent (or one-tenth of the total) said they had been using heroin exclusively at the time of the offense. An equal proportion had been under the influence of one other drug, such as marijuana, amphetamines, or barbiturates. The remaining inmates had been using a combination of two or more drugs.
Not under drug influence 73%

Heroin only 10%

One drug other than heroin 10%

Two or more drugs 7%

State prison inmates: Percent under influence of drugs at time of offense, 1974

NOTE: Based on the total prison population — an estimated 191,367 inmates.

Source: Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities
About unemployment and crime

Myth
The typical person who commits a crime is either unemployed or on welfare.

Reality
Based on what is known about imprisoned criminals, most persons who engage in crime have jobs and very few are welfare-dependent.

As of 1974, State correctional facilities were not populated chiefly by the unemployed or indigent. On the contrary, roughly two-thirds of the inmates had held jobs, the bulk of them on a full-time basis, during the month before their arrest. Twelve percent had sought employment during that period, whereas 19 percent were not looking for jobs, either because they did not want to or could not work. As for the main source of income during the year prior to incarceration, some 77 percent of the inmates lived mainly off wages or salaries. Only 3 percent had been dependent upon welfare assistance. It should be pointed out, however, that among inmates who had income from any source, the median amount was relatively low — only $4,630. This figure was about 45 percent lower than the 1974 median for all income-earning males age 14 and over, the group in the general population most nearly comparable with the inmate population.
**State prison inmates: Employment status during month prior to arrest, 1974**

- Employed full time: 62%
- Employed part time: 7%
- Employed but not employed part time: 7%
- Outside labor force: 19%
- Looking for work: 12%
- None: 5%

**State prison inmates: Main source of income during year prior to arrest, 1974**

- Wages or salaries: 77%
- Social Security or other: 15%
- Welfare: 3%
- None: 5%

**NOTE:** Based on the total prison population—an estimated 191,367 inmates.

**NOTE:** Based on an estimated 168,363 inmates who held jobs during month prior to arrest or at any time after December 31, 1968.

**Source:** Survey of inmates of state correctional facilities.
About blacks on death row

Myth

Although blacks are overrepresented on death row across the Nation, this overrepresentation is more pronounced in the South than in the other regions.

Reality

Black overrepresentation on death row is less pronounced in the South than in the other major regions.

During the period 1972-76, blacks made up 57 percent of the death-row population in the South, 57 percent in the Northeast, 53 percent in the North Central region, and 30 percent in the West. In that 5-year interval, blacks constituted roughly 19 percent of the total population in the South, 9 percent in the Northeast, 8 percent in the North Central region, and 5 percent in the West. Within the South, therefore, blacks were three times more likely to be found on death row than in the general population. In the three other regions, blacks were about six times more likely to be on death row than in the population as a whole. At the national level, they were nearly five times more apt to be on death row than in the total U.S. population.
Black persons: Percent in the general and death-row population, by U.S. region, 1972-76 average

- United States: General population 11%, Death-row population 51%
- South: General population 19%, Death-row population 57%
- Northeast: General population 9%, Death-row population 57%
- North Central: General population 8%, Death-row population 53%
- West: General population 5%, Death-row population 30%

Source: Capital punishment
The following official NPS and NCS reports issued by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration relate to material included in this publication. Single copies are available at no charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850. Multiple copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

National Prisoner Statistics


Based on a nationwide survey of some 10,000 inmates conducted during January-February 1974 and in conjunction with the Census of State Correctional Facilities, this overview covers the following subject matter areas: demographic and socioeconomic characteristics; use of alcohol and drugs; offense, adjudication, and sentence; prison routine; and correctional background. The analysis is drawn from 19 data tables. The sample design and size, estimation procedure, and reliability of estimates are discussed; standard error tables and instructions for gauging sampling variability also are included. Detailed reports covering several of the subjects of this advance report are in preparation.
Bibliography


Most recent in a series of reports based on data from a voluntary reporting system instituted in 1926. Twenty-two data tables (most of them cross-tabulations) present information on the inmates' sex, race, age, marital status, educational attainment, offense for which imprisoned, legal status at time of arrest, date of first sentence for capital offense, legal status as of December 31, 1976, and jurisdiction where held. A mail canvass was used to gather this information from the Federal Bureau of Prisons and from correctional authorities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia; the final completion rate was 100 percent for all jurisdictions. Five additional tables give historical trends on executions since 1930, and the status of death penalty statutes throughout the United States is summarized in a final table.

*National Crime Survey*


Interviews with about 136,000 occupants of some 60,000 housing units and with 14,400 businesses yielded the data in this report, third in a series of annual releases of a comprehensive set of NCS results. There are 104 data tables, the largest group of which display victimization rates — the basic measures of the occurrence of NCS-
measured crimes among population groups distinguished on the basis of conventional demographic and socioeconomic variables. Data on victim-offender relationships, offender characteristics, crime incident characteristics, and reporting to the police are also given. Selected findings are summarized. Methodological and other technical information, including a questionnaire facsimile and standard error tables, are appended to assist persons wishing further to interpret the data.

**Bibliography**


Based chiefly on victimization rates, this is the third report assessing year-to-year changes in the occurrence of crimes measured by the NCS. Two subjects of special interest — weapons use and reporting to the police — are also examined. Information from 23 detailed tables is summarized in a dozen charts. Two technical appendixes give information on the sample, reliability of estimates, and standard error calculations.


The first in a series of reports presenting the results of attitudinal surveys taken in 13 large central cities early in 1974. Four general topics are addressed: crime trends, fear of crime, residential problems
and lifestyles, and local police performance. City-wide estimates were developed from interviews with the occupants of 4,866 housing units (9,357 Houston residents age 16 and over). Data from 37 tables are summarized on four charts. Comparable reports will be issued during 1978 for the companion surveys, which were conducted in Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Oakland, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. Each will carry a copy of the questionnaire, a statement of methodology, and standard error tables. As in all NCS reports, there will also be a glossary.
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