

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

1977

50907

ST. PETERSBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT  
PLANNING DIVISION  
CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

## INTRODUCTION

Every year thousands of homeowners make the unpleasant discovery that a burgler has violated the security of their property and perhaps jeopardized the personal safety of their families. 3289 St. Petersburg residents shared this experience during 1977. A home (apartment, mobile home, rooming house, or single-family dwelling) was unlawfully entered at the rate of one every two and one-half hours.

Losses sustained by property owners totalled more than \$700,000. Only a small percentage (\$64,000) worth was ever recovered.

Nationally and locally, burglaries are among the more difficult crimes to solve. About four out of every five go unsolved each year. During 1977, 19% of St. Petersburg's residential burglaries were cleared; 78% by arrest and 22% through lack of prosecution. 283 cases were closed with the apprehension of juvenile offenders.

The volume of residential burglaries has been dropping noticeably since 1974. 1977 totals were 19% below figures recorded during 1976.

The intent of this document is to review the residential burglary occurrence during 1977. This represents a yearly supplement to reports dating back to 1974. In order to provide citizens with information and areas they can identify with, incidents are detailed according to neighborhood groupings. The city has been divided into four sections, and each of the areas will be discussed within these sections. In many cases, residents have organized neighborhood associations. Other areas are presented because of their high incidence rates and impact on city totals. The names used to designate the areas are either those given them by the neighborhood association or selected based on a landmark or region within the area.

The neighborhood analyses include the following topics:

Area: This section enumerates the boundaries of the neighborhood under discussion.

**NCJRS** Racial Composition: An approximation of the racial make up of those residing in the area is given here. Figures are based on the 1976 Special Census and compiled by averaging percentages recorded within enumeration districts (areas within Census Tract).

SEP 27 1978

**ACQUISITIONS** Housing: This section reports the total number of housing units within the given area, specifying type (single-family or multi-family domiciles). The rate at which burglary occurred is also presented; i.e., one in every "x" homes in this neighborhood was victimized.

Burglary Pattern: A number of interesting points are covered here. The circumstances surrounding the entry, the type of premise, and victim and suspect information are all detailed.

Stolen Property: Popular theft objects and losses sustained by victims are listed under this heading.

The format is consistent in each section to facilitate reference and comparison.

The statistical tables summarize four years of residential burglary activity for each of the neighborhood associations and provide rate and population estimates for comparison.

This report will be updated yearly in the interest of citizen awareness and increased community participation in crime deterrence. At the close of 1978, we will compile our analysis of the five-year span, 1974-1978, as well as the close-up examination of the activity of 1978.

  
M.M. VINES, CHIEF OF POLICE

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

BY NEIGHBORHOOD

1974 - 1977

NEIGHBORHOOD BURGLARY TOTALS

1974-1977

AREA	NEIGHBORHOOD	Total Burglary			1977
		1974	1975	1976	
# 1	Azalea	31	52	25	28
2	Bahama Shores	12	14	26	5
3	Bay Vista	45	57	46	37
4	Broadwater	28	39	20	13
5	Coquina Key	41	36	27	17
6	Crosswinds	8	18	5	3
7	Disston Heights	184	153	139	102
8	Driftwood	73	160	167	117
9	Eaglecrest	9	13	4	11
10	Jamestown	267	238	164	129
11	Jungle Terrace	92	114	104	55
12	Lakeview	58	73	45	30
13	Lakewood	89	118	53	54
14	Maximo Moorings	15	15	15	10
15	Meadowlawn	107	97	74	68
16	Mound Park	78	120	72	87
17	Pasadena	66	64	32	48
18	Pinellas Point	160	148	98	99
19	Placido	45	48	44	44
20	Ponce de Leon	43	33	29	38
21	Riviera Bay	22	23	18	17
22	Roser Park	263	344	252	214
23	Shores Acres	39	21	46	39
24	Snell Isle	33	39	23	26
25	Tyrone	131	138	96	77
26	Venetian Isles	17	17	7	6
27	West High	9	10	5	11
28	Yacht Club Estates	18	23	19	10
29	South Central - East	727	695	489	335
30	South Central	471	437	286	193
31	South Central - West	706	726	490	364

PATTERN OF CHANGE

1974-1977

AREA	NEIGHBORHOOD	74-75	75-76	76-77
# 1	Azalea	+ 68%	- 52%	+ 12%
2	Bahama Shores	+ 17%	+ 86%	- 81%
3	Bay Vista	+ 27%	- 19%	- 20%
4	Broadwater	+ 39%	- 49%	- 35%
5	Coquina Key	- 12%	- 25%	- 37%
6	Crosswinds	+125%	- 72%	- 40%
7	Disston Heights	- 17%	- 9%	- 27%
8	Driftwood	+119%	+ 4%	- 30%
9	Eaglecrest	+ 44%	- 69%	+175%
10	Jamestown	- 11%	- 31%	- 21%
11	Jungle Terrace	+ 24%	- 9%	- 47%
12	Lakeview	+ 26%	- 38%	- 33%
13	Lakewood	+ 33%	- 55%	+ 2%
14	Maximo Moorings	--	--	- 33%
15	Meadowlawn	- 9%	- 24%	- 8%
16	Mound Park	+ 54%	- 40%	+ 21%
17	Pasadena	- 3%	- 50%	+ 50%
18	Pinellas Point	- 8%	- 34%	+ 1%
19	Placido	+ 7%	- 8%	--
20	Ponce de Leon	- 23%	- 12%	+ 31%
21	Riviera Bay	+ 5%	- 22%	- 6%
22	Roser Park	+ 31%	- 27%	- 15%
23	Shore Acres	- 46%	+119%	- 15%
24	Snell Isle	+ 18%	- 41%	+ 13%
25	Tyrone	+ 5%	- 30%	- 20%
26	Venetian Isles	--	- 59%	+ 14%
27	West High	+ 11%	- 50%	+120%
28	Yacht Club Estates	+ 28%	- 17%	- 47%
29	South Central - East	- 4%	- 30%	- 31%
30	South Central	- 7%	- 35%	- 33%
31	South Central - West	+ 3%	- 33%	- 26%

1977

# RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

1977

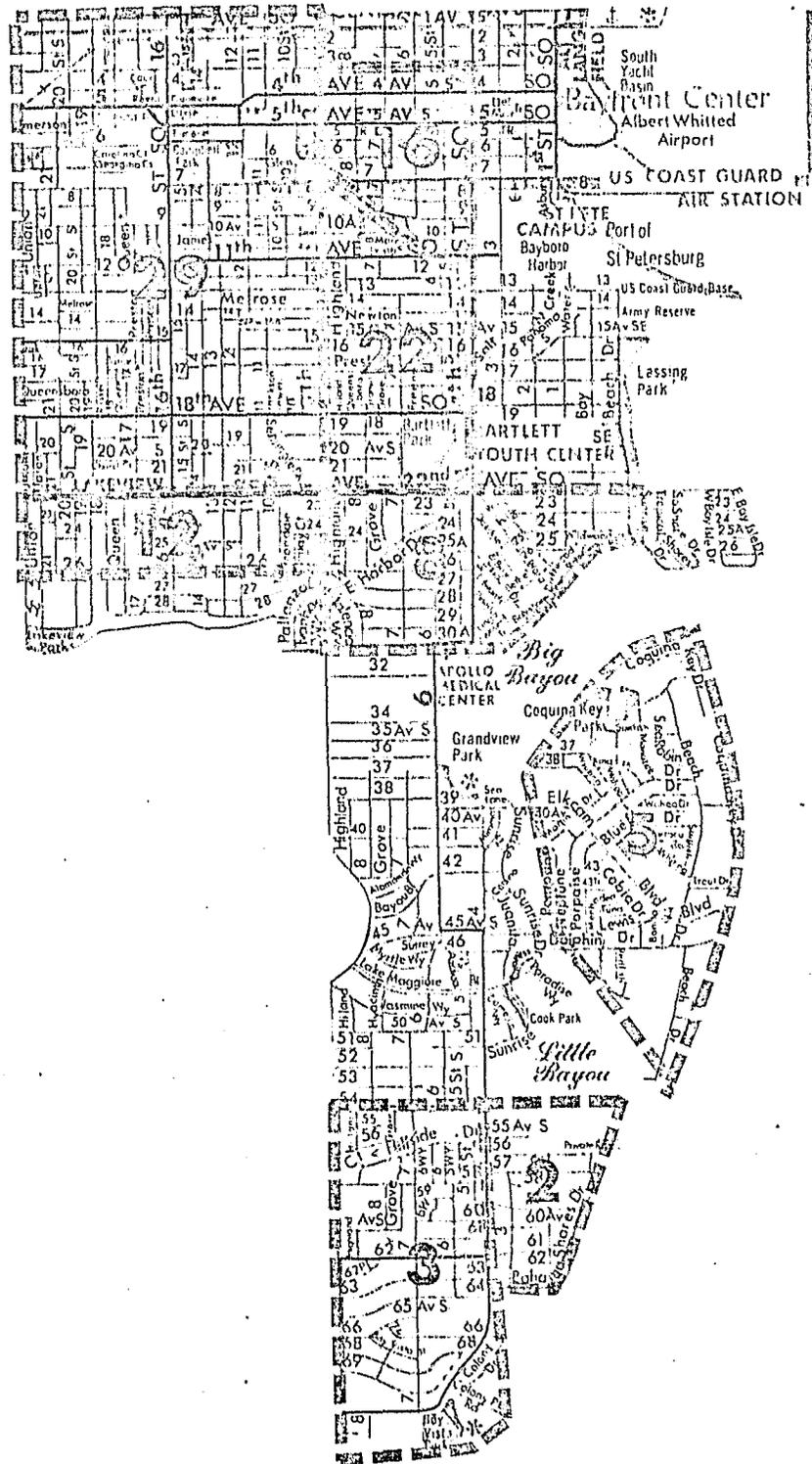
AREA	NEIGHBORHOOD	TOTAL # DWELLINGS	TOTAL # BURGLARIES	RATIO "1 IN EVERY -- HOMES"	% OF CITY TOTAL
# 1	Azalea	935	28	33	.9
2	Bahama Shores	233	5	47	.1
3	Bay Vista	1375	37	37	1.1
4	Broadwater	776	13	60	.4
5	Coquina Key	1495	17	88	.5
6	Crosswinds	720	3	240	.1
7	Disston Heights	6685	102	65	3.1
8	Driftwood	1086	117	9	3.6
9	Eaglecrest	466	11	42	.3
10	Jamestown	4260	129	33	3.9
11	Jungle Terrace	3425	55	62	1.7
12	Lakeview	655	30	22	.9
13	Lakewood	1432	54	27	1.6
14	Maximo Moorings	588	10	59	.3
15	Meadowlawn	3875	68	57	2.1
16	Mound Park	1286	87	15	2.7
17	Pasadena	3850	48	80	1.5
18	Pinellas Point	5235	99	53	3.0
19	Placido	3088	44	70	1.3
20	Ponce de Leon	1267	38	33	1.2
21	Riviera Bay	1179	17	69	.5
22	Roser Park	1777	214	8	6.5
23	Shore Acres	1300	39	33	1.2
24	Snell Isle	1425	26	55	.8
25	Tyrone	5380	77	70	2.3
26	Venetian Isles	771	6	129	.2
27	West High	214	11	19	.3
28	Yacht Club Estates	718	10	72	.3
29	South Central - East	4800	335	14	10.2
30	South Central	4040	193	21	5.8
31	South Central - West	4515	364	12	11.1
	CITY	114172	3289	35	100.0

SOUTHEAST ST. PETERSBURG

THE FOLLOWING NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS ARE LOCATED WITHIN  
THIS SECTION OF THE CITY:

<u>AREA</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
# 2	BAHAMA SHORES
# 3	BAY VISTA
# 5	COQUINA KEY
# 8	DRIFTWOOD
#12	LAKEVIEW
#16	MOUND PARK
#22	ROSER PARK
#29	SOUTH CENTRAL EAST

# SOUTHEAST ST. PETERSBURG



## BAHAMA SHORES

### AREA #2:

The residential neighborhood designated as Bahama Shores extends from 54 Avenue South to Tampa Bay, between 4 Street east to Tampa Bay.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Approximately 97% of the residents of this area are white, 3% are non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 233 housing units are all single-family dwellings. During 1977, one in every 47 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 5 victim residences accounted for only .1% of the City's residential burglaries. 20% of the entries were forcible, while 40% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 40%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 80% of the cases, and garages 20%.

One incident occurred under the cover of darkness; 2 were staged during daylight hours. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminate. Mondays were particularly active days, with early afternoon hours the most vulnerable time frame.

Three of the victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary, 1 was on vacation. In one of the incidents, suspects entered an occupied residence.

Suspects escaped unobserved in all of the cases.

Residence doors were the favored entry point; one yielded to a prying device, while two had been left unlocked by the victims.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash was the popular theft object in this area. Most of the losses were in the \$20-\$50 range.

## BAY VISTA

### AREA #3:

The residential neighborhood designated as Bay Vista extends from 54 Avenue to the Bay, between 4-9 Streets South.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Approximately 97% of the residents are white, 3% are non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 1375 housing units include 899 single-family dwellings, and 476 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 37 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 37 victim residences accounted for 1% of the City's residential burglaries. 70% of the entries were forcible, while 24% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 6%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 76% of the cases, garages and utility sheds in the remainder.

Incidents occurred most frequently under the cover of darkness (22%); 30% were staged during daylight hours. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Weekends were particularly active; with 1400-1800 hours the most vulnerable time frame.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; two were on vacation. During 24% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 84% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in 8%, black males in 6% of the remaining incidents. Most were teenagers.

Residence doors were the favored entry point; 21% yielded to prying devices, while 31% had been left unlocked by the victims. Open garage doors were entry points in 3 of the cases.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash and bicycles were popular theft objects in this area. One-third of the incidents resulted in losses of \$100-\$500. Property owners sustained no losses in 27% of the burglaries.

## COQUINA KEY

### AREA #5:

The residential neighborhood designated as Coquina Key encompasses an "island" area east of First Street into Tampa Bay, extending from 30-54 Avenues SE.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Approximately 96% of the residents are white, 4% non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 1495 housing units include 785 single-family dwellings, and 710 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 88 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 17 victim residences accounted for .5% of the City's residential burglaries; ~~25% of the entries were forcible~~, while 59% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 6%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 24% of the cases, apartments 35%, garages 23%, out buildings 12%, and vacant houses 6%.

Incidents occurred most frequently during daylight hours (18%), 6% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Thursdays were particularly active days, with 1100-1600 hours the most vulnerable time frame.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 12% were on vacation. During 18% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 88% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in the remaining incidents; they were in the under 16 age bracket.

Residence doors were the favored entry point; 8% yielded to prying devices, while 68% had been left unlocked by the victims.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Food was the popular theft object in this area; values varied. Property owners sustained no losses in 23% of the burglaries.

## DRIFTWOOD

### AREA #8:

The residential neighborhood designated as Driftwood extends from 22-30 Avenues South between 9 Street and Beach Drive Southeast.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

The area is of mixed racial composition, approximately 25-30% non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 1080 housing units include 625 single-family dwellings, and 455 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 9 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 117 victim residences accounted for almost 4% of the City's residential burglaries. 63% of the entries were forcible, while 22% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 15%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 57% of the cases, apartments 23%, garages 7%, and vacant houses 7%.

27% of the incidents occurred during daylight hours, 39% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Mondays were particularly active days, with 2100-2300 hours the most vulnerable time frame.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary, 4% were on vacation. During 27% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residents.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 82% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in 3%, black males in 16% of the remaining incidents. Ages varied.

Residence doors were the favored entry point in 51% of the incidents -- windows in 47%. 17% of the doors yielded to prying devices, while 33% had been left unlocked by the victims. 19% of the homes were entered via cut screens in doors and windows.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash was the popular theft object in this area. 18% of the incidents resulted in losses of \$100-\$200. Property owners sustained no losses in 42% of the burglaries.

## LAKEVIEW

### AREA #12:

The residential neighborhood designated as Lakeview extends from 22-26 Avenues, between 9-22 Streets South.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

99% of the residents are non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 655 housing units include 605 single-family dwellings, and 55 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 22 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 30 victim residences accounted for .9% of the City's residential burglaries. 63% of the entries were forcible, while 30%, were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 7% were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 70% of the cases, apartments 7%, garages 17%, vacant houses 3%, and sheds 3%.

Incidents occurred most frequently during daylight hours (40%), 27% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Thursdays were particularly active days; with 1400-1600 hours the most vulnerable time spans.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary. During 10% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences. Victims were on vacation during 2 of the cases.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 73% of the cases. Culprits were described as black males in the remaining incidents. Most were in the under 16 age bracket.

Residence doors were the favored entry point in 67% of the incidents, windows in 33%. Entry points were pried in 51% of the breaks and left unlocked in 25%.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

TV's and bicycles were popular theft objects in this area. Losses varied significantly. Property owners sustained no losses in 27% of the burglaries.

## MOUND PARK

### AREA #16:

The residential neighborhood designated as Mound Park extends from 3 Avenue-Roser Park Drive South between 4-9 Streets.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Approximately 93% of the residents in this area are white, 7% non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 1286 housing units include 211 single-family dwellings, and 961 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 15 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 87 victim residences accounted for 2.7% of the City's residential burglaries. 76% of the entries were forcible, while 11% were made through unlocked points. The remainder 13%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 26% of the cases, apartments 61%, garages 5%, and 5% vacant houses.

Incidents occurred most frequently during daylight hours (25%), 47% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Wednesdays and Thursdays were particularly active days; with 2100-2300 hours the most vulnerable time frame.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary. During 44% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences. In another 6% the victim was just outside the home at the time of the break.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 78% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in 7%, black males in 14% of the remaining incidents. Ages varied.

Residence doors were the favored entry point in 49% of the cases; windows in 48%. 21% of the entry points yielded to prying devices, while 21% had been left unlocked by the victims. 25% were entered via cut screens, and 29% responded to push/pull efforts.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash was the popular theft object in this area. 14% of the incidents resulted in losses of \$10-\$50. Property owners sustained no losses in 29% of the burglaries.

## ROSER PARK

### AREA #22:

The residential neighborhood designated as Roser Park extends from Roser Park Drive to 22 Avenue South between 4-9 Streets.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Approximately 42% of those residing in this area are white, 58% are black.

### HOUSING:

The 1777 housing units include 860 single-family dwellings, and 917 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 8 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 214 victim residences accounted for 6.5% of the City's residential burglaries. 74% of the entries were forcible, while 13% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 13%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 50% of the cases, apartments 33%, and garages 3%.

33% of the incidents occurred during daylight hours, 36% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Thursdays were particularly active days; with 2100-2300 hours the most vulnerable time frame.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 5% were on vacation. During 25% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 79% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in 2%, black males in 18% of the remaining incidents. Most were in their late teens, early 20's.

Residence windows were the favored entry point in 50% of the incidents, doors in 45%. 30% responded to minimal push/pull efforts. 13% had been left unlocked by the victims. 22% were entered by prying.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash was the popular theft object in this area. 25% of the incidents resulted in losses of \$25-\$100. Property owners sustained no losses in 34% of the burglaries.

## SOUTH CENTRAL - EAST

### AREA #29:

The residential neighborhood designated as South Central-East extends from Central 22 Avenues, between 9-22 Streets South.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Approximately 97% of the residents are non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 4800 housing units include 2610 single-family dwellings, and 2190 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 14 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 335 victim residences accounted for 12% of the City's residential burglaries. 67% of the entries were forcible, while 22% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 11%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 58% of the cases, apartments 27%, garages 5%, and vacant homes 6%.

Incidents occurred most frequently during daylight hours (42%), 29% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Tuesdays and Wednesdays were particularly active days; with 1300-1500 hours the most vulnerable time frame.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 2% were on vacation. During 17% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 75% of the cases. Culprits were described as black males in the remaining incidents. Most were under 19.

Residence doors were the favored entry point in 54% of the incidents, windows in 42%. 19% yielded to prying devices, while 18% had been left unlocked by the victims. 26% responded to minimal push/pull efforts. 11% were entered via cut screens.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

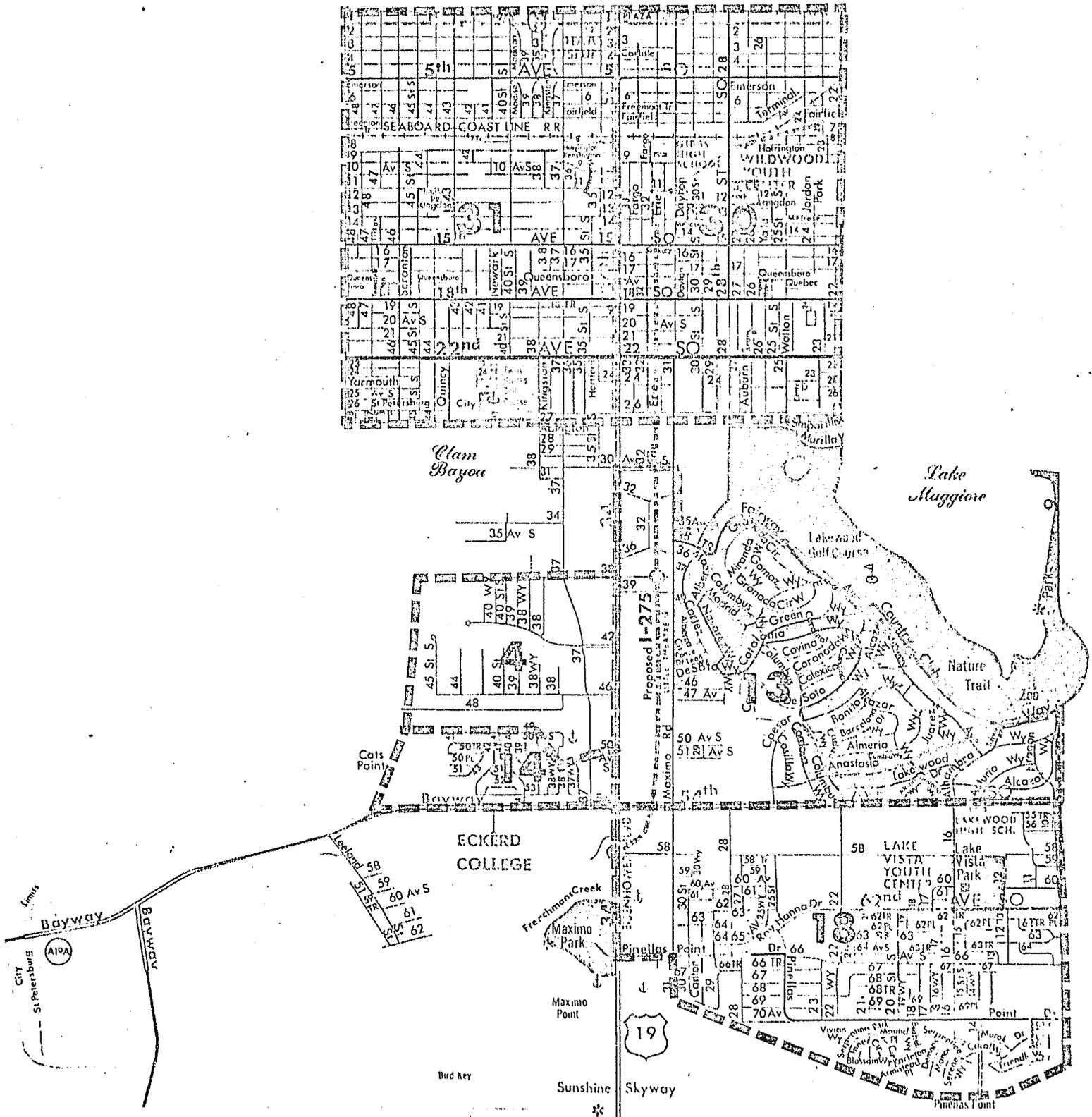
Cash and TV's were popular theft objects in this area. 18% of the incidents resulted in losses of \$10-\$50. Property owners sustained no losses in 29% of the burglaries.

SOUTHWEST ST. PETERSBURG

THE FOLLOWING NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS ARE LOCATED WITHIN  
THIS SECTION OF THE CITY:

<u>AREA</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
# 4	BROADWATER
#13	LAKWOOD
#14	MAXIMO MOORINGS
#18	PINELLAS POINT
#30	SOUTH CENTRAL
#31	SOUTH CENTRAL -- WEST

# SOUTHWEST ST. PETERSBURG



## BROADWATER

### AREA #4:

The residential neighborhood designated as Broadwater extends from 38-49 Avenues South, between 34 Street and Boca Ciega Bay.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Approximately 98% of the residents are white, 2% are non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 776 housing units include 395 single-family dwellings, and 360 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 60 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 13 victim residences accounted for only .4% of the City's residential burglaries. 39% of the entries were forcible, while 54% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 8%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 38% of the cases, apartments 23%, garages 31%, and 8% hotel residences.

61% of the incidents occurred during daylight hours; 15% were staged under the cover of darkness. In 24% of the burglaries, time of commission was indeterminable. Mondays were particularly active days; with 1800-2000 hours the most vulnerable time span.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 15% were on vacation. During 31% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 69% of the cases. Culprits were described as a white male in 1, black males in 3 of the remaining incidents; all were teenagers.

Residence doors were the favored entry point; half had been left unlocked by the victims.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash was the popular theft object in this area. Losses varied significantly. Property owners sustained no losses in 31% of the burglaries.

## LAKWOOD

### AREA #13:

The residential neighborhood designated as Lakewood extends from 30-54 Avenues between 9-34 Streets South.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Approximately 78% of the residents are white; 22% are non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 1432 housing units include 1258 single-family dwellings, and 174 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 27 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 54 victim residences accounted for 1.6% of the City's residential burglaries. 63% of the entries were forcible, while 33% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 4%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 57% of the cases, apartments 6%, garages 11%, and hotel rooms 11%.

46% of the incidents occurred during daylight hours; 30% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Mondays were particularly active days; times varied significantly.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 2% were on vacation. During 17% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 78% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in 3%, black males in 19% of the remaining incidents.

Residence doors were the favored entry point; 18% yielded to prying devices, while 40% had been left unlocked by the victims. Doors or windows were easily pushed open in 20% of the cases.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash and televisions were popular theft objects in this area. 39% of the incidents resulted in losses of \$200 or more. Property owners sustained no losses in 26% of the burglaries.

## MAXIMO MOORINGS

### AREA #14:

The residential neighborhood designated as Maximo Moorings extends from 49-54 Avenues South between 34 Street and the Bay.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Approximately 98% of the residents are white, 2% non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 588 housing units include 381 single-family dwellings, and 205 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 59 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 10 victim residences accounted for only .3% of the City's residential burglaries. Seven of the entries were forcible, while 2 were made through unlocked points. The remaining one was an attempt only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 6 of the 10 cases, and hotel rooms 4.

Incidents were equally divided between daytime and nighttime occurrence. In 4 of the cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Both day of week and time greatly varied.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary. During 2 of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 90% of the cases. The culprit was described as a white male in the remaining incident.

Residence doors were the favored entry point; 50% had been left unlocked by the victims. A key was used in one of the cases.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash and jewelry were the popular theft objects in this area. 20% of the incidents resulted in losses of \$100-\$200. Property owners sustained no losses in 20% of the burglaries.

## PINELLAS POINT

### AREA #18:

The residential neighborhood designated as Pinellas Point extends from 54 Avenue to the Bay between 9-34 Streets South.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Approximately 95% of the residents are white, 5% non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 5235 housing units include 2093 single-family dwellings, and 3142 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 53 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 99 victim residences accounted for 3% of the City's residential burglaries. 62% of the entries were forcible, while 27% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 11%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 42% of the cases, apartments 29%, garages 8% and hotel rooms 14%.

Incidents occurred most frequently during daylight hours (38%), 27% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Day of week varied, with 1300-1600 hours the most vulnerable time frame.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary. During 26% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences. The victim was on vacation in 9%.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 79% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in 13%, black males in 7% of the remaining incidents. Most were under 19 years of age.

Residence doors were the favored entry point; 30% yielded to prying devices, while 35% had been left unlocked by the victims. A key was utilized in 6% of the cases.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash, televisions and jewelry were popular theft objects in this area. 26% of the incidents resulted in losses of \$200 or more. Property owners sustained no losses in 21% of the burglaries.

## SOUTH CENTRAL

### AREA #30:

The residential neighborhood designated as South Central extends from Central to 26 Avenues, between 22-34 Streets South.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Approximately 98% of the residents are non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 4040 housing units include 3495 single-family dwellings, and 545 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 21 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 193 victim residences accounted for 5.8% of the City's residential burglaries. 66% of the entries were forcible, while 23% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 11%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 57% of the cases, apartments 23%, garages 6%, sheds 2%, and vacant homes 7%.

Incidents occurred most frequently during daylight hours (38%), 27% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Wednesdays were particularly active days; with 1500-1800 hours the most vulnerable time span.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary. During 20% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences, 4% were on vacation.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 73% of the cases. Culprits were described as black males or females in the remaining incidents. Most were teenagers.

Residence doors were the favored entry point in 51% of the incidents, windows in 45%. 25% yielded to prying devices, while 21% had been left unlocked by the victims. 26% responded to minimal push/pull efforts. 8% were entered via smashing glass in doors and windows; 10% cut screens.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

TV's and cash were the popular theft object in this area. 20% of the incidents resulted in losses of \$10-\$50. Property owners sustained no losses in 29% of the burglaries.

## SOUTH CENTRAL - WEST

### AREA #31:

The residential neighborhood designated as South Central-West extends from Central to 26 Avenues, between 34-49 Streets South.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

This is a racially mixed area, whites comprising approximately 57% of the populace, non-whites 43%.

### HOUSING:

The 4515 housing units include 4170 single-family dwellings, and 345 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 12 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 364 victim residences accounted for 11.1% of the City's residential burglaries. 70% of the entries were forcible, while 17% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 13% were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 79% of the cases, apartments 4%, garages 4%, and vacant houses 9%.

Incidents occurred most frequently during daylight hours (37%); 27% were staged under the cover of darkness. In 36% of the cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Tuesdays were particularly active days; with 1200-1500 and 2000-2100 hours the most vulnerable time frames.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 6% were on vacation. During 14% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 81% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in 1%, black males in 17% of the remaining incidents. Most were teenagers.

Residence doors were the favored entry point in 51% of the incidents, windows in 47%. 26% yielded to prying devices, while 14% had been left unlocked by the victims. 31% responded to minimal push/pull efforts. 11% of the residences were entered via cutting screens.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

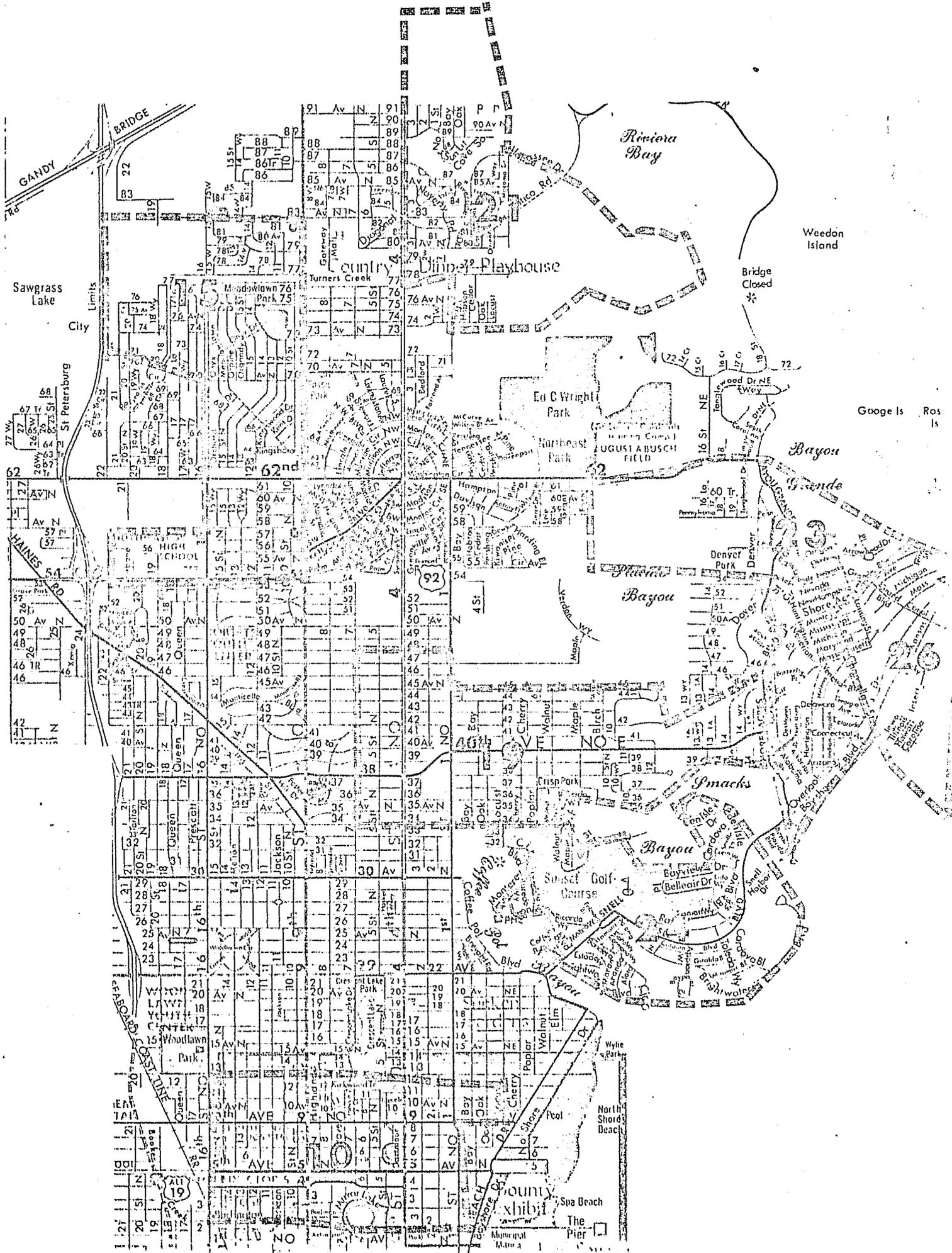
Cash and TV's were popular theft objects in this area. 30% of the incidents resulted in losses of under \$50, another 14% in losses \$200 to \$500. Property owners sustained no losses in 36% of the burglaries.

NORTHEAST ST. PETERSBURG

THE FOLLOWING NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS ARE LOCATED WITHIN  
THIS SECTION OF THE CITY:

<u>AREA</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
#10	JAMESTOWN
#15	MEADOWLAWN
#19	PLACIDO
#21	RIVIERA BAY
#23	SHORE ACRES
#24	SNELL ISLE
#26	VENETIAN ISLES

# NORTHEAST ST. PETERSBURG



## JAMESTOWN

### AREA #10:

The residential neighborhood designated as Jamestown extends from Burlington-13 Avenues, between 1-16 Streets North. This encompasses an area including and surrounding the actual Jamestown vicinity.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

The residents of Jamestown proper are almost exclusively black; the majority of those in the extended boundaries are white.

### HOUSING:

The 4260 housing units include 831 single-family dwellings, and 3429 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 33 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 129 victim residences accounted for 3.9% of the City's residential burglaries. 57% of the entries were forcible, while 33% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 10%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 29% of the cases, apartments 53%, garages 5%, and vacant homes 4%.

Incidents occurred most frequently during nighttime hours (38%), 29% were staged during daylight hours. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Tuesdays were particularly active days; with 2100-2300 hours the most vulnerable time frame.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 2% were on vacation. During 26% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 80% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males and females in 14%, black males in 5% of the remaining incidents. Ages varied, although most were described in their teens.

Residence doors were the favored entry point in 66% of the incidents, windows in 23%. 15% yielded to prying devices, while 27% had been left unlocked by the victims. 11% were entered via cut screens. 21% of the entry points responded to minimal push/pull efforts.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash and TV's were popular theft objects in this area. 27% of the incidents resulted in losses of \$10-\$50. Property owners sustained no losses in 18% of the burglaries.

## MEADOWLAWN

### AREA #15:

The residential neighborhood designated as Meadowlawn extends from 54-89 Avenues between 9-18 Streets North.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Over 99% of the residents are white, less than 1% non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 3875 housing units include 2746 single-family dwellings, and 793 multi-family domiciles and 216 mobile homes. During 1977, one in every 57 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 68 victim residences accounted for 2.1% of the City's residential burglaries. 60% of the entries were forcible, while 25% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 15%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 60% of the cases, apartments 19%, garages 9%, and sheds 7%.

23% of the incidents occurred during daylight hours. 32% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, time of commission was indeterminable. Thursdays were particularly active days; with time varying.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 4% were on vacation. During 31% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 91% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males and females in 9% of the remaining incidents. Most were in their teens.

Residence doors were the favored entry points; 37% yielded to prying devices while 29% had been left unlocked by the victims. 19% afforded easy push/pull access; 4% were entered via cut screens.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash and bicycles were popular theft objects in this area. 25% of the incidents resulted in losses of \$50-\$100. Property owners sustained no losses in 34% of the burglaries.

## PLACIDO

### AREA #19:

The residential neighborhood designated as Placido extends from 34-38 Avenues North between 7-Carson Streets.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Over 99% of the residents are white, less than 1% are non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 3088 housing units include 2574 single-family dwellings, and 406 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 70 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 44 victim residences accounted for 1.3% of the City's residential burglaries. 39% of the entries were forcible, while 34% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 27%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 75% of the cases; apartments 7%, and garages 9%.

36% of the incidents occurred during daylight hours, 32% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Fridays were particularly active days; times varied significantly.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 7% were on vacation. During 29% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 75% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in most of the remaining incidents. Ages varied.

Residence doors were the favored entry point; 17% yielded to prying, while 43% had been left unlocked by the victims. 9% of the entries were gained via cut screens.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash and jewelry were popular theft objects in this area. 29% of the incidents resulted in losses under \$50. Property owners sustained no losses in 32% of the burglaries.

## SHORE ACRES

### AREA #23:

The residential neighborhood designated as Shore Acres is a wedge-like piece of land, the northern portion extends from 54-62 Avenues North between Birch Street and The Bayou Grande. Below 54 Avenue, Shore Acres Boulevard and Carson Streets provide east boundaries, while Chancellor provides the west boundary.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Over 99% of the residents are white, less than 1% non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 1300 housing units include 1178 single-family dwellings and 44 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 38 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 39 victim residences accounted for only 1.2% of the City's residential burglaries. 54% of the entries were forcible, while 26% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 20%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 69% of the cases, garages 15%, and vacant houses .5%.

In 41% of the incidents, time of occurrence spanned too great a time period to determine the day/night factor. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was 41% daytime, 18% nighttime. Activity was equally divided by the day of week and time of day.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 13% were on vacation. During 21% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 85% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in the remaining incidents. Most were teenagers.

Residence doors were the favored entry point; 41% yielded to prying devices, while 26% had been left unlocked by the victims. Doors were easily pushed open in 15% of the cases.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Tools and cash were popular theft objects in this area. 15% of the incidents resulted in losses of \$200-\$500. Property owners sustained no losses in 41% of the burglaries.

## SNELL ISLE

### AREA #24:

The residential neighborhood designated as Snell Isle extends from 34 Avenue NE, South to Brightwaters Boulevard, and from Monterey Boulevard east to Tampa Bay.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

This is an almost exclusively all white area.

### HOUSING:

The 1425 housing units include 1125 single-family dwellings, and 300 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 55 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 26 victim residences accounted for .8% of the City's residential burglaries. 39% of the entries were forcible, while 54% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 7%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 65% of the cases, apartments 11%, and garages 19%.

Incidents occurred most frequently during daylight hours (42%), 19% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Thursdays and Fridays were particularly active days; with 1100-1400 hours the most vulnerable time frame.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 23% were on vacation. During 23% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 80% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in the remaining incidents. Most were teenagers.

Residence doors were the favored entry points; 20% yielded to cutting or prying efforts, while 42% had been left unlocked by the victims. 26% were open garage doors.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash was a popular theft object in this area. Losses varied. Property owners sustained no losses in 23% of the burglaries.

## VENETIAN ISLES

### AREA #26:

The residential neighborhood designated as Venetian Isles extends from Chancellor Street and Shore Acres Boulevard east to Tampa Bay.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

99% of the residents are white, 1% are non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 771 housing units include 515 single-family dwellings, and 222 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 129 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 6 victim residences accounted for only .2% of the City's residential burglaries. Two of the entries were forcible, while three were made through unlocked points. The remaining one was an attempt only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise in two of the cases, three garages, and one apartment.

Two of the incidents occurred during hours of darkness; while in the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Wednesdays were particularly active days; with time greatly varied.

Three of the victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 1 was on vacation. During two of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in each of the cases.

Open garage doors were the favored entry point in three cases; while doors had been left unlocked or easily pushed open in the remainder.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

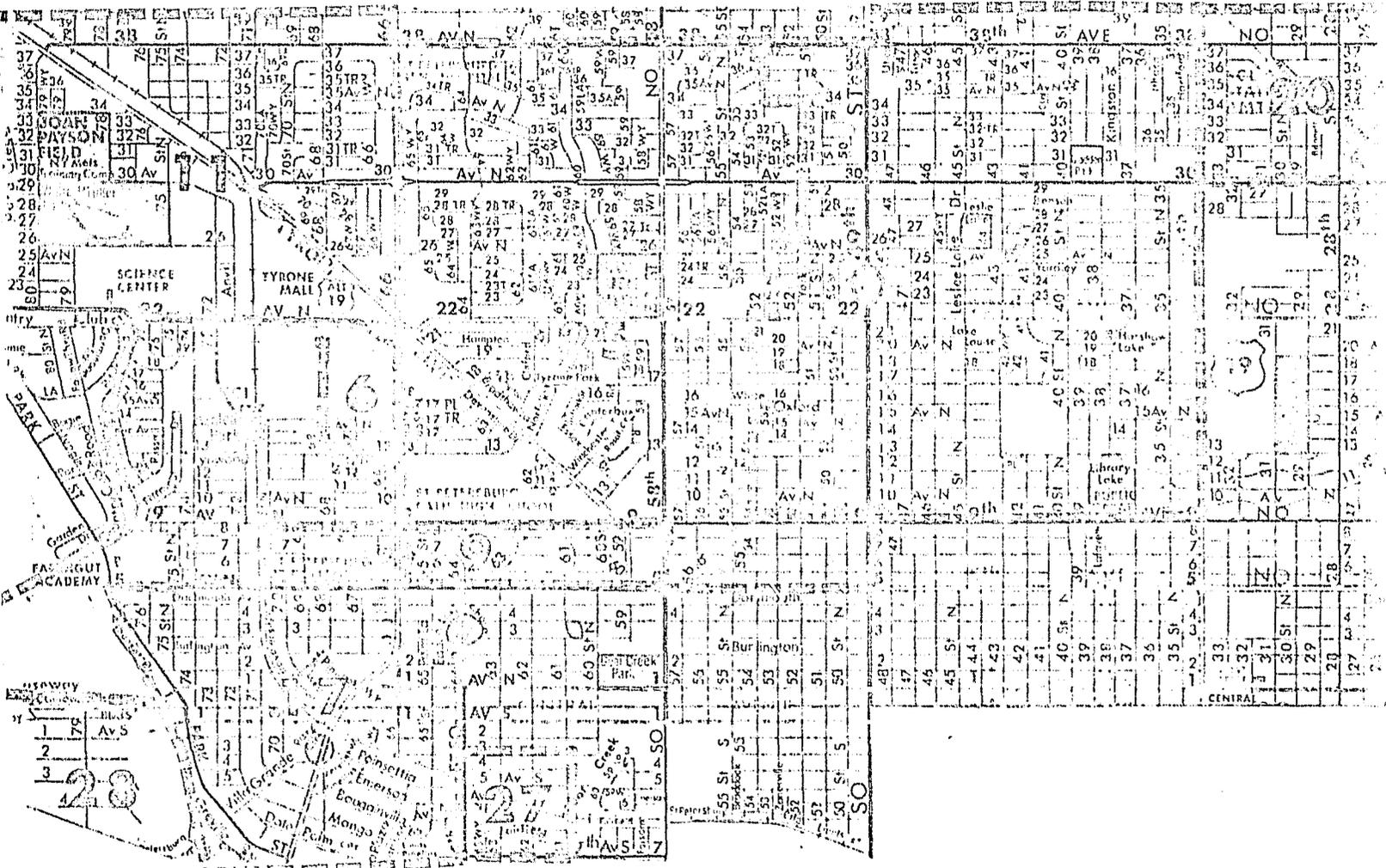
Bicycles were the only losses in this area. Values varied. Property owners sustained no losses in four of the burglaries.

NORTHWEST ST. PETERSBURG

THE FOLLOWING NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS ARE LOCATED WITHIN  
THIS SECTION OF THE CITY:

<u>AREA</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
# 1	AZALEA
# 6	CROSS WINDS
# 7	DISSTON HEIGHTS
# 9	EAGLECREST
#11	JUNGLE TERRACE
#17	PASADENA
#20	PONCE DE LEON
#25	TYRONE
#27	WEST HIGH
#28	YACHT CLUB ESTATES

NORTHWEST ST. PETERSBURG



## AZALEA

### AREA #1:

The residential neighborhood designated as Azalea extends from 9-22 Avenues, between 66-77 Streets North. This excludes the small area of Crosswinds which stretches from 13-22 Avenues North between 66-68 Streets North.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Over 99% of the residents are white, less than 1% non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 935 housing units include 895 single-family dwellings, and 40 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 33 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 28 victim residences accounted for only .9% of the City's residential burglaries. 61% of the entries were forcible, while 21% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 18%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 61% of the cases, apartments 18%, and garages 18%.

18% transpired during daylight hours, 32% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining 50%, time of commission was indeterminable. Mondays were particularly active, with 2200-2300 hours the most vulnerable time frame. The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of burglary. During 25% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences; in 11% of the cases the victim was on vacation.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 82% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males and females in the remaining incidents. Most were teenagers.

Residence doors were the favored entry points; 37% yielded to prying devices, while 16% had been left unlocked by the victims. 26% responded to minimal push/pull access.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash and bicycles were popular theft objects in this area. Losses varied. Property owners sustained no losses in 36% of the burglaries.

## CROSS WINDS

### AREA #6:

The residential neighborhood designated as Cross Winds extends from 13-22 Avenues between 66-68 Streets North. This is predominantly an apartment complex area.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Over 99% of the residents are white, less than 1% non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 720 housing units include 120 single-family dwellings, and 600 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 240 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 3 victim residences accounted for only .1% of the City's residential burglaries. Two of the entries were forcible, while the third was an attempt only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for one of the cases, apartments 2.

In one of the incidents time of occurrence was indeterminable, two were staged under the cover of darkness. Two of the three incidents occurred on Monday; times varied.

One of the victims was temporarily away from their home at the time of the burglary, one was on vacation. During one of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in two of the cases. The culprit was described as a white male in the remaining incident. He was in his middle thirties.

Residence windows were the favored entry point; one yielded to prying devices, one smashed, and one pushed open.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash was the most popular theft object in this area. Losses varied. Nothing was reported missing in one case.

## DISSTON HEIGHTS

### AREA #7:

The residential neighborhood designated as Disston Heights extends from 9-40 Avenues between 34-53 Streets North.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Almost all of the residents of this area are white.

### HOUSING:

The 6685 housing units include 5960 single-family dwellings and 725 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 65 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 102 victim residences accounted for 3.1% of the City's residential burglaries. 50% of the entries were forcible, while 34% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 16% were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 68% of the cases, outbuildings 2%, garages 18%, and apartments 3%.

Incidents were fairly evenly distributed between day/night occurrence. In the remaining cases, 37%, the time of commission was indeterminable. Thursdays were particularly active; with 2100-2300 hours the most vulnerable time frame.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 11% were on vacation. During 19% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 84% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in 12%, black males in the remaining incidents. Ages varied.

Residence doors were the favored entry point; 27% yielded to prying devices, while 39% had been left unlocked by the victims. 9% responded to easy push/pull access; 11% were entered via cut screens.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash and tools were popular theft objects in this area. 21% of the incidents resulted in losses of \$200 or more. Property owners sustained no losses in 34% of the burglaries.

## EAGLECREST

### AREA #9:

The residential neighborhood designated as Eaglecrest extends from 5-9 Avenues between 58-66 Streets North.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

99% of the residents are white; less than 1% non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 466 housing units include 420 single-family dwellings, and 46 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 42 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 11 victim residences accounted for only .3% of the City's residential burglaries. 54% of the entries were forcible, while 27% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 18%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings and adjoining garages were the target premise for 100% of the cases.

In four of the cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Six occurred during daylight, one at night. Fridays were particularly active days; with time of occurrence varying.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary, one was on vacation. Suspects entered one occupied residence.

Suspects escaped unobserved in ten of the eleven cases. A black male was described in the remainder.

Residence doors were the favored entry point - either left unlocked by victim or pried by the offender.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Jewelry was the popular theft object in this area. Losses exceeded \$100 in 4 of the cases. Property owners sustained no losses in three of the burglaries.

## JUNGLE TERRACE

### AREA #11:

The residential neighborhood designated as Jungle Terrace extends from 22-38 Avenues between 66 Street North and the Bay and 9-22 Avenues between 77 Street North and the Bay.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Over 99% of the residents are white, less than 1% non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 3425 housing units include 2960 single-family dwellings, 365 multi-family domiciles, and 100 mobile homes. During 1977, one in every 62 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 55 victim residences accounted for 1.7% of the City's residential burglaries. 56% of the entries were forcible, while 33% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 11%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 66% of the cases, apartments 4%, garages 20%, and mobile homes 4%.

24% of the incidents occurred during daylight hours; 33% under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Saturdays were particularly active days; with 2100-2300 hours the most vulnerable time frame.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 9% were on vacation. During 11% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 89% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in the remaining incidents. Most were teenagers.

Residence doors were the favored entry point; 14% yielded to prying devices, while 42% had been left unlocked by the victims. 7% of the residences were entered via cut screens.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash and bicycles were popular theft objects in this area. 35% of the incidents resulted in losses over \$100. Property owners sustained no losses in 27% of the burglaries.

## PASADENA

### AREA #17:

The residential neighborhood designated as Pasadena encompasses the area from 5 Avenue North to 7 Avenue South, between 64 Street and Sunset Drive.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

The area is almost exclusively white.

### HOUSING:

The 3850 housing units include 3290 single-family dwellings, and 495 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 80 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 48 victim residences accounted for only 1.5% of the City's residential burglaries. 54% of the entries were forcible, while 33% were through unlocked points. The remaining 13% were attempts only.

Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 56% of the cases, apartments 2%, and garages 21%.

29% of the incidents occurred during daylight hours; 27% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, the time of occurrence was indeterminable. Tuesday and Sunday were the most active days of the week; time of the day varied.

The majority of the victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 6% outside in their yards. During 15% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences. In 6% of the cases the victim was on vacation.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 90% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in 5%, black males in 5% of the remaining incidents. Most were in their early 20's.

Residence doors were the favored entry point in 67% of the incidents; windows in 31%. 21% of these entries yielded to prying devices; while 21% had been left unlocked by the victims. 8% were entered via cut screens.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash and stereos were popular theft objects in this area. 36% of the incidents resulted in losses over \$100. Property owners sustained no losses in 27% of the burglaries.

## PONCE DE LEON

### AREA #20:

The residential neighborhood designated as Ponce de Leon extends from 30-40 Avenues between 22-34 Streets North.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Over 99% of the residents are white, less than 1% non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 1267 housing units include 1112 single-family dwellings, and 112 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 33 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 38 victim residences accounted for only 1.2% of the City's residential burglaries. 74% of the entries were forcible, while 18% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 18%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 58% of the cases, sheds 5%, and garages 13%.

Incidents occurred most frequently during daylight hours, (26%). 23% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Saturdays and Sundays were particularly active days; with 2000-2200 hours the most vulnerable time frame.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 5% were on vacation. During 11% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 87% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in the remaining incidents. Most were in their early 20's.

Residence doors were the favored entry point. 23% had been left unlocked by the victims, 35% pried and 23% cut.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash and jewelry were the most popular theft objects in this area. 21% of the incidents resulted in losses of \$200-\$500. Property owners sustained no losses in 29% of the burglaries.

## TYRONE

### AREA #25:

The residential neighborhood designated as Tyrone extends from 9-38 Avenues between 53-66 Streets North.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Over 99% of the residents are white, less than 1% non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 5380 housing units include 4640 single-family dwellings, and 740 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 70 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 77 victim residences accounted for 2.3% of the City's residential burglaries. 47% of the entries were forcible, while 39% were made through unlocked points. The remainder, 14%, were attempts only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for 58% of the cases, garages 27%, apartments 1%, sheds 3%, and 5% vacant houses.

33% of the incidents occurred during daylight hours, 34% were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Saturdays were particularly active days; with 2000-2300 hours the most vulnerable time frame.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; 10% were on vacation. During 23% of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 82% of the cases. Culprits were described as white males in most of the remaining incidents. Most were teenagers.

Residence doors were the favored entry point, 20% yielded to prying devices, while 39% had been left unlocked by the victims. 4% responded to easy push/pull access.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash and bicycles were popular theft objects in this area. 22% of the incidents resulted in losses of \$50-\$200. Property owners sustained no losses in 47% of the burglaries.

## WEST HIGH

### AREA #27:

The residential neighborhood designated as West High extends from 3-7 Avenues between 61-64 Streets South.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

Approximately 99% of the residents of this area are white, 1% non-white.

### HOUSING:

The 214 housing units include 190 single-family dwellings, and 24 multi-family domiciles. During 1977, one in every 19 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 11 victim residences accounted for only .3% of the City's residential burglaries. Eight of the entries were forcible, while two were made through unlocked points. The remaining one was an attempt only. Single-family dwellings were the target premise for seven of the cases, garages two, and apartments two.

In six of the cases, the time of commission was indeterminable. Four of the eleven occurred in the daytime and one at night. Fridays were the most vulnerable; 1200-1500 hours the favored time period.

The majority of victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary; three were on vacation. During two of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in 9 of the 11 cases. Male whites were observed in the remainder.

Residence doors were the favored entry point; four via prying, two had been left unlocked by the victims, and two others were easily pushed open by the suspect.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Cash was the popular theft object in this area. Half of the incidents resulted in losses over \$50. Property owners sustained no losses in 36% of the incidents.

## YACHT CLUB ESTATES

### AREA #28:

The residential neighborhood designated as Yacht Club Estates encompasses the area from Treasure Island Causeway South to 13 Avenue South, between Sunset Drive and 81 Street.

### RACIAL COMPOSITION:

This area is exclusively white.

### HOUSING:

The 718 housing units include just a few apartments and the remainder single-family dwellings. During 1977, one in every 72 homes was burglarized.

### BURGLARY PATTERN:

The 10 victim residences accounted for only .3% of the City's residential burglaries. Three of the entries were forcible, while six were made through unlocked points. The remaining one was an attempt only.

Single-family dwellings were the target premise for five of the cases, garages accounted for four and utility sheds 1.

One of the incidents occurred during daylight hours, seven were staged under the cover of darkness. In the remaining 2 cases, the time of occurrence was indeterminable. Thursdays were the most active day of the week; time spans varied greatly.

The majority of the victims were temporarily away from their homes at the time of the burglary. In two of the incidents, suspects entered occupied residences.

Suspects escaped unobserved in seven of the incidents. Culprits were described as white males in the remainder. All were 16-19 years of age.

Residence doors were the favored entry point in eight of the ten incidents. Five of the entries were left unlocked by the victim, the remainder afforded easy push/pull access.

### STOLEN PROPERTY:

Theft objects were different in each case, as were values. Property owners sustained no losses in 40% of the burglaries.



**END**