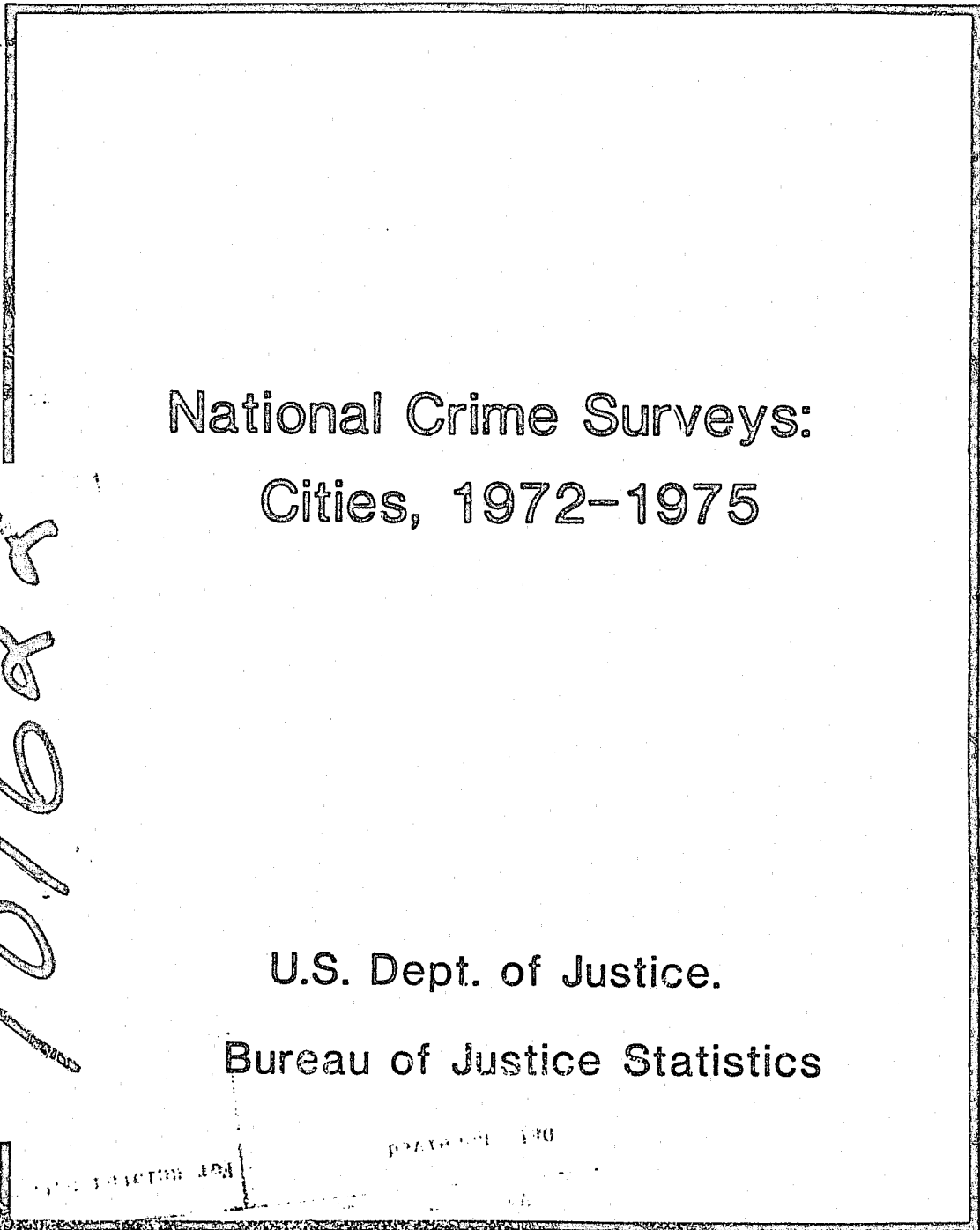


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ICPSR

Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research



National Crime Surveys:
Cities, 1972-1975

U.S. Dept. of Justice.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

101622

FOR INFORMATION

ICPSR 7658

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NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: CITIES,
1972-1975
(ICPSR STUDY 7658)

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE
STATISTICS

ICPSR EDITION
SECOND PRINTING, 1985

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
P.O. BOX 1248
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106

Library of Congress number: 78-71978

ISBN 0-89138-992-X

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First published 1978
Printed in the United States of America

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ASSISTANCE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE NO.
INTRODUCTION	
Study Description	i
Sampling Information	iii
Weighting Information	vi
Eight cities	
Reliability of Estimates	x
Computation and Application of the Standard Error	xii
Five cities	
Computation and Application of the Standard Error	xvii
Thirteen cities	
Reliability of Estimates	xxii
Data Collection Procedures	xxv
Pretesting	xxvii
File Structure	xxix
Codebook Information	xxxi
ICPSR Processing Information	xxxiii
VARIABLE DESCRIPTION LIST	
CODEBOOK	1
GLOSSARY	109
APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE	187
APPENDIX B: TABLES FOR EIGHT "IMPACT" CITIES	197
APPENDIX C; TABLES FOR FIVE 'LARGEST' CITIES	205
APPENDIX D: TABLES FOR THIRTEEN CITIES	213

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ACQUISITIONS

STUDY DESCRIPTION

The National Crime Survey (NCS) is a study of personal and household victimization, with victimization being measured on the basis of six selected crimes, including attempts: rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. The research design consists of a survey of households both in the nation as a whole and in certain major U.S. cities. While the instruments used for the national and cities surveys were quite similar, two independent sample designs were employed. The data collection was conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, initial processing of the data and documentation was performed by the Data Use and Access Laboratories (DUALabs) and subsequent processing was performed by the ICPSR under grants from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

Documentation for the National Crime Survey is comprised of four parts: 1) an introduction (this document) which applies to the National and Cities samples, 2) an OSIRIS dictionary-codebook for the National Sample, 3) an OSIRIS dictionary-codebook for the Cities Sample, and 4) a glossary of terms and concepts used in the National Crime Survey.

The National Crime Survey was designed to achieve three primary objectives: 1) to develop detailed information about the victims and consequences of crime, 2) to estimate the numbers and types of crimes not reported to police, and 3) to provide uniform measures of selected types of crimes permitting reliable comparisons over time and between areas.

The surveys provide measures for the following types of crimes, including attempts: rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto or motor vehicle theft. Crimes such as murder, kidnapping, shoplifting, and gambling do not lend themselves to this type of survey and therefore are not covered. Those crimes which are reported are described as victimizations although data records contain weights that may be used to achieve incident estimates. A VICTIMIZATION reflects the consequences of a criminal act as it affects a

single victim while an INCIDENT¹ is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. For example, if three persons are robbed simultaneously, the result will be three victimizations but only one incident of robbery.

To provide data for the nation as a whole, a national sample consisting of about 72,000 sample units was enumerated between January, 1973 and July, 1977. Periodic independent surveys of households in 26 major central cities were also conducted. All persons age 12 and older in selected households and group quarters were interviewed. Each respondent was asked a series of screening questions to determine if he/she was victimized during the reference period. In the event of a reported victimization, the respondent was then asked to complete an incident report.

Questions designed to obtain data on the characteristics and circumstances of the victimization were asked in each incident report. Items such as time and place of occurrence, injuries suffered, medical expenses incurred, number, age, race and sex of offender(s), relationship of offenders to victim (stranger, casual acquaintance, relative, and the like) and other detailed data relevant to a complete description of the incident were included in the report. Legal and technical terms, such as assault and larceny, were avoided during the interview. The incident was later classified in more technical terms based upon the presence or absence of certain elements.

In addition, data were collected in the study to obtain information on such dimensions as education, migration, labor force status, occupation, and income. By comparing these data for victims vs. non-victims of crime, it is possible to determine which segments of the population are most frequently victimized and by what types of crimes.

In one-half of the households in each city surveyed, additional interviews were conducted concerning personal attitudes and perceptions of crime in general. The purpose of these questions was to gather information on general attitudes toward crime, the public's view of the police, the fear of crime, and the effect of this fear on behavioral patterns such as choice of shopping area and places of entertainment. It is the results from these attitude surveys that are presented in a separate ICPSR study (ICPSR 7663) and are not documented here.

SAMPLING INFORMATION

Sample Design and Size

The total National Crime Survey employed two distinct samples: a National Sample, and a Cities Sample. Although virtually the same questionnaire forms were used in both samples, there are notable methodological differences between the two sample designs.

National Sample

The National Sample consists of approximately 72,000 sample units selected in a stratified multistage cluster sample. Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), numbering 1931, were formed within counties or groups of counties using every count in the United States. The PSUs were grouped into 376 strata by combining PSUs with similar characteristics into 220 strata and allocating a single self-representing PSU to the remaining 156 strata. The first stage of the sampling procedure consisted of the designation of the 376 specific PSUs in which interviewing was to be conducted. Beyond the 156 PSUs selected with certainty, a single PSU per stratum was selected with a probability proportionate to size in the 220 combined strata.

The sample of units within a PSU was attained in two stages. In the first stage, Enumeration Districts (geographic areas ranging in size from a city block to several hundred square miles, usually encompassing from 750 to 1,500 persons, established for the 1970 Census of Population and Housing) were systematically selected with a probability proportionate to their 1970 population size from a geographically arranged listing. In the second stage, each previously selected ED was subdivided into segments of about four housing units from which a sample of segments were formed from the list of addresses compiled during the 1970 Census. Housing units built after the 1970 Census were sampled primarily from lists of new construction units.

The initial National Sample of 72,000 households yields approximately 60,000 household interviews in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for a 6-month period. Because of the continuing nature of the National Sample survey, a rotation scheme was devised to avoid interviewing the same household indefinitely and, perhaps, poor cooperation or biased responses resulting from repeated interviewing.

The initial sample of about 72,000 households was divided into six rotation groups with each group being interviewed every six months for three years (a total of seven interviews per household). Within each rotation group six panels are designated, with a different panel interviewed each month during the six month period.

Initial household and personal interviews are not used in preparing estimates as they are only for "bounding" purposes, or to set a time reference which avoids respondents' duplicating reports of events in subsequent interviews. Thus, using the first interview as a boundary line, the interviewer is able to detect incidents which the respondent may have reported in a previous interview.

Cities Sample

The NCS Cities Sample data consist of information about victimization in 26 central cities and were collected in five separate surveys, each involving a similar sampling procedure. The surveys were conducted between 1972 and 1975 according to the following data collection schedule: in 1972, eight "impact cities," designated by the Department of Justice, were surveyed; in 1973, the nation's five largest cities were surveyed; in 1974, households were interviewed in thirteen selected cities; and both the eight "impact cities" and the five largest cities were resurveyed in 1975. Thus, there are data for twenty-six cities, thirteen of which were surveyed twice.

About 12,000 sample households were selected in each of the 26 cities with approximately 10,000 interviews having actually taken place in each. The eight "impact cities" include: Baltimore, Dallas, Cleveland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Portland (Oregon), Denver, and Newark. The nation's five largest cities were: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Los Angeles. The thirteen cities surveyed in 1974 were: Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Oakland, San Francisco, San Diego, Boston, Buffalo, Houston, Miami, New Orleans, and Washington, D.C.

The basic sampling frame for the central cities was the complete file of housing units and persons in group quarters for each of the 26 cities, as determined by the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. For the purpose of selecting the sample, each city's housing units were distributed among 105 strata. Occupied units, which comprised the majority, were grouped into 100 strata based on a combination of the following characteristics: type of tenure (house owned or

rented), number of household members (five categories), household income (five categories), and race of head of household (white or non-white). Housing units which were vacant at the time of the Census were assigned to an additional four strata distributed on the basis of rental or property value. In addition, a single stratum incorporated certain types of group quarters, such as rooming and boarding houses, religious group dwellings, and college dormitories. In order to insure proper representation in the surveys of persons occupying units built since 1970, a sample of permits issued for the construction of new buildings within each of the cities was selected. Because the cities surveys are not conducted on a continuing basis, "bounding" techniques were not used. As previously mentioned, sample "selection" in the later city-type surveys utilized similar sampling procedures.

WEIGHTING INFORMATION

Because the data collected in the National Crime Survey represent the total U.S. population or, in the case of the city surveys, the total population 12 years and older of each city, each record must be weighted to produce universe estimates from the sample cases. These weights are carried in the records and are the numbers which one adds or accumulates to obtain universe estimates of particular events. The weight is a multiplier that indicates how many times a particular record is to be counted (the unit's probability of being included in the sample). In the diagram below, sample household records from the National Sample are used. An actual weight from the National Sample data indicating the estimated number of households represented by that single case is noted. The first record has a weight of 0844119 (three implied decimals) indicating that approximately 844 households in the universe are represented by that single record,

Household Record	0844119
Household Record	0793282
Household Record	0835508

When tabulating the survey data, users may obtain counts of records or universe estimates. The two sample tables shown below are identical, except for the fact that Table A is a COUNT of person records and Table B is an ESTIMATE of persons based on the sum of the person record weights.

TABLE A

Sex of Person

Sex of Person	Observation of	
	Count	Percent
Male	71,870	47.3
Female	79,976	52.7
Total	151,846	100.0

TABLE B

Sex of Person (Weighted)

Sex of Person	Observation of	
	Count	Percent
Male	76,463,048	47.5
Female	84,404,976	52.5
Total	160,868,024	100.0

Data records generated by the National Crime Survey have been weighted to permit estimates of households, persons, incidents and victimizations. To obtain an estimate of households, the household weight is used as are person weights when estimates of persons are desired. Estimates of incidents and victimizations are not quite so straightforward because of the distinction between household and personal crime.

Household crimes such as burglary and motor vehicle theft are committed against the household or household property, and therefore, the household weight should be applied. Because criminal acts against a household involve a single victimization of the household, counts of victimizations and incidents are the same.

Personal crimes such as assault and robbery are committed against persons. When tabulating personal crimes, the weight in the incident record should be used. Incident records contain the weight of the victim divided by the number of persons reported to have been victimized in the incident. This results in an estimate of incidents as opposed to victimizations. To estimate the number of personal victimizations, the weights in the person records should be aggregated. Remember, the number of incidents for personal crimes is somewhat less than the number of victimizations.

Incidents in the NCS tape files are classified according to the NCS Crime Classification Scheme, in which 36 detailed crime types are identified as being either household or personal crimes. However, users are not restricted to this classification scheme and may, in fact, devise their own classification based on the elements of the reported victimization. The proper application of weights will vary according to the manner in which crimes are classified. For example, the NCS Crime Classification scheme used in the files classifies all larcenies as household crimes. Therefore, estimates of larcenies are based on the household weight. The BJS printed reports, however, distinguish between household larcenies and personal larcenies. As a result, estimates of victimizations for personal larceny should be based on the person record weights.

The following definitions refer to terms associated with weighting information on the National Crime Surveys.

BASIC WEIGHT - reflects the selected unit's probability of being included in the sample.

DUPLICATION CONTROL - a factor to compensate for the subsampling of units in instances where the interviewer discovered more units at the address designated for sampling than had been listed in the 1970 Census.

HOUSEHOLD INCIDENTS - crimes committed against the household, such as burglary and motor vehicle theft.

HOUSEHOLD NON-INTERVIEW FACTOR - adjustment to account for some occupied units qualified to participate in the survey but from which interviews were not obtained.

HOUSEHOLD'S PRINCIPAL PERSON - in the case of husband-wife households, the wife was designated to be the principal person; for all other households, the head of household (as determined during the interview) was determined to be the principal person.

INCIDENT WEIGHT ADJUSTMENT - required in those cases where the incident involved more than one victim, thereby allowing for the probability that such incidents had more than one chance of coming into the sample. The weight assigned to the incident record is divided by the total number of persons victimized in the incident.

PERSONAL INCIDENTS - crimes committed against persons, such as assault and rape.

RATIO ESTIMATION FACTOR - adjustments used to bring estimates developed from the sample into adjustment with the complete Census count of such units, adjustments for bringing the survey-derived population or household estimates into accord with whatever independent, post-census estimates of population or households may have existed at the time of the processing of survey results.

VICTIMIZED PERSON RECORD - record for person victimized or, for household crimes, the person who completes incident report during the interview.

WITHIN HOUSEHOLD NON-INTERVIEW FACTOR - accounts for situations where at least one but not all eligible persons persons in a household were interviewed.

EIGHT "IMPACT" CITIES

Reliability of Estimates

Statistical data contained in this report are estimates. Despite the precautions taken to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors arising from the fact that the sample employed in conducting the surveys was only one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples may vary somewhat; they also may differ from figures obtainable if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewers.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a gauge of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The average value of all possible samples may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the survey estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 times that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that a figure from a complete census would fall within that range. Likewise, the 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, estimates are subject to so-called nonsampling error. Major sources of such error are related to the ability of respondents to recall victimization experiences and associated details that occurred during the 12 months prior to the time of the interview.

Research on the capacity of victims to recall specific kinds of crime, based on interviewing persons who were victims of offenses drawn from police files, indicates that assault is the least well recalled of the crimes measured by the victimization surveys. Besides reasons relating to memory failure, the coverage of assault probably is deficient because of the observed tendency of victims to underreport to interviewers those crimes committed by offenders known to them, especially if they are relatives. In addition, it is suspected that, among certain societal groups, crimes that contain the elements of assault are a part of everyday life and, thus, are simply forgotten or are not considered worth mentioning to a survey interviewer. Taken together, these problems may result in a substantial understatement of the "true" rate of victimization from assault.

Another source of nonsampling error related to the recall capacity of respondents involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 12-month reference period victimizations that occurred earlier-or, in a few instances, those that happened after the close of the period. Unlike the national sample of the National Crime Survey program, the city samples have not incorporated a bounding procedure to minimize this source of nonsampling error, and the magnitude of telescoping has not been determined.

Methodological research undertaken in preparation for the National Crime Survey program indicated that substantially fewer incidents of crime are reported when one household member reports for all persons residing in the household than when each household member is interviewed individually. Therefore, the self-response procedure was adopted as a general rule; allowances for proxy response under the contingencies discussed earlier are the only exceptions to the rule.

Additional nonsampling errors can result from incomplete or erroneous responses, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and processing of data. Many of these errors would also occur in a complete census. Quality control measures, such as interviewer observation, with retraining and reinterviewing, as appropriate, as well as edit procedures in the field and at the clerical and computer processing stages, were utilized to keep such errors at an acceptably low level. As calculated for these surveys, the standard errors partially measure only those nonsampling errors arising from random response and interviewer errors; they do not, however, take into account any systematic biases in the data.

Concerning the reliability of data from the household surveys, it should be noted that estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates are qualified in footnotes to the data tables and were not used for purposes of analysis in this report. For both of the surveys, the minimum estimates considered sufficiently reliable to serve as bases for statistics relevant to the personal and household sectors were as follows: Atlanta, 150; Baltimore, 250; Cleveland, 250; Dallas, 300; Denver, 200; Newark, 100; Portland, 150; and St. Louis, 200.

All absolute values - including numbers of victimizations and incidents, as well as control figures (bases) shown paranthetically on rate tables - have been rounded to the nearest hundredth. Relative figures (whether rates or percentages) were calculated from unrounded figures.

Computation and Application of the Standard Error

For each of the eight cities, first and second survey results were tested to determine whether or not statistical significance could be associated with observed differences, or changes. Differences between corresponding pairs of values from each survey were tested to determine whether they equalled either 2.0 standard errors (95 percent confidence level) or 1.6 standard errors (90 percent confidence level). The results of these tests are noted on the data tables by means of asterisks. For purposes of this report apparent differences that failed the 90 percent level test were not considered statistically significant.

For personal and household crimes, the procedures for computing standard errors and for performing tests of significance with values other than those already tested in the preparation of this report are described below.

With respect to LEVELS (or absolute numbers) OF VICTIMIZATIONS OR INCIDENTS for a given city, the procedure for computing the standard error of a difference is given by the following formula:

Standard error of the difference ($X_1 - X_2$)

$$= \sqrt{X_1^2 \left(\frac{a_1 + b_1}{X_1} \right) + X_2^2 \left(\frac{a_2 + b_2}{X_2} \right)}$$

The symbols are defined as follows:

- X_1 - the estimated level for a given crime category, 1971/72.
- X_2 - the estimated level for the corresponding crime category, 1974/75.

a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2 - Parameters developed from the full sample and obtained when generalizing the standard errors. For each city and survey, "a" and "b" parameters were obtained for personal victimizations, personal incidents, and household victimizations. These are displayed in Table III, which is found on page 201.

To illustrate the use of the formula, Data Table 1 for Atlanta shows that the estimated number of victimizations from aggravated assault was 5,400 in 1971/72 and 4,100 in 1974/75, a difference of 1,300 victimizations. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference (5,400 - 4,100) =

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{(5,400)^2 (.00069575012 + 22.194851/5,400) + (4,100)^2 (.00037841499 + 21.373180/4,100)} \\ &= \sqrt{29,160,000(.0048059077125) + 16,810,000(.0055913857217)} \\ &= \sqrt{140,140.2688965 + 93,991.193981777} \\ &= \sqrt{234,131.46287827} \\ &= 483.871, \text{ which rounds to } 484. \end{aligned}$$

The chances are 68 out of 100 that the difference (5,400 - 4,100 = 1,300) lies between 816 and 1,784 (1,300 plus or minus 484) and 95 out of 100 that the difference is between 332 and 2,268 (1,300 plus or minus 968). The ratio of differences to their standard error defines values that can be equated with levels of significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between about 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent; and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (1,300) to its standard error (484) equals 2.69. Therefore, it was concluded that the difference between the number of victimizations for 1971/72 and 1974/75 was statistically significant at a confidence level exceeding 95 percent.

The formula below represents the procedure for calculating the standard error of absolute differences between the RATES OF VICTIMIZATION shown on Data Tables 3-8 and 11-17 for each city and between the percentages displayed on Data Tables 9, 10, and 20. (See pages 9-136 of CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS IN EIGHT AMERICAN CITIES: A COMPARISON OF 1971/72 AND 1974/75 FINDINGS, for these tables.)

Standard error of the difference ($p_1 - p_2$)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{b_1 \cdot p_1 \cdot (1-p_1)/Y_1 + b_2 \cdot p_2 \cdot (1-p_2)/Y_2}{}}$$

The symbols are defined as follows:

- p_1 - a victimization rate (e.g., 52.3 per 1000) or a percent (5.2%) for 1971/72; the value is expressed in decimal form, i.e., .0523 (rate) or .052 (percent).
- p_2 - the victimization rate or percent for 1974/75, also expressed in decimals.
- b_1 and b_2 - The parameters described above and listed in Table III.
- Y_1 - the number of person (or households) in the group on which the 1971/72 rate is based; or, the base for a 1971/72 percent.
- Y_2 - the number of persons (or households) in the group on which the 1974/75 rate is based; or, the base for a 1974/75 percent.

To illustrate the application of this formula, Data Table 20 for Atlanta shows that the proportion of household burglaries reported to the police was 54.8 percent in 1971/72 and 58.1 percent in 1974/75, a difference of 3.3 percentage points. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields the following:

Standard error of the difference (.548 - .581)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{\frac{(19.096463)(.548)(.452)/25,300 +}{(19.054978)(.581)(.419)/24,400}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{4.730117499248/25,300 + 4.638724789342/24,400}{}} \\
 &= \sqrt{.0001869611659 + .0001901116716} \\
 &= \sqrt{.003770728375} \\
 &= .019418, \text{ which rounds to } .019.
 \end{aligned}$$

The confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of .033 would be from .014 to .052 (.033 plus or minus .019). The ratio of the difference (.033) to its standard error (.019) is equal to 1.74. Thus, it was determined that the absolute difference between the percentages of household burglaries reported was significant at 90 percent (1.6 standard errors), the minimum level of confidence.

A third formula was used for calculating the standard error associated with each RELATIVE CHANGE (or percent difference) between victimization rates. This formula, appearing below, differed from that used in calculating the standard error of the absolute differences between the victimization rates themselves. Consequently, the results of the significance tests differed in certain instances. The formula, incorporating symbols defined previously, was used for computing the standard errors of the relative changes.

Standard error of the relative difference $(p_1 - p_2) / p_1$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{b_1 \times (1-p_1) / Y_{p1} + b_2 \times (1-p_2) / Y_{p2}}{1}} + \frac{b_2 \times (1-p_2) / Y_{p2}}{2} + \frac{b_1 \times (1-p_1) / Y_{p1}}{2}$$

To illustrate the use of this formula, Table A shows that the rate for personal crimes of violence among St. Louis residents was 15.0 percent higher in 1974/75 than in 1971/72. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula gives the following:

Standard error of the relative difference
(.0419 - .0482 / .0419)

$$= .0482 / .0419 \sqrt{\frac{25.509284 \times .9581 / 445,000 \times .0419 + 22.512494 \times .9518 / 407,000 \times .0482}{1}}$$

$$= 1.15036 \sqrt{\frac{24.4404450004 / 18,645.5 + 21.4273917892 / 19,617.4}{1}}$$

$$= 1.15036 \sqrt{.0013107959025 + .0010922646114}$$

$$= 1.15036 \sqrt{.0024030605139}$$

$$= 1.15036 (.049021)$$

$$= .05639$$

The confidence interval at one standard error around the relative difference of .15036 would be from .09397 to .20675. The ratio of the relative difference (.15036) to its standard error (.05639) is 2.666, a figure higher than 2.0. Thus, it was determined that, at minimum, the relative increase in the rate for personal crimes of violence was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

FIVE "LARGEST" CITIES

Computation and Application of the Standard Error

For each of the five cities, first and second survey results were tested to determine whether or not statistical significance could be associated with observed differences, or changes. Differences between corresponding pairs of values from each survey were tested to determine whether they were significant at 2.0 standard errors (95 percent confidence level) or 1.6 standard errors (90 percent confidence level). The results of these tests are noted on the data tables by means of asterisks. Apparent differences that failed the 90 percent level test were not considered statistically significant.

With respect to LEVELS (or absolute numbers) OF VICTIMIZATIONS OR INCIDENTS for a given city, the procedure for computing the standard error of a difference is given by the following formula:

Standard error of the difference $(X_1 - X_2)$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{X_1^2 (a + b/X_1) + X_2^2 (a + b/X_2)}{1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2}}$$

The symbols are defined as follows:

- X_1 - the estimated level for a given crime category, 1972.
- X_2 - the estimated level for the corresponding crime category, 1974.

- a < Parameters developed from the full sample and
- 1 < obtained when generalizing the standard errors.
- a < For each city and survey, "a" and "b" parameters
- 2 < were obtained for personal victimizations,
- b < personal incidents, and household victimizations.
- 1 < These are displayed in Table III, which can be
- b < found in Appendix C.

2

To illustrate the use of the formula, Data Table 1 for Philadelphia shows that the estimated number of victimizations from personal crimes of violence was 93,600 in 1972 and 71,600 in 1974. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference (93,600 - 71,600)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(93,600)^2 (.00050047040 + 80.895671/93,600) + (71,600)^2 (.00021365657 + 76.069503/71,600)}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{8,760,960,000(.0013647403993) + 5,126,560,000(.0012760797962)}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{11,956,435.961041 + 6,541,899.640007}$$

$$= \sqrt{18,498,335.601048}$$

$$= 4,300.969, \text{ which rounds to } 4,301.$$

The chances are 68 out of 100 that the difference (93,600 - 71,600 = 22,000) lies between 17,699 and 26,301 (22,000 plus or minus 4,301) and 95 out of 100 that the difference is between 13,398 and 30,602 (22,000 plus or minus 8,602). The ratio differences to their standard errors defines values that can be equated to levels of significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between about 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent; and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90

percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (22,000) to its standard error (4,301) equals 5.12. Therefore, it was concluded that the difference between the number of victimizations for 1972 and 1974 was statistically significant at a confidence level exceeding 95 percent.

The formula below represents the procedure for calculating the standard error of absolute differences between the RATES OF VICTIMIZATION shown on Data Tables 3-8 and 11-17 for each city and for the PERCENTAGES displayed on Data Tables 9, 10, and 20. (See pages 15-81 of Criminal VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS IN CHICAGO, DETROIT, LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA: A COMPARISON OF 1972 AND 1974 FINDINGS for these tables.)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Standard error of the difference } (p_1 - p_2) \\ & = \sqrt{\frac{b_1 \cdot p_1 \cdot (1-p_1)/Y_1 + b_2 \cdot p_2 \cdot (1-p_2)/Y_2}{}} \end{aligned}$$

The symbols are defined as follows:

- p_1 - a victimization rate (e.g., 52.3 per 1,000) or a percent (5.2%) for 1972; the value is expressed in decimal form, i.e., .0523 (rate) or .052 (percent).
- p_2 - the victimization rate or percent for 1974, also expressed in decimals.
- b_1 and b_2 - The parameters described above and listed in Table III which can be found in Appendix C.
- Y_1 - the number of persons (or households) in the group on which the 1972 rate is based; or, the base for a 1972 percent.
- Y_2 - the number of persons (or households) in the group on which the 1974 rate is based; or, the base for a 1974 percent.

To illustrate the application of this formula, Data Table 13 for Philadelphia shows that the household larceny rate among households headed by persons age 50-64 was 65.5 per 1,000 households in 1972 and 63.8 in 1974. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields the following:

Standard error of the difference (.0655 - .0638)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{\frac{(67.015244)(.0655)(.9345)/176,362 + (69.647834)(.0638)(.9362)/174,155}{4.101986331429/176,362 + 4.160034479773/174,155}} \\
 &= \sqrt{.0000232589011 + .0000238869655} \\
 &= \sqrt{.0000471458666} \\
 &= .006866
 \end{aligned}$$

The confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of .0017 would be from -.0052 to .0086 (.0017 plus or minus .0069). The ratio of the difference (.0017) to its standard error (.006866) is equal to 0.248, a figure that is below the 1.6 minimum level of confidence applied to this report. Thus, it was concluded that the apparent change between the two victimization rates was not statistically significant.

A third formula was used for calculating the standard error associated with each RELATIVE CHANGE (or percent difference) between victimization rates. This formula, appearing below, differed from that used in calculating the standard error of the absolute differences between the victimization rates themselves. Consequently, the results of the significance tests differed in certain instances.

Standard error of the relative difference
 $(P_2 - P_1) / P_1$

$$= \frac{P_2}{P_1} \sqrt{\frac{b_1 \cdot (1-P_1) / Y P_1 + b_2 \cdot (1-P_2) / Y P_2}{1 + 1}}$$

To illustrate the use of this formula, Table A shows that the rate for personal crimes of violence among Chicago residents was 9.4 percent higher in 1974 than in 1972. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula gives the following:

Standard error of the relative distance
 $(.0555 - .0607 / .0555)$

$$= .0607 / .0555 \sqrt{\frac{138.72242 \times .9445 (2480200 \times .0555) + 115.82703 \times .9393 (2523000 \times .0607)}{1 + 1}}$$

$$= 1.09369 \sqrt{131.023326 / 137651.1 + 108.796329 / 153146.1}$$

$$= 1.09369 \sqrt{.000952 + .000710}$$

$$= 1.09369 \sqrt{.001662}$$

$$= 1.09369 (.04077)$$

$$= .04459$$

The confidence interval at one standard error around the relative difference of .09369 would be from .04910 to .13828. The ratio of the relative difference (.09369) to its standard error (.04459) is 2.101, a figure higher than 2.0. Thus, it was determined that, at minimum, the relative increase in the rate for personal crimes of violence was statistically significant at a 95 percent confidence level.

THIRTEEN SELECTED CITIES

Reliability of Estimates

Statistical data contained in this report and used in preparation of the analytical findings are estimates. Despite the precautions taken to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors arising from the fact that the information for each city was obtained from a sample survey rather than a complete census. Moreover, the sample for each city was only one of a large number of samples of equal size that could have been selected. Estimates derived from different samples may differ somewhat; they may also differ from figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewers. As a general rule, all estimates - whether rates of victimization, number of incidents or victimizations, or percentages - based on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Because of this, statistics based on unreliable estimates have been qualified in footnotes to the data tables and not used for analytical purposes. For each city, the tabulation below lists the minimum estimates considered sufficiently reliable to serve as bases for statistics relevant to the personal and household sectors.

Boston	200	New Orleans	200
Buffalo	150	Oakland	150
Cincinnati	150	Pittsburgh	150
Houston	400	San Diego	250
Miami	150	San Francisco	300
Milwaukee	200	Washington, D.C.	250
Minneapolis	150		

In addition to sampling variability, survey results are subject to nonsampling errors. In household surveys such as the ones conducted in the 13 central cities, the incorrect reporting by respondents of data or experiences relevant to the reference period is a major source of nonsampling error. Other nonsampling errors associated with household surveys result from incomplete responses during interview, mistakes introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and processing of data. All such nonsampling errors, however, also are inherent in complete censuses.

The standard error of a survey estimate is primarily a measure of sampling variability, i.e., of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that a sample estimate will differ from a complete census figure by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference will be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference will be less than 2.0 times the standard error; and about 99 out of 100 that it will be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that a figure from a complete census will fall within the range. Likewise, the 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

Standard errors displayed on tables within the individual city sections cover crimes against persons and households. They are rough approximations and suggest an order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise error associated with any given value. For each city, Table I contains the standard error approximations applicable to the estimated number of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household incidents. Standard errors pertaining to personal victimization rates are given in Table II, whereas Table III displays the standard error approximations relevant to household victimization rates. See Appendix D for listing of these tables by city. The appropriate tables display standard errors for selected levels (be they incidents or victimizations) and for selected rates, as listed in the leftmost column of each table. For estimated levels and rates not specifically listed in a table, linear interpolation must be used to calculate the standard error.

The standard error of a difference between two survey estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula represents the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates for the same characteristic in two different cities, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same city. However, if two characteristics having a high positive correlation are being compared, the formula will overstate the true standard error.

To illustrate how to use the standard error tables, assume that one of the detailed data tables shows there were 7,000 assault victimizations in the city of Boston. Estimates of this type are considered personal victimizations, and their standard errors are given in Table I. Linear interpolation in this table shows the standard error of an estimate of this size is about 434. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 434, such as the 68 percent confidence interval associated with that level of victimizations would be from 6,566 to 7,434. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than twice this standard error (868); such as the 95 percent confidence interval then would be from 6,132 to 7,868.

Assume further that, for a Boston population subgroup numbering 125,000, the recorded personal victimization rate was 56 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over. Two-way linear interpolation of data listed in Table II would yield a standard error of about 3.6. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated rate of 56 would be within 3.6 of a complete census figure; such as the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 52.4 to 59.6. And, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated rate would be within roughly 7.2 of a complete enumeration; such as the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 48.8 to 63.2.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Data Collection

The Questionnaire Forms

Four basic forms are used to collect the required data for the National Crime Survey. These forms are described briefly below and copies are included as part of this documentation.

The Control Card is the basic administrative record for each sample unit. It contains the address of each sample unit and the basic household data, such as the names of all persons living there and their age, race, sex, marital status, education, etc. Family income, tenure for the unit, and pertinent information about non-interviews are also included on the Control Card. The control card serves as a record of visits, telephone calls, interviews, and for non-interview reasons.

The Basic Screen Questionnaire is used to obtain characteristics of all household members twelve years of age and older in a sample unit, as well as to screen for incidents of crime which have been committed against the household and/or household members. The Basic Screen Questionnaire collects information about the general characteristics of the household and each respondent. Household and Individual Screen Questions are designed to elicit information on whether any crimes were committed against the household as a whole or specifically against individual household members.

A Crime Incident Report is used to gather the detailed information about crimes reported in either the Household or Individual Screen Questions. One Crime Incident Report is completed for each incident of crime reported in answer to screen questions. For example, if a respondent says that his pocket was picked once and he was beaten up twice, three Crime Incident Reports, one for each separate incident, is completed. Under certain circumstances interviewers are allowed to report several incidents as a "series" on one Incident Report form. The following conditions must be met before a series incident may be reported:

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

Interviewing

Prior to an interview visit, each sample unit receives a letter from the Bureau of the Census informing the household about the National Crime Survey. During each enumeration period, initial interviews are conducted during a personal visit at which time interviews are obtained for as many household members as possible. Questions pertaining to the entire household are asked only once. These questions are answered by a household respondent who can reasonably be expected to know the answers to the household questions. Individual Screen Questions on the Basic Questionnaire are asked as many times as there are household members age twelve and older. Information about each household member fourteen years and older is obtained by self-response; however, information about members twelve and thirteen is obtained through a proxy, either the household respondent or some other knowledgeable household member. The average face-to-face household interview lasts thirty minutes. Subsequent interviews may be conducted by telephone if it is more efficient or less costly.

A sample unit for which an interview cannot be obtained is classified into one of three non-interview types. Type A non-interviews consist of households occupied by persons eligible for interview but from whom no interviews are obtained because, for example, no one is found at home in spite of repeated visits or the household refuses to give any information. Because Type A non-interviews are considered avoidable, every effort is made to convert them to interviews. Type B non-interviews are units which are either unoccupied or which are occupied solely by persons ineligible for interviewing. Type C non-interviewed units are ineligible for the sample. In certain cases the interviewer is unable to obtain an interview for a particular household member in an otherwise interviewed household. This person is classified as a Type Z non-interview.

Interviewers receive extensive training prior to any fieldwork. The quality of interviewing is maintained by periodic direct observation of all interviewers, office edits of completed work, and verification of their work by reinterviewing a sample of completed sample units.

Reinterviews measure how well individual interviewers follow procedures. They also measure errors in coverage of the population resulting from missed units, incorrect address listings, and the like. The reinterview procedure is used to evaluate the impact of errors or variations in responses. Results from reinterviews indicate that there is little or a low degree of inconsistency between responses.

PRETESTING

Prior to the interviewing which began in July of 1972, numerous methodological tests, validation studies, and pilot surveys were conducted by the Census Bureau for BJS. In order to provide some insight into procedures which have been adopted, significant methodological problems examined during the development stage are noted below.

Determining the Optimal Reference Period

One of the major problems identified in the developmental stage was the varying ability of respondents to recall victimization experiences. This variation was seen to be dependent in part on the length of the reference period for which the respondent was asked to recall incidents. It therefore became important to determine the ideal reference period: the length of time which would elicit the most reliable results. Reverse record checks were conducted to discover the degree to which persons could accurately recall criminal victimization occurring over varying time periods. These reverse record checks consisted of pretesting known victims of assault, robbery, burglary, and larceny selected from police records and comparing survey results with police records. The pretests were conducted in Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Maryland, and San Jose, California. Findings indicated that the accuracy of reported incidents increases as the length of the reference period decreases. A reference period of six months was chosen over a twelve month period for the National Sample. The results of a household victimization supplement to the Quarterly Housing Survey (QHS) were used to arrive at a final decision. In this study fifteen thousand housing units were interviewed using a twelve-month reference period. Data were tabulated comparing the estimated number of incidents for the first six months against those for the last six months. Nearly 80% more personal crimes and 55% more property crimes were reported as occurring in the second half of the reference period than in the first half. The results argued for the six-month reference period as the optimal time reference.

Use of One Respondent for the Entire Household Versus Self-Respondent

The question of whether a household respondent should be asked to report for himself and all other household members sixteen and older, or whether each qualified household member should be interviewed individually was studied in a pilot household victimization survey in San Jose, California and Dayton, Ohio. The sample of about 5,500 households in each area was divided equally between those using the household respondent technique and the self-respondent technique. Results demonstrated that the self-respondent method generated substantially greater reporting of incidents.

Telescoping

Telescoping refers to the phenomena whereby respondents tend to report incidents as occurring either earlier or later than they actually occurred. Telescoping of events into reference period, which actually occurred prior to the reference period, may be minimized by a procedure called "bounding." Bounding establishes a time of reference during the first interview in order to avoid duplicate reports of incidents in subsequent interviews. The effect of bounding was examined in the QHS victimization supplement. Both bounded and unbounded interviews were conducted using the household respondent technique. The tabulated survey data were compared on the basis of type of crime and whether the interviews were bounded or not. Results showed that unbounded interviews produced higher victimization rates than bounded interviews and, consequently, that telescoping into the reference period was taking place.

Interviewed by Mail

The QHS victimization supplement was also used to test the feasibility of screening for victimization by mail rather than personal visit. Mail screening could substantially lower the cost of fieldwork. Screen questions were mailed to households to determine if any qualified household member had been victimized. A positive response was followed up by a personal interview to obtain detailed information about the incident. Results from the study indicated that respondents are more likely to report a victimization in person than by mail.

FILE STRUCTURE

The NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS CITIES ATTITUDE SUB-SAMPLE 1972-1975 data file consists of three types of information: household records, person records, and incident records. These records are stored together in a variable blocked, structured file. The three types of information, household, person and incident, were obtained from separate sections of the questionnaires. The household level record includes the demographic information about the household as well as those attitude questions that apply to the household as a whole. These are administered to the household respondent only. The person record contains the person screen questions, personal characteristics screen questions, personal characteristic ideas, and where appropriate, the household incident screen questions. The person records also include personal attitude survey items that are asked of each household member. The incident level record details the personal or household victimizations.

The household records and incident records are also available individually. They are fixed blocked or flat files. The household and incident files were created to provide users with data structures that were easier to handle than the variable blocked structure. More will be said about this structured or hierarchical file later. Now, however, the incident and person level files will be discussed.

The Incident Level dataset contains each incident record which appears in the structured dataset as well as the victim's person record and the victim's household information. These data include person and household information for victims only. These data are appropriate for analysis of incidents or incident rates.

The Person Level dataset file includes all of the victims that are in the structured data file as well as a 10 percent sample of non-victims that are a part of the data file. A maximum of four incidents per victim has been retained in this subset file. The remainder of the incidents were dropped from the file. The person-level file is appropriate for the analysis of victims or personal victimization.

In the structured or hierarchical file, the three types of records are arranged sequentially. Each household record is followed by a person's record and then by that person's incident record or records. This arrangement of a person then a person's incidents continues until all household members and their incidents are reported. An example of the hierarchical structure can be found on the following page.

RECORD

1	HOUSEHOLD # 1	<input type="text"/>	HOUSEHOLD # 1 reported two persons, with Person # 1 having one incident and Person # 2 having no incidents
2	PERSON # 1	<input type="text"/>	
3	INCIDENT # 1	<input type="text"/>	
4	PERSON # 2	<input type="text"/>	
5	HOUSEHOLD # 2	<input type="text"/>	HOUSEHOLD # 2 reported two persons with Person # 1 having two incidents and Person # 2 having no incidents
6	PERSON # 1	<input type="text"/>	
7	INCIDENT # 1	<input type="text"/>	
8	INCIDENT # 2	<input type="text"/>	
9	PERSON # 2	<input type="text"/>	

This structure allows the creation of many alternative datasets through different combinations of records to define a case. Depending on the level of analysis, a case may be defined as a household with its members and their incidents, or persons and their incidents, or as an incident and its victim. It should be noted that in the hierarchical data file, columns 1 to 32 are characters used as a "sort key" or "sort field" to identify and process the hierarchical structure.

Both the hierarchical and flat files consist of (1) an OSIRIS dictionary which gives the column locations of each variable and (2) an OSIRIS dataset. These datasets can be accessed directly through software packages or programs other than OSIRIS by specifying the variables' locations. While the incident and person-level data files contain many of the same variables as the hierarchical data file, the column locations of the variables for these flat files differ from those of the hierarchical file. This codebook documents the column locations of the hierarchical data files. Because of this, users should BE CAREFUL NOT TO REFER TO THE COLUMN LOCATIONS THAT ARE DOCUMENTED IN THIS CODEBOOK WHEN ANALYZING THE PERSON-LEVEL OR INCIDENT-LEVEL FILES. Rather users should refer to the locations that are documented in these flat files' dictionaries and datamaps.

CODEBOOK INFORMATION

The example below is a reproduction of information appearing in the machine-readable codebook for a typical variable. The numbers in brackets do not appear but are references to the descriptions which follow this example.

.....

1	VAR 3182	2	POLICE INFORMED?	3	MD=2 OR GE 6
	REF 3182	4	LOC 292 WIDTH 1		

5 Q.20a WERE THE POLICE INFORMED OF THIS INCIDENT
IN ANY WAY?

6 7

1. NO

2. DO NOT KNOW

3. YES-HOUSEHOLD MEMBER TOLD THEM

4. YES-SOMEONE ELSE TOLD THEM

.....

- 1 Indicates the variable and reference numbers. A variable and a reference number are assigned to each item in the study. In this codebook, documenting the archived dataset, these numbers are identical. Should the data be formed into a fixed length record file, new variable numbers may be assigned or created. The reference number would remain unchanged and correspond to those in this codebook.
- 2 Indicates the abbreviated (24 character maximum) variable label used within OSIRIS to identify each variable. An expanded version can be found in the variable description list.

- 3 Indicates the designation of missing data. In this example, code values equal to two and equal or greater than 6 are missing data (MD=2 OR GE 6). Although these values are defined as within the missing data categories, this does not mean that the user should not or cannot use these code values in a substantive role if he so desires.
- 4 Indicates the sequential location and width of this variable within the record when the data are stored on magnetic tape. In this example, the variable named "POLICE INFORMED?" is one column wide and located in the 292nd column within the INCIDENT RECORD. Other variables will be in this same location in household and person records. In a fixed length record file of this data the locations will be different.
- 5 Indicates the full text of the questions supplied by the original collectors of the data. This is the wording used on the original questionnaire.
- 6 Indicates the code values occurring in the data for this variable.
- 7 Indicates the meaning of the codes.
- 8 Unlike many codebooks, this one does not include frequencies. This is because national complete data is arranged in 18 separate datasets, one for each collection quarter.

ICPSR PROCESSING INFORMATION

The ICPSR has added to the data (within each collection quarter) a series of identification variables. A sequential household identification number was added for each household (V1002), person (V2001), and incident (V3001) record. A sequential person identification number was added within each household for each person (V2002) and for each incident (V3002) record. A sequential identification number was also added for each of the incidents for each individual who was victimized. In addition, in the Cities Sample a constant collection year and quarter identification number was attached to each household (V1003), person (V2003), and incident (V3004). These variables serve as "link" variables between records, as required in a Type Five OSIRIS dataset.

Every variable has been checked for bad characters and wild or undocumented codes. Usually, wild codes were not changed but were included within the range of OSIRIS missing data values. If this was not possible, inappropriate values were recoded in order to include them in the range of missing data values. With the exception of Interviewer Identification, all alphabetic code values were recoded with numeric values. All possible code values are documented for each variable.

The National Crime Survey instrument underwent slight changes during the course of the survey. For example, in some cases, response categories were changed, question wording was altered, and questions were added or deleted. A standard format was imposed on the data so that only a single piece of documentation would be necessary to use any of the National Sample collection quarters or any of the Cities Sample files. Therefore, the user is strongly urged to carefully review each variable used in analysis in order to determine the applicable code values.

CITIES COMPLETE SAMPLE: VARIABLE LIST

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

IDENTIFICATION VARIABLES

V1001. HOUSEHOLD ID NUMBER
V1002. YEAR AND CITY ID
V1003. RECORD TYPE CODE
V1004. PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT NUMBER
V1005. SERIAL NUMBER
V1006. CHECK DIGIT
V1007. ALPHABETIC SUFFIX
V1008. PANEL NUMBER
V1009. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER
V1010. INTERVIEWER IDENTIFICATION
V1011. LINE NO. OF HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT

INTERVIEW INFORMATION

V1012. RACE OF HEAD OF NON-INTERVIEWED HOUSEHOLD
V1013. INTERVIEW TYPE
V1014. TYPE Z NON-INTERVIEW LINE NO. - RESPONSE 1
V1015. TYPE Z NON-INTERVIEW LINE NO. - RESPONSE 2
V1016. TYPE Z NON-INTERVIEW LINE NO. - RESPONSE 3
V1017. TYPE Z NON-INTERVIEW LINE NO. - RESPONSE 4
V1018. HOUSEHOLD STATUS

HOUSING UNIT

V1019. SPECIAL PLACE TYPE DESIGNATOR
V1020. TENURE
V1021. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS
V1022. NO. OF HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

V1023. OPERATION OF BUSINESS FROM THIS ADDRESS
V1024. FAMILY INCOME
V1025. CRIME INCIDENT REPORTS COMPLETED
V1026. NO. OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 12 YEARS AND OVER
V1027. NO. OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 12 YEARS AND UNDER
V1028. TOTAL NO. OF MOTOR VEHICLES OWNED

IDENTIFICATION AND SAMPLING INFORMATION

V1029. PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT NUMBER

V1030. 1970 COUNTY CODE
 V1031. SAMPLE DESIGNATION
 V1032. CITIES GROUP NUMBER
 V1033. CALENDAR YEAR IN WHICH HOUSEHOLD WAS INTERVIEWED
 V1034. 1960 STATE CODE
 V1035. HOUSEHOLD WEIGHT

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

V1036. AGE OF HEAD
 V1037. MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD
 V1038. RACE OF HEAD
 V1039. SEX OF HEAD
 V1040. HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD
 V1041. HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL COMPLETED BY HEAD
 V1042. ETHNICITY OF HEAD
 V1043. EMPLOYMENT STATUS RECODE FOR HEAD

PERSON LEVEL

IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEW INFORMATION

V2001. HOUSEHOLD ID NUMBER
 V2002. PERSON IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
 V2003. YEAP AND CITY ID NUMBER
 V2004. RECORD TYPE CODE
 V2005. TYPE OF INTERVIEW
 V2006. PERSON LINE NUMBER

INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION

V2007. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD
 V2008. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY
 V2009. MARITAL STATUS
 V2010. RACE
 V2011. SEX
 V2012. ARMED FORCES MEMBER AT TIME OF INTERVIEW
 V2013. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED
 V2014. COMPLETED THAT GRADE
 V2015. LIVE IN THIS HOUSE APRIL 1, 1970
 V2016. RESIDENCE IN CITY LIMITS
 V2017. ARMED FORCES MEMBER APRIL 1, 1970
 V2018. MAJOR ACTIVITY

TYPE OF INTERVIEW

V2019. TYPE OF INTERVIEW

INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

V2020. TEMPORARILY ABSENT OR ON LAYOFF LAST WEEK
 V2021. LOOKING FOR WORK
 V2022. WHY COULD NOT TAKE JOB LAST WEEK
 V2023. WORKED FOR WHOM
 V2024. WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY
 V2025. CLASS OF WORKER
 V2026. OCCUPATION CODE

REPORTS OF CRIMES

V2027. POLICE REPORT LAST 12 MONTHS - RESPONSE 1
 V2028. POLICE REPORT LAST 12 MONTHS - RESPONSE 2
 V2029. POLICE REPORT LAST 12 MONTHS - RESPONSE 3
 V2030. CRIME SUSPECTED BUT NOT REPORTED - RESPONSE 1
 V2031. CRIME SUSPECTED BUT NOT REPORTED - RESPONSE 2
 V2032. CRIME SUSPECTED BUT NOT REPORTED - RESPONSE 3

PERSONAL INFORMATION

V2033. WORKED DURING PREVIOUS WEEK
 V2034. ETHNICITY
 V2035. EMPLOYMENT STATUS RECODE

SAMPLING INFORMATION

V2036. PERSON WEIGHT
 V2037. PERSON RECORD SEQUENCE DESIGNATOR

CRIME INCIDENTS REPORTED

V2038. TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS FOR EACH PERSON

INCIDENT LEVEL

IDENTIFICATION VARIABLES

V3001. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
 V3002. PERSON IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
 V3003. INCIDENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
 V3004. YEAR AND QUARTER IDENTIFICATION
 V3005. RECORD TYPE CODE
 V3006. LINE NUMBER OF VICTIM
 V3007. SCREEN QUESTION NUMBER
 V3008. INCIDENT NUMBER

SERIES INCIDENT VARIABLES

V3009. IN WHAT MONTH (DID THIS/DID THE FIRST) INCIDENT
 HAPPEN?

- V3010. IS THIS INCIDENT REPORT FOR A SERIES OF CRIMES?
- V3011. IN WHAT MONTH(S) DID THESE INCIDENTS TAKE PLACE?
- V3012. THE INCIDENT OCCURRED IN SPRING
- V3013. THE INCIDENT OCCURRED IN SUMMER
- V3014. THE INCIDENT OCCURRED IN FALL
- V3015. THE INCIDENT OCCURRED IN WINTER
- V3016. HOW MANY INCIDENTS WERE INVOLVED IN THIS SERIES?
- V3017. ABOUT WHAT TIME DID THIS/THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT HAPPEN?
- V3018. DID IT HAPPEN INSIDE THE LIMITS OF A CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE, ETC.?
- V3019. WHERE DID THIS INCIDENT TAKE PLACE (DETAILED)?

COMMERCIAL OR BUSINESS INCIDENT VARIABLES

- V3020. WERE YOU A CUSTOMER, EMPLOYEE, OR OWNER IN THE COMMERCIAL BUILDING THAT WAS VICTIMIZED?
- V3021. DID THE PERSON(S) STEAL OR TRY TO STEAL ANYTHING FROM THE BUILDING?
- V3022. DID THE PERSON(S) HAVE A RIGHT TO BE PRESENT IN THE BUILDING?
- V3023. DID THE PERSON(S) ACTUALLY GET IN OR JUST TRY TO GET IN THE BUILDING?
- V3024. WAS THERE ANY EVIDENCE OF FORCED ENTRY (SUMMARY)?
- V3025. WAS THERE ANY EVIDENCE OF FORCED ENTRY - A BROKEN LOCK OR WINDOW?
- V3026. WAS THERE ANY EVIDENCE OF FORCED ENTRY - A FORCED DOOR OR WINDOW?
- V3027. WAS THERE ANY EVIDENCE OF FORCED ENTRY - A SLASHED SCREEN?
- V3028. WAS THERE ANY EVIDENCE OF FORCED ENTRY - OTHER?
- V3029. WAS THERE ANY EVIDENCE OF FORCED ENTRY - FORCE TYPE NOT AVAILABLE
- V3030. HOW DID THE OFFENDER(S) (GET IN/TRY TO GET IN)?
- V3031. WAS ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD PRESENT WHEN THIS INCIDENT OCCURRED?
- V3032. DID THE PERSON(S) HAVE A WEAPON OR SOMETHING USED AS A WEAPON?
- V3033. WAS THE WEAPON A GUN?
- V3034. WAS THE WEAPON A KNIFE?
- V3035. WAS THERE ANOTHER WEAPON PRESENT?
- V3036. THE WEAPON TYPE WAS NOT AVAILABLE
- V3037. DID THE PERSON(S) HIT YOU, KNOCK YOU DOWN OR ATTACK IN ANY WAY?
- V3038. DID THE PERSON(S) THREATEN YOU WITH HARM IN ANY WAY?
- V3039. HOW WERE YOU THREATENED (SUMMARY)? IN ANY OTHER WAY?
- V3040. WERE YOU VERBALLY THREATENED WITH RAPE?
- V3041. WERE YOU VERBALLY THREATENED WITH ATTACK?
- V3042. WAS THERE A WEAPON PRESENT OR WERE YOU THREATENED WITH A WEAPON?
- V3043. WAS THERE AN ATTEMPTED ATTACK WITH A WEAPON?
- V3044. WAS THERE AN OBJECT THROWN ?
- V3045. WAS THE PERSON SURROUNDED OR FOLLOWED?
- V3046. DID SOME OTHER EVENT HAPPEN?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - INCIDENT DESCRIPTION

-
- V3047. WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED IN THE INCIDENT (SUMMARY)?
 - V3048. WAS SOMETHING TAKEN WITHOUT PERMISSION (DETAILED)?
 - V3050. DID SOMEONE ATTEMPT OR THREATEN TO TAKE SOMETHING (DETAILED)?
 - V3051. WAS THERE FORCIBLE ENTRY OR ATTEMPTED ENTRY OF THE HOUSE (DETAILED)?
 - V3052. WAS THERE FORCIBLE ENTRY OR ATTEMPTED ENTRY OF A CAR (DETAILED)?
 - V3053. WAS ANY PROPERTY DAMAGED OR DESTROYED (DETAILED)?
 - V3054. WAS THERE AN ATTEMPT OR THREAT TO DAMAGE OR PROPERTY (DETAILED)?
 - V3055. WERE THERE OTHER THINGS THAT HAPPENED IN THE INCIDENT (DETAILED)?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - MEANS OF ATTACK

-
- V3056. HOW DID THE PERSON(S) ATTACK YOU (SUMMARY)? IN ANY OTHER WAY?
 - V3057. HOW DID THEY ATTACK YOU - RAPE?
 - V3058. HOW DID THEY ATTACK YOU - TRIED TO RAPE?
 - V3059. HOW DID THEY ATTACK YOU - SHOT, KNIFED, HIT WITH OBJECT HELD IN HAND?
 - V3060. HOW DID THEY ATTACK YOU - HIT BY A THROWN OBJECT?
 - V3061. HOW DID THEY ATTACK YOU - HIT, SLAPPED, KNOCKED DOWN?
 - V3062. HOW DID THEY ATTACK YOU - GRABBED, HELD, TRIPPED, PUSHED, ETC.?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - TYPES OF INJURIES SUFFERED

-
- V3064. WHAT WERE THE INJURIES YOU SUFFERED, (SUMMARY)? ANYTHING ELSE?
 - V3065. WHAT WERE THE INJURIES YOU SUFFERED, WERE YOU RAPED?
 - V3066. WHAT WERE THE INJURIES YOU SUFFERED, WAS THERE AN ATTEMPTED RAPE?
 - V3067. WHAT WAS THE INJURY YOU SUFFERED, WAS IT A KNIFE OR GUNSHOT WOUND?
 - V3068. WHAT WERE THE INJURIES YOU SUFFERED, BROKEN BONES, TEETH KNOCKED OUT?
 - V3069. WHAT WERE YOUR INJURIES - INTERNAL INJURIES, UNCONSCIOUSNESS?
 - V3070. WHAT WERE THE INJURIES YOU SUFFERED, BRUISES, CUTS, SWELLING, ETC.?
 - V3071. WHAT WERE THE INJURIES YOU SUFFERED, OTHER TYPES?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - MEDICAL ATTENTION AND COSTS

-
- V3072. WERE YOU INJURED TO THE EXTENT THAT YOU NEEDED MEDICAL ATTENTION AFTER THE ATTACK?

- V3073. DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TREATMENT AT A HOSPITAL?
- V3074. AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT, WERE YOU COVERED BY ANY TYPE OF MEDICAL INSURANCE?
- V3075. IF YOU RECEIVED ANY TREATMENT IN A HOSPITAL, HOW LONG WAS THE STAY?
- V3076. WHAT WAS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF YOUR MEDICAL EXPENSES RESULTING FROM THIS INCIDENT?
- V3077. DID YOU FILE A CLAIM WITH ANY OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES?
- V3078. DID INSURANCE OR HEALTH PROGRAMS PAY FOR YOUR EXPENSES?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - TYPE OF PROTECTION & CRIME

- V3079. DID YOU DO ANYTHING TO PROTECT YOURSELF/PROPERTY DURING THE INCIDENT?
- V3080. TYPE OF CRIME CODE

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - MEDICAL EXPENSES

- V3081. HOW MUCH DID INSURANCE OR HEALTH BENEFITS PROGRAM PAY?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - TYPE OF SELF-PROTECTION

- V3082. WHAT DID YOU DO TO PROTECT YOURSELF (SUMMARY)? ANYTHING ELSE?
- V3083. WHAT DID YOU DO TO PROTECT YOURSELF - USE OR BRANDISH A WEAPON?
- V3084. WHAT DID YOU DO TO PROTECT YOURSELF - HIT, KICKED, ETC., OFFENDER?
- V3085. WHAT DID YOU DO TO PROTECT YOURSELF - REASON WITH THE OFFENDER?
- V3086. WHAT DID YOU DO TO PROTECT YOURSELF - SCREAM, YELL FOR HELP?
- V3087. WHAT DID YOU DO TO PROTECT YOURSELF - LEFT THE SCENE, RAN AWAY?
- V3088. WHAT DID YOU DO TO PROTECT YOURSELF - HOLD ONTO YOUR PROPERTY?
- V3089. WHAT DID YOU DO TO PROTECT YOURSELF - SOME OTHER ACTION?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - OFFENDER ID VARIABLES

- V3090. WAS THE CRIME COMMITTED BY ONLY ONE OR MORE THAN ONE PERSON?
- V3091. WAS THE SINGLE OFFENDER MALE OR FEMALE?
- V3092. HOW OLD WOULD YOU SAY THE SINGLE OFFENDER WAS?
- V3093. WAS THE SINGLE OFFENDER SOMEONE YOU KNEW OR WERE THEY A STRANGER?
- V3094. WAS THE SINGLE OFFENDER A RELATIVE OF YOURS?
- V3095. WHAT WAS THE RACE OF THE SINGLE OFFENDER?

- V3096. WHAT SEXES WERE THE MULTIPLE OFFENDERS?
 V3097. HOW OLD WOULD YOU SAY THE YOUNGEST MULTIPLE OFFENDER WAS?
 V3098. HOW OLD WOULD YOU SAY THE OLDEST MULTIPLE OFFENDER WAS?
 V3099. HOW MANY MULTIPLE OFFENDERS WERE THERE?
 V3100. WERE ANY OF THE MULTIPLE OFFENDERS KNOWN OR RELATED TO YOU OR WERE THEY STRANGERS?
 V3101. TO WHAT EXTENT WERE THE MULTIPLE OFFENDERS KNOWN TO YOU?
 V3102. DID YOU KNOW THE MULTIPLE OFFENDERS - BY SIGHT ONLY?
 V3103. DID YOU KNOW THE MULTIPLE OFFENDERS - AS CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE(S)?
 V3104. WERE THE MULTIPLE OFFENDERS WELL KNOWN TO YOU?
 V3105. HOW WERE THE MULTIPLE OFFENDERS RELATED TO YOU (SUMMARY)?
 V3106. HOW WERE THE MULTIPLE OFFENDERS RELATED - SPOUSE OR EX-SPOUSE?
 V3107. HOW WERE THE MULTIPLE OFFENDERS RELATED - PARENTS?
 V3108. HOW WERE THE MULTIPLE OFFENDERS RELATED - OWN CHILDREN?
 V3109. HOW WERE THE MULTIPLE OFFENDERS RELATED - BROTHERS/SISTERS?
 V3110. HOW WERE THE MULTIPLE OFFENDERS RELATED - OTHER RELATION?
 V3111. WHAT RACE WERE THE MULTIPLE OFFENDERS?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - NUMBER OF VICTIMS

- V3112. WERE YOU THE ONLY PERSON THERE BESIDES THE OFFENDER(S)?
 V3113. HOW MANY OF THESE PERSONS (12 YEARS OR OLDER) WERE ROBBED, ETC.?
 V3114. WERE ANY OF THESE PERSONS (12 OR OLDER) MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - TYPE OF CRIME

- V3115. WAS SOMETHING STOLEN OR TAKEN WITHOUT PERMISSION THAT BELONGED TO A MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?
 V3116. DID THE PERSON(S) ATTEMPT TO TAKE SOMETHING THAT BELONGED TO YOU OR OTHERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - TYPE OF PROPERTY TAKEN

- V3117. WHAT OBJECT DID THEY TRY TO TAKE (SUMMARY)? ANYTHING ELSE?
 V3118. WHAT DID THEY TRY TO TAKE - A PURSE?
 V3119. WHAT DID THEY TRY TO TAKE - A WALLET OR MONEY?
 V3120. WHAT DID THEY TRY TO TAKE - A CAR?
 V3121. WHAT DID THEY TRY TO TAKE - SOME OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE?
 V3122. WHAT DID THEY TRY TO TAKE - PART OF A CAR (HUB-CAP,

- TAPE-DECK, ETC.)?
 V3123. WHAT DID THEY TRY TO TAKE - DO NOT KNOW?
 V3124. WHAT DID THEY TRY TO TAKE - SOME OTHER ITEM?
 V3125. WAS THE (PURSE, WALLET, MONEY) ON YOUR PERSON?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT

- V3126. WHAT HAPPENED IN THE INCIDENT (SUMMARY)? ANYTHING ELSE?
 V3127. WHAT HAPPENED - WERE YOU ATTACKED?
 V3128. WHAT HAPPENED - WERE YOU THREATENED WITH HARM?
 V3129. WHAT HAPPENED - DID SOMEONE ATTEMPT TO BREAK INTO THE HOUSE/GARAGE?
 V3130. WHAT HAPPENED - DID SOMEONE ATTEMPT TO BREAK INTO A CAR?
 V3131. WHAT HAPPENED - WERE YOU HARASSED, OR WAS ABUSIVE LANGUAGE USED?
 V3132. WHAT HAPPENED - WAS PROPERTY DAMAGED OR DESTROYED?
 V3133. WHAT HAPPENED - WAS THERE AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY OR DAMAGE PROPERTY?
 V3134. WHAT HAPPENED - DID SOME OTHER EVENT OCCUR?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND VALUE

- V3135. HOW MUCH CASH WAS TAKEN THAT BELONGED TO YOU OR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD? ANYTHING ELSE?
 V3136. WHAT PROPERTY WAS TAKEN THAT BELONGED TO A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (SUMMARY)? ANYTHING ELSE?
 V3137. WHAT WAS TAKEN - A PURSE?
 V3138. WHAT WAS TAKEN - A WALLET?
 V3139. WHAT WAS TAKEN - A CAR?
 V3140. WHAT WAS TAKEN - SOME OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE?
 V3141. WHAT WAS TAKEN - PART OF A CAR (HUB-CAP, TAPE-DECK, ETC.)?
 V3142. WHAT WAS TAKEN - SOME OTHER ITEM?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - MOTOR VEHICLE RELATED

- V3143. HAD PERMISSION BEEN GIVEN TO USE THE MOTOR VEHICLE TO THE PERSON WHO TOOK IT?
 V3144. DID THE PERSON RETURN THE MOTOR VEHICLE?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - VALUE OF CASH OR PROPERTY TAKEN

- V3145. WAS THE (PURSE, WALLET, MONEY) ON YOUR PERSON WHEN TAKEN?
 V3146. ALTOGETHER, WHAT WAS THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY TAKEN?
 V3147. HOW DID YOU DECIDE THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY THAT WAS STOLEN (SUMMARY)
 V3148. HOW WAS THE VALUE ASSESSED - THE ORIGINAL COST?
 V3149. HOW WAS THE VALUE ASSESSED - REPLACEMENT COST?

- V3150. HOW WAS THE VALUE ASSESSED - A PERSONAL ESTIMATE OF VALUE?
- V3151. HOW WAS THE VALUE ASSESSED - AN INSURANCE REPORT ESTIMATE?
- V3152. HOW WAS THE VALUE ASSESSED - A POLICE ESTIMATE?
- V3153. HOW WAS THE VALUE ASSESSED - DO NOT KNOW?
- V3154. HOW WAS THE VALUE ASSESSED - SOME OTHER WAY?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - RECOVERY OF PROPERTY OR CASH

- V3155. WAS ALL OR PART OF THE MONEY OR PROPERTY RECOVERED, EXCEPT FOR ANY RECEIVED FROM INSURANCE?
- V3156. WHAT PROPERTY WAS RECOVERED (SUMMARY)? ANYTHING ELSE?
- V3157. WAS A - PURSE RECOVERED?
- V3158. WAS A - WALLET RECOVERED?
- V3159. WAS A - CAR RECOVERED?
- V3160. WAS - SOME OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE RECOVERED?
- V3161. WAS - PART OF A CAR (HJB-CAP, TAPE-DECK, ETC.) RECOVERED?
- V3162. WAS - SOME OTHER ITEM RECOVERED?
- V3163. WAS THE CASH RECOVERED?
- V3164. WHAT WAS THE CASH VALUE OF THE PROPERTY RECOVERED, EXCLUDING CASH?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - INSURANCE RELATED

- V3165. WHAT WAS THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY THAT WAS REPLACED BY INSURANCE?
- V3166. WAS THERE ANY INSURANCE AGAINST THEFT?
- V3167. WAS THE LCSS REPORTED TO AN INSURANCE COMPANY?
- V3168. WAS ANY OF THE LOSS RECOVERED THROUGH INSURANCE?
- V3169. DID A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER LOSE TIME FROM WORK BECAUSE OF THIS INCIDENT?
- V3170. HOW MUCH TIME WAS LOST FROM WORK ALTOGETHER?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - PROPERTY REPLACEMENT OR REPAIR

- V3171. HOW MUCH WOULD IT COST TO REPAIR OR REPLACE THE DAMAGED ITEM(S)?
- V3172. HOW MUCH WAS THE REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT COST?
- V3173. WAS ANYTHING DAMAGED BUT NOT TAKEN IN THIS INCIDENT?
- V3174. (WAS/WERE) THE DAMAGED ITEM(S) REPAIRED OR REPLACED?
- V3175. WHO PAID OR WILL PAY FOR THE REPAIRS OR REPLACEMENT (SUMMARY)?
- V3176. WHO PAID OR WILL PAY - A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER?
- V3177. WHO PAID OR WILL PAY - THE LANDLORD?
- V3178. WHO PAID OR WILL PAY - INSURANCE?
- V3179. WHO PAID OR WILL PAY - SOME OTHER INDIVIDUAL OR ORGANIZATION?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - POLICE INVOLVEMENT

- V3180. WERE THE POLICE INFORMED OF THIS INCIDENT IN ANY WAY?
- V3181. WHY WAS THIS INCIDENT NOT REPORTED TO THE POLICE (SUMMARY)?
- V3182. WHY WAS INCIDENT NOT REPORTED - NOTHING COULD BE DONE?
- V3183. WHY WAS INCIDENT NOT REPORTED - DID NOT THINK IT WAS IMPORTANT ENOUGH?
- V3184. WHY WAS INCIDENT NOT REPORTED - POLICE WOULD NOT BE BOTHERED?
- V3185. WHY WAS INCIDENT NOT REPORTED - DID NOT WANT TO TAKE THE TIME?
- V3186. WHY WAS INCIDENT NOT REPORTED - A PRIVATE OR PERSONAL MATTER?
- V3187. WHY WAS INCIDENT NOT REPORTED - DID NOT WANT TO GET INVOLVED?
- V3188. WHY WAS INCIDENT NOT REPORTED - AFRAID OF REPRISAL?
- V3189. WHY WAS INCIDENT NOT REPORTED - REPORTED TO SOMEONE ELSE?
- V3190. WHY WAS INCIDENT NOT REPORTED - SOME OTHER REASON?

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

- V3191. DID YOU HAVE A JOB AT THE TIME THIS INCIDENT HAPPENED?
- V3192. WHAT WAS THE JOB?
- V3193. OCCUPATION CODES
- V3194. INDUSTRY CODES
- V3195. EMPLOYEE CLASS

SINGLE INCIDENT VARIABLES - MISCELLANEOUS

- V3196. PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF INCIDENT
- V3197. TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY
- V3198. EMPLOYEE CLASSIFICATION
- V3199. INCIDENT WEIGHT

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL VARIABLES
(VARIABLES 1001 - 1043)

VAR 1001 HOUSEHOLD ID NUMBER MD=9999999
REF 1001 LCC 33 WIDTH 7

HOUSEHOLD ID NUMBER

The ICPSR has attached (within collection years) a sequential household identification number to every record. This number uniquely identifies each household record within a collection year, and is used to link person and incident records to the appropriate household.

.....

VAR 1002 YEAR AND CITY ID NUMBER MD=9999
REF 1002 LCC 40 WIDTH 4

YEAR AND CITY ID

The ICPSR has attached a four-digit identification number to each record which denotes the year and city in which the interview was taken. The first two digits of the variable are the last two digits of the year (e.g. 1973 = 73) and the last two digits are unique city identification numbers the ICPSR has attached to each city in the sample. The variable is constant for each city within a given year.

.....

VAR 1003 RECORD TYPE CODE MD=9
REF 1003 LCC 44 WIDTH 1

RECORD TYPE CODE

1. Household record
-

VAR 1004 PSU NUMBER MD=-1
REF 1004 LCC 45 WIDTH 3

PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT (PSU) NUMBER

(CONTINUED)

110-723

8 IMPACT CITIES :

195. Newark
306. St. Louis
307. Cleveland
503. Dallas
508. Atlanta
510. Baltimore
700. Denver
701. Portland

5 LARGEST CITIES :

110. New York
190. New York
192. New York
193. New York
111. Philadelphia
308. Chicago
309. Detroit
702. Los Angeles

13 OTHER CITIES :

114. Buffalo
115. Pittsburgh
116. Boston
300. Milwaukee
302. Minneapolis
315. Cincinnati
501. Miami
506. New Orleans
509. Houston
511. Washington D.C.
703. San Francisco
709. San Diego
723. Oakland

VAR 1005 SERIAL NUMBER
REF 1005 LOC 48 WIDTH 5

MD=-1

SERIAL NUMBER

00001.

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.
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99999.

(SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION.)

.....
VAR 1006 CHECK DIGIT NO MISSING DATA CODES
REF 1006 LCC 53 WIDTH 1

CHECK DIGIT

0.

.
.
.

9.

(SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION.)

.....
VAR 1007 ALPHABETIC SUFFIX NO MISSING DATA CODES
REF 1007 LOC 54 WIDTH 1

ALPHABETIC SUFFIX

A-Z, blank

(SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION.)

VAR 1008 PANEL NUMBER
REF 1008 LOC 55 WIDTH 2

MD=-1

PANEL NUMBER

01.

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.
.

12.

(SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION.)

VAR 1009 HOUSEHOLD NUMBER
REF 1009 LOC 57 WIDTH 1

MD=0

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

1.

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.
.

9.

(Identifies sequence of households that occupy a particular address. See glossary for further explanation.)

VAR 1010 INTERVIEWER IDENTIFICAT.
REF 1010 LOC 58 WIDTH 3

MD=0

Q.1. INTERVIEWER IDENTIFICATION

A01-299

(Individual identification code for each interviewer)

VAR 1011 LINE # OF HOUSEHOLD RESP
REF 1011 LOC 61 WIDTH 2

MD=21

Q.2. LINE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT

01.

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20.

(See glossary for definition.)

VAR 1012 RACE OF HD-NONINTRVWD HH
REF 1012 LOC 63 WIDTH 1

MD=5 OR GE 4

Q.3 (TYPE A). RACE OF HEAD FOR NON-INTERVIEWED HOUSEHOLDS

- 1. White
- 2. Negro
- 3. Other
- 4. Residue
- 5. Out of universe
- 6. No entry provided

VAR 1013 INTERVIEW TYPE
REF 1013 LOC 64 WIDTH 2

MD=41 OR GE 40

Q.3. INTERVIEW TYPE

(FOR 1972 CITIES)

00. Interviewed household

TYPE A NON-INTERVIEW HOUSEHOLDS

(CONTINUED)

10. No one home
11. Temporarily absent
12. Refused
13. Other occupied

TYPE B NON-INTERVIEW HOUSEHOLDS

20. Vacant - regular
21. Vacant - storage of household furniture
22. Temporarily occupied by persons with residence elsewhere
23. Unfit or to be demolished
24. Under construction, not ready
25. Converted to temporary business or storage
26. Occupied entirely by Armed Forces
27. Unoccupied tent site or trailer site
28. Permit granted, construction not started
29. Other

TYPE C NON-INTERVIEW HOUSEHOLDS

30. Unused line of listing sheet
31. Demolished
32. House or trailer moved
33. Outside segment
34. Converted to permanent business or storage
35. Merged
36. Condemned
37. Built after April 1, 1970
38. Other
40. Residue
41. No entry provided

(FOR 1973, 1974, AND 1975 CITIES:)

00. Interviewed household

TYPE A NON-INTERVIEW

10. No one home
11. Temporarily absent

(CONTINUED)

- 12. Refused
- 13. Other occupied
- 20. Vacant - regular
- 21. Vacant - storage of household furniture
- 22. Temporarily occupied by persons with residence elsewhere
- 23. Unfit or to be demolished
- 24. Under construction, not ready
- 25. Converted to temporary business or storage
- 26. Unoccupied tent site or trailer site
- 27. Permit granted, construction not started
- 28. Other

TYPE C NON-INTERVIEW HOUSEHOLDS

- 30. Unused line of listing sheet
- 31. Demolished
- 32. House or trailer moved
- 33. Outside segment
- 34. Converted to permanent business or storage
- 35. Merged
- 36. Condemned
- 37. Built after April 1, 1970
- 38. Other
- 40. Residue
- 41. No entry provided

.....

VAR 1014	TYPE Z NONINTVW LN # R1	MD=22 OR GE 21
REF 1014	LOC 66 WIDTH 2	

Q.3 (TYPE Z). NON-INTERVIEW LINE NUMBER R#1

-
- 01. .
 - .
 - .
 - 20. .
 - 21. Residue
 - 22. Out of universe
 - 23. No entry provided

VAR 1015 TYPE Z NONINTVW LN # R2 MD=22 OR GE 21
REF 1015 LOC 68 WIDTH 2

Q.3 (TYPE Z). NON-INTERVIEW LINE NUMBER R#2

- 01.
- .
- .
- .
- 20.
- 21. Residue
- 22. Out of universe
- 23. No entry provided

VAR 1016 TYPE Z NONINTVW LN # R3 MD=22 OR GE 21
REF 1016 LOC 70 WIDTH 2

Q.3 (TYPE Z). NON-INTERVIEW LINE NUMBER R#3

- 01.
- .
- .
- .
- 20.
- 21. Residue
- 22. Out of universe
- 23. No entry provided

VAR 1017 TYPE Z NONINTVW LN # R4 MD=22 OR GE 21
REF 1017 LOC 72 WIDTH 2

Q.3 (TYPE Z). NON-INTERVIEW LINE NUMBER R#4 2201

- 01.
- .
- .
- .
- 20.

(CONTINUED)

- 21. Residue
- 22. Out of universe
- 23. No entry provided

.....

VAR 1018	HOUSEHOLD STATUS	MD=5 OR GE 4
REF 1018	LOC 74 WIDTH 1	

Q.4. HOUSEHOLD STATUS

- 1. Same household as last enumeration
- 2. Replacement household since last enumeration
- 3. Previous non-interview or not in sample before
- 4. Residue
- 5. Out of universe

.....

VAR 1019	SPECIAL PLACE TYPE DESIG	MD=99
REF 1019	LOC 75 WIDTH 2	

Q.5. SPECIAL PLACE TYPE DESIGNATOR

- 97. Special place type
- 98. Not a special place
- 99. Out of universe

.....

VAR 1020	TENURE	MD=5 OR GE 4
REF 1020	LOC 77 WIDTH 1	

Q.6. TENURE

- 1. Owned or being bought
- 2. Rented for cash
- 3. No cash rent
- 4. Residue
- 5. Out of universe

VAR 1021 TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS
 REF 1021 LCC 78 WIDTH 2

MD=11

Q.7. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS

HOUSING UNIT

- 01. House, apartment, flat
- 02. Housing unit in non-transient hotel, motel, etc.
- 03. Housing unit - permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
- 04. Housing unit in rooming house
- 05. Mobile home or trailer
- 06. Housing unit not specified above

OTHER UNIT

- 07. Quarters not housing unit in rooming or boarding house
- 08. Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
- 09. Vacant tent site or trailer site
- 10. Not specified above
- 11. Residue

.....

VAR 1022 # OF HOUSE UNITS IN STRC
 REF 1022 LOC 80 WIDTH 1

MD=0 OR GE 9

Q.8. NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE

- 0. Out of universe
- 1. One
- 2. Two
- 3. Three
- 4. Four
- 5. Five to nine
- 6. Ten or more
- 7. Mobile home or trailer
- 8. Only other units
- 9. Residue

VAR 1023 OPERATION OF BUSINESS MD=4 OR GE 3
 REF 1023 LOC 81 WIDTH 1

Q.9. (OTHER THAN...BUSINESS) DOES ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD
 OPERATE A BUSINESS FROM THIS ADDRESS?

1. No
2. Yes
3. Residue
4. Out of universe

.....

VAR 1024 FAMILY INCOME MD=15 OR GE 14
 REF 1024 LOC 82 WIDTH 2

Q.10. FAMILY INCOME

01. Under \$1000
02. \$1000 TO \$1999
03. \$2000 TO \$2999
04. \$3000 TO \$3999
05. \$4000 TO \$4999
06. \$5000 TO \$5999
07. \$6000 TO \$7499
08. \$7500 TO \$9999
09. \$10000 TO \$11999
10. \$12000 TO \$14999
11. \$15000 TO \$19999
12. \$20000 TO \$24999
13. \$25000 AND OVER
14. Residue
15. Out of universe
16. No entry provided

.....

VAR 1025 CRIME IN. REPORTS COMPLTD MD=99
 REF 1025 LOC 84 WIDTH 2

Q.13. NUMBER OF CRIME INCIDENT REPORTS COMPLETED

(CONTINUED)

00.

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.
.

25.

.....

VAR 1026	#HH MEMBERS 12 YRS UP	MD=0
REF 1026	LOC 86 WIDTH 2	

Q.11. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 12 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

01.

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20.

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VAR 1027	HOUSEHOLD MEM UNDER 12	MD=21
REF 1027	LOC 88 WIDTH 2	

Q..12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE

01.

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20.

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VAR 1028	TOTAL # MOTOR VEHICLES	MD=6 OR GE 5
REF 1028	LOC 90 WIDTH 1	

Q. WHAT WAS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES (CARS, TRUCKS,
ETC.) OWNED BY YOU OR ANY OTHER MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD
DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS?

(CONTINUED)

- 0. None
- 1. One
- 2. Two
- 3. Three
- 4. Four or more
- 5. Residue
- 6. Out of universe

.....

VAR 1029	PSU NUMBER	MD=-1
REF 1029	LCC 91 WIDTH 3	

PRIMARY SAMPLING NUMBER

FOR 1972, 1973 AND 1974 CITIES:

PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT --See VAR. 1004 for description of codes--

FOR 1975 CITIES:

VAR. 1029: INTERVIEWER VARIANCE STUDY CODE

Control code used for census study in the 8 IMPACT CITIES.

.....

VAR 1030	1970 COUNTY CODE	MD=-1 OR GE 511
REF 1030	LOC 94 WIDTH 3	

1970 COUNTY CODE

001-510

8 IMPACT CITIES:

- 005. Baltimore
- 013. Essex (Newark)
- 031. Denver
- 035. Cuyahoga (Cleveland)
- 051. Multnomah (Portland)

(CONTINUED)

113. Dallas
 121. Fulton (Atlanta)
 089. De Kalb (Atlanta)
 510. St. Louis

5 LARGEST CITIES:

061. New York
 085. Richmond
 005. Bronx
 081. Queens
 031. Cook (Chicago)
 163. Wayne (Detroit)
 037. Los Angeles
 101. Philadelphia

"OTHER" CITIES:

001. Alameda (Oakland)
 001. Washington, DC
 003. Allegheny (Pittsburgh)
 025. Suffolk (Boston)
 029. Erie (Buffalo)
 053. Hennepin (Minneapolis)
 061. Hamilton (Cincinnati)
 071. Orleans (New Orleans)
 073. San Diego
 079. Milwaukee
 201. Harris (Houston)

(County codes are only unique within a given state, and must
 be used in conjunction with STATE CODES, VAR. 1034.)

VAR 1031 SAMPLE DESIGNATION
 REF 1031 LCC 97 WIDTH 1

MD=9

SAMPLE DESIGNATION

1. City sample

VAR 1032 CITIES GROUP NUMBER MD=9 OR GE 4
REF 1032 LOC 98 WIDTH 2

CITIES GROUP NUMBER

- 01. Eight impact cities
- 02. Five largest cities
- 03. Thirteen "other" cities

(Used in conjunction with "CALENDAR YEAR OF HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW" (VAR. 1033) to distinguish between 8 IMPACT CITIES and 5 LARGEST CITIES which were interviewed in 1972 and 1973 RESPECTIVELY, and then reinterviewed in 1975.)

VAR 1033 CALENDAR YEAR OF INTERVW MD=99
REF 1033 LOC 100 WIDTH 2

CALENDAR YEAR IN WHICH HOUSEHOLD WAS INTERVIEWED

(Last two digits of year given.)

VAR 1034 1960 STATE CODE MD=-1 OR GE 94
REF 1034 LOC 102 WIDTH 2

1960 STATE CODE

14-93

- 14. Massachusetts
- 21. New York
- 22. New Jersey
- 23. Pennsylvania
- 31. Ohio
- 33. Illinois
- 34. Michigan
- 35. Wisconsin
- 41. Minnesota
- 43. Missouri
- 52. Maryland

(CONTINUED)

53. Washington, D. C.
 58. Georgia
 59. Florida
 72. Louisiana
 74. Texas
 84. Colorado
 92. Oregon
 93. California

.....

VAR 1035	HOUSEHOLD WEIGHT	MD=0
REF 1035	LOC 104 WIDTH 7	
	IMP DEC= 3	

HOUSEHOLD WEIGHT

Household weight is used to tabulate household data. The weight contains three implied decimal places. Non-interviewed household records will have a weight of 0000000.

.....

VAR 1036	AGE OF HEAD	MD=1
REF 1036	LOC 111 WIDTH 2	

AGE OF HEAD

01. Non-interviewed households
 12.
 .
 .
 .
 98. Actual age
 99. 99 or older

.....

VAR 1037	MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD	MD=9 OR GE 6
REF 1037	LOC 113 WIDTH 1	

MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD

(CONTINUED)

1. Married
2. Widowed
3. Divorced
4. Separated
5. Never married
6. Residue
9. Non-interviewed households

.....

VAR 1038	RACE OF HEAD	MD=9 OR GE 4
REF 1038	LOC 114 WIDTH 1	

RACE OF HEAD

1. White
2. Negro
3. Other
4. Residue
9. Non-interviewed households

.....

VAR 1039	SEX OF HEAD	MD=9 OR GE 3
REF 1039	LOC 115 WIDTH 1	

SEX OF HEAD

1. Male
2. Female
9. Non-interviewed households

.....

VAR 1040	HIGHEST EDUCA LEVEL HEAD	MD=99 OR GE 31
REF 1040	LOC 116 WIDTH 2	

HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED BY HEAD

00. Never attended or kindergarten

(CONTINUED)

01.

12. Actual grade

21.

30. College (Where 21 = One year, 22 = Two years, etc.)

31. Residue

99. Non-interviewed households

.....

VAR 1041	COMPLET HIGH GRADE HEAD	MD=9 OR GE 3
REF 1041	LOC 118 WIDTH 1	

COMPLETION OF HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED BY HEAD

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Residue
- 9. Non-interviewed households

.....

VAR 1042	ETHNICITY OF HEAD	MD=99 OR GE 60
REF 1042	LOC 119 WIDTH 2	

ETHNICITY OF HEAD

FOR 1972 CITIES: PADDING

FOR 1973, 1974, 1975 CITIES:

- 41. German
- 42. Italian
- 43. Irish
- 44. French
- 45. Polish
- 46. Russian

PERSON LEVEL VARIABLES
(VARIABLES 2001 - 2037)

(CONTINUED)

- 47. English
- 48. Scottish
- 49. Welsh
- 50. Mexican-American
- 51. Chicano
- 52. Mexican
- 53. Mexicano
- 54. Puerto Rican
- 55. Cuban
- 56. Central/South American
- 57. Other Spanish
- 58. Negro
- 59. Other
- 60. Residue
- 99. Non-interviewed households

.....

VAR 1043	EMPLOY STAT REC OF HEAD	MD=3
REF 1043	LOC 121 WIDTH 1	

EMPLOYMENT STATUS RECODE FOR HEAD

- 1. At work
- 2. With job, not at work
- 3. Unemployed
- 4. Keeping house
- 5. Going to school
- 6. Unable to work
- 7. Retired
- 8. Other
- 9. Non-interviewed households

.....

VAR 2001	HOUSEHOLD ID NUMBER	MD=9999999
REF 2001	LOC 33 WIDTH 7	

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The ICPSR has attached (within collection years) a sequential household identification number to every record. This number uniquely identifies each household record within a collection year, and is also used to link person and

(CONTINUED)

incident records to the appropriate household.

.....

VAR 2002	PERSON ID NUMBER	MD=999
REF 2002	LOC 40 WIDTH 3	

PERSON IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The ICPSR has attached (within a household) a sequential person identification number to each person and incident record. Used in conjunction with the household identification number, the person identification number will uniquely identify each person record within a collection year, and is also used to link incident records to the appropriate person.

.....

VAR 2003	YEAR AND CITY ID NUMBER	MD=9999
REF 2003	LOC 43 WIDTH 4	

YEAR AND CITY I.D.

The ICPSR has attached a four-digit identification number to each record which denotes the year and city in which the interview was taken. The first two digits of the variable are the last two digits of the year (e.g. 1973 = 73) and the last two digits are unique city identification numbers the ICPSR has attached to each city in the sample. The variable is constant for each city within a given year.

.....

VAR 2004	RECORD TYPE CODE	MD=9
REF 2004	LOC 47 WIDTH 1	

RECORD TYPE CODE

2. Person Record

VAR 2005 TYPE OF INTERVIEW
 REF 2005 LOC 48 WIDTH 1

MD=4

Q.15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW

1. Personal
2. Telephone
3. Non-interview
4. Residue

(FOR 1974 AND 1975 CITIES, SEE ALSO VAR.2019)

VAR 2006 PERSON LINE NUMBER
 REF 2006 LOC 49 WIDTH 2

MD=99

Q.16. PERSON LINE NUMBER

01.

·
·
·

20.

(SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION.)

VAR 2007 RELATION HOUSEHOLD HEAD
 REF 2007 LOC 51 WIDTH 1

MD=6

Q.17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD

1. Head
2. Wife of head
2. Own child
4. Other relative
5. Non-relative
6. Residue

VAR 2008 AGE LAST BIRTHDAY
REF 2008 LOC 52 WIDTH 2

MD=0

Q.18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

- 00. Residue
- 12.
- .
- .
- 98. Actual age
- 99. 99 years or older

VAR 2009 MARITAL STATUS
REF 2009 LCC 54 WIDTH 1

MD=6

Q.19. MARITAL STATUS

- 1. Married
- 2. Widowed
- 3. Divorced
- 4. Separated
- 5. Never married
- 6. Residue

VAR 2010 RACE
REF 2010 LOC 55 WIDTH 1

MD=5 OR GE 4

Q.20a. RACE

- 1. Race
- 2. Negro
- 3. Other
- 4. Residue
- 5. Out of universe
- 6. No entry provided

VAR 2011	SEX		MD=4 OR GE	3
REF 2011	LCC	56 WIDTH		1

Q.21. SEX

- 1. Male
- 2. Female
- 3. Residue
- 4. Out of universe
- 5. No entry provided

VAR 2012	ARMED FORCES MEM AT TIME		MD=4 OR GE	3
REF 2012	LCC	57 WIDTH		1

-- IF MALE AND 18 YEARS OLD OR OLDER --

Q.22. ARE YOU AN ARMED FORCES MEMBER?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Residue
- 4. Out of universe

VAR 2013	HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED		MD=32 OR GE	31
REF 2013	LOC	58 WIDTH		2

Q.23. WHAT WAS THE HIGHEST GRADE (OR YEAR) OF REGULAR SCHOOL YOU HAVE EVER ATTENDED?

- 00. Never attended or kindergarten
- 01. .
- . . .
- 12. Actual grade
- 21. .
- . . .

(CONTINUED)

- 30. College (where 21 = one year, 22 = two years, etc.)
- 31. Residue
- 32. Out of universe
- 33. No entry provided

.....

VAR 2014	YEAR COMPLETED	MD=4 OR GE 3
REF 2014	LOC 60 WIDTH 1	

Q.24. DID YOU COMPLETE THAT YEAR?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Residue
- 4. Out of universe

.....

VAR 2015	RESIDENCE APRIL 1 1970	MD=4 OR GE 3
REF 2015	LOC 61 WIDTH 1	

Q.25a. DID YOU LIVE IN THIS HOUSE APRIL 1, 1970?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Residue
- 4. Outof universe

.....

VAR 2016	RESIDENCE IN CITY LIMITS	MD=4 OR GE 3
REF 2016	LOC 62 WIDTH 1	

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q.25a. --

Q.25c. DID YOU LIVE INSIDE THE LIMITS OF A CITY, TOWN,
VILLAGE, ETC.?

- 1. No

(CONTINUED)

2. Yes
3. Residue
4. Out of universe

.....

VAR 2017	ARMED FORCE MEM APRIL 70	MD=4 OR GE 3
REF 2017	LOC 63 WIDTH 1	

-- IF MALE AND 18 YEARS OLD OR OLDER AND CODED 2 IN Q.25a.
--

Q.25d. WERE YOU IN THE ARMED FORCES ON APRIL 1, 1970?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Residue
4. Out of universe

.....

VAR 2018	MAJOR ACTIVITY	MD=0 OR GE 9
REF 2018	LOC 64 WIDTH 1	

-- FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OLDER --

Q.26a. WHAT WERE YOU DOING MOST OF LAST WEEK - WORKING,
KEEPING HOUSE, GOING TO SCHOOL OR SOMETHING ELSE?

0. Out of universe, non-interview
1. Working
2. With a job but not at work
3. Looking for work
4. Keeping house
5. Going to school
6. Unable to work
7. Retired
8. Other
9. Residue

VAR 2019 INTRVW:SELF-RESPNS/PROXY MD=9 OR GE 4
REF 2019 LCC 65 WIDTH 1

TYPE OF INTERVIEW

FOR 1972 AND 1973 CITIES: PADDING

FOR 1974 CITIES:

1. Personal
2. Telephone
3. Non-interview
4. Residue

FOR 1975 CITIES:

1. Personal - Self-response
2. Telephone - Self-response
3. Personal - Proxy
4. Telephone - Proxy
5. Non-interview

.....

VAR 2020 TEMP AB OR LAYOFF OF JOB MD=4 OR GE 3
REF 2020 LOC 66 WIDTH 1

Q.26c. DID YOU HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS FROM WHICH YOU WERE
TEMPORARILY ABSENT OR ON LAYOFF LAST WEEK?

FOR 1972 CITIES: -- For persons 16 years old and over, not
equal to 1 or 6 in Q.26a., and coded 2 in Q.26b. --

1. Yes
2. No
3. Out of universe
4. Less than 16 years old, or non-interview

FOR 1973, 1974 AND 1975 CITIES: -- For persons 16 years old

(CONTINUED)

and over, not equal to 1 and 6 in Q.26a., and coded 00 in Q.26b. --

- 1. No
- 2. Yes - Absent
- 3. Yes - Layoff
- 4. Out of universe
- 5. Less than 16 years old, non-interview

.....

VAR 2021	LOCKING FOR WORK ?	MD=4 OR GE 3
REF 2021	LOC 67 WIDTH 1	

Q.26d. HAVE YOU BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK DURING THE PAST 4 WEEKS ?

FOR 1972 CITIES: -- For persons 16 years old and over, not equal to 1 or 6 in Q.26a., coded 2 in Q.26b., and coded 1 in Q.26c. --

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Out of universe
- 4. Less than 16 years old, or non-interview

FOR 1973, 1974 AND 1975 CITIES: -- For persons 16 years old and over, not equal to 1 in Q.26a., coded 00 in Q.26b., and coded 1 in Q.26c. --

- 1. Yes

2-4 No-when did you last work?

- 2. Up to 5 years ago **
- 3. Five or more years ago
- 4. Never worked
- 5. Out of universe
- 6. Less than 16 years old, or non-interview

** In 1975, this code was changed to: Less than 5 years ago

VAR 2022 WHY COULD NOT TAKE JOB MD=7 OR GE 6
 REF 2022 LOC 68 WIDTH 1

Q.27. IS THERE ANY REASON WHY YOU COULD NOT TAKE A JOB LAST
 WEEK?

FOR 1972 CITIES: -- For persons 16 years old and over, not
 equal to 1 or 6 in Q.26a., coded 2 in Q.26c., coded 1 in
 Q.26d., and coded 2 in Q.26b. --

FOR 1973, 1974 AND 1975 CITIES: -- For persons 16 years old
 and over, not equal to 1 in Q.26a., coded 1 or 3 in Q.26c.,
 coded 1 in Q.26d., and coded 00 in Q.26b. --

1. No
2. Yes - already has a job
3. Yes - temporary illness
4. Yes - going to school
5. Yes - other
6. Out of universe
7. Less than 16 years old, non-interview

.....

VAR 2023 NEVER WORKED MD=3 OR GE 2
 REF 2023 LOC 69 WIDTH 1

Q.28a. FOR WHOM DID YOU WORK?

FOR 1972 CITIES: -- For persons 16 years old and over, and
 all persons who never worked are coded here for 1972. --

FOR 1973, 1974 AND 1975 CITIES: -- For persons 16 years old
 and over. 'Never worked' is coded here only for those
 looking for work in the past 4 weeks. Otherwise they are
 coded in Var.2021. --

1. Never worked
2. Residue
3. Out of universe
4. No entry provided

VAR 2024 INDUSTRY CODE MD=3 OR GE 999
REF 2024 LOC 70 WIDTH 3

Q.28b. WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY IS THIS?

FOR 1972 CITIES: -- For persons 16 years old and over,
and not equal to 1 in Q.28a. --

(For 1973, 1974 and 1975 cities:) <For persons 16 years old
and over, Var.2018 = 1, Var.2021 = 1 or 2, Var.2023 not
equal to 1>

000. No entry provided, out of universe
017.

998. See Glossary for a description of codes
999. Less than 16 years old, or non-interview

.....
VAR 2025 CLASS OF WORKER MD=6 OR GE 5
REF 2025 LCC 73 WIDTH 1

Q.28c. CLASS OF WORKER: WERE YOU -

FOR 1972 CITIES: -- For persons 16 years old and over, not
equal to 1 in Q.28a. --

FOR 1973, 1974 AND 1975 CITIES: -- For persons 16 years old
and over, coded 1 in Q.26a., coded 1 or 2 in Q.26d., and not
equal to 1 in Q.28a. --

- 1. An employee of a private company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions
- 2. A government employee (Federal, State, County or local)
- 3. Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm
- 4. Working without pay in family business or farm
- 5. Residue, out of universe

(CONTINUED)

6. Less than 16 years old, or non-interview

.....

VAR 2026	OCCUPATION CODE	MD=0 OR GE 999
REF 2026	LOC 74 WIDTH 3	

Q.28d. WHAT KIND OF WORK WERE YOU DOING? (FOR EXAMPLE:
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, STOCK CLERK, TYPIST, FARMER.)

FOR 1972 CITIES: -- For persons 16 years old and over, and not equal to 1 in Q.28a. --

FOR 1973, 1974 AND 1975 CITIES: -- For persons 16 years old and over, coded 1 or 2 in Q.26d., and not equal to 1 in Q.28a. --

000. No entry provided, out of universe
001.

998. See Glossary for description of codes
999. Less than 16 years old, or non-interview

.....

VAR 2027	POL REPRT LAST 12MOS. R1	MD=31 OR GE 30
REF 2027	LOC 77 WIDTH 2	

Q.47. DID YOU CALL THE POLICE DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS TO REPORT SOMETHING THAT HAPPENED TO YOU WHICH YOU THOUGHT WAS A CRIME? (DO NOT COUNT ANY CALLS YOU MADE TO THE POLICE CONCERNING THE INCIDENTS YOU HAVE JUST TOLD ABOUT.) RESPONSE #1

11. Rape
12. Attempted rape
13. Robbery
14. Attempted robbery
15. Assault
16. Attempted assault

(CONTINUED)

- 17. Burglary
- 18. Attempted burglary
- 19. Larceny
- 20. Attempted larceny
- 21. Motor vehicle theft
- 22. Attempted motor vehicle theft
- 23. Car accident
- 24. Vandalism
- 25. Prowlers/peeping toms
- 26. Other crimes against household
- 27. Not a crime
- 28. Crime against someone
- 29. Unable to classify
- 30. Residue
- 31. Out of universe (non-interview)

.....

VAR 2028 POL REPRT LAST 12MOS. R2 MD=31 OR GE 30
 REF 2028 LOC 79 WIDTH 2

RESPONSE #2 ***<SEE VAR.2027 FOR QUESTION AND CODES>***

.....

VAR 2029 POL REPRT LAST 12MOS. R3 MD=31 OR GE 30
 REF 2029 LOC 81 WIDTH 2

RESPONSE #3 ***<SEE VAR.2027 FOR QUESTION AND CODES>***

.....

VAR 2030 CRIME SUSPECT/NOT REP R1 MD=31 OR GE 30
 REF 2030 LOC 83 WIDTH 2

Q.48. DID ANYTHING HAPPEN TO YOU DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS
 WHICH YOU THOUGHT WAS A CRIME, BUT DID NOT REPORT TO THE
 POLICE? R#1

- 11. Rape
- 12. Attempted rape
- 13. Robbery
- 14. Attempted robbery

(CONTINUED)

15. Assault
16. Attempted assault
17. Burglary
18. Attempted burglary
19. Larceny
20. Attempted larceny
21. Motor vehicle theft
22. Attempted motor vehicle theft
23. Car vandalism
24. Vandalism
25. Prowlers/peeping toms
26. Other crimes against household
27. Not a crime
28. Crime against someone
29. Unable to classify
30. Residue
31. Out of universe, non-interview

.....

VAR 2031 CRIME SUSPECT/NOT REP R2 MD=31 OR GE 30
 REF 2031 LOC 85 WIDTH 2

RESPONSE #2 ***<SEE VAR.2030 FOR QUESTION AND CODES>***

.....

VAR 2032 CRIME SUSPECT/NOT REP R3 MD=31 OR GE 30
 REF 2032 LOC 87 WIDTH 2

RESPONSE #3 ***<SEE VAR.2030 FOR QUESTION AND CODES>***

.....

VAR 2033 WORKED DURING PREV WEEK? MD=4 OR GE 3
 REF 2033 LOC 89 WIDTH 2

-- FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND NOT EQUAL TO 1 OR
 6 IN 26a.--

Q.26b. DID YOU DO ANY WORK LAST WEEK, NOT COUNTING WORK
 AROUND THE HOUSE? (IF YES) HOW MANY HOURS?

(CONTINUED)

FOR 1972 CITIES:

- 01. Yes
- 02. No
- 03. Residue, out of universe
- 04. Less than 16 years old, or non-interview

FOR 1973, 1974, AND 1975 CITIES:

- 00. No
- 01. .
- . .
- . .
- 96. Yes - number of hours
- 97. Yes - 97 or more hours
- 98. Residue, out of universe
- 99. Less than 16 years old, or non-interview

.....

VAR 2034 ETHNICITY
 REF 2034 LOC 91 WIDTH 2

MD=60

Q.20b. ETHNICITY (ORIGIN)

FOR 1972 CITIES: PADDING

FOR 1973, 1974 AND 1975 CITIES:

- 41. German
- 42. Italian
- 43. Irish
- 44. French
- 45. Polish
- 46. Russian
- 47. English
- 48. Scottish
- 49. Welsh
- 50. Mexican-American
- 51. Chicano
- 52. Mexican

(CONTINUED)

- 53. Mexicano
- 54. Puerto Rican
- 55. Cuban
- 56. Central/South American
- 57. Other Spanish
- 58. Negro
- 59. Other
- 60. Residue

.....

VAR 2035	EMPLOYMENT STATUS RECODE	MD=0
REF 2035	LOC 93 WIDTH 1	

EMPLOYMENT STATUS RECODE

- 0. No entry provided
- 1. At work
- 2. With a job; not at work
- 3. Unemployed
- 4. Keeping house
- 5. Going to school
- 6. Unable to work
- 7. Retired
- 8. Other
- 9. Residue

.....

VAR 2036	PERSON WEIGHT	MD=0
REF 2036	LOC 94 WIDTH 7	

IMP DEC= 3

PERSON WEIGHT

Person weight is used to tabulate person or victim data. The weight contains three implied decimal places. Type Z non-interviewed person records will have a weight of 000000.

INCIDENT LEVEL VARIABLES
(VARIABLES 3001 - 3199)

VAR 2037 PERSON RECORD SEQUENCE MD=99
REF 2037 LOC 101 WIDTH 2

PERSON RECORD SEQUENCE DESIGNATOR

(Identifies sequence of person records in original Census Bureau Files.)
.....

VAR 2039 TOTAL #IN. (FOR PERSON) MD=99
REF 2038 LOC 103 WIDTH 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS FOR PERSON

00.

.

.

.

25.

(Indicates the number of Incident Records for this person.)
.....

VAR 3001 HOUSEHOLD ID NUMBER MD=999999
REF 3001 LCC 33 WIDTH 7

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The ICPSR has attached (within collection years) a sequential household identification number to every record. This number uniquely identifies each household record within a collection year, and is also used to link person and incident records to the appropriate household.
.....

VAR 3002 PERSON ID NUMBER MD=999
REF 3002 LOC 40 WIDTH 3

PERSON IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

(CONTINUED)

The ICPSR has attached (within a household) a sequential person identification number to each person and incident record. Used in conjunction with the household identification number, the person identification number will uniquely identify each person record within a collection year, and is also used to link incident records to the appropriate person.

.....

VAR 3003	INCIDENT ID NUMBER	MD=999
REF 3003	LOC 43 WIDTH 3	

INCIDENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The ICPSR has attached (to each person) a sequential incident identification number to each incident record. Used in conjunction with the household and person identification numbers, the incident identification number will uniquely identify each incident record within a collection year.

.....

VAR 3004	YEAR AND CITY ID NUMBER	MD=999
REF 3004	LOC 46 WIDTH 4	

YEAR AND CITY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The ICPSR has attached a four-digit identification number to each record which denotes the year and city in which the interview was taken. The first two digits of the variable are the last two digits of the year (e.g. 1973 = 73) and the last two digits are unique city identification numbers the ICPSR has attached to each city in the sample. The variable is constant for each city within a given year.

.....

VAR 3005	RECORD TYPE CODE	MD=9
REF 3005	LOC 50 WIDTH 1	

RECORD TYPE CODE

(CONTINUED)

3. Incident Record

.....

VAR 3006	LINE NUMBER OF VICTIM	
REF 3006	LOC 51 WIDTH 2	MD=99

LINE NUMBER OF VICTIM

01.

.
.
.

20.

(Corresponds to line number coded in Person Record.)

.....

VAR 3007	SCREEN QUESTION NUMBER	
REF 3007	LOC 53 WIDTH 2	MD=49

SCREEN QUESTION NUMBER

29.

.
.
.

32. Household screen question number

34.

.
.
.

35. Household screen question number

36.

.
.
.

48. Individual screen question number

49. Residue

(Identifies screen question that elicited this crime incident report.)

VAR 3008
REF 3008

INCIDENT NUMBER
LCC 55 WIDTH 2

MD=11 OR GE 10

INCIDENT NUMBER

- 01. .
- 02. .
- 03. .
- 04. .
- 05. .
- 06. .
- 07. .
- 08. .
- 09. Number of incidents that involved respondent
- 10. Residue
- 11. Out of universe
- 12. No entry provided

(If more than one incident report resulted from a single screen question (See Var.3007), the incident number identifies which incident is being described.)

VAR 3009
REF 3009

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE
LOC 57 WIDTH 2

MD=14 OR GE 13

Q.1a. IN WHAT MONTH (DID THIS/DID THE FIRST) INCIDENT HAPPEN?

- 01. January
- 02. February
- 03. March
- 04. April
- 05. May
- 06. June
- 07. July
- 08. August
- 09. September
- 10. October
- 11. November
- 12. December
- 13. Residue
- 14. Out of universe
- 15. No entry

VAR 3010 SERIES INCIDENT REPORT
REF 3010 LOC 59 WIDTH 1

MD=9

Q.1 (CHECK ITEM A) IS THIS INCIDENT REPORT FOR A SERIES OF
CRIMES?

- 1. No
- 2. Yes

(Items beginning in Var.3017 refer only to the most recent
incident, if series.)
.....

VAR 3011 QTR OF SERIES INC OCCUR.
REF 3011 LOC 60 WIDTH 1

MD=7 OR GE 6

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q.1 (CHECK ITEM A) --

Q.1b. IN WHAT MONTH(S) DID THESE INCIDENTS TAKE PLACE?

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response
question. Detailed entries are given in Vars.3012-3015.)

- 1. Spring (March, April, May)
- 2. Summer (June, July, August)
- 3. Fall (September, October, November)
- 4. Winter (December, January, February)
- 5. More than one response provided
- 6. No responses provided
- 7. Out of universe

VAR 3012 INCIDENT OCCURRED SPRING
REF 3012 LOC 61 WIDTH 1

MD=3 OR GE 2

Q.1b(1). IN WHAT MONTH(S) DID THESE INCIDENTS TAKE PLACE -
SPRING - ?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

(CONTINUED)

2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3013	INCIDENT OCCURRED SUMMER	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3013	LOC 62 WIDTH 1	

Q.1b(2). IN WHAT MONTH(S) DID THESE INCIDENTS TAKE PLACE -
SUMMER - ?

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3014	INCIDENT OCCURRED FALL	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3014	LCC 63 WIDTH 1	

Q.1b(3). IN WHAT MONTH(S) DID THESE INCIDENTS TAKE PLACE -
FALL - ?

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3015	INCIDENT OCCURRED WINTER	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3015	LCC 64 WIDTH 1	

Q.1b(4). IN WHAT MONTH(S) DID THESE INCIDENTS TAKE PLACE -
WINTER - ?

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

VAR 3016 NUMBER OF INCI IN SERIES MD=6 OR GE 4
 REF 3016 LOC 65 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q.1 --

Q.1c. HOW MANY INCIDENTS WERE INVOLVED IN THIS SERIES?

1. Three or four
2. Five to ten
3. Eleven or more
4. Do not know
5. Residue
6. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3017 TIME OF OCCURRENCE MD=1 OR GE 6
 REF 3017 LOC 66 WIDTH 1

Q.2. ABOUT WHAT TIME DID THIS/THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT
 HAPPEN?

1. Do not know
2. During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)
3. At night (6 p.m. to midnight)
4. At night (midnight to 6 a.m.)
5. At night - don't know specifically
6. Residue

.....

VAR 3018 PLACE OF OCCURRENCE MD=4 OR GE 3
 REF 3018 LOC 67 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q.3a. --

Q.3c. DID IT HAPPEN INSIDE THE LIMITS OF A CITY, TOWN,
 VILLAGE, ETC.?

1. No
2. Yes
3. Residue

(CONTINUED)

4. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3019	UAC FOR PLACE OF OCCUR.	MD=-1 OR GE 98001
REF 3019	LCC 68 WIDTH 5	

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q.3a. --

UNIVERSAL AREA CODE (UAC) FOR PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

11002.

:

95048. See list of UAC codes in Appendix ??
 99997. Residue
 99998. Out of universe
 99999. No entry provided

.....

VAR 3020	DETAILED PLACE OF OCCURR	MD=9
REF 3020	LOC 73 WIDTH 1	

Q.4. WHERE DID THIS INCIDENT TAKE PLACE ?

-
1. At or in own home/apartment, in garage or other building on property
 2. At or in vacation home, hotel/motel
 3. Inside commercial building such as a store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station
 4. Inside office, factory, or warehouse
 5. Near own home, yard, sidewalk, driveway, car port, apartment hall
 6. On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot
 7. Inside school
 8. Other
 9. Residue

VAR 3021 RSN PRESENT IN COML BLDG MD=6 OR GE 5
 REF 3021 LOC 74 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 3 OR 4 IN Q.4.--

Q.5a. WERE YOU A CUSTOMER, EMPLOYEE, OR OWNER?

1. Customer
2. Employee
3. Owner
4. Other
5. Residue
6. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3022 COMML OR BUSNS VICTIMIZA MD=5 OR GE 3
 REF 3022 LOC 75 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 3 OR 4 IN Q.4. --

Q.5b. DID THE PERSON(S) STEAL OR TRY TO STEAL ANYTHING FROM
 THE STORE, RESTAURANT, OFFICE, FACTORY, ETC.?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not know
4. Residue
5. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3023 RGHT OF OFNDR TO BE PRES MD=5 OR GE 3
 REF 3023 LOC 76 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN Q.4. --

Q.6a. DID THE PERSON(S) LIVE THERE OR HAVE A RIGHT TO BE
 THERE, SUCH AS A GUEST OR A WORKMAN?

1. Yes
2. No

(CONTINUED)

3. Do not know
4. Residue
5. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3024 ACTUAL/ATTEMPTED ENTRY MD=5 OR GE 3
REF 3024 LOC 77 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN Q.4. AND CODED 2 OR 3 IN Q.6a. --

Q.6b. DID THE PERSON(S) ACTUALLY GET IN OR JUST TRY TO GET
IN THE BUILDING?

1. Actually got in
2. Just tried to get in
3. Do not know
4. Residue
5. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3025 EVID OF FORCED ENTRY MD=7 OR GE 6
REF 3025 LOC 78 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN Q.4. AND CODED 2 OR 3 IN Q.6a. --

Q.6c. WAS THERE ANY EVIDENCE, SUCH AS A BROKEN LOCK OR
BROKEN WINDOW, THAT THE PERSON FORCED HIS WAY IN/TRIED TO
FORCE HIS WAY IN THE BUILDING?

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response
questions. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3026-3029.)

0. No
1. Broken lock or window
2. Forced door or window
3. Slashed screen
4. Other
5. More than one entry provided
6. No entries provided
7. Out of universe

VAR 3026	BROKEN LOCK OR WINDOW	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3026	LOC 79 WIDTH 1	

Q.6c(2). BROKEN LOCK OR WINDOW

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3027	FORCED DOOR OR WINDOW	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3027	LOC 80 WIDTH 1	

Q.6c(3). FORCED DOOR OR WINDOW

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3028	SLASHED SCREEN	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3028	LOC 81 WIDTH 1	

Q.6c(4). SLASHED SCREEN

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3029	OTHER	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3029	LOC 82 WIDTH 1	

Q.6c(5). OTHER

(CONTINUED)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3030 FORCE TYPE NOT AVAILABLE MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3030 LOC 83 WIDTH 1

FORCE TYPE NOT AVAILABLE (UNDOCUMENTED VARIABLE FOR CITY
SAMPLE)

- 9. Undocumented code

.....

VAR 3031 METHOD OF ENTRY MD=3 OR GE 5
REF 3031 LCC 84 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN Q.4., 2 OR 3 IN Q.6a., AND 0 IN Q.6c.
--

Q.6d. HOW DID THE OFFENDER(S) GET IN/TRY TO GET IN?

- 1. Through unlocked door or window
- 2. Had key
- 3. Do not know
- 4. Other
- 5. Residue
- 6. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3032 PRES HH MEM DURING INCI. MD=4 OR GE 3
REF 3032 LCC 85 WIDTH 1

Q. (CHECK ITEM B) WAS ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD
(INCLUDING RESPONDENT) PRESENT WHEN THIS INCIDENT OCCURRED?

(CONTINUED)

1. No
2. Yes
3. Residue
4. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3033 PRESENCE OF WEAPON MD=7 OR GE 6
REF 3033 LOC 86 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B) --

Q.7a. DID THE PERSON(S) HAVE A WEAPON SUCH AS A GUN OR KNIFE, OR SOMETHING HE WAS USING AS A WEAPON, SUCH AS A BOTTLE, OR A WRENCH?

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response question. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3034-3037)

0. No
1. Gun
2. Knife
3. Other
4. Do not know
5. More than one entry provided
6. No entries provided
7. Out of universe
8. Weapon type not available

.....

VAR 3034 GUN PRESENT MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3034 LOC 87 WIDTH 1

Q.7a(3). GUN PRESENT

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

VAR 3035 KNIFE PRESENT MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3035 LOC 88 WIDTH 1

Q.7a(4). KNIFE PRESENT

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3036 OTHER PRESENT MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3036 LOC 89 WIDTH 1

Q.7a(5). OTHER PRESENT

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3037 WEAPON TYPE NOT AVAILABL MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3037 LOC 90 WIDTH 1

WEAPON TYPE NOT AVAILABLE

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3038 ATTACKED MD=4 OR GE 3
REF 3038 LOC 91 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B) --

(CONTINUED)

Q.7b. DID THE PERSON(S) HIT YOU, KNOCK YOU DOWN, OR ACTUALLY
ATTACK YOU IN SOME OTHER WAY?

1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Residue
 4. Out of universe
-

VAR 3039 THREATENED MD=4 OR GE 3
REF 3039 LCC 92 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B) AND 2 IN Q.7b. --

Q.7c. DID THE PERSON(S) THREATEN YOU WITH HARM IN ANY WAY ?

1. No
 2. Yes
 3. Residue
 4. Out of universe
-

VAR 3040 MANNER IN WHICH THREATEN MD=9 OR GE 8
REF 3040 LCC 93 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), 2 IN Q.7b.2, AND 2 IN
Q.7c. --

Q.7d. HOW WERE YOU THREATENED? ANY OTHER WAY?

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response
questions. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3041-3047.)

0. More than one entry given
 1. Verbal threat of rape
 2. Verbal threat of attack
 3. Weapon present or threatened with weapon
 4. Attempted attack with weapon
 5. Object thrown at person
 6. Followed, surrounded

(CONTINUED)

7. Other
8. No entries provided
9. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3041	VERBAL THREAT OF RAPE	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3041	LOC 94 WIDTH 1	

Q.7d(1). VERBAL THREAT OF RAPE

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3042	VERBAL THREAT OF ATTACK	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3042	LOC 95 WIDTH 1	

Q.7d(2). VERBAL THREAT OF ATTACK

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3043	WEAPON PRESENT OR THREAT	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3043	LOC 96 WIDTH 1	

Q.7d(3). WEAPON PRESENT OR THREATENED WITH WEAPON

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

VAR 3044 ATTEMPTED ATCK WITH WEAP MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3044 LOC 97 WIDTH 1

Q.7d(4) . ATTEMPTED ATTACK WITH WEAPON

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3045 OBJECT THROWN AT PERSON MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3045 LOC 98 WIDTH 1

Q.7d(5) . OBJECT THROWN AT PERSON

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3046 FOLLOWED, SURROUNDED MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3046 LOC 99 WIDTH 1

Q.7d(6) . FOLLOWED, SURROUNDED

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3047 OTHER MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3047 LOC 100 WIDTH 1

Q.7d(7) . OTHER

(CONTINUED)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3048	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	MD=0 OR GE 9
REF 3048	LOC 101 WIDTH 1	

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), 2 IN Q.7b., AND 1 IN Q.7c. --

Q.7e. WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED? ANYTHING ELSE?

(Summary field for multiple response question. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3049-3056.)

- 0. No entries provided
- 1.
- .
- .
- .
- 8. Number of entries provided
- 9. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3049	SOMETHING TAKEN NO PERM.	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3049	LOC 102 WIDTH 1	

Q.7e(1). SOMETHING TAKEN WITHOUT PERMISSION

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

VAR 3050 ATMPT/THREAT TO TAKE MD=3 OR GE 2
 REF 3050 LOC 103 WIDTH 1

Q.7e(2). ATTEMPTED OR THREATENED TO TAKE SOMETHING

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3051 HARASSED, ARGUMENT, ABUSIV MD=3 OR GE 2
 REF 3051 LOC 104 WIDTH 1

Q.7e(3). HARASSED, ARGUMENT, ABUSIVE LANGUAGE

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3052 FORCE. ENTRY/ATMPT HOUSE MD=3 OR GE 2
 REF 3052 LOC 105 WIDTH 1

Q.7e(4). FORCIBLE ENTRY OR ATTEMPTED FORCIBLE ENTRY OF HOUSE

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3053 FORCE. ENTRY/ATMPT CAR MD=3 OR GE 2
 REF 3053 LOC 106 WIDTH 1

Q.7e(5). FORCIBLE ENTRY OR ATTEMPTED FORCIBLE ENTRY OF CAR

(CONTINUED)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3054	DAMAGED/DESTROYED PROPER	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3054	LOC 107 WIDTH 1	

Q.7e(6) DAMAGED OR DESTROYED PROPERTY

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3055	ATTMPT/THREAT DESTY PROP	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3055	LOC 108 WIDTH 1	

Q.7e(7). ATTEMPTED OR THREATENED TO DAMAGE OR DESTROY
PROPERTY

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3056	OTHER	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3056	LOC 109 WIDTH 1	

Q.7e(8). OTHER

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue

(CONTINUED)

3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3057	MEANS OF ATTACK, SUMMARY	MD=9 OR GE 8
REF 3057	LCC 110 WIDTH 1	

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), AND 1 IN Q.7B. --

Q.7f. HOW DID THE PERSON(S) ATTACK YOU? ANY OTHER WAY?

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response question. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3058-3064.)

0. More than one entry provided
1. Raped
2. Tried to rape
3. Shot, knifed, hit with object held in hand
4. Hit by thrown object
5. Hit, slapped, knocked down
6. Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.
7. Other
8. No entries provided
9. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3058	RAPED	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3058	LOC 111 WIDTH 1	

Q.7f(1). RAPED

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

VAR 3059 TRIED TO RAPE MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3059 LCC 112 WIDTH 1

Q.7f(2). TRIED TO RAPE

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3060 SHOT/KNIFED/HIT WITH OBJ MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3060 LOC 113 WIDTH 1

Q.7f(3). SHOT, KNIFED, HIT WITH OBJECT HELD IN HAND

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3061 HIT BY THROWN OBJECT MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3061 LOC 114 WIDTH 1

Q.7f(4). HIT BY THROWN OBJECT

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3062 HIT, SLAPPED, KNOCKED DOWN MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3062 LOC 115 WIDTH 1

Q.7f(5). HIT, SLAPPED, KNOCKED DOWN

(CONTINUED)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3063	GRABBED, HELD, TRIPPED ETC	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3063	LOC 116 WIDTH 1	

Q.7f(6). GRABBED, HELD, TRIPPED, JUMPED, PUSHED, ETC.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3064	OTHER	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3064	LOC 117 WIDTH 1	

Q.7f(7). OTHER

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3065	INJURIES SUFFERED (SUM.)	MD=9 OR GE 8
REF 3065	LOC 118 WIDTH 1	

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), AND 1 IN Q.7b. --

Q.8a. WHAT WERE THE INJURIES YOU SUFFERED, IF ANY? ANYTHING ELSE?

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response

(CONTINUED)

question. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3066-3072.)

- 0. None
- 1. .
- 2. .
- 3. .
- 4. .
- 5. .
- 6. .
- 7. Number of entries
- 8. No entries provided
- 9. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3066	RAPED	MD=3 OR GE	2
REF 3066	LOC 119 WIDTH	1	

Q.8a(2). RAPED

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3067	ATTEMPTED RAPE	MD=3 OR GE	2
REF 3067	LOC 120 WIDTH	1	

Q.8a(3). ATTEMPTED RAPE

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3068	KNIFE OR GUNSHOT WOUNDS	MD=3 OR GE	2
REF 3068	LOC 121 WIDTH	1	

Q.8a(4). KNIFE OR GUNSHOT WOUNDS

(CONTINUED)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3069	BROKEN BONES/TEETH OUT	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3069	LOC 122 WIDTH 1	

Q.8a(5). BROKEN BONES OR TEETH KNOCKED OUT

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3070	INTERNAL INJUR/KNOCK.OUT	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3070	LOC 123 WIDTH 1	

Q.8a(6). INTERNAL INJURIES, KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3071	BRUISES, BLACK EYE, CUTS	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3071	LOC 124 WIDTH 1	

Q.8a(7). BRUISES, BLACK EYE, CUTS, SCRATCHES, SWELLING

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

VAR 3072 OTHER MD=3 OR GE 2
 REF 3072 LOC 125 WIDTH 1

Q.8a(8). OTHER

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3073 MEDICAL ATTENTION MD=4 OR GE 3
 REF 3073 LOC 126 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), AND NOT EQUAL TO 0 IN Q.8a. --

Q.8b. WERE YOU INJURED TO THE EXTENT THAT YOU NEEDED MEDICAL ATTENTION AFTER THE ATTACK?

1. No
2. Yes
3. Residue
4. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3074 HOSPITAL TREATMENT MD=5 OR GE 4
 REF 3074 LOC 127 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), 1 IN Q.7b., NOT EQUAL TO 0 IN Q.8a., AND 2 IN Q.8b. --

Q.8c. DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TREATMENT AT A HOSPITAL?

1. No
2. Emergency room treatment only
3. Stayed overnight or longer
4. Residue
5. Out of universe

VAR 3075 MED.INSUR./HEALTH BENEFI MD=5 OR GE 4
REF 3075 LOC 128 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), 1 IN Q.7b., NOT EQUAL TO
0 IN Q.8a., 2 IN Q.8b., AND NOT EQUAL TO 000000 IN Q.8d. --

Q.9a. AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT, WERE YOU COVERED BY ANY
MEDICAL INSURANCE, OR WERE YOU ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS FROM
ANY OTHER TYPE OF HEALTH BENEFIT PROGRAMS, SUCH AS MEDICAID,
VETERAN'S ADMINISTRATION OR PUBLIC WELFARE?

- 1. No
- 2. Do not know
- 3. Yes
- 4. Residue
- 5. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3076 NO.DAYS IN HOSPITAL MD=999999 OR GE 999998
REF 3076 LOC 129 WIDTH 6

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), 1 IN Q.7b., NOT EQUAL TO
0 IN Q.8a., AND 2 IN Q.8b. --

Q.8c. HOW MANY DAYS WERE SPENT IN THE HOSPITAL?

- 000001.
- .
- .
- 999997. Actual number of days
- 999998. Residue
- 999999. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3077 TOT.AMOUNT MED.EXPENSES MD=10002 OR GE 10000
REF 3077 LOC 135 WIDTH 6

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), 1 IN Q.7b., NOT EQUAL TO
0 IN Q.8a., AND 2 IN Q.8b. --

(CONTINUED)

. WHAT WAS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF YOUR MEDICAL EXPENSES RESULTING FROM THIS INCIDENT, INCLUDING ANYTHING PAID BY INSURANCE? INCLUDE HOSPITAL AND DOCTOR BILLS, MEDICINE, THERAPY, BRACES, AND ANY OTHER INJURY-RELATED EXPENSES.

000000. No cost
 000001.
 .
 .
 .
 009999. Amount in whole dollars
 010000. Do not know
 010001. Residue
 010002. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3078 INSUR.CLAIM FILED MD=4 OR GE 3
 REF 3078 LOC 141 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), 1 IN Q.7b., NOT EQUAL TO 0 IN Q.8a., 2 IN Q.8b., 3 IN Q.9a. --

Q.9b. DID YOU FILE A CLAIM WITH ANY OF THESE INSURANCE COMPANIES OR PROGRAMS IN ORDER TO GET PART OF ALL OF YOUR MEDICAL EXPENSES PAID?

1. No
2. Yes
3. Residue
4. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3079 PAYMENT BY INSUR/HEALTH MD=1 OR GE 5
 REF 3079 LOC 142 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), 1 IN Q.7b., NOT EQUAL TO 0 IN Q.8a., 2 IN Q.8b., 3 IN Q.9a., AND 2 IN Q.9b. --

Q.9c. DID INSURANCE OR ANY HEALTH BENEFITS PROGRAM PAY FOR ALL OR PART OF THE TOTAL MEDICAL EXPENSES?

(CONTINUED)

1. Not yet settled
2. None
3. All
4. Part
5. Residue
6. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3080	SELF OR PROPERTY PROTECT	MD=4 OR GE 3
REF 3080	LOC 143 WIDTH 1	

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B) --

Q.10a. DID YOU DO ANYTHING TO PROTECT YOURSELF OR YOUR
PROPERTY DURING THE INCIDENT?

1. No
2. Yes
3. Residue
4. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3081	TYPE OF CRIME CODE	MD=0
REF 3081	LOC 144 WIDTH 2	

Q.TYPE OF CRIME CODE

(See Glossary for detailed composition of type of crime
codes)

ASSAULTIVE VIOLENCE

01. Rape with theft
02. Attempted rape with theft
03. Serious assault with weapon with theft
04. Serious assault no weapon with theft
05. Minor assault with theft
06. Rape without theft
07. Attempted rape without theft
08. Serious assault with weapon without theft
09. Serious assault no weapon without theft

(CONTINUED)

10. Minor assault without theft
11. Attempted assault with weapon without theft
12. Attempted assault no weapon without theft

PERSONAL THEFT WITHOUT ASSUALT

13. Robbery with weapon
14. Robbery with no weapon
15. Attempted robbery with weapon
16. Attempted robbery with no weapon
17. Purse snatch, no force
18. Attempted purse snatch, no force
19. Pocket picking

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY - HOUSEHOLD CRIMES

20. Burglary, forcible entry, nothing taken, property damage
21. Burglary, forcible entry, nothing taken, no property damage
22. Burglary, forcible entry, something taken
23. Burglary, unlawful entry without force
24. Burglary, attempted forcible entry
25. Larceny, under \$10
26. Larceny, \$10 - \$24
27. Larceny, \$25 - \$49
28. Larceny, \$50 - \$99
29. Larceny, \$100 - \$249
30. Larceny, \$250 or more
31. Larceny, NA amount
32. Attempted larceny
33. Motor vehicle theft, theft of car
34. Motor vehicle theft, theft of other vehicle
35. Motor vehicle theft, attempted theft of car
36. Motor vehicle theft, attempted theft of other vehicle

VAR 3082
REF 3082

PAYMENT BY INSUR/HEALTH
LOC 146 WIDTH 6

MD=10001 OR GE 10000

.....

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), 1 IN Q.7b., NOT EQUAL TO
0 IN Q.8a., 2 IN Q.8b., 3 IN Q.9a., NOT EQUAL TO 000000 IN

(CONTINUED)

Q.8d., 2 IN Q.9b., AND 4 IN Q.9c. --

Q.9d. HOW MUCH DID INSURANCE OR A HEALTH BENEFITS PROGRAM
PAY?

000001.

009999. Amount in whole dollars
010000. Residue
010001. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3083 HOW VICTIM PROTECT SELF MD=9 OR GE 8
REF 3083 LOC 152 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), AND 2 IN Q.10a. --

Q.10b. WHAT DID YOU DO? ANYTHING ELSE?

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response
question. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3084-3090.)

(For 1972 and 1973 cities:)

0. More than one entry provided
1. Used or brandished weapon
2. Hit, kicked, or scratched offender
3. Reasoned with offenders
4. Screamed, yelled for help
5. Left scene, ran away
6. Held onto property
7. Other
8. No entries provided
9. Out of universe

(For 1974 and 1975 cities:)

0. More than one entry provided
1. Used/brandished gun or knife
2. Used/tried physical force
3. Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender

(CONTINUED)

- away
4. Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender
 5. Resisted without force, used evasive action
 6. Other
 8. No entries provided
 9. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3084	USED OR BRANDISH WEAPON	MD=3 OR GE	2
REF 3084	LOC 153 WIDTH 1		

Q.10b(1). (For 1972 and 1973 cities: USED OR BRANDISHED WEAPON)

Q.10b(1). (For 1974 and 1975 cities: USED/BRANDISHED GUN OR KNIFE)

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3085	USED/TRIED PHYS.FORCE	MD=3 OR GE	2
REF 3085	LOC 154 WIDTH 1		

Q.10b(2). (For 1972 and 1973 cities: HIT, KICKED, OR SCRATCHED OFFENDER)

Q.10b(2). (For 1974 and 1975 cities: USED TRIED PHYSICAL FORCE)

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

VAR 3086 REASONED WITH OFFENDERS MD=3 OR GE 2
 REF 3086 LOC 155 WIDTH 1

Q.10b(3). (For 1972 and 1973 cities: REASONED WITH
 OFFENDERS)

Q.10b(3). (For 1974 and 1975 cities: TRIED TO GET HELP,
 ATTRACT ATTENTION, SCARE OFFENDER AWAY)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3087 SCREAMED, YELLED FOR HELP MD=3 OR GE 2
 REF 3087 LOC 156 WIDTH 1

Q.10b(4). (For 1972 and 1973 cities: SCREAMED, YELLED FOR
 HELP)

Q.10b(4) (For 1974 and 1975 cities: THREATENED, ARGUED,
 REASONED, ETC., WITH OFFENDER)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3088 LEFT SCENE, RAN AWAY MD=3 OR GE 2
 REF 3088 LCC 157 WIDTH 1

Q.10b(5). (For 1972 and 1973 cities: LEFT SCENE, RAN AWAY

Q.10b(5). (For 1974 and 1975 cities: RESISTED WITHOUT
 FORCE, USED EVASIVE ACTION)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

(CONTINUED)

- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3089	HELD ONTO PROPERTY	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3089	LCC 158 WIDTH 1	

Q.10b. (For 1972 and 1973 cities: HELD ONTO PROPERTY)

(For 1974 and 1975 cities: PADDING)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3090	OTHER	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3090	LCC 159 WIDTH 1	

Q.10b(6). (For 1972 and 1973 cities: OTHER)

Q.10b(6). (For 1974 and 1975 cities: OTHER)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe
- 9. Undocumented code

.....

VAR 3091	MORE THAN ONE OFFENDER	MD=2 OR GE 4
REF 3091	LOC 160 WIDTH 1	

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B) --

Q.11. WAS THE CRIME COMMITTED BY ONLY ONE OR MORE THAN ONE PERSON?

(CONTINUED)

1. Only one
2. Do not know
3. More than one
4. Residue
5. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3092	SINGLE OFFENDER SEX	MD=5 OR GE 3
REF 3092	LOC 161 WIDTH 1	

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), AND 1 IN Q.11. --

Q.11a. WAS THIS PERSON MALE OR FEMALE?

1. Male
2. Female
3. Do not know
4. Residue
5. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3093	SINGLE OFFENDER AGE	MD=8 OR GE 6
REF 3093	LOC 162 WIDTH 1	

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), AND 1 IN Q.11. --

Q. HOW OLD WOULD YOU SAY THE PERSON WAS?

1. Under 12
2. 12-14
3. 15-17
4. 18-20
5. 21 or over
6. Do not know
7. Residue
8. Out of universe

VAR 3094 SINGLE OFFENDER RELATION MD=2 OR GE 6
 REF 3094 LCC 163 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), AND 1 IN Q.11. --

Q.11c. WAS THIS PERSON SOMEONE YOU KNEW OR WERE THEY A STRANGER?

1. Stranger
2. Do not know
3. Know by sight only
4. Casual acquaintance
5. Well known
6. Residue
7. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3095 RELATION.OF SINGLE OFFEN MD=9 OR GE 8
 REF 3095 LOC 164 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), 1 IN Q.11, AND 5 IN Q.11c. --

Q.11d. WAS THE PERSON A RELATIVE OF YOURS

(For 1972 cities:)

1. No
2. Yes - Spouse
3. Yes - Parent
4. Yes - Own child
5. Yes - Brother or sister
6. Yes - Other relative
7. Yes - Ex-spouse
8. Residue
9. Out of universe

(For 1973, 1974, 1975 cities:)

1. No
2. Yes - Spouse or ex-spouse
3. Yes - Parent

VAR 3098 AGE OF YOUNGEST OFFENDER MD=8 OR GE 6
REF 3098 LOC 167 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), AND 3 IN Q.11. --

Q.11h. HOW OLD WOULD YOU SAY THE YOUNGEST WAS?

1. Under 12
2. 12-14
3. 15-17
4. 18-20
5. 21 or older
6. Do not know
7. Residue
8. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3099 AGE OF OLDEST OFFENDER MD=8 OR GE 6
REF 3099 LOC 168 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), 3 IN Q.11., AND NOT EQUAL
TO 5 IN Q.11h. --

Q.11i. HOW OLD WOULD YOU SAY THE OLDEST WAS?

1. Under 12
2. 12-14
3. 15-17
4. 18-20
5. 21 or over
6. Do not know
7. Residue
8. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3100 NUMBER OF OFFENDERS MD=999999 OR GE 999998
REF 3100 LOC 169 WIDTH 6

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), AND 3 IN Q.11. --

Q.11f. HOW MANY PERSONS?

(CONTINUED)

000001.

.
 .
 .
 999997. Number of persons
 999998. Residue
 999999. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3101 RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDS. MD=8 OR GE 7
 REF 3101 LOC 175 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), AND 3 IN Q.11. --

Q.11j. WERE ANY OF THE PERSONS KNOWN OR RELATED TO YOU OR WERE THEY ALL STRANGERS?

1. All strangers
2. Do not know
3. All relatives
4. Some relatives
5. All known
6. Some known
7. Residue
8. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3102 EXTENT OF RELATION. (SUM) MD=5 OR GE 4
 REF 3102 LOC 176 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), 3 IN Q.11., AND 5 OR 6 IN Q.11j. --

Q.11k. HOW WELL WERE THEY KNOWN?

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response questions. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3103-3105)

0. More than one entry provided
1. By sight only
2. Casual acquaintance

(CONTINUED)

3. Well known
4. No entries provided
5. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3103	BY SIGHT ONLY	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3103	LOC 177 WIDTH 1	

Q.11k(1). BY SIGHT ONLY

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3104	CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE(S)	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3104	LOC 178 WIDTH 1	

Q.11k(2). CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE(S)

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3105	WELL KNOWN	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3105	LCC 179 WIDTH 1	

Q.11k(3). WELL-KNOWN

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

VAR 3106
REF 3106

RELAT.MULT.OFFEND.(SUM.)
LCC 180 WIDTH 1

MD=9 OR GE 8

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), 3 IN Q.11., AND 3 OR 4 IN Q.11j. --

Q.111. HOW WERE THEY RELATED TO YOU?

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response question. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3107-3112)

(For 1972 cities:)

1. Spouse
2. Parents
3. Own children
4. Brothers/sisters
5. Other
6. Ex-spouse
7. More than one entry provided
8. No entries provided
9. Out of universe

For 1973, 1974, 1975 cities:)

1. Spouse or ex-spouse
2. Parents
3. Own children
4. Brothers/sisters
5. Other
7. More than one entry provided
8. No entries provided
9. Out of universe

VAR 3107
REF 3107

SPOUSE
LOC 181 WIDTH 1

MD=3 OR GE 2

Q.111(1). (For 1972 cities: SPOUSE)

0. No
1. Yes

(CONTINUED)

2. Residue
3. Out of universe

(For 1973, 1974, 1975 cities: SPOUSE OR EX-SPOUSE)

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3108	PARENTS	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3108	LOC 182 WIDTH 1	

Q.111(2). PARENTS

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3109	OWN CHILDREN	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3109	LOC 183 WIDTH 1	

Q.111(3). OWN CHILDREN

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3110	BROTHERS/SISTERS	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3110	LOC 184 WIDTH 1	

Q.111(4). BROTHERS/SISTERS

(CONTINUED)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3111	OTHER	MD=3 OR GE	2
REF 3111	LOC 185 WIDTH	1	

Q.111(5). OTHER

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3112	EX-SPOUSE	MD=3 OR GE	2
REF 3112	LOC 186 WIDTH	1	

Q.111(6?). (For 1972 cities: EX-SPOUSE)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe
- 9. Undocumented code

(For 1973, 1974, 1975 cities: PADDING)

.....

VAR 3113	RACE OF MULTIPLE OFFENDS	MD=7 OR GE	5
REF 3113	LOC 187 WIDTH	1	

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), AND 3 IN Q.11. --

Q.11m. WERE ALL OF THEM ...

(CONTINUED)

1. White
2. Negro
3. Other
4. Combination
5. Do not know
6. Residue
7. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3114	SOLE VICTIM	MD=4 OR GE 3
REF 3114	LOC 188 WIDTH 1	

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B) --

Q.12a. WERE YOU THE ONLY PERSON THERE BESIDES THE
OFFENDER(S)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Residue
4. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3115	NUMBER OF PERSONS VICTIM	MD=9 OR GE 8
REF 3115	LOC 189 WIDTH 1	

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), AND 2 IN Q.12a. --

Q.12b. HOW MANY OF THESE PERSONS WERE ROBBED, HARMED, OR
THREATENED? (INCLUDE ONLY THOSE PERSONS 12 YEARS OF AGE AND
OVER.)

0. None
- 1.
- .
- .
- .
6. Actual number of persons 12 or over
7. Seven or more
8. Residue
9. Out of universe

VAR 3116 NO. HOUSEHOLD PEO. VICTIM. MD=9 OR GE 8
 REF 3116 LOC 190 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q. (CHECK ITEM B), 2 IN Q.12a., AND NOT
 EQUAL TO 0 IN Q.12b. --

Q.12c. WERE ANY OF THESE PERSONS MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

- 3. No
- 1.
- .
- .
- 7. Actual number of persons
- 8. Residue
- 9. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3117 THEFT MD=4 OR GE 3
 REF 3117 LCC 191 WIDTH 1

Q.13a. WAS SOMETHING STOLEN OR TAKEN WITHOUT PERMISSION THAT
 BELONGED TO YOU OR OTHERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Residue
- 4. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3118 ATTEMPTED THEFT MD=4 OR GE 3
 REF 3118 LOC 192 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q.13a. --

Q.13b. DID THE PERSON(S) ATTEMPT TO TAKE SOMETHING?

- 1. No
- 2. Yes
- 3. Residue

(CONTINUED)

4. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3119 OBJECT OF ATMP.THEF.SUM MD=6 OR GE 8
REF 3119 LOC 193 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q.13a., AND 2 IN Q.13b. --

Q.13c. WHAT DID THEY TAKE? ANYTHING ELSE?

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response question. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3120-3126.)

0. More than one entry provided
1. Purse
2. Wallet or money
3. Car
4. Other motor vehicle
5. Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6. Do not know
7. Other
8. No entries provided
9. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3120 PURSE MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3120 LCC 194 WIDTH 1

Q.13c(1). PURSE

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

VAR 3121 WALLET OR MONEY MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3121 LOC 195 WIDTH 1

Q.13c(2). WALLET OR MONEY

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3122 CAR MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3122 LCC 196 WIDTH 1

Q.13c(3). CAR

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3123 OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3123 LOC 197 WIDTH 1

Q.13c(4). OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3124 PART OF CAR- HUBCAP,TAPE MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3124 LOC 198 WIDTH 1

Q.13c(5). PART OF CAR (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)

(CONTINUED)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3125	DO NOT KNOW	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3125	LOC 199 WIDTH 1	

Q.13c(6). DO NOT KNOW

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3126	OTHER	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3126	LOC 200 WIDTH 1	

Q.13c(7). OTHER

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3127	PROPERTY ON PERSON	MD=4 OR GE 3
REF 3127	LOC 201 WIDTH 1	

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q.13a., 2 IN Q.13b., AND 1 OR 2 IN Q.13c.
--

Q.13d. WAS THE (PURSE/WALLET/MONEY) ON YOUR PERSON, FOR
INSTANCE IN A POCKET OR BEING HELD?

VAR 3130 THREATENED WITH HARM MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3130 LOC 204 WIDTH 1

Q.13e(2). THREATENED WITH HARM

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe
- 9. Undocumented code

.....
VAR 3131 ATTMPT BREAK HOUSE/GARAG MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3131 LOC 205 WIDTH 1

Q.13e(3). ATTEMPTED TO BREAK INTO HOUSE OR GARAGE

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3132 ATTMPT BREAK INTO CAR MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3132 LOC 206 WIDTH 1

Q.13e(4). ATTEMPTED TO BREAK INTO CAR

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

VAR 3133 HARASSED, ARGUE, ABSU. LANG MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3133 LOC 207 WIDTH 1

Q.13e(5). HARASSED, ARGUMENT, ABUSIVE LANGUAGE

0. No
 1. Yes
 2. Residue
 3. Out of universe
-

VAR 3134 DAMAGED, DESTROYED PROP. MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3134 LOC 208 WIDTH 1

Q.13e(6). DAMAGED OR DESTROYED PROPERTY

0. No
 1. Yes
 2. Residue
 3. Out of universe
-

VAR 3135 ATMPT/THREAT.DESTRY.PROP MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3135 LOC 209 WIDTH 1

Q.13e(7). ATTEMPTED OR THREATENED TO DAMAGE OR DESTROY
PROPERTY

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

VAR 3136 OTHER MD=3 OR GE 2
 REF 3136 LCC 210 WIDTH 1

Q.13e(8). OTHER

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3137 AMOUNT TAKEN MD=10001 OR GE 10000
 REF 3137 LOC 211 WIDTH 6

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a. --

Q.13e. WHAT WAS TAKEN?

000001.

- 009999. Amount of cash in whole dollars
- 010000. Residue
- 010001. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3138 PROPERTY TAKEN (SUM.) MD=9 OR GE 8
 REF 3138 LCC 217 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a. --

Q.13f. WHAT WAS TAKEN THAT BELONGED TO YOU OR OTHERS IN THE
 HOUSEHOLD? ANYTHING ELSE?

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response
 question. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3139-3144.)

- 0. Undocumented code (Only cash taken?)
- 1. Purse

VAR 3133 HARASSED, ARGUE, ABSU. LANG MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3133 LOC 207 WIDTH 1

Q.13e(5). HARASSED, ARGUMENT, ABUSIVE LANGUAGE

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3134 DAMAGED, DESTROYED PROP. MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3134 LOC 208 WIDTH 1

Q.13e(6). DAMAGED OR DESTROYED PROPERTY

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3135 ATMPT/THREAT.DESTRY.PROP MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3135 LOC 209 WIDTH 1

Q.13e(7). ATTEMPTED OR THREATENED TO DAMAGE OR DESTROY
PROPERTY

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

VAR 3136 OTHER MD=3 OR GE 2
 REF 3136 LCC 210 WIDTH 1

Q.13e(8). OTHER

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3137 AMOUNT TAKEN MD=10001 OR GE 10000
 REF 3137 LOC 211 WIDTH 6

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a. --

Q.13f. WHAT WAS TAKEN?

000001.

- 009999. Amount of cash in whole dollars
- 010000. Residue
- 010001. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3138 PROPERTY TAKEN (SUM.) MD=9 OR GE 8
 REF 3138 LCC 217 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a. --

Q.13f. WHAT WAS TAKEN THAT BELONGED TO YOU OR OTHERS IN THE
 HOUSEHOLD? ANYTHING ELSE?

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response
 question. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3139-3144.)

- 0. Undocumented code (Only cash taken?)
- 1. Purse

(CONTINUED)

2. Wallet
3. Car
4. Other motor vehicle
5. Part of car (hubcap, tapedeck, etc.)
6. Other
7. More than one entry provided
8. Residue
9. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3139	PURSE		MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3139	LOC 218	WIDTH 1	

Q.13f(1). PURSE

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3140	WALLET		MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3140	LCC 219	WIDTH 1	

Q.13f(2). WALLET

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3141	CAR		MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3141	LCC 220	WIDTH 1	

Q.13f(3). CAR

0. No

(CONTINUED)

1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3142	OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3142	LCC 221 WIDTH 1	

Q.13f(4). OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3143	PART OF CAR:HUB-CAP,TAPE	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3143	LOC 222 WIDTH 1	

Q.13f(5). PART OF CAR (HUBCAP,TAPEDECK, ETC.)

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3144	OTHER	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3144	LOC 223 WIDTH 1	

Q.13f(6). OTHER

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

VAR 3145 PERMISSION TO USE CAR/MV MD=2 OR GE 4
 REF 3145 LOC 224 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a., AND 3 OR 4 IN Q.13f. --

Q.14a. HAD PERMISSION TO USE THE (CAR/MOTOR VEHICLE) EVER
 BEEN GIVEN TO THE PERSON WHO TOOK IT?

1. No
2. Do not know
3. Yes
4. Residue
5. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3146 CAR/MOTOR VEHICLE RETRN MD=4 OR GE 3
 REF 3146 LOC 225 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a., 3 OR 4 IN Q.13f., AND 3 IN Q.14a.
 --

Q.14b. DID THE PERSON RETURN THE CAR/MOTOR VEHICLE?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Residue
4. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3147 CASH ON PERSON WHEN TAKN MD=4 OR GE 3
 REF 3147 LOC 226 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a, 1 OR 2 IN Q.13f>, [AND ONLY CASH
 TAKEN?] --

Q.14c. CASH ON PERSON WHEN TAKEN?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Residue

(CONTINUED)

4. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3148 VALUE OF PROPERTY TAKEN MD=10J01 OR GE 10J0J
 REF 3148 LOC 227 WIDTH 6

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a., NOT EQUAL TO 0 IN Q.13f, [EXCLUDING
 STOLEN CASH OR CREDIT CARDS] --

Q.15a. ALTOGETHER, WHAT WAS THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY THAT
 WAS TAKEN?

000000.

009999. Value in whole dollars
 010000. Residue
 010001. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3149 DETERMINATION OF VALUES MD=6 OR GE 8
 REF 3149 LOC 233 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a., NOT EQUAL TO 0 IN Q.13f.,
 [EXCLUDING STOLEN CASH OR CREDIT CARDS] --

Q.15b. HOW DID YOU DECIDE THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY THAT WAS
 STOLEN?

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response
 question. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3150-3156.)

0. More than one entry provided
1. Original cost
2. Replacement cost
3. Personal estimate of current value
4. Insurance report estimate
5. Police estimate
6. Do not know
7. Other
8. Residue

(CONTINUED)

9. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3150	ORIGINAL COST	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3150	LOC 234 WIDTH 1	

Q.15b(1). ORIGINAL COST

-
- 0. No
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. Residue
 - 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3151	REPLACEMENT COST	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3151	LOC 235 WIDTH 1	

Q.15b(2). REPLACEMENT COST

-
- 0. No
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. Residue
 - 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3152	PERSONAL EST. CURRNT VAL	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3152	LOC 236 WIDTH 1	

Q.15b(3). PERSONAL ESTIMATE OF CURRENT VALUE

-
- 0. No
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. Residue
 - 3. Out of universe

VAR 3153 INSURANCE REPORT EST. MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3153 LCC 237 WIDTH 1

Q.15b(4). INSURANCE REPORT ESTIMATE

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3154 POLICE ESTIMATE MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3154 LOC 238 WIDTH 1

Q.15b(5). POLICE ESTIMATE

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3155 DO NOT KNOW MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3155 LCC 239 WIDTH 1

Q.15b(6). DO NOT KNOW

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3156 OTHER MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3156 LOC 240 WIDTH 1

Q.15b(7). OTHER

(CONTINUED)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3157 RECOVER STOLEN PROPTY/\$ MD=5 OR GE 4
 REF 3157 LOC 241 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a. --

Q.16a. WAS ALL OR PART OF THE STOLEN MONEY OR PROPERTY
 RECOVERED, EXCEPT FOR ANYTHING RECEIVED FROM INSURANCE?

- 1. None
- 2. All
- 3. Part
- 4. Residue
- 5. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3159 PROP. RECOVERED SUMMARY MD=9 OR GE 8
 REF 3158 LOC 242 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a., AND 2 OR 3 IN Q.16a. -- Q.16b. WAS
 PROPERTY RECOVERED (SUMMARY)

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response
 question. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3159-3164)

- 0. Only cash recovered
- 1. Purse
- 2. Wallet
- 3. Car
- 4. Other motor vehicle
- 5. Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
- 6. Other
- 7. More than one entry provided
- 8. No entries provided
- 9. Out of universe

VAR 3159 PURSE MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3159 LOC 243 WIDTH 1

Q.16b(1). PURSE

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3160 WALLET MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3160 LCC 244 WIDTH 1

Q.16b(2). WALLET

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3161 CAR MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3161 LOC 245 WIDTH 1

Q.16b(3). CAR

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3162 OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3162 LOC 246 WIDTH 1

Q.16b(4). OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE

(CONTINUED)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3163	PART OF CAR-HUBCAP, TAPE	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3163	LOC 247 WIDTH 1	

Q.16b(5). PART OF CAR(Hubcap, Tape-deck, etc.)

-
- 0. No
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. Residue
 - 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3164	OTHER	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3164	LOC 248 WIDTH 1	

Q.16b(6). OTHER

-
- 0. No
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. Residue
 - 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3165	CASH RECOVERED	MD=10001 OR GE 10003
REF 3165	LOC 249 WIDTH 6	

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a., AND 2 OR 3 IN Q.16a. [THEFT OF CASH, POSSIBLY OTHER PROPERTY] --

Q.16b(0). WHAT WAS RECOVERED? OTHER PROPERTY]>

000001.

(CONTINUED)

.
 .
 .
 009999. Actual cash recovered in whole dollars
 010000. Residue
 010001. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3166 PROPERTY RECOVERED MD=10002 OR GE 10001
 REF 3166 LOC 255 WIDTH 6

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a., 3 IN Q.16a., AND NOT EQUAL TO 0 IN Q.16b. --

Q.16c. WHAT WAS THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY RECOVERED
(EXCLUDING RECOVERED CASH)?

000001.

.
 .
 .
 009999. Value in whole dollars
 010000. Residue
 010001. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3167 VALUE PROP.REPLAC.INSUR. MD=10002 OR GE 10001
 REF 3167 LOC 261 WIDTH 6

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a., 3 IN Q.17a., 3 IN Q.17b., AND 3 IN Q.17c. --

Q.17d. HOW MUCH WAS RECOVERED?

000001.

.
 .
 .
 009999. Amount in whole dollars
 010000. Residue
 010001. Out of universe

VAR 3168 INSURANCE AGAINST THEFT MD=2 OR GE 4
REF 3168 LOC 267 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a. --

Q.17a. WAS THERE ANY INSURANCE AGAINST THEFT?

1. No
2. Do not know
3. Yes
4. Residue
5. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3169 REPORTED TO INSURANCE CO MD=2 OR GE 4
REF 3169 LOC 268 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a., AND 3 IN Q.17a. --

Q.17b. WAS THIS LOSS REPORTED TO AN INSURANCE COMPANY?

1. No
2. Do not know
3. Yes
4. Residue
5. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3170 LOSS RECOVERED THRU INS. MD=1 OR GE 4
REF 3170 LOC 269 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.13a., 3 IN Q.17a., AND 3 IN Q.17b. --

Q.17c. WAS THIS LOSS RECOVERED THROUGH AN INSURANCE COMPANY?

1. Not yet settled
2. No
3. Yes
4. Residue
5. Out of universe

VAR 3171 NO.HOUSE.MEMS.LOST WORK MD=22 OR GE 21
 REF 3171 LCC 270 WIDTH 2

Q.18a. DID ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER LOSE ANY TIME FROM WORK
 BECAUSE OF THIS INCIDENT?

- 00. No
- 01. .
- . .
- 20. Yes, number of members
- 21. Residue
- 22. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3172 TOTAL TIME LOST FRM WORK MD=7 OR GE 5
 REF 3172 LCC 272 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED NOT EQUAL TO 00 IN Q.18A. --

Q.18b. HOW MUCH TIME WAS LOST ALTOGETHER?

- 1. Less than 1 day
- 2. One to five days
- 3. Six to ten days
- 4. Over ten days
- 5. Do not know
- 6. Residue
- 7. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3173 COST OF REPAIR OR REPLAC MD=10002 OR GE 10000
 REF 3173 LOC 273 WIDTH 6

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q.19a., AND 2 IN Q.19b. --

Q.19c. HOW MUCH WOULD IT COST TO REPAIR OR RELPAC THE
 DAMAGED ITEM(S)?

(CONTINUED)

000001.

.
.
.

- 009999. Actual amount in dollars
- 010000. Do not know
- 010001. Residue
- 010002. Out of universe

(This question is asked only if items were damaged but not repaired or replaced.)

.....

VAR 3174	ACT.COST TO REPAIR/REPLA	MD=10002 OR GE	10000
REF 3174	LOC 279 WIDTH 6		

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q.19a., AND 1 IN Q.19b. --

Q. HOW MUCH WAS THE REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT COST?

000001.

.
.
.

- 009999. Actual amount in whole dollars
- 010000. No cost or do not know
- 010001. Residue
- 010002. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3175	PROP.DAMAGE BUT NO TAKEN	MD=4 OR GE	3
REF 3175	LOC 285 WIDTH 1		

Q.19a. WAS ANYTHING DAMAGED BUT NOT TAKEN IN THIS INCIDENT? FOR EXAMPLE, WAS A LOCK OR WINDOW BROKEN, CLOTHING DAMAGED, OR DAMAGE DONE TO A CAR, ETC.?

-
- 1. No
 - 2. Yes
 - 3. Residue
 - 4. Out of universe

VAR 3176 REP. FOR DAM. ITEM NOT TKN MD=4 OR GE 3
 REF 3176 LOC 286 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 2 IN Q.19a. --

Q.19b. (WAS/WERE) THE DAMAGED ITEM(S) REPAIRED OR REPLACED?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Residue
4. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3177 REPAIR/REPLAC. PAID BY? MD=7 OR GE 6
 REF 3177 LOC 287 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED NOT EQUAL TO 010000 IN Q.19d., 2 IN Q.19a., AND
 1 IN Q.19b. --

Q.19e. WHO PAID OR WILL PAY FOR THE REPAIRS OR REPLACEMENT?

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response
 question. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3178-3181.)

1. Household member
2. Landlord
3. Insurance
4. Other
5. More than one entry provided
6. No entries provided
7. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3178 HOUSEHOLD MEMBER MD=3 OR GE 2
 REF 3178 LOC 288 WIDTH 1

Q.19e(1). HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

0. No
1. Yes

(CONTINUED)

2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3179	LANDLORD	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3179	LOC 289 WIDTH 1	

Q.19e(2). LANDLORD

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3180	INSURANCE	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3180	LOC 290 WIDTH 1	

Q.19e(3). INSURANCE

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3181	OTHER	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3181	LOC 291 WIDTH 1	

Q.19e(4). OTHER

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

VAR 3182 POLICE INFORMED ? MD=2 OR GE 6
 REF 3182 LOC 292 WIDTH 1

Q.20a. WERE THE POLICE INFORMED OF THIS INCIDENT IN ANY WAY?

1. No
2. Do not know
3. Yes - Household member told them
4. Yes - Someone else told them
5. Yes - Police on scene
6. Residue
7. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3183 REASON POLICE NOT INFORM MD=0 OR GE 9
 REF 3183 LOC 293 WIDTH 1

-- IF CODED 1 IN Q.20a. --

Q.20b. WHAT WAS THE REASON THIS INCIDENT WAS NOT REPORTED TO
 THE POLICE?

(Summary of single response entries for multiple response
 question. Detailed entries are given in VARS.3184-3192.)

0. No entries provided
1.
 - .
 - .
 - .
7. Actual number of entries provided
8. Eight or more entries
9. Out of universe

.....
 VAR 3184 NOTHING COULD BE DONE MD=3 OR GE 2
 REF 3184 LOC 294 WIDTH 1

Q.20b(1). NOTHING COULD BE DONE - LACK OF PROOF

(CONTINUED)

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3185	DID NOT THINK IMPORTANT	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3185	LOC 295 WIDTH 1	

Q.20b(2). DID NOT THINK IT WAS IMPORTANT ENOUGH

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3186	POLICE NOT BOTHERED	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3186	LOC 296 WIDTH 1	

Q.20b(3). POLICE WOULD NOT WANT TO BE BOTHERED

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3187	DID NT WANT TO TAKE TIME	MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3187	LCC 297 WIDTH 1	

Q.20b(4). DID NOT WANT TO TAKE TIME - TOO INCONVENIENT

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

VAR 3188 PRIVATE/PERSON.MATTER MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3188 LOC 298 WIDTH 1

Q.20b(5). PRIVATE OR PERSONAL MATTER, DID NOT WANT TO REPORT IT

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3189 DID NT WANT TO GET INVOL MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3189 LCC 299 WIDTH 1

Q.20b(6). DID NOT WANT TO GET INVOLVED

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

.....
VAR 3190 AFRAID OF REPRISAL MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3190 LOC 300 WIDTH 1

Q.20b(7). AFRAID OF REPRISAL

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 2. Residue
- 3. Out of universe

VAR 3191 REPORTED TO SOMEONE ELSE MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3191 LOC 301 WIDTH 1

Q.20b(8). REPORTED IT TO SOMEONE ELSE

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3192 OTHER MD=3 OR GE 2
REF 3192 LOC 302 WIDTH 1

Q.20b(9). OTHER

0. No
1. Yes
2. Residue
3. Out of universe

.....

VAR 3193 EMPLOYED AT TIME OF INCI MD=4 OR GE 3
REF 3193 LOC 303 WIDTH 1

-- FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER --

Q.21a. WERE YOU EMPLOYED AT TIME OF INCIDENT?

1. No
2. Yes
3. Residue
4. Out of universe

(CONTINUED)

FOR VARS. 3194-95, 3197-98: IF IT IS DETERMINED THAT THE RESPONDENT'S JOB WAS THE SAME AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT, OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY DATA FROM THE PERSON SECTION SHOULD BE USED. THEY HAVE BEEN CHECKED FOR CONSISTANCY. IF THE RESPONDENT'S JOB AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT WAS DIFFERENT, OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY DATA FROM THE INCIDENT SECTION SHOULD BE USED. THESE DATA HAVE NOT BEEN CHECKED FOR CONSISTANCY.

.....

VAR 3194	TYPE OF JOB	MD=4 OR GE 3
REF 3194	LOC 304 WIDTH 1	

-- FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND CODED 2 IN Q.21a.
--

Q.21b. WHAT WAS THE JOB?

1. Same as described in VAR.2024 and VAR.2026
2. Different
3. Residue
4. Out of universe

(Variable question numbers refer to Industry and Occupation codes recorded in Person Record.)
.....

VAR 3195	OCCUPATION CODE	MD=0 OR GE 998
REF 3195	LOC 305 WIDTH 3	

-- FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND CODED 2 IN Q.21a.
--

Q. WHAT KIND OF WORK WERE YOU DOING? (FOR EXAMPLE:
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, STOCK CLERK, TYPIST, FARMER)

000. No entry provided
001.

·
·
·

990. (See Glossary for codes values)

(CONTINUED)

- 992. Undocumented code
- 995. Undocumented code
- 999. Out of universe

(Provided for all persons employed at the time of the incident.)

.....

VAR 3196 PLACE OF OCCURRENCE MD=9 OR GE 4
 REF 3196 LOC 308 WIDTH 1

Q.3a. DID THIS INCIDENT TAKE PLACE INSIDE THE LIMITS OF THIS CITY OR SOMEWHERE ELSE?

- 1. Inside limits of this city
 - 2. Somewhere else in the United States
-

VAR 3197 INDUSTRY CODE MD=0 OR GE 998
 REF 3197 LOC 309 WIDTH 3

Q.21d. WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY IS THIS?

(For example: TV and Radio Manufacturing, Retail Shoe, State Labor Department, Farmer)

(For 1972 cities: PADDING)

(For 1973, 1974, and 1975 cities:)

- 000. No entry provided, persons with same job, or question no asked
- 017.
- .
- .
- .
- 988. See note for code values
- 999. Out of universe

(CONTINUED)

(Provided for persons whose job was different at the time of the incident.)

.....

VAR 3198	EMPLOYEE CLASS	MD=6	OR GE	5
REF 3198	LOC 312	WIDTH	1	

-- FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, CODED 2 IN Q.21a., AND 2 IN Q.21b. --

. WIRE YOU--

(For 1972 cities: PADDING)

(For 1973, 1974, and 1975 cities:)

1. An employee of a private company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commissions
 2. A government employee (Federal, State, County, or local)
 3. Self-employed in own business, professional practice or farm
 4. Working without pay in a family business or farm
 5. Residue
 6. Out of universe
 7. No entry provided
 9. Question not asked
-

VAR 3199	INCIDENT WEIGHT	MD=0
REF 3199	LOC 313	WIDTH 7

IMP DEC= 3

INCIDENT WEIGHT

Incident weight is used to tabulate the incident data. The weight contains three implied decimal places. Incidents involving commercial victimizations in which respondent was not personally victimized have a weight of 000000.

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY GLOSSARY

ADDRESS SEGMENT

See: Segment

AGE

Age is determined by asking respondent for month, day, and year of birth. From this birthdate, the interviewer determines the respondent's age as of the last day of the month previous to the interview month. The respondent is asked to verify the calculated age. Age is important to determine interview eligibility and type of interview to be conducted:

- 1) under 12 - not interviewed; number of such children is determined from household respondent
- 2) 12 and older - universe for interviews
- 3) 12 and 13 - proxy interview conducted
- 4) 14 and older - interviewed individually, unless ill or otherwise unavailable
- 5) 16 and older - interview includes employment status questions

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

As used in the LEAA published reports, an attack with a weapon resulting in any injury and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury; e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness; or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon. It does not include attacks accompanied by theft. See also: Assault

ALPHABETIC SUFFIX

In the Cities Sample, assigned to the serial number of the original sample unit to identify EXTRA units discovered in unit-type segments or found at addresses in other segment types which required listing. See also: Serial Number, Extra Units, Segment

ARMED FORCES

See: Military Status

ASSAULT

One of the six major types of crime covered by the national crime survey. In the NCS Classification Scheme, assaults are subcategories of the broader term of assaultive violence

(CONTINUED)

(with or without theft). In these subcategories of serious assault, minor assault and attempted assault, the term assault refers to the presence or absence of physical injury.

In the LEAA published reports, assault is defined as an unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, by one person upon another. This definition excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks including theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.

See also: Crimes, Serious Assault, Minor Assault,
Aggravated Assault, Assaultive Violence,
Injury

ASSAULT, MINOR

See: Minor Assault

ASSAULT SERIOUS

See: Serious Assault

ASSAULTIVE VIOLENCE

All of the following crimes against persons: rape, attempted rape, serious assault (with or without a weapon), minor assault, attempted assault (with or without a weapon).
See also: Assault

ATTACKED

For a victim to have been attacked, there must have been some form of actual physical contact between victim and offender. If something was thrown at the victim but didn't hit him, or if he was shot at but not struck by the bullet, he was not considered to have been attacked, but threatened.
See also: Threatened

ATTEMPTED FORCIBLE ENTRY

A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entrance; e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen. The same definition is used in the LEAA published reports and the NCS Classification Scheme.
See also: Burglary, Forcible Entry, Unlawful Entry Without Force

ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE

Used to obtain information about household and individual activity patterns; and about thoughts, feelings, and attitudes towards crime, police, etc. The Attitude Questionnaire was administered during one interview month of 1972 (one panel of 5,000 households) in the National Sample. Because of the small sample size and the fact that the Attitude Supplement for the National Sample has been discontinued, this file has not been reformatted and is not

(CONTINUED)

offered as a standard product. Also, it does not contain any victimization data. The file is available on special request from LEAA.

AUTO THEFT

See: Motor Vehicle Theft

BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE

Used to obtain characteristics of the household and individual household members 12 years of age and older, as well as to screen for incidents of crime against the household and/or household members. It has four sections: 1) cover page for identification items and general information, 2) personal characteristics items for obtaining general information on persons, 3) household screen questions to elicit information on whether any household crimes were committed during the reference period, and 4) individual screen questions to elicit information on whether any crimes against individual household members were committed during the reference period.

See also: Household Screen Questions, Information Screen Questions, Questionnaire Forms, Interviewing Sequence

BIAS

Systematic error introduced by selecting items from a wrong population, favoring some of the elements of a population, or poorly phrasing questions. It includes both sampling bias and non-sampling bias.

See also: Standard Error, Survey Error

BOUNDING PROCEDURE

A technique used in the National Sample to establish a time of reference during the first interview to avoid recording duplicate reports of incidents in subsequent interviews. A bounding interview is conducted at the first visit to the household. Data collected are not tabulated, newly reported incidents are compared with descriptions of incidents reported in the previous interview. The incident is eliminated if the interviewer determines that the same incident has been reported in the previous interview period. The bounding technique was not used in the Cities Sample, since they were not recurring and reference periods used in repeat Cities Surveys were not consecutive.

See also: Reference Period, Bounding Schedule

BOUNDING SCHEDULE

In the 1972 and the first half of 1973 NCS National Sample interviews, the first-time interviews were unbounded. Bounded interviews started in January 1973 and July 1973 for

(CONTINUED)

the first rotation groups; thus, by July 1973, bounded interviews were being conducted in all returning rotation groups. Because of the large number of unbounded interviews, the 1972 National Sample files are not being released.

See also: Sample Rotation, Bounding Procedure

BURGLARY

One of the six major types of crime covered by the National Crime Survey. Burglary refers to the following crimes against households: forcible entry and unlawful entry without force, usually but not necessarily attended by theft, and attempted forcible entry. The same definition is used in the LEAA published reports and the NCS Classification Scheme.

See also: Crimes, Forcible Entry, Unlawful Entry Without Force, Attempted Forcible Entry

CVS

See: Commercial Victimization Survey (CVS)

CENSUS TRACT

Small, relatively permanent areas into which large cities and adjacent areas are divided for the purpose of providing comparable small-area statistics over time. Tracts conform with county lines and are often homogeneous in character. Census tracts are designed, insofar as possible, to contain about 4,000 to 5,000 persons.

See also: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

CENSUS, U.S. BUREAU OF

The division of the U.S. Department of Commerce responsible for conducting the National Crime Survey Victimization Program for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

CENTRAL CITY

The incorporated city (or cities) which is central to an urbanized area and/or a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. It is bounded by city limits. A central city or the combined central cities must have a population of 50,000 or more. The 26 cities surveyed in the NCS Cities Samples were central cities.

See also: Urbanized Area, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, Place Description Code

CENTRAL CITY SAMPLE

See: Cities Sample

CHECK DIGIT

(CONTINUED)

In the National Sample, the control digit is computed on the nine digits of the PSU, segment number and sample number. The check digit is part of the control number which uniquely identifies a sample unit. In the Cities Samples, the check digit is the sixth digit of the serial number and is computed on the 3 digits of the PSU and the first 5 digits of the serial number.

See also: Control Number

CITIES SAMPLE

One of two major components in the National Crime Panel program. Approximately 12,000 household units in each survey city were designated for the sample. In 1972, eight "impact" cities designated as part of an extensive federally-funded crime prevention program were surveyed. These cities are Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis. In 1973, the nation's five largest cities, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia - were surveyed; in 1974, thirteen other major cities were covered. These included Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Houston, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Oakland, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. In 1975, the five largest and eight impact cities were surveyed a second time.

See also: Cities Sample Design, National Sample, Central City, Five Largest Cities, Impact Cities, Sample, National Crime Panel

CITIES SAMPLE DESIGN

The basic frames from which the samples were drawn for the Cities Sample were the complete housing inventories for each city, as determined by the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. For the purposes of sample selection, each city's housing units were distributed among 1.5 strata on the basis of various characteristics. Occupied units, which comprised the majority, were grouped into 100 strata defined by a combination of the following: type of tenure (owned or rented); number of household members (five categories); household income (five categories); and race of head of household (white or nonwhite). Housing units vacant at the time of the Census were assigned to an additional four strata, where they were distributed on the basis of rental or property value. Furthermore, a single stratum incorporated certain types of group quarters, such as rooming and boarding houses, religious group quarters, and college dormitories.

(CONTINUED)

See also: Cities Sample, Strata

CLASS OF WORKER

Categories include:

Private Employee - persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates, or pay in kind; this applies regardless of the occupation at which the employee worked, whether general manager, file clerk, or porter. Also includes persons working for pay for settlement houses, churches, unions, and other private non-profit organizations.

Government Employee - persons who work for any branch of federal, state or local governments. It includes persons who were elected to paid federal offices and members of the Armed Forces. Also includes employees of international organizations and employees of foreign governments.

Self-Employed - persons who work for profit or fees in own business, farm, shop, office, etc. Does not apply to managers, superintendents, or other executives hired to manage a business.

Working Without Pay - persons working without pay on a farm or business operated by a related member of the household. Room and board and a cash allowance are not counted as pay for these family workers; however, if the worker receives money which is definitely considered to be wages for work performed, they should be considered a private employee. See also: Industry Code, Occupation Code

CLUSTER

See: Segment

COLLECTION QUARTER

A calendar quarter of the year during which interviews are conducted in the National Sample. The differing six-month reference period for each month's interviews result in data on crimes that occurred during an 8-month period. For example, interviews conducted during the first collection quarter of 1973 reflect crimes occurring between July 1, 1972 and February 28, 1973. This concept is used for processing purposes only, not for data tabulations.

See also: Data Quarter, Reference Period, Complete Sample Files

COMMERCIAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEY (CVS)

The commercial victimization portion of the National Crime Program focuses on measuring robbery and burglary incidents against business establishments during the 6-month period preceding interview. Like the NCS, the CVS uses two samples, the National and Cities Samples. Reformatted tapes and user publications are not presently available for the

(CONTINUED)

CVS portions of the National Crime Panel program of surveys.
See also: National Crime Survey, National Crime Panel

COMPLETE SAMPLE FILES

NCS tape files containing data for both interviewed and noninterviewed households, victims and nonvictims. The files are hierarchical in structure, consisting of three record types: household records, person records and incident records (including series incidents). The National Complete Sample files are arranged by the quarter in which the interviews were conducted (collection quarters). The Cities Complete Sample files are available for each survey city.

See also: Collection Quarter

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL

An interval which can be constructed from a sample estimate and an estimate of its standard error. It can be stated with prescribed confidence that this interval contains the average result of all possible samples (for a given sampling rate). For example, if all possible samples were selected, surveyed under the same conditions, and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average value of all possible samples. Such an interval is called a 95% confidence interval. If there is no bias introduced by the sampling, surveying, and estimation procedures, the average value for all samples would be equal to the value which would be obtained by a complete census of the population.

See also: Estimate, Standard Error, Sampling Variability, Census

CONFIDENTIALITY

The law (U.S. Code 42, Section 3771) provides that all information given to the U.S. Bureau of the Census for this survey must be held in confidence and may be used only for statistical purposes. The Bureau may not release any statistics which might disclose the identity of any individual or household. This protection explains why public data often do not provide the level of detail many researchers might wish. Current restrictions prohibit identification of areas containing fewer than 250,000 persons, when releasing individual or microdata.

See also: Universal Area Code (UAC)

CONTROL CARD

The control card (or cover sheet) is one of four basic forms used to collect the NCS data. It is the first form the

(CONTINUED)

interviewer completes during the initial interview and is updated on each subsequent interview as long as the household is in the sample. It contains the address of each sample unit and the basic household data, such as the names of all persons living there and their age, race, sex, marital status, education, etc. In addition, such items as family income, tenure of the unit, and pertinent information about noninterviewed units are also included on the Control Card. The Control Card also serves as a record of visits, telephone calls, interviews, noninterview reasons, etc. See also: Interviewing Sequence, Questionnaire Forms

CONTROL NUMBER

Assigned to each sample unit. In the National Sample, the control number is composed of four elements: the PSU number, the segment number, Check Digit, and Serial Number. For the Cities Sample, the control number is composed of five elements: the PSU number, serial number, panel number, household number, and segment number. See also: PSU, Segment Number, Check Digit, Serial Number, Identification Code, Sample Designation

COUNTY CODES (1970)

In the NCS Cities Sample and National Sample, three-digit County Codes are used to identify the County in which a household is located. County Codes are only unique within a given state.

See also: State Codes (1960)

CRIME CLASSIFICATION

Because the Crime Incident Report completed for each victimization includes information on the presence or absence of specific elements in the incident, it is possible to construct several different types of classification schemes. The National Crime Survey (NCS) Classification Scheme consists of 36 detailed crime types. The NCS Classification Scheme allows for combination events; e.g., when a person is assaulted and robbed at the same time. The 36 types of crime codes are used to categorize incidents in the NCS tape files.

Another common crime classification system is the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Classification system, used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The individual elements recorded on a NCS Crime Incident Report form may be combined to determine the proper UCR Classification although attempts to compare NCS data with FBI data are inappropriate because of substantial differences between the two programs. See also: Crimes, NCS Classification Scheme

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT

(CONTINUED)

Used to gather the detailed information about crimes reported in either the Household or Individual Screen Question section of the Basic Screen Questionnaire. One Crime Incident Report is completed for each incident of crime reported in answer to the screen questions. Under certain circumstances, interviewers are allowed to report several incidents on one form -- so-called "series" incident reports are made in these cases.

See also: Questionnaire Forms, Series Incident Report, Interviewing Sequence

CRIMES

The National Crime Surveys focus on measuring the extent of victimization ascribable to the major crimes commonly referred to as assault, rape, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. The surveys do not provide measures for other offenses such as murder, kidnapping, shoplifting, drunkenness, gambling, etc.

See also: National Crime Survey, Crime Classification, NCS Classification Scheme

DATA QUARTER

Due to the differing six-month reference period for National Sample interviews each month, data from eight months of interviewing are required to produce a quarterly estimate, based on month of occurrence, which is referred to as the Data Quarter.

See also: Collection Quarter, Reference Period

ED

See: Enumeration District (ED)

EDUCATION

Current education level of household members 12 or older. Respondents are asked the highest grade or year of regular school attended, and whether that year was completed. Regular schools include all graded public, private, parochial schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools which advance a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college degree. Regular schools do not include vocational, trade, business, correspondence, or other specialized schools, unless credits obtained are accepted in the regular school system. For persons still attending regular school, highest grade attended is the one in which they are currently enrolled.

See also: Educational Attainment

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Recorded variable for use in LEAA published reports. The highest grade attended and whether or not that year was

(CONTINUED)

completed. Educational attainment is classified as follows: Never attended or Kindergarten, Elementary, High School, College, and N.A. Post-graduate work is coded as college. See also: Education

EMPLOYED

All persons 16 years of age and over currently working at a job, or with a job but not now at work.

See also: Major Activity

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Recoded variable for use in LEAA published reports. Categories are: Age under 16, in Armed Forces, employed, unemployed, keeping house, in school, retired, other.

See also: Major Activity

ENUMERATION

The process of obtaining information about selected units of study in a survey or census.

See also: Census

ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED)

A small geographic area with well-defined boundaries set up for the 1970 Census and containing about 250 households. Numerous EDs are spread over an entire PSU. Segments of about 4 households in clusters are chosen from EDs for interview, in the NCS National Sample.

See also: Primary Sampling Unit (PSU), Segment, National Sample Design

ENUMERATION PERIOD

The length of time allotted to interviewers for completing their assigned workload for a survey or census; commonly referred to as the interview period.

In the National Sample, households are enumerated during the first two weeks of every month. In the Cities Sample, enumeration was generally finished in 10-12 weeks in each city.

See also: Household Status, Enumeration

ERROR

See: Standard Error

ERROR RATE

See: Survey Error

ESTIMATE

A numeric value obtained from a sample used to describe the measurement which would be obtained if a complete census were carried out. An estimate of a total for a population

(CONTINUED)

is obtained by multiplying a sample count by a systematically designed weight which has the effect of inflating the sample count to represent the total population. Basically, the sample count is inflated by the reciprocal of the probability of selection. Each survey estimate has its own variance and standard error.

See also: Weight, Population, Sample, Variance, Standard Error, Confidence Interval, Sampling Variability

ETHNICITY

Household respondent's statement of his or her family's national or major multi-national area of derivation; e.g., Spanish, Irish, Chinese, German, etc. Adopted, foster, step-children, and children with one parent not a member of the household are asked this question separately. When both parents are household members, the child's origin may be marked without asking. Multiple origins with one part Spanish are classified under the appropriate Spanish category. Respondents stating only "Negro," "Afro-American," or "Colored" are listed as Negro.

See also: Race

EXTRA UNITS

Housing unit or OTHER unit which is discovered at time of interview or during updating and is not already entered on the listing sheet for the segment.

- 1) a. In area segments, EXTRA units must be in the same structure or on the same property as the sample unit being interviewed.
- b. In Special Places within Area segments, an EXTRA unit must be within the specific address of the original unit.
- 2) In Address (or Unit), Cen-Sup, and Special Place segments, EXTRA units must be within the specific address of the sample unit being interviewed, but need not be within the same structure or on the same property.
- 3) In Permit segments, EXTRA units must be within the specific address of the sample unit being interviewed and must be within the same structure.

When housing units or OTHER units which qualify as EXTRA units are discovered, they are interviewed and allocated to the sample without bias.

See also: Segment, Housing Unit, Other Unit, Special Places, Listing, Household Status, Updating

FAMILY INCOME

The sum of income received by each member of a family living in a sample housing unit. The income may include wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pension,

(CONTINUED)

dividends, rent or any other money income, (not identified as income are such things as room and board, insurance payments, lump sum inheritances, occasional gifts, money from selling property, withdrawals from savings accounts, or tax refunds) for the 12-month period immediately preceding the month of interview. It is not the calendar year unless the month of interview was January. For housing units in the National Sample which are interviewed more than once, this question is asked only during the first, third, fifth, and seventh interviews.

FIVE LARGEST CITIES

In the NCS, these cities were New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Detroit, the nation's five most populous cities according to the 1970 Census. They were surveyed as part of the Cities Sample over a ten-week period beginning in January 1973. These cities were resurveyed during January, February, and March of 1975.

See also: Cities Sample

FORCIBLE ENTRY

A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entrance; e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen. Forcible entry may or may not be accompanied by theft or property damage. The same definition is used in the LEAA published reports and the NCS Classification Scheme.

See also: Burglary, Unlawful Entry Without Force, Attempted Forcible Entry

GOVERNMENT WORKERS

See: Class of worker

GROUP QUARTERS

Census term used to describe quarters occupied by 5 or more persons unrelated to the head of household. Quarters with no designated head but with 6 or more unrelated persons are also group quarters. Some quarters occupied by fewer than six persons may also be group quarters by definition; e.g., living quarters in dormitories occupied by students. For both the National and Cities samples, group quarters were selected from Census listings.

See also: Housing Unit, Other Unit, Special Place

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

One person in each household designated as head, usually the person reported by the members of the household to be the head. Usually the chief breadwinner of the family.

See also: Relationship to Household Head, Principal Person

(CONTINUED)

HOUSEHOLD

A group of occupants of a sample unit who meet the criteria for household membership

See also: Sample Unit, Household Member

HOUSEHOLD CRIME

See: Household Victimization

HOUSEHOLD INCIDENT

See: Household Victimization

HOUSEHOLD LARCENY

See: Larceny

HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

Persons in a sample unit are members of the household if:

- 1) their usual place of residence at the time of the interview is the sample unit, and
- 2) they have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Usual place of residence must be specific living quarters held by the person, to which he is free to return at any time, and at which he usually lives and sleeps. Household members not only include members of the family, but may also include: lodgers, servants, other employees who live in the unit and consider it their usual place of residence. Usual residents also include persons who live in the sample unit but are temporarily absent.

Armed forces members are considered household members if they are stationed near-by and usually sleep in the sample unit. Students attending school away from home are not considered household members at their parent's home.

See also: Household, Sample Unit

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

Identifies the sequence of households that occupy a particular address. For example, if a new family moves into a sample unit being interviewed for a second time, the household number will be "2" indicating that this is a different household from that previously interviewed. In the Cities Sample, only sample units in the 5 largest and 8 impact cities were reinterviewed for a second time (in 1975).

See also: Household Status

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT

Questions pertaining to the entire household are asked only once of any knowledgeable adult member of the household. Such questions include the Control

(CONTINUED)

Card items, Household Attitude Questions, and Household Screen Questions. The interviewer is instructed to interview the most knowledgeable household member; that is, the one that appears to know -- or who could reasonably be expected to know -- the answers to the household questions. Most frequently, this is the head of the household or the spouse of the head. Since August 1975, the household respondent has been required to be at least 18 years of age.

See also: Household Attitude Questions, Household Screen Questions

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS

These questions ask about any crimes against the household, such as actual or attempted break-ins, theft of household goods, and auto thefts. These screen questions are asked only once of the household respondent and are used to determine whether a Crime Incident Report should be completed.

See also: Household Respondent, Basic Screen Questionnaire, Individual Screen Questions, Crime Incident Report

HOUSEHOLD STATUS

Consists of the following categories:

- 1) Same household as last enumeration - if the same household was interviewed during the previous interview period.
- 2) Replacement household since last enumeration if the former occupants have moved and the unit is now occupied by a new household.
- 3) Previous non-interview or not in sample before -- for an interviewed unit that was previously non-interviewed for any reason, for a unit in its first period of enumeration, or for an EXTRA unit being interviewed for the first time.

See also: Extra Unit, Enumeration

HOUSEHOLD VICTIMIZATION

A specific criminal act as it affects the household. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim: the affected household; therefore, the terms household victimization and household incident are synonymous. As used in LEAA published reports, crimes against households include burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. If any household member is attacked or threatened during the crime, it is considered a personal crime.

See also: Personal Victimization, Household Screen Questions

(CONTINUED)

HOUSEHOLD WEIGHT

In the National Sample, the household weight is based on the product of a "principal persons weight" and a third stage ratio-factor. The weight for the principal person in husband-wife households equals the weight for the wife, excluding the within-household non-interview adjustment. For non-husband-wife households, the principal person weight equals the weight for the household head, excluding the within-household non-interview adjustment.

In the Cities Sample, the household weight consists of the basic weight of the household in the sample plus adjustments for noninterviewed households, subsampling, and various ratio estimates.

See also: Weight, Person Weight, Incident Weight,
Non-interview Adjustments

HOUSING UNIT

A group of rooms or a single room, occupied as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters exist when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure, AND when there is either direct access from the outside or through a common hall, OR complete kitchen facilities for this unit only. Vacant rooms or groups of rooms, which are intended for occupancy as separate living quarters are also considered housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has an installed sink with piped water AND a range or cooking stove AND a mechanical refrigerator.

All units in the National and Cities samples are defined as either being a housing unit or an OTHER unit.

See also: Group Quarters, Living Quarters, Extra Unit,
Household, (Type of) Living Quarters, Occupied
Housing Unit, Vacant Housing Unit, Other Unit

IDENTIFICATION CODE

A sample designation and control number assigned to each sample unit.

See also: Sample Designation, Control Number

IMPACT CITIES

Eight cities designated by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration as part of an extensive federally-funded crime prevention program. The cities are: Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis. These cities were surveyed as part of the Cities Sample from July through September in 1972 and were resurveyed in March through May of 1975.

(CONTINUED)

INCIDENT

A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. In the NCS, victims may be persons 12 or older or households.

See also: Crimes, Victimization

INCIDENT REPORT

See: Crime Incident Report

INCIDENT WEIGHT

For the National Sample, regardless of crime type, whether personal or household, the incident weight is computed by dividing the person's weight by the total number of persons victimized during an incident. For the Cities Sample, however, the weight is assigned on the basis of whether the incident is a personal crime or a household crime. If the NCS type of crime code was 20-36 (all household crimes including all larcenies), the household weight was replicated in the incident weight location, but if the NCS type of crime code was 1-19 (all personal crimes of assaultive violence and personal theft without assault), then the incident weight was computed by adjusting the person's weight as for the National Sample.

See also: Weight, Household Weight, Person Weight

INCOME

See: Family Income

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

Questions asked for each household member 12 years of age and older designed to elicit information on both personal and property crimes committed against these persons. A Crime Incident Report is completed for each crime recorded in the Individual Screen Questions.

See also: Basic Screen Questionnaire, Household Screen Questions, Crime Incident Report

INDUSTRY CODE

A three-digit numeric code assigned to persons using the 1970 Alphabetic Index of Industries and Occupations, based on the kind of business or industry at the location where the person works. For unemployed persons, the industry code is assigned on the basis of the last job held within 5 years.

See also: Occupation Code, Class of Worker, Major Activity

INDUSTRY CODE CLASSIFICATION

(Numbers in parentheses are the SIC code equivalents)

(CONTINUED)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

017 Agricultural production (01)
018 Agricultural services, except horticultural (07
except 0713 and 073)
019 Horticultural services (073)
027 Forestry (08)
028 Fisheries (09)

MINING

047 Metal mining (10)
048 Coal mining (11, 12)
049 Crude petroleum and natural gas extractions (13)
057 Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)

CONSTRUCTION

067 General building contractors (15)
068 General contractors, except building (16)
069 Special trade contractors (17)
077 Not specified construction

MANUFACTURING

Durable goods

Lumber and wood products, except furniture

107 Logging (241)
108 Sawmills, planing mills, and mill work (242, 243)
109 Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249)
118 Furniture and fixtures (25)

(CONTINUED)

Stone, clay, and glass products

- 119 Glass and glass products (321-323)
- 127 Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327)
- 128 Structural clay products (325)
- 137 Pottery and related products (326)
- 138 Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329)

Metal industries

- 139 Blast furnaces, steel works, rolling and finishing mills (3312, 3313)
- 147 Other primary iron and steel industries (3315-3317, 332, 3391, part 3399)
- 148 Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3352, 3361, part 3392, part 3399)
- 149 Other primary nonferrous industries (3331-3333, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3362, 3369, part 3392, part 3399)
- 157 Cutlery, hand tools, and other hardware (342)
- 158 Fabricated structural metal products (344)
- 159 Screw machine products (345)
- 167 Metal stamping (346)
- 168 Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 348, 349)
- 169 Not specified metal industries

Machinery, except electrical

- 177 Engines and turbines (351)
- 178 Farm machinery and equipment (352)
- 179 Construction and material handling machines (353)

(CONTINUED)

- 187 Metalworking machinery (354)
- 188 Office and accounting machines (357 except 3573)
- 189 Electronic computing equipment (3573)
- 197 Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)
- 198 Not specified machinery
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
- 199 Household appliances (363)
- 207 Radio, T.V., and communication equipment (365, 366)
- 208 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)
- 209 Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
Transportation equipment
- 219 Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)
- 227 Aircraft and parts (372)
- 228 Ship and boat building and repairing (373)
- 229 Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)
- 237 Mobile dwellings and campers (3791)
- 238 Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 3799)
Professional and photographic equipment, and watches
- 239 Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382)
- 247 Optical and health services supplies (383, 384, 385)
- 248 Photographic equipment and supplies (386)
- 249 Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices

(CONTINUED)

(387)

- 257 Not specified professional equipment
 - 258 Ordnance (19)
 - 259 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39)
- Nondurable goods
- Food and kindred products
- 268 Meat products (201)
 - 269 Dairy products (202)
 - 278 Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods (203)
 - 279 Grain-mill products (204, 0713)
 - 287 Bakery products (205)
 - 288 Confectionery and related products (207)
 - 289 Beverage industries (208)
 - 297 Miscellaneous food preparation and kindred products (206, 209)
 - 298 Not specified food industries
 - 299 Tobacco manufacturers (21)
- Textile mill products
- 307 Knitting mills (225)
 - 308 Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226)
 - 309 Floor coverings, except hard surface (227)
 - 317 Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224, 228)
 - 318 Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)
- Apparel and other fabricated textile products
- 319 Apparel and accessories (231-238)

(CONTINUED)

- 327 Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)
Paper and allied products
- 328 Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263, 266)
- 329 Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (264)
- 337 Paperboard containers and boxes (265)
Printing, publishing, and allied industries
- 338 Newspaper publishing and printing (271)
- 339 Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)
Chemicals and allied products
- 347 Industrial chemicals (281)
- 348 Plastics, synthetics and resins, except fibers (282, except 2823 and 2824)
- 349 Synthetic fibers (2823, 2824)
- 357 Drugs and medicines (283)
- 358 Soaps and cosmetics (284)
- 359 Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)
- 367 Agricultural chemicals (287)
- 368 Miscellaneous chemicals (286, 289)
- 369 Not specified chemicals and allied products
Petroleum and coal products
- 377 Petroleum refining (291)
- 378 Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (295, 299)
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products
- 379 Rubber products (301-303, 306)

(CONTINUED)

- 387 Miscellaneous plastic products (307)
Leather and leather products
- 388 Tanned, curried, and finished leather (311)
- 389 Footwear, except rubber (313, 314)
- 397 Leather products, except footwear (312, 315-317,
319)
- 398 Not specified manufacturing industries

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER
PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transportation

- 407 Railroads and railway express service (40)
- 408 Street railways and bus lines (411, 413-415, 417)
- 409 Taxicab service (412)
- 417 Trucking service (421, 423)
- 418 Warehousing and storage (422)
- 419 Water transportation (44)
- 427 Air transportation (45)
- 428 Pipe lines, except natural gas (46)
- 429 Services incidental to transportation (47)

Communications

- 447 Radio broadcasting and television (483)
- 448 Telephone (wire and radio) (481)
- 449 Telegraph and miscellaneous communication services
(482, 489)

Utilities and sanitary services

- 467 Electric light and power (491)

(CONTINUED)

468 Electric-gas utilities (493)
469 Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)
477 Water supply (494)
478 Sanitary services (495)
479 Other and not specified utilities (497)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Wholesale trade

507 Motor vehicles and equipment (501)
508 Drugs, chemicals, and allied products (502)
509 Dry goods and apparel (503)
527 Food and related products (504)
528 Farm products--raw materials (505)
529 Electrical goods (506)
537 Hardware, plumbing, and heating supplies (507)
538 Not specified electrical and hardware products
539 Machinery equipment and supplies (508)
557 Metals and minerals, n.e.c. (5091)
558 Petroleum products (5092)
559 Scrap and waste materials (5093)
567 Alcoholic beverages (5095)
568 Paper and its products (5096)
569 Lumber and construction materials (5098)
587 Wholesalers, n.e.c. (5094, 5097, 5099)
588 Not specified wholesale trade

Retail trade

(CONTINUED)

- 607 Lumber and building material retailing (521-524)
- 608 Hardware and farm equipment stores (525)
- 609 Department and mail order establishments (531, 532)
- 617 Limited price variety stores (533)
- 618 Vending machine operators (534)
- 619 Direct selling establishments (535)
- 627 Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
- 628 Grocery stores (541)
- 629 Dairy products stores (545)
- 637 Retail bakeries (546)
- 638 Food stores, n.e.c. (542-544, 549)
- 639 Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
- 647 Tire, battery, and accessory dealers (553)
- 648 Gasoline service stations (554)
- 649 Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (559)
- 657 Apparel and accessories stores, except shoe stores
(56 except 566)
- 658 Shoe stores (566)
- 667 Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
- 668 Household appliances, T.V., and radio stores (572,
573)
- 669 Eating and drinking places (58)
- 677 Drug stores (591)
- 678 Liquor stores (592)
- 679 Farm and garden supply stores (596)
- 687 Jewelry stores (597)

(CONTINUED)

- 688 Fuel and ice dealers (598)
- 689 Retail florists (5992)
- 697 Miscellaneous retail stores (593-595, 599 except 5592)
- 698 Not specified retail trade

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

- 707 Banking (60)
- 708 Credit agencies (61)
- 709 Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)
- 717 Insurance (63, 64)
- 718 Real estate, incl. real estate-insurance-law offices (65, 66)

BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES

- 727 Advertising (731)
- 728 Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
- 729 Commercial research, development, and testing labs (7391, 7397)
- 737 Employment and temporary help agencies (736, 7398)
- 738 Business management and consulting services (part 7392)
- 739 Computer programming services (part 7392)
- 747 Detective and protective services (7393)
- 748 Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7394, 7395, 7396, 7399)
- 749 Automobile services, except repair (751, 752, 754)
- 757 Automobile repair and related services (753)

(CONTINUED)

- 758 Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)
759 Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 769,
except 7694)

PERSONAL SERVICES

- 769 Private households (88)
777 Hotels and motels (701)
778 Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703,
704)
779 Laundering, cleaning, and other garment services
(721, 727)
787 Beauty shops (723)
788 Barber shops (724)
789 Shoe repair shops (725)
797 Dressmaking shops (part 729)
798 Miscellaneous personal services (722, 726, part
729)

ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES

- 807 Theaters and motion pictures (78, 792)
808 Bowling alleys, billiard and pool parlors (793)
809 Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services
(791, 794)

PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES

- 828 Offices of physicians (801, 803)
829 Offices of dentists (802)
837 Offices of chiropractors (804)
838 Hospitals (806)

(CONTINUED)

- 839 Convalescent institutions (8092)
847 Offices of health practitioners, n.e.c. (part 8099)

OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATION CODES

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS

- 001 Accountants
002 Architects
Computer specialists
003 Computer programmers
004 Computer systems analysts
005 Computer specialists, n.e.c.
Engineers
006 Aeronautical and astronautical engineers
010 Chemical engineers
011 Civil engineers
012 Electrical and electronics engineers
013 Industrial engineers
014 Mechanical engineers
015 Metallurgical and materials engineers
020 Mining engineers
021 Petroleum engineers
022 Sales engineers
023 Engineers, n.e.c.
024 Farm management advisors

(CONTINUED)

025 Foresters and conservationists

026 Home management advisors

Lawyers and judges

030 Judges

031 Lawyers

Librarians, archivists, and curators

032 Librarians

033 Archivists and curators

Mathematical specialists

034 Actuaries

035 Mathematicians

036 Statisticians

Life and physical scientists

042 Agricultural scientists

043 Atmospheric and space scientists

044 Biological scientists

045 Chemists

051 Geologists

052 Marine scientists

053 Physicists and astronomers

054 Life and physical scientists, n.e.c.

055 Operations and systems researchers and analysts

056 Personnel and labor relations workers

Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners

061 Chiropractors

(CONTINUED)

062	Dentists
063	Optometrists
064	Pharmacists
065	Physicians, medical and osteopathic
071	Podiatrists
072	Veterinarians
073	Health practitioners, n.e.c.
	Registered nurses, dietitians, and therapists
074	Dietitians
075	Registered nurses
076	Therapists
	Health technologists and technicians
080	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians
081	Dental hygienists
082	Health record technologists and technicians
083	Radiologic technologists and technicians
084	Therapy assistants
085	Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.
	Religious workers
086	Clergy
090	Religious workers, n.e.c.
	Social scientists
091	Economists
092	Political scientists
093	Psychologists

(CONTINUED)

094 Sociologists

095 Urban and regional planners

096 Social scientists, n.e.c.

Social and recreation workers

100 Social workers

101 Recreation workers

Teachers, college and university

102 Agriculture teachers

103 Atmospheric, earth, marine, and space teachers

104 Biology teachers

105 Chemistry teachers

110 Physics teachers

111 Engineering teachers

112 Mathematics teachers

113 Health specialties teachers

114 Psychology teachers

115 Business and commerce teachers

116 Economics teachers

120 History teachers

121 Sociology teachers

122 Social science teachers, n.e.c.

123 Art, drama, and music teachers

124 Coaches and physical education teachers

125 Education teachers

126 English teachers

(CONTINUED)

- 130 Foreign language teachers
- 131 Home economics teachers
- 132 Law teachers
- 133 Theology teachers
- 134 Trade, industrial, and technical teachers
- 135 Miscellaneous teachers, college and university
- 140 Teachers, college and university, subject not specified
- Teachers, except college and university
- 141 Adult education teachers
- 142 Elementary school teachers
- 143 Prekindergarten and kindergarten teachers
- 144 Secondary school teachers
- 145 Teachers, except college and university, n.e.c.
- Engineering and science technicians
- 150 Agriculture and biological technicians, except health
- 151 Chemical technicians
- 152 Draftsmen
- 153 Electrical and electronic engineering technicians
- 154 Industrial engineering technicians
- 155 Mechanical engineering technicians
- 156 Mathematical technicians
- 161 Surveyors
- 162 Engineering and science technicians, n.e.c.
- Technicians, except health, engineering and science

(CONTINUED)

163 Airplane pilots
164 Air traffic controllers
165 Embalmers
170 Flight engineers
171 Radio operators
172 Tool programmers, numerical control
173 Technicians, n.e.c.
174 Vocational and educational counselors
writers, artists, and entertainers
175 Actors
180 Athletes and kindred workers
181 Authors
182 Dancers
183 Designers
184 Editors and reporters
185 Musicians and composers
190 Painters and sculptors
191 Photographers
192 Public relations specialists and publicity writers
193 Radio and television announcers
194 Writers, artists, and entertainers, n.e.c.
195 Research workers, not specified

MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM

291 Assessors, controllers, and treasurers; local
public administration

(CONTINUED)

202 Bank officers and financial managers
203 Buyers and shippers, farm products
205 Buyers, wholesale and retail trade
210 Credit and collection managers
211 Funeral directors
212 Health administrators
213 Construction inspectors, public administration
215 Inspectors, except construction; public
administration
216 Managers and superintendents, building
220 Office managers, n.e.c.
221 Officers, pilots, and pursers; ship
222 Officials and administrators; public
administration, n.e.c.
223 Officials of lodges, societies, and unions
224 Postmasters and mail superintendents
225 Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.
226 Railroad conductors
230 Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar managers
231 Sales managers and department heads, retail trade
233 Sales managers, except retail trade
235 School administrators, college
240 School administrators, elementary and secondary
245 Managers and administrators, n.e.c.

SALES WORKERS

(CONTINUED)

260 Advertising agents and sales workers
261 Auctioneers
262 Demonstrators
264 Hucksters and peddlers
265 Insurance agents, brokers and underwriters
266 Newspaper carriers and vendors
270 Real estate agents and brokers
271 Stock and bond sales agents
280 Sales workers and sales clerks, n.e.c.
281 Sales representatives, manufacturing industries
282 Sales representatives, wholesale trade
283 Sales clerks, retail trade
284 Sales workers, except clerks, retail trade
285 Sales workers, services and construction

CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS

301 Bank tellers
303 Billing clerks
305 Bookkeepers
310 Cashiers
311 Clerical assistants, social welfare
312 Clerical supervisors, n.e.c.
313 Collectors, bill and account
314 Counter clerks, except food
315 Dispatchers and starters, vehicle
320 Enumerators and interviewers

(CONTINUED)

321 Estimators and investigators, n.e.c.
323 Expeditors and production controllers
325 File clerks
326 Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators
330 Library attendants and assistants
331 Mail carriers, post office
332 Mail handlers, except post office
333 Messengers and office helpers
334 Meter readers, utilities
Office machine operators
341 Bookkeeping and billing machine operators
342 Calculating machine operators
343 Computer and peripheral equipment operators
344 Duplicating machine operators
345 Key punch operators
350 Tabulating machine operators
355 Office machine operators, n.e.c.
360 Payroll and timekeeping clerks
361 Postal clerks
362 Proofreaders
363 Real estate appraisers
364 Receptionists
Secretaries
370 Secretaries, legal
371 Secretaries, medical

(CONTINUED)

372 Secretaries, n.e.c.
374 Shipping and receiving clerks
375 Statistical clerks
376 Stenographers
381 Stock clerks and storekeepers
382 Teacher aides, except school monitors
383 Telegraph messengers
384 Telegraph operators
385 Telephone operators
390 Ticket, station, and express agents
391 Typists
392 Weighers
394 Miscellaneous clerical workers
395 Not specified clerical workers

CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS

401 Automobile accessories installers
402 Bakers
403 Blacksmiths
404 Boilermakers
405 Bookbinders
410 Brickmasons and stonemasons
411 Brickmasons and stonemasons, apprentices
412 Bulldozer operators
413 Cabinetmakers

(CONTINUED)

415	Carpenters
416	Carpenter apprentices
420	Carpet installers
421	Cement and concrete finishers
422	Compositors and typesetters
423	Printing trade apprentices, except printing press
424	Crane, derrick, and hoist operators
425	Decorators and window dressers
426	Dental laboratory technicians
430	Electricians
431	Electrician apprentices
433	Electric power line and cable installers and repairers
434	Electrotypers and stereotypers
435	Engravers, except photoengravers
436	Excavating, grading, and road machine operators; except bulldozer
440	Floor layers, except tile setters
441	Blue-collar worker supervisors, n.e.c.
442	Forge and hammer operators
443	Furniture and wood finishers
444	Furriers
445	Glaziers
446	Heat treaters, annealers, and temperers
450	Inspectors, scalers, and graders; log and lumber
452	Inspectors, n.e.c.

(CONTINUED)

453	Jewelers and watchmakers
454	Job and die setters, metal
455	Locomotive engineers
456	Locomotive firemen
461	Machinists
462	Machinist apprentices
	Mechanics and repairers
470	Air conditioning, heating, and refrigeration
471	Aircraft
472	Automotive body repairers
473	Automobile mechanics
474	Automobile mechanic apprentices
475	Data processing machine repairers
480	Farm implement
481	Heavy equipment mechanics, incl. diesel
482	Household appliance and accessory installers and mechanics
483	Loom fixers
484	Office machine
485	Radio and television
486	Railroad and car shop
491	Mechanic, except auto, apprentices
492	Miscellaneous mechanics and repairers
495	Not specified mechanics and repairers
501	Millers; grain, flour, and feed
502	Millwrights

(CONTINUED)

503 Molders, metal
504 Molder apprentices
505 Motion picture projectionists
506 Opticians, and lens grinders and polishers
510 Painters, construction and maintenance
511 Painter apprentices
512 Paperhangers
514 Pattern and model makers, except paper
515 Photoengravers and lithographers
516 Piano and organ tuners and repairers
520 Plasterers
521 Plasterer apprentices
522 Plumbers and pipe fitters
523 Plumber and pipe fitter apprentices
525 Power station operators
530 Printing press operators
531 Printing press apprentices
533 Rollers and finishers, metal
534 Roofers and slaters
535 Sheetmetal workers and tinsmiths
536 Sheetmetal apprentices
540 Shipfitters
542 Shoe repairers
543 Sign painters and letterers
545 Stationary engineers

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546 Stone cutters and stone carvers
550 Structural metal workers
551 Tailors
552 Telephone installers and repairers
554 Telephone line installers and repairers
560 Tile setters
561 Tool and die makers
562 Tool and die maker apprentices
563 Upholsterers
571 Specified craft apprentices, n.e.c.
572 Not specified apprentices
575 Craft and kindred workers, n.e.c.
580 Former members of the Armed Forces

OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT

601 Asbestos and insulation workers
602 Assemblers
603 Blasters
604 Bottling and canning operatives
605 Surveyor helpers
610 Checkers, examiners, and inspectors; manufacturing
611 Clothing ironers and pressers
612 Cutting operatives, n.e.c.
613 Dressmakers, except factory
614 Drillers, earth

(CONTINUED)

615 Dry wall installers and lathers
620 Dyers
621 Filers, polishers, sanders, and buffers
622 Furnace tenders, smelters, and pourers, metal
623 Garage workers and gas station attendants
624 Graders and sorters, manufacturing
625 Produce graders and packers, except factory and farm
626 Heaters, metal
630 Laundry and dry cleaning operatives, n.e.c.
631 Meat cutters and butchers, except manufacturing
633 Meat cutters and butchers, manufacturing
634 Meat wrappers, retail trade
635 Metal platers
636 Milliners
640 Mine operatives, n.e.c.
641 Mixing operatives
642 Oilers and greasers, except auto
643 Packers and wrappers, except meat and produce
644 Painters, manufactured articles
645 Photographic process workers
Precision machine operatives
650 Drill press operatives
651 Grinding machine operatives
652 Lathe and milling machine operatives
653 Precision machine operatives, n.e.c.

(CONTINUED)

656 Punch and stamping press operatives
660 Riveters and fasteners
661 Sailors and deckhands
662 Sawyers
663 Sewers and stitchers
664 Shoemaking machine operatives
665 Solderers
666 Furnace tenders and stokers, except metal
Textile operatives
670 Carding, lapping, and combing operatives
671 Knitters, loopers, and toppers
672 Spinners, twisters, and winders
673 Weavers
674 Textile operatives, n.e.c.
680 Welders and flame-cutters
681 Winding operatives, n.e.c.
690 Machine operatives, miscellaneous specified
692 Machine operatives, not specified
694 Miscellaneous operatives
695 Not specified operatives

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES

701 Boat operators
703 Bus drivers
704 Conductors and operators, urban rail transit

(CONTINUED)

705 Delivery and route workers
706 Fork lift and tow motor operatives
710 Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c.
711 Parking attendants
712 Railroad brake operators and couplers
713 Railroad switch operators
714 Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs
715 Truck drivers

LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM

740 Animal caretakers, except farm
750 Carpenters' helpers
751 Construction laborers, except carpenters' helpers
752 Fishers, hunters, and trappers
753 Freight and material handlers
754 Garbage collectors
755 Gardeners and groundskeepers, except farm
760 Longshore workers and stevedores
761 Timber cutting and logging workers
762 Stock handlers
763 Teamsters
764 Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners
770 Warehouse laborers, n.e.c.
780 Miscellaneous laborers
785 Not specified laborers

(CONTINUED)

FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS

- 801 Farmers (owners and tenants)
- 802 Farm managers

FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS

- 821 Farm supervisors
- 822 Farm laborers, wage workers
- 823 Farm laborers, unpaid family workers
- 824 Farm service laborers, self-employed

SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD

Cleaning service workers

- 901 Lodging quarters cleaners, except private household
- 902 Building interior cleaners, n.e.c.
- 903 Janitors and sextons

Food service workers

- 910 Bartenders
- 911 Waiters' assistant
- 912 Cooks, except private household
- 913 Dishwashers
- 914 Food counter and fountain workers
- 915 Waiters
- 916 Food service workers, n.e.c., except private household

Health service workers

- 921 Dental assistants
- 922 Health aides, except nursing

(CONTINUED)

923 Health trainees
924 Lay midwives
925 Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants
926 Practical nurses

Personal service workers

931 Flight attendants
932 Attendants, recreation and amusement
933 Attendants, personal service, n.e.c.
934 Baggage porters and bellhops
935 Barbers
940 Boarding and lodging house keepers
941 Bootblacks
942 Child care workers, except private household
943 Elevator operators
944 Hairdressers and cosmetologists
945 Personal service apprentices
950 Housekeepers, except private household
952 School monitors
953 Ushers, recreation and amusement
954 Welfare service aides

Protective service workers

960 Crossing guards and bridge tenders
961 Fire fighters
962 Guards
963 Marshals and constables

(CONTINUED)

- 964 Police and detectives
 965 Sheriffs and bailiffs

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS

- 980 Child care workers, private household
 981 Cooks, private household
 982 Housekeepers, private household
 983 Launderers, private household
 984 Private household cleaners and servants

WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION

- 992 Armed Forces

INJURIES SUFFERED

Includes any and all PHYSICAL (bodily) damage experienced by the victim from an attack during a crime incident, such as broken bones, bruises, cuts, internal injuries, and so on. Does not include emotional upset.

See also: Injury

INJURY

Bodily hurt or damage sustained by a victim as a result of criminal assault. The types of injuries suffered are used to distinguish between serious and minor assaults. Serious injuries include knife or gunshot wounds, broken bones, loss of teeth, and loss of consciousness. Minor injuries include bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling. Other injuries that can't be identified as serious or minor are distinguished by the amount of hospitalization required.

See also: Serious Assault, Minor Assault

INTERVIEW PERIOD

See: Enumeration Period

INTERVIEW PROCEDURES

Before the scheduled field interview, a letter informing each household about the NCS and the interviewer's impending visit, was sent to each sample unit. The initial contact with the household is a personal visit, at which time interviews are obtained for as many household members 12

(CONTINUED)

years or older as possible. Subsequent to the initial personal interviews, interviewers are allowed to make telephone callbacks to obtain interviews with the remaining eligible household members, but return personal visits are recommended whenever possible.

See also: Interviewing Sequence, Non-interview Procedures

INTERVIEW, TYPE OF

See: Personal Interviews, Telephone Interviews, Self Respondent, Proxy Respondent

INTERVIEWING SEQUENCE

The general interview sequence for the NCS National Sample is to (1) fill a Control Card for the Unit, (2) ask all appropriate personal characteristics and screen questions (including Household Screen Questions) on the Basic Screen Questionnaire of the household respondent, (3) get detailed reports on the Incident Report of any incidents of crime mentioned by the household respondent in the Basic Screen Questionnaire, and (4) ask all appropriate personal characteristics and screen questions and fill in incident reports, if any, for each subsequent eligible household member. An entire interview is completed for a household member before proceeding with the next person.

The general interview sequence for the NCS Cities Sample was to (1) fill a Control Card for the unit, (2) then, if an Attitude Questionnaire was to be filled for the unit, ask all appropriate attitude questions of one respondent, (3) next, Basic Screen Questionnaire of the same respondent, and (4) get detailed reports on the Incident Report of any incidents of crime mentioned in the Basic Screen Questionnaire. An entire interview was completed for a household member before proceeding with the next person.

See also: Interview Procedures, Control Card, Basic Screen Questionnaire, Crime Incident Report

LEAA

See: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)

LAND USE

For rural areas, land use may be either "farm" or "non-farm" as defined in the 1970 Census.

- 1) Farm use - either of two sets of conditions must be met:
 - a) Property of 10 acres or more AND \$50 or more income from sales of farm products
 - OR
 - b) Property of less than 10 acres AND \$250 or more income from sales of farm products.
- 2) Non-farm use - either of two sets of conditions must be met:

(CONTINUED)

a) Property of 10 acres or more AND less than \$50
income from sales of farm products

OR

b) less than 10 acres property AND less than \$250
income from sales of farm products

In determining size of property, all tracts of land which the respondent considers to be on the same property, farm, ranch, estate, etc. are included. If the respondent is renting the property for cash, only the acreage specifically paid for is included.

Income from sales of farm products refers to the GROSS amount received from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock, milk, wool, poultry, eggs, nursery and forest products, etc. produced on the land in question during the 12 months prior to the interview. Value of products consumed on the property is not included.

Efforts are made to obtain this information for Type A and Type B non-interviews as well.

See also: Rural, Urban

LARCENY

One of the six major types of crime covered by the National Crime Survey. As used in the NCS Classification Scheme, larceny is defined as theft or attempted theft (except of autos) without direct contact between victim and offender. Subcategories of larceny are based on the amount of cash and/or property taken. The LEAA published reports distinguish between household and personal larceny.

Household larceny is defined as the theft or attempted theft of property or cash from the home or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, and unlawful entry are not involved. Personal larceny, also referred to as personal crimes of theft, involves the theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Personal larceny with contact involves the actual or attempted theft of purse, wallet, or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or threat of force. Personal larceny without contact involves theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity.

See also: Crimes

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION (LEAA)

Established as part of the Department of Justice by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. As one of its roles, LEAA has the authority to provide timely data on crime and its impact on society through reliable statistical programs. LEAA administers and funds the

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National Crime Panel program.
See also: National Crime Panel

LINE NUMBER

A two-digit number assigned during the interview to identify each individual in a household. Line numbers serve to link Control Card data to the Personal Characteristics data, and both of these to the Incident Report data.

LISTING

Major procedure preparatory to interviewing units. All listing is done by the interviewer before contacting any sample units. In general, listing is done by observation, and consists of noting the location of every place where people live or might live within a given address or segment, using street names, house numbers, apartments numbers, and any other descriptive information necessary to fully specify unit locations. Listing procedures are detailed and extensive, and vary somewhat depending on the type of segment.

See also: Updating, Segment, Extra Units, Merged Units

LIVING QUARTERS

General term for structures occupied or intended for human occupancy; classified as either housing units or OTHER units.

See also: Housing Unit, Other Unit, (Type of) Living Quarters, Place of Residence, Special Places, Tenure

(TYPE OF) LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or OTHER units. Six types of housing units are distinguished for NCS:

- 1) House, apartment, flat -- includes such housing units as an apartment over a garage or behind a store, janitor's quarters in an office building, and housing units in converted barns or sheds, as well as ordinary houses and apartments.
- 2) Housing unit in a non-transient hotel, motel, etc. -- all separate living quarters in non-transient hotels, motels, etc. are housing units by definition.
- 3) Housing unit permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. -- occupied or intended for occupancy by permanent guests or resident employees.
- 4) Housing units in rooming house.
- 5) Mobile home or trailer -- includes those with permanent foundations.
- 6) Housing unit not specified above

Four types of OTHER units are distinguished for NCS:

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- 1) Quarters not housing unit in rooming or boarding house.
- 2) Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. -- quarters not occupied or intended for occupancy by permanent guests or resident employees.
- 3) Vacant tent site or trailer site.
- 4) Not specified above -- for example, beds in flophouses, units for students in dormitories, and units in communes.

See also: Housing Unit, Other Unit, Living Quarters,
Special Places, Transient/Nontransient

LOOKING FOR WORK

See: Major Activity

MAJOR ACTIVITY

Used in determining whether household members are employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. For the LEAA published reports, the major activity categories are used in a recode to obtain an employment status variable consisting of: Age under 16, in Armed Forces, employed, unemployed, keeping house, in school, retired, and other.

The major activity categories are:

Working -- person working for pay or profit, working without pay on family farm or business, or on jury duty if being paid. Persons doing the following types of unpaid work are not considered "working": 1) unpaid work which does not contribute to the operation of a family farm or business, 2) unpaid work for a related member of the household who does not operate a farm or business, but is himself a salaried employee, 3) unpaid work for an unrelated member of the household, 4) unpaid work for a relative not in household, 5) volunteer work without pay for an organization, 6) time for which person is paid while on temporary duty in the Armed Forces reserve or National Guard, 7) persons with investments only, 8) work relief programs.

With Job But Not At Work -- temporarily absent from a job or business for such reasons as illness, vacation, bad weather, labor dispute, temporary layoff, etc.

Looking For Work -- in the market for a job or trying to start a business or profession.

Keeping House -- persons primarily occupied with their own housework including those that indicate that keeping house would have been their chief activity except for their own temporary illness or absence from home. This category applies to any person who says they spend most of their time managing or being responsible for the care of the home and/or the children. More than one person in a household may be marked as "keeping house."

Going To School -- persons attending any kind of public or private school, including trade or vocational schools in

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which students receive no compensation in money or kind. Unable to Work -- because of long-term physical or mental illness or disability, person is unable to do any kind of work.

Retired -- any person who says he is retired. If person is simply working shorter hours because of retirement, the person is marked as "working."

Other -- persons whose activity or status cannot be described by codes defined above. This includes persons in the Armed Forces.

See also: Employed, Industry Code, Occupation Code, Unemployed, Recode

MARITAL STATUS

Marriage status may be:

- 1) Married - includes common-law marriage
- 2) Widowed
- 3) Divorced
- 4) Separated - those married persons who have a legal separation or who have parted because of marital discord, but have not yet obtained a divorce. Those who have parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (such as employment, Armed Forces, etc.) are recorded as married.
- 5) Never Married - includes all children under 14, and persons whose only marriages have been annulled and people living together who make no mention of common-law marriage.

MEDICAL ATTENTION

Refers to care given by a trained professional medical person such as a doctor, nurse, dentist, etc., either on the scene of a criminal incident, at an office, in a hospital or clinic, or elsewhere.

MEDICAL EXPENSES, TOTAL AMOUNT OF

Total known amount of medical expenses which are a direct result of a person's injuries sustained in a criminal incident. Includes: doctor and hospital bills, surgeon's fees, emergency room expenses, ambulance service, services of a physical therapist and dentist's fees. Also includes expenses for medicine and any kind of special devices or aids the victim was forced to obtain as a result of his injury, such as braces, dentures, eyeglasses, wheelchair, and artificial limbs.

MERGED UNITS

Sample unit which has combined with another unit after the unit has been initially listed. Merged units are interviewed if the first of the merged units listed is in

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the sample for which units in the segment are being interviewed for the current interview period; other sample units involved become "Type C Non-interview" (reason: merged).

If the first of the merged units listed is not in the current sample, no interview is taken, and sample units involved become "Type C Non-interview" (reason: merged). See also: Listing, Non-interview Type C

MILITARY STATUS

Determined for males 18 and over. In Armed Forces includes those serving on active duty at the time of the interview with: U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, reserve branch of any of the above only if currently on active duty status for several months. Also includes commissioned officers of the U.S. Public Health Service who are attached to any branch of the Armed Forces, and National Guardsmen, on active duty. Cadets in U.S. Military academies also are considered to be with the Armed Forces.

MINOR ASSAULT

As used in the NCS Classification Scheme, a form of assaultive violence in which the attack is carried out without a weapon and results in minor injury, such as bruises, black eye, cuts, and scratches or an undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Minor assault may or may not be accompanied by theft.

In LEAA published reports, injuries associated with a robbery are classified as resulting from a minor assault if the extent of the injury was minor (e.g., bruises, black eye, etc.) or was undetermined but required less than 2 days of hospitalization.

See also: Serious Assault, Injury, Assaultive Violence, Robbery

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts. Motor vehicles include automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicle that is legally allowed on most roads and highways. See also: Motor Vehicles - Total Number of

MOTOR VEHICLES, TOTAL NUMBER OF

Household respondent is asked how many motor vehicles the household has owned during the six months prior to interview in the Cities Sample. (If none have been owned, screen questions concerning auto theft are ignored.) A motor vehicle is usually a car, truck, motorcycle, or other vehicle which may be legally driven on public roads. Not included are boats, airplanes, minibikes, or snowmobiles.

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All motor vehicles owned during the reference period are counted, including those sold, given away, junked, stolen, or abandoned. Motor vehicles used SOLELY by a recognizable business are not included, nor are vehicles loaned to the respondent for private use by a business, unless the respondent owns the business. Motor vehicles used by a student, owned by his parents, and kept away from home are not included.

NCP

See: National Crime Panel (NCP)

NCS

See: National Crime Survey (NCS)

NCS CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

Classifies crimes according to six main types: assaultive violence with theft, assaultive violence without theft, personal theft without assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Each type comprises several subcategories. Incidents in the NCS tape files have been coded according to the NCS Classification Scheme.

See also: Crime Classification

NATIONAL CRIME PANEL (NCP)

A program of household and commercial victimization surveys sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and conducted by the Bureau of the Census to develop new information on the matter of crime and its impact on society. There are two program components -- a continuous national survey and surveys taken periodically in selected central cities. The program provides: 1) detailed information about the victims of crime, 2) estimates number and types of crime not reported to the police, and 3) uniform measures of selected types of crime permitting comparisons over time and between different geographic areas. A key feature of the NCP methodology is its use of representative probability sampling to discover incidents of crime, rather than relying on law enforcement agency records. This approach enables the collection of previously unavailable data on the demographic and socioeconomic aspects of crime.

See also: National Crime Survey, Commercial Victimization Survey, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Census - U.S. Bureau of, National Sample, Cities Sample

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY (NCS)

The household victimization portion of the National Crime Panel program which focuses on measuring the extent of

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victimization ascribable to the major crimes of assault, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto or motor vehicle theft. The National Crime Survey uses two samples (National and Cities) to obtain accurate and up-to-date measures of the amounts and kinds of crimes of which households and persons 12 years of age and older have been victims. See also: National Crime Panel, Crimes, Commercial Victimization Survey, National Sample, Cities Sample

NATIONAL SAMPLE

One of the two major components in the National Crime Panel program. A total of approximately 72,000 housing units and other living quarters are designated for the sample. Interviewing began in July 1972. The sample is divided into six groups, or rotations, each of which contains housing units whose occupants are interviewed once every six months over a period of 3 years. Each rotation group is further divided into six panels. Therefore, one-sixth of each rotation group, or one panel, is interviewed each month during the six-month period. Because the survey is continuous, additional sample units are selected in the manner described and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every six months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for three years.

See also: Sample Rotation, National Sample Design, Cities Sample

NATIONAL SAMPLE DESIGN

Estimates from the survey are based on data obtained from a stratified multistage cluster sample. In designing the sample, the first stage consisted of the formation of primary sampling units comprising counties or groups of counties, including every county in the Nation. Approximately 1,930 of these units were so formed and grouped into 376 strata. Among these strata, 156 represented single areas and thus came into the sample with certainty. These strata, designated self-representing areas, generally contained the larger metropolitan areas. The remaining 220 strata were formed by combining areas that shared certain characteristics, such as geographic region, population density, population growth rate, proportion of nonwhite population, etc. From each stratum, one area was selected for the sample, the probability of selection having been proportionate to the area's population; areas so chosen are referred to as being non-self-representing. The remaining stages of sampling were designed to insure a self-weighting probability sample of housing units and group

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quarters within each of the selected areas. (Self-weighting means that each sample household had the same initial probability of being selected.) This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1970 Census) with probability of selection being proportionate to their 1970 population size, followed by the selection of clusters of approximately four housing units from within each enumeration district. To account for units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for new construction. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled for new construction by means of a sample of area segments. The resulting sample of new construction units, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, will account for an increasing share as the decade progresses.

See also: Enumeration District, National Sample, Primary Sampling Unit (PSU), Segment, Strata

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS

Included in the National Complete Sample File and the National Incident Extract File. Neighborhood Characteristics consist of 55 summary indicators from the 1970 Census about populations and their housing in particular areas. The Neighborhood Characteristics were appended to most household records describing units built before, and counted in, the 1970 Census. In general, Neighborhood Characteristics are ratios recorded in the range .00 to .99; for example, "ratio of persons of Spanish heritage to total population" might be .07 for a selected neighborhood, indicating 7% Spanish population for that area. Specific neighborhoods are not identified by name, but represent areas of varying types, about the size of Census tracts (approximately 4,000 persons).

NON-INTERVIEW

Instance where an interview cannot be obtained. There are four types: A) when an interview for an eligible household is not obtained for some reason such as refusal; B) when an interview is not obtained because the unit is ineligible for interview at the present time, such as a vacant unit, but could become eligible in the future; C) when the unit is physically ineligible, e.g., demolished; and Z) when a particular member is not interviewed in an otherwise interviewed household.

See also: Non-interview Procedures, Non-interview - Type A; - Type B; - Type C; - Type Z

NON-INTERVIEW ADJUSTMENTS

Adjustments made to interviewed household and person

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weights. A household non-interview adjustment accounts for some occupied units qualified to participate in the survey, but from which an interview was not obtained (Non-interview Type A). A within-household non-interview adjustment accounts for situations in which at least one, but not all, eligible persons in a household were interviewed (Non-interview Type Z).

See also: Non-Interview Procedures, Household Weight,
Person Weight, Non-Interview Type A,
Non-Interview Type Z

NON-INTERVIEW PROCEDURES

For various reasons, interviewers are unable to obtain interviews for all sample units. Such units are classified as non-interviews and are handled as follows:

- 1) Type A Non-interview - occupied sample units in which household members were rarely at home, uncooperative, or otherwise impossible to reach. A non-interview adjustment is applied to interviewed household and person weights so that these units are represented in the sample.
- 2) Type B Non-interview - units selected for sample which turn out to be vacant or otherwise ineligible. Since these units might become eligible in the future, they are revisited in subsequent periods that the unit is in the sample. If they become eligible, the household is interviewed.
- 3) Type C Non-interview - units which are demolished, converted to non-residential use or otherwise out of scope for NCS. These units are dropped from the sample once they are identified. The sample size is sufficiently large to allow for Type B and C Non-interviews.

In addition, if at least one, but not all eligible persons in a household are interviewed, persons for which an interview was not obtained (within-household non-interview) are classified as Type Z Non-interviews and only a few personal characteristics (obtained by proxy) are recorded. A non-interview adjustment is applied to interviewed person weights to account for those with-household non-interviews.

See also: Non-interview, Non-interview Type A,
Non-interview Type B, - Type C, - Type Z,
Non-Interview Adjustment

NON-INTERVIEW TYPE A

Consists of households occupied by persons eligible for interview but from whom no interviews are obtained, because:

- 1) no one is at home in spite of repeated visits
- 2) the entire household is temporarily away during all of the interview period
- 3) the household refuses to give any information
- 4) the unit cannot be reached due to impassable roads

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- 5) interview is not conducted due to a serious illness or death in the family
 - 6) the interviewer is unable to locate the sample unit
- Every effort is made to avoid this type of non-interview in order to keep the unit and maintain a representative sample. See also: Non-interview, Non-interview Procedures, Non-interview Adjustments

NON-INTERVIEW TYPE B

Consists of units which are not eligible for interview because:

- 1) unit is a vacant regular housing unit
- 2) unit is vacant and used for storage
- 3) unit is occupied by persons usually residing elsewhere
- 4) unit unfit for habitation or to be demolished
- 5) unit under construction and not ready for occupancy
- 6) unit temporarily converted to business or storage
- 7) address identifies an unoccupied tent or trailer site
- 8) permit granted, but construction not started

See also: Non-interview, Non-interview Procedures

NON-INTERVIEW TYPE C

Consists of units not eligible for sample because:

- 1) no address was listed on the sample line of the listing sheet
- 2) unit demolished by time of enumeration
- 3) house or trailer has been moved
- 4) unit converted to permanent business or storage
- 5) unit has been merged with another unit

See also: Non-interview, Merged Units, Non-interview Procedures

NON-INTERVIEW TYPE Z

A within-household non-interview. It occurs when the interviewer is unable to obtain an interview for a particular household member in an otherwise interviewed household. For this type of non-interview person, only a few personal characteristics items are filled in on the Basic Screen Questionnaire.

See also: Non-interview, Non-interview Procedures, Basic Screen Questionnaire, Non-interview Adjustments

NONSAMPLING VARIABILITY

See: Survey Error, Sampling Variability

OCCUPATION CODE

A three-digit numeric code assigned, using the 1970 Alphabetic Index of Industries and Occupations, based on the type of job held by the person. For unemployed persons, the occupation code is based on the last job held within the

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last five years.

See also: Industry Code, Class of Worker, Major Activity

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT

A housing unit is considered occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or persons living in it at the time of interview.

See also: Place of Residence, Housing Unit

OFFENDER

The person who committed the crime or was believed to be the person who committed the crime.

OPERATION OF BUSINESS

For the purposes of the National Crime Survey, a distinction is made between two types of businesses. These are categorized as recognizable businesses and unrecognizable businesses.

A recognizable business is one that is observable and identifiable from the outside by a sign or some other indication. Crimes involving any recognizable business, such as property stolen from the business are not included in the NCS. Only the loss of personal property of the respondent or of another household member, or personal threat or injury to the respondent or other household member is included if a crime involves a recognizable business. An unrecognizable business has no outside indication, such as a sign in the yard or window, which indicates that it is a business. An example of an unrecognizable business is a mail order business run from the home, if there is no sign outside the house advertising the business. Crimes involving unrecognizable businesses, including property stolen from the business, are included in the NCS estimates.

OTHER UNITS

Refers to living quarters which do not qualify as housing units. OTHER units are located in special places such as institutions, dormitories, and boarding houses where the residents have their own rooms, groups of rooms, or beds; and also have some common facilities such as a dining room, lobby, or living room or recreational areas.

Some of the rooms, groups of rooms, etc., in these places are always classified as OTHER units, even though they have direct access or complete kitchen facilities. Other rooms or groups of rooms are classified as OTHER units if they do NOT meet the housing unit definition.

All units in the National and Cities Samples are defined as either being a housing unit or an OTHER unit.

See also: Housing Unit, Living Quarters, Special Places,
(Type of) Living Quarters, Group Quarters,

(CONTINUED)

Extra Units

OUT OF UNIVERSE

Out of Universe (or INAP) is used in the codebook documentation to designate those areas for which the particular question was not appropriate and therefore not asked. For example, employment-related questions were not asked of persons under the age of 16.

See also: Residue

PANEL

Used in the National Sample rotation scheme. Each panel is a systematic one-sixth sample of the 72,000 sample units, which is interviewed semi-annually during two designated months, e.g., January and July or February and August.

See also: Sample Rotation, Panel Number

PANEL NUMBER

In the National Sample, an identification number (1-6) assigned to each case in the sample which identifies the months in which the unit is to be interviewed (e.g., Panel 1 housing units are interviewed in January and July). It is the first digit of the segment number.

See also: Panel, Segment Number

PERSON WEIGHT

In both the National and Cities Samples, the person weight is based on the basic weight of the person in the sample plus adjustments for within-household noninterviews, subsampling, noninterviewed households, and various ratio estimates.

See also: Weight, Household Weight, Incident Weight, Non-interview Adjustments

PERSONAL CRIMES

See: Personal Incident, Personal Victimization

PERSONAL CRIMES OF THEFT

Used in the NCP published reports to describe the theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Also referred to as personal larceny.

The NCP Classification Scheme does not distinguish between personal crimes of theft which do not involve force or the threat of force and robbery which does.

See also: Larceny, Robbery, Personal Theft Without Assault (Robbery)

PERSONAL INCIDENT

(CONTINUED)

A specific criminal act involving one or more persons as victims of one or more offenders. In LEAA published reports, crimes against persons include rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny. Estimates of the number of personal incidents are usually lower than estimates of personal victimizations because the number of persons victimized during an incident are not accounted for separately. Also, in situations where a personal crime occurred during the course of a commercial crime, it was assumed that the incident was represented in the Commercial Victimization Survey and, therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime.

See also: Personal Victimization, Victimization, Incident Weight

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

Each enumeration period, initial interviews in a household are conducted in person. Follow-up interviews to reach persons not available at the time of the initial visit may be made by telephone.

See also: Telephone Interviews, Enumeration Period

PERSONAL LARCENY

See: Larceny

PERSONAL THEFT WITHOUT ASSAULT

As used in the NCS Classification Scheme, refers to all of the following crimes against persons: robbery (with or without a weapon), attempted robbery (with or without a weapon), purse snatch (without force), attempted purse snatch (without force), pocketpicking.

This term is not used in the LEAA published reports.

See also: Crimes, Robbery, Larceny

PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION

A specific criminal act as it affects one victimized person. In LEAA published reports, crimes against persons include rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny. Estimates of the number of personal victimizations are determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one person was victimized during certain incidents, and because details of personal crimes occurring during the course of a commercial crime, as related to the victimized person, are reflected in these estimates.

See also: Personal Incident, Victimization, Incident

PLACE

The term place refers to a concentration of population,

(CONTINUED)

regardless of the existence of legally prescribed units, powers, or functions. However, most of the places identified in the census are incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs. In addition, the larger unincorporated places are identified. Places are identified in the National Sample files by a two-digit place size code and a one-digit place description code.

See also: Place Size Code, Place Description Code,
Rural, Urban

PLACE DESCRIPTION CODE

A one-digit code used in the National Sample files to identify the type of place in which a sample unit is located. The following categories are given:

- 1) Central city of an SMSA only
- 2) Central city of an urbanized area only
- 3) Central city of both an SMSA and an urbanized area
- 4) Other incorporated place
- 5) Unincorporated place
- Code 6 not used
- 7) Not a place

See also: Central City, Urbanized Area, Place, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Identifies whether the incident occurred within the limits of the city in which the respondent lives or somewhere else in the United States.

See also: Place of Occurrence (Detailed)

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE (DETAILED)

The following place of occurrence categories are used to describe where the incident occurred:

- 1) At or in own home or apartment, in garage or other building on property -- always includes actual or attempted entry, and attacks or threats taking place inside the respondent's dwelling. Other buildings on property include tool sheds, servants' quarters, greenhouses, barns, stables, etc.
- 2) At or in vacation home, hotel, or motel.
- 3) Inside a commercial building, such as a store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station -- includes all commercial buildings, commercial parking lots, public buses, trains, airplanes, taxis, trolleys, etc., and terminals or stations for such conveyances.
- 4) Inside office, factory, or warehouse.
- 5) Near own home: yard, sidewalk, drive, carport, apartment hall -- does not include actual or attempted burglaries; does include actual or attempted auto theft or theft from car, when car was parked on the street in front of the

(CONTINUED)

respondent's home.

6) On street, in park, field, playground, school grounds, public parking lot.

7) Inside school building.

8) Other

See also: Place of Occurrence

PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Specific living quarters held by respondent, to which he is free to return at any time, AND at which he usually lives and sleeps. Not necessarily the same as legal residence or voting residence. Also described as "Usual Place of Residence."

See also: Living Quarters, Occupied Housing Unit, Vacant Housing Unit

PLACE SIZE CODE

A two-digit code used in the National Sample files to identify the population size range for the place in which the sample unit is located; as determined by the 1970 Census. Place sizes are classified in the following categories:

Under 200

200 to 499

500 to 999

1000 to 1,499

1,500 to 1,999

2,000 to 2,499

2,500 to 4,999

5,000 to 9,999

10,000 to 19,999

20,000 to 24,999

25,000 to 49,999

50,000 to 99,999

100,000 to 249,999

250,000 to 499,999

500,000 to 999,999

1,000,000 or more

See also: Place

POCKETPICKING

See: Personal Theft Without Assault, Larceny

POLICE INFORMED

A question on the Crime Incident Report asks: "Were the police informed of this incident in any way?" The "police" include all regular police and sheriff's departments at the city, county, state, or federal level of government. Also included are specialized police forces authorized to make arrests in a special area or jurisdiction, e.g., campus

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police, park police, transit police, harbor police, and airport police. Excluded are security guards, fish & game wardens, and such officers without authority to make police arrests.

PRESENCE OF WEAPON

See: Weapon

PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL

Household head living alone or with non-relatives only.

PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT (PSU)

Consists of a county or a number of contiguous counties. Each SMSA constitutes a separate PSU. In combining counties to form PSU's, each PSU is defined so as to be as heterogeneous as possible. 1,921 PSU's were formed, using every county in the U.S.

In the National Sample design, 376 PSU's were selected to form the first stage of sampling. In the Cities Sample, the PSU numbers identify the general area in which a segment is located.

See also: National Sample Design, Control Number, Enumeration District, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)

PRINCIPAL PERSON

The wife in a husband-wife household or head of household in a nonhusband-wife household; often the household respondent. Used in the National Sample in determining weights for tabulating household crimes.

See also: Head of Household, Household Respondent

PSU NUMBERS

"PSU numbers" are three-digit codes which identify each PSU, and are part of the Control Number which uniquely identifies each sample unit.

PROXY RESPONDENT

Person answering questions for another person. Information about each household member aged 12 and 13 is obtained by asking the questions for these persons of the household respondent or some other knowledgeable household member. If a particular household member 14 or older is physically or mentally unable to answer the individual questions, or is temporarily absent and is not expected to return before the enumeration closeout date, the interviewer is instructed to accept information from another knowledgeable household member.

See also: Self Respondent

(CONTINUED)

PURSE SNATCH

See: Personal Theft Without Assault, Larceny

QUESTIONNAIRE FORMS

There are three basic forms used to collect the data required for the National Crime Survey. Both the National and Cities Samples use the following three forms: 1) Control Card, 2) Basic Screen Questionnaire, and 3) Crime Incident Report. See also: Basic Screen Questionnaire, Control Card, Crime Incident Report, Interview Procedures

RACE

In the National Crime Surveys, persons are classified as either White, Negro or Other. Persons of Latin-American descent are recorded as White, unless they specify themselves as Negro or Other. Other is used for persons of races other than White or Negro, such as Japanese, Chinese, American Indian, etc. For persons of racially mixed parentage, race recorded is that of the person's father. Race is determined by observation for family members and by inquiry for persons unrelated to household head. See also: Ethnicity

RAPE

One of the six major types of crime covered by the National Crime Survey. In LEAA publications, rape is defined as carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. The following rape sub-categories are used in the NCS Classification Scheme: rape with theft, attempted rape with theft, rape without theft, attempted rape without theft.

See also: Crimes, Assaultive Violence

RATE

A fixed ratio of two quantities. Rate per 100 households refers to the amount of victimization for every 100 households. Rate per 100 population refers to the amount of victimizations for every 100 persons. See also: Victimization, Survey Error, Weight

RECODE

A single code, mechanically derived by combining codes for several related items, used for convenience and efficiency in tabulating data.

RECOGNIZABLE BUSINESS

See: Operation of Business

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RECORD COUNTS

Provides a count of records on a file-specific basis, e.g., the number of household records, person records, and incident records contained in a file. May also be used to provide subcounts within a record type, e.g., number of interviewed households, number of non-interviewed households, etc. Record counts are provided in the User Directories for each NCS tape file.

See also: User Directories

REFERENCE PERIOD

The length of time for which respondents are asked to report on victimizations experienced. A reference period of 6 months is used in the National Sample.

See also: Collection Quarter, Data Quarter, Telescoping, Bounding Procedure

REINTERVIEW

One of several methods used to evaluate and improve the quality of interviewing. Reinterviews evaluate the impact of errors of variations in response, measure how well individual interviewers follow procedures, and measure errors in coverage arising from incorrect listing, failure to conduct interviews at the correct address, non-interview misclassifications, missed units, or incorrect applications of definitions of housing unit and household members. Reinterviews are conducted regularly in a small proportion of the National Sample Households.

RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Interviewers determine the precise relationship to the household head of each person living in the household, e.g., wife, son, daughter, step-son, step-daughter, father, mother, grandson, daughter-in-law, aunt, nephew, lodger, servant, hired hand, visitor, and so on. In classifying these entries for the tape files, only five categories are used:

- Head
- Wife of Head
- Own Child
- Other relative
- Non-relative

See also: Head of Household, Primary Individual

RESIDENCE

See: Place of Residence

RESIDUE

Used in the codebook documentation to designate those cases where the respondent could not or did not provide an answer,

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or for some reason the response given did not fall into the predetermined categories. Attempts were made during the edits to convert such cases to valid codes based on the presence or absence of certain key elements.
See also: Out of Universe

RESPONDENT

See: Household Respondent, Proxy Respondent, Self Respondent

ROBBERY

In the NCS Classification Scheme, robbery is a subcategory of personal theft without assault and includes: robbery with weapon, robbery with no weapon, attempted robbery with weapon, and attempted robbery with no weapon. As used in the LEAA published reports, robbery is defined as theft or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

There are two main subcategories of robbery, viz., robbery with injury and robbery without injury. Robbery with injury is theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault if a weapon was used in the commission of the crime or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (e.g., broken bones, internal injuries, etc.) or undetermined but required 2 or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (e.g., bruises, black eyes, etc.) or undetermined but required less than 2 days of hospitalization. Robbery without injury is theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by force or threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

See also: Personal Theft Without Assault

ROTATION

See: Sample Rotation, National Sample, Rotation Group Number

ROTATION DESIGN

See: Sample Rotation, National Sample, Rotation Group Number

ROTATION GROUP

See: Sample Rotation

ROTATION GROUP NUMBER

Used in the National Sample rotation scheme. Each rotation

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group should be a systematic one-sixth sample of the 72,000 housing units as well as a one-sixth sample of the sample interviewed each month. The rotation group number is denoted by the hundreds digit of the four-digit segment number assigned to each sample unit.

See also: Segment Number, Sample Rotation, National Sample

RURAL

All remaining areas not falling into one of the following categories:

- 1) Places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated into cities, boroughs, villages, and towns (except towns in New England, New York, Wisconsin)
- 2) The densely settled urban fringe whether incorporated or unincorporated, or urban areas
- 3) Unincorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants

See also: Urban, Place, Land Use

SMSA

See: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)

SAMPLE

A selection of part of the units of a population according to specific and detailed procedures. The properties of a sample population are studied to gain information about the whole population. For the NCS surveys, a probability sample was used, whereby each element of the population has a known, but not necessarily equal chance of being included in the sample.

See also: National Sample, Sampling Variability, Estimate, Population, Cities Sample

SAMPLE DESIGN

See also: National Sample Design, Cities Sample Design

SAMPLE DESIGNATION

A portion of the identification codes assigned to each sample unit in the National Sample, consisting of the letter "J" and two digits. The letter distinguished NCS surveys from other Census surveys, and the digits identify the sequence and source of selection of sample addresses. For example, the first sample selected was designated as J01.

See also: Identification Code, Control Number

SAMPLE ERROR

See: Sampling Variability

SAMPLE ROTATION

A rotation scheme is used for the National Sample: each sample of approximately 72,000 households is divided into

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six rotation groups. When the rotation plan became fully operative in January, 1977, households in a particular rotation group and sample was be interviewed once every six months for 3 years, the first interview being only for the purpose of bounding. Each rotation group is further divided into six panels or months. Thus 1/6th of each rotation group is interviewed each month during a six-month period. One rotation group enters the sample every six months, while the corresponding rotation group from a previous sample is phased out. This enables preservation of the overall sample size and survey procedures, while averting undue imposition to, and biases in reporting by, respondents through repeated interviews.

See also: Bounding Schedule, National Sample, Panel, Rotation Group Number

SAMPLE UNIT

A unit selected for inclusion in a sample or a census.

See also: Sample, Housing Unit, Other Unit, Special Places

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Chance differences in representation which occur because a sample was surveyed instead of the whole population. The primary measure of sampling variability is Standard Error.

See also: Sample, Standard Error, Confidence Interval, Survey Error, Variance

SCREEN QUESTION NUMBER

On each Crime Incident Report, the number of the screen question that elicited the report of the incident is recorded.

See also: Individual Screen Questions, Household Screen Questions

SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE

See: Basic Screen Questionnaire

SEGMENT

A cluster of sample units in the same PSU selected for household interview. In the National Sample, sample units are located in one of five types of segments, depending on the type of Enumeration District in which the segment is located:

1) Address Segments - consist of specific addresses selected from the 1970 Decennial Census lists, in address type Enumeration districts.

2) Area Segments - consist of relatively small designated areas of land with well-defined boundaries, such as streets, roads, rivers, or railroad tracks in area type Enumeration

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districts. The interviewer lists all of the living quarters in a designated segment, and a sample of these is selected for interview.

3) Permit Segments - consist of addresses selected from a sample of building permits issued for new construction.

4) Special Place Segments - consist of special places in address type Enumeration districts which can be identified from Census listings.

5) Cen-Sup Segments - consist of addresses which were inadequately identified or unreported in the Census. In the Cities Sample, sample units are located in either unit (address), Permit, or Special Place Segments. No Area or Cen-Sup Segments are used. Address segments are referred to as Unit Segments in the Cities Sample.

See also: National Sample Design, Enumeration District, Extra Units, Listing, Segment Number, Serial Number, Updating

SEGMENT NUMBER

Part of the Control Number assigned to each sample unit. In the National Sample, it consists of four digits: the thousands digit identifies the panel; the hundreds digit identifies the rotation group; tens and units together identify clusters which are numbered sequentially starting with "01" in each panel and rotation combination.

See also: Segment, Control Number, Panel Number, Rotation Group Number, Enumeration District

SELF-EMPLOYED

See: Class of Worker

SELF RESPONDENT

Person who answers questions for himself. Information about each household member 14 years and over is obtained by self-response; that is, each of these persons is interviewed for himself.

See also: Proxy Respondent

SELF-WEIGHTING

Indication that all sample units have the same initial probability of selection for the Sample.

See also: Weight, Sample

SERIAL NUMBER

A unique two-digit number assigned in sequence within each segment to each sample household in the National Sample. In the Cities Sample, it is a unique 6 digit number assigned to each sample unit within a particular PSU. It is used for administrative control, and is part of the Control Number.

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See also: Segment, Control Number

SERIES INCIDENT REPORT

Under certain circumstances, the interviewer is allowed to report several incidents as a "series" incident on one Incident Report form. All of the following conditions must exist:

- 1) The incidents had to be very similar in detail.
- 2) There must have been at least three incidents in the "series."
- 3) The respondent must not have been able to recall dates and other details of the individual incidents well enough to report them separately.

In completing the Crime Incident Report for a series incident, details of the most recent incident are used. For LEAA publications, series incidents are tabulated separately and are not included with single incidents when estimating the amount of crime.

SERIOUS ASSAULT

As used in the NCS Classification Scheme, a form of assaultive violence in which the attack is either carried out with a weapon, or results in serious injury, such as broken bones, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, or, an undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Serious assault may or may not be accompanied by theft.

In LEAA published reports, injuries associated with a robbery are classified as resulting from a serious assault if a weapon was used in the commission of the crime, or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (e.g., broken bones, internal injuries, etc.) or was undetermined but required 2 or more days of hospitalization.

See also: Injury, Minor Assault, Assaultive Violence, Robbery

SIMPLE ASSAULT

As used in the LEAA published reports, an attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury -- e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling -- or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon. It does not include attacks accompanied by theft.

See also: Assault, Aggravated Assault

SPECIAL PLACE SEGMENT

See: Segment

SPECIAL PLACES

Places in which the occupants have special living

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arrangements. Special places include: correctional institutions; homes for the aged, infirm, or needy; mental institutions; Nursing, convalescent, or rest homes; specialized hospitals; Armed Forces installations; boarding and rooming houses; communes; convents and monasteries; dormitories and other residences at schools; flophouses and missions; halfway houses; hotels and motels; Nurse's homes; private residential clubs and tourist camps; recreational, educational, religious camps; tourist camps; tent and trailer camps; vacation cabins; YMCA's, YWCA's; and so on. Special places may include housing units and OTHER units. For example, a dormitory consisting of rooms for students and an apartment for a resident manager would include both OTHER units and a housing unit.

Living quarters within special places are designated as either Staff Units, Non-staff Units, or Unclassified Units, as determined by occupancy or intended occupancy. Non-staff Units are located in certain special places and are defined as (1) the persons for whom the special place is being operated, or (2) the units in which these persons live, such as rooms or suites of rooms. Non-staff units are never interviewed for the NCS. Staff Units are located in the same types of places which contain Non-staff Units and are defined as the houses, apartments, rooms, or suites of rooms occupied or intended for occupancy by resident employees and their families, if any. Unclassified Units are located in certain special places and are the houses, apartments, rooms, etc. occupied or intended to be occupied by all persons. Staff Units and Unclassified Units are interviewed.

See also: Living Quarters, Group Quarters, Other Units, Extra Units, (Type of) Living Quarters

STANDARD ERROR

A statistician's measure of sampling variation taken generally to state the amount of deviation of an estimate because a sample was drawn instead of a census taken. The particular sample used in a survey is one of a large number of all possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Estimates derived from the different samples would differ from each other. The difference between a sample estimate and the average of all possible samples is called the sampling deviation. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. An estimate of the standard error of a sample estimate can be computed from the data obtained in the sample.

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See also: Variance, Confidence Interval, Survey Error, Sampling Variability, Bias, Estimate

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA)

A county or group of counties containing at least one city or combined cities, of 50,000 or more inhabitants and adjacent counties which are metropolitan in character, and economically and socially integrated with the central city. The SMSA is named after the central city (or cities) contained in it. A four-digit code identifies each SMSA. Boundaries are drawn by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

See also: Central City, Census Tract, Primary Sampling Unit, Urbanized Area, Place Description Code

STATE CODES (1960)

In the Cities Sample, individual two-digit codes used to designate state in which the sample unit is located. The first digit identifies a region of the country, e.g., New England states are coded 11-16; Midwest states are coded 41-47, etc. State codes are not available in the National Sample because of confidentiality restrictions.

STRATA

Sub-groups of households within a sample which have specified characteristics in common, such as education, income, or race. The process of making these groupings -- called stratification -- was the second stage of the sampling process in the National Sample. Stratification consisted of combining PSU's with similar population densities, growth rates, proportion non-white, etc.

See also: National Sample Design, Cities Sample Design

SURVEY ERROR

The primary measure of total error in survey estimates due to:

- 1) Sampling Bias (systematic error due to use of inadequate or duplicative frames, etc.)
- 2) Sampling Variability (chance variation that occurs because a sample was surveyed instead of the total population)
- 3) Non-Sampling Bias (systematic error due to nonresponse, memory error, misinterpretation of questions or procedures, etc.)
- 4) Non-Sampling Variability (chance variation due to interviewer error, response error, coding and editing errors, etc.)

See also: Bias, Sampling Variability

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TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS

The telephone may be used to conduct interviews with household members not available for interview at the time of the initial personal interview at the household. Although initial contact with the household must be a personal visit, subsequent interviews may be made by telephone when another personal visit would be inefficient or costly.
See also: Personal Interviews

TEMPORARILY ABSENT OR ON LAYOFF FROM JOB

See: Major Activity

TENURE

Manner in which living quarters are held:

- 1) Owned or being bought - if owner or co-owner is a household member of the unit, even if the unit is mortgaged or not fully paid for. Owner need not be head of household. A cooperative apartment or condominium unit is owned or being bought only if the owner lives in it.
- 2) Rented for cash - if any money rent is paid or contracted for by any persons.
- 3) Without cash rent - includes units not owned, being bought, or rented for cash; usually provided in exchange for services or as a gift.

See also: Living Quarters

THEFT

See: Personal Theft Without Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, Robbery

THREATENED

A situation in which no physical contact was involved, but the victim nonetheless felt that physical harm could have occurred, e.g., victim was shot at, but not hit.

See also: Attacked

TIME LOST FROM WORK

Number of cumulative days all affected household members were absent from work due to a crime. It can be time lost because injuries sustained in the incident kept the victim from returning to work immediately, or time taken off work by a household member to do things related to the incident such as visiting a doctor, reporting the incident to the police, seeing an insurance agent, or testifying in court.

TRANSIENT/NONTRANSIENT

A transient place is a special place in which more than 25 percent of the rooms, suites, or cabins are occupied or intended for occupancy by transient guests. Transient guests usually stay less than a month and pay at daily

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rates.

A nontransient place is one in which 75 percent or more of the rooms, suites, or cabins are occupied or indented for occupancy by nontransient (permanent) guests or resident employees. Permanent guests usually stay a month or more at reduced monthly rates.

See also: (Type of) Living Quarters

UA

See: Urbanized Area (UA)

UAC

See: Universal Area Code

UNCLASSIFIED UNITS

See: Special Places

UNEMPLOYED

In the NCS, civilians, age 16 and older who were not "at work" during the reference week, were available for work, and 1) had been "looking for work" within the past four weeks, 2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid-off, or 3) were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

See also: Major Activity

UNIT SEGMENT

See: Segment

UNIVERSAL AREA CODE (UAC)

The UAC is the 1960 Census State code plus a three-digit code to indicate cities of 50,000 plus population, or the county. It is assigned to the April 1, 1970 residence of all household members who had moved since that time, and to the geographic area in which any incidents of crime occurred. Due to confidentiality restrictions, UAC's are not available in the National Sample files. They are available in the Cities Sample files.

See also: State Codes (1960), Confidentiality

UNLAWFUL ENTRY (WITHOUT FORCE)

A form of burglary in which the offender has no legal right to be on the premises, even though no force was used to gain entrance. The same definitions used in the LEAA published reports and the NCS Classification Scheme.

See also: Burglary, Forcible Entry, Attempted Forcible Entry

UNRECOGNIZABLE BUSINESS

See: Operation of Business

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UPDATING

Addition to, and correction of, original listing sheets which insures that every unit in the segment has a chance to be selected for interview. Remodeled, no-longer-existing, replacement, demolished, converted-to-commercial, merged, newly-constructed, and converted-to-residential structures or units moved into are accounted for in updating procedures. Permit segments are not updated. See also: Listing, Segment

URBAN

1970 Census designation for persons living in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages, and towns (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin); the densely settled urban fringe, whether incorporated or unincorporated, or urbanized areas; and unincorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants. See also: Rural, Place, Land Use

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

A broad geographical location containing a central city (or twin cities) of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding closely settled incorporated and unincorporated areas. It differs from an SMSA chiefly in excluding the rural portions of counties in an SMSA and those places separated from the densely populated fringe by rural territory. The boundaries are not considered permanent. See also: Central City, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, Place Description Code

VACANT HOUSING UNIT

A housing unit where no persons are residing during the interview period, or any persons found living there usually reside elsewhere. See also: Housing Unit, Place of Residence

VALUE OF PROPERTY TAKEN

Excludes stolen cash and does not include property stolen from non-household members or recognizable businesses, nor does it include stolen checks, credit cards, travelers checks, cashier's checks, etc.

VARIANCE

A major statistic equal to the standard error squared. See also: Standard Error, Sampling Variability, Estimate

VICTIM

In the NCS, the person or household involved in a criminal act during the specified reference period, for whom an

(CONTINUED)

Incident Report was completed.
See also: Victimization

VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

The respondent is asked to specify one of five categories, indicating how well the victim knew the offender in a crime incident in which the victim was present:

- 1) Stranger - someone the victim had never seen before
- 2) By sight only - someone the victim had seen before, but had not said more than "hello" to
- 3) Casual acquaintance - someone the victim knew well enough to say more than "hello" to
- 4) Well-known - someone the victim had considered as such. Victim's judgment alone distinguishes between "casual acquaintances" and "well known"
- 5) Relative - by type of relationship, e.g., spouse, sister, etc.

In crime incidents involving multiple offenders, respondent may specify whether the offenders were:

- 1) All strangers to the victim
- 2) All relatives - by type of relationship
- 3) Some relatives - by type of relationship
- 4) All known
- 5) Some known

In further questioning, the respondent may specify the extent to which the victim knew the offenders - by sight only, casually, or well.

VICTIMIZATION

A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. In Criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

See also: Crimes, Incident, Victim, Victimization Rate, Household Victimization, Personal Victimization

VICTIMIZATION RATE

A measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, e.g., the number of criminal victimizations during the reference period per 100,000 (or other number) persons or households. As used in LEAA publications:

- 1) For crimes against persons, the victimization rate is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over.
- 2) For crimes against households, victimizations rates are calculated on the basis of the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

See also: Weight, Standard Error, Victimization

(CONTINUED)

WEAPON

Almost any object or substance used to injure or attempt to injure the victim. Not considered as weapons for the purposes of the NCS are: mace, tear gas, items of food, small empty cans, animals, parts of the body such as "hands" or "feet." Also excluded are BB and tear gas guns, except when used as clubs. Weapons other than guns or knives, e.g., rocks, clubs, shovels, etc. are not individually identifiable in the data files.

WEIGHT

A designation of the proportion of a sample to its whole population. When a sample is surveyed, each incident or victimization represents a probable percentage of all cases if the total population were to be surveyed. Accordingly, each case is assigned a numerical coefficient, or weight, expressing its relative importance in a frequency distribution equalling that of the sample to the whole. Thus, multiplying each case by its assigned weight provides an estimate of the entire population. Because there are different proportions in the samples of households, persons and incidents with respect to all possible households, persons, and incidents in the surveys, there are different weights for each.

See also: Household Weight, Incident Weight, Person Weight, Estimate, Self-Weighting

WORKING

Working for pay or profit; working without pay on family farm or business; or working on jury duty, if paid for it. See also: Major Activity

QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

THIS IS A REPRESENTATIVE QUESTIONNAIRE
FORM. FORMS WERE ALTERED SLIGHTLY THROUGH-
OUT THE SURVEY YEARS.

Form NCY-3
10-27-72

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

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE
BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE

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

Control numbers

PSU	Serial	Panel	Household	Segment
-----	--------	-------	-----------	---------

1. Interviewer identification
Code _____ Name _____

6. Tenure (cc 7)

1 Owned or being bought
2 Rented for cash
3 No cash rent

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

7. Type of living quarters (cc 11)
Housing Unit

1 House, apartment, flat
2 HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
3 HU - Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
4 HU in rooming house
5 Mobile home or trailer
6 HU not specified above - Describe → _____

OTHER Unit

7 Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house
8 Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
9 Vacant tent site or trailer site
10 Not specified above - Describe → _____

3. Reason for noninterview (cc 2nd)

TYPE A
Reason

1 No one home
2 Temporarily absent - Return date _____
3 Refused
4 Other Occ. - Specify _____

Race of head

1 White
2 Negro
3 Other

8. Number of housing units in structure (cc 23)

1 1 5 5-9
2 2 6 10 or more
3 3 7 Mobile home or trailer
4 4 8 Only OTHER units

TYPE B

1 Vacant - Regular
2 Vacant - Storage of HH furniture
3 Temporarily occupied by persons with URE
4 Unfit or to be demolished
5 Under construction, not ready
6 Converted to temporary business or storage
7 Unoccupied tent site or trailer site
8 Permit granted, construction not started
9 Other - Specify → _____

ASK IN EACH HOUSEHOLD

9. (Other than the ... business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address?

1 No
2 Yes - What kind of business is that? → _____

TYPE C

1 Unused line of listing sheet
2 Demolished
3 House or trailer moved
4 Outside segment
5 Converted to permanent business or storage
6 Merged
7 Condemned
8 Built after April 1, 1970
9 Other - Specify → _____

10. Family income (cc 24)

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000	8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$ 7,500 to 9,999
2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 to 1,999	9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10,000 to 11,999
3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2,000 to 2,999	10 <input type="checkbox"/> 12,000 to 14,999
4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3,000 to 3,999	11 <input type="checkbox"/> 15,000 to 19,999
5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4,000 to 4,999	12 <input type="checkbox"/> 20,000 to 24,999
6 <input type="checkbox"/> 5,000 to 5,999	13 <input type="checkbox"/> 25,000 and over
7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6,000 to 7,499	

TYPE Z
Interview not obtained for --
Line number

016 _____
017 _____
018 _____
019 _____

11. Household members 12 years of age and over → Total number _____

4. Household status

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

12. Household members UNDER 12 years of age → 0 None

5. Special place type code (cc 6c)

021 _____

13. Crime Incident Reports filled → 0 None

CENSUS USE ONLY

030 _____ 031 _____ 032 _____ 033 _____

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. NAME (of household respondent)	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NUMBER (cc 8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc 9a)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 13)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 14)	20a. RACE (cc 15)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 16)	21. SEX (cc 17)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 18)	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? (ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. - answer for 25+ yrs. (cc 19))	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 20)
KEYER-BEGIN NEW RECORD	(034)	(035)	(036)	(037)	(038)	(039)		(040)	(041)	(042)	(043)
Last	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative		1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM	1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ot.		1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten ____ Elem. (01-08) ____ H.S. (09-12) ____ College (21-26+)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No

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

(044) 25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?
1 Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 No

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

c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
(045) 1 No 2 Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. 7
(046) _____

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

CHECK ITEM B Is this person 16 years old or older?
 No - SKIP to 29 Yes

(048) 26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?
1 Working - Skip to 28a 6 Unable to work - SKIP to 26d
2 With a job but not at work 7 Retired
3 Looking for work 8 Other - Specify 7
4 Keeping house
5 Going to school _____

b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: if farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.)
(049) a No Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a

c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?
(050) 1 No 2 Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a
3 Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27

(051) 26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?
1 Yes No - When did you last work?
2 Up to 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a
3 5 or more years ago } SKIP to 29
4 Never worked

(052) 27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?
1 No Yes - 2 Already has a job
3 Temporary illness
4 Going to school
5 Other - Specify 7 _____

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




(054) b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)

c. Were you -
(055) 1 An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
2 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?
3 SELF EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
4 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

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

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

Notes

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS	
29. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 12 months - between _____, 197__ and _____, 197__ During the last 12 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment home), garage, or another building on your property?	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
30. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in?	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
31. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
32. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home?	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
33. What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 12 months?	(057) <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 36 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more
34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
35. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal part of (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS	
36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months - between _____, 197__ and _____, 197__ Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing?	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 12 months?	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
47. Did you call the police during the last 12 months to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____ _____ _____	(058) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
CHECK ITEM C  Look at 47. Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him?	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
48. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____ _____ _____	(059) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
CHECK ITEM D  Look at 48. Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him?	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
CHECK ITEM E  Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.	Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS											
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NUMBER	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	19. MARITAL STATUS	20a. RACE	20b. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended?	24. Did you complete that year?
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD	(cc 8)	(cc 8)	(cc 9)	(cc 13)	(cc 14)	(cc 15)	(cc 16)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. Transcribe for 25-yrs. (cc 19))	(cc 20)
Last	(034) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel	(035)	(036) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	(037)	(038) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> N M	(039) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> OI.		(040) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	(041) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	(042) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	(043) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
First	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI Fill 16-21										
CHECK ITEM A Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No				26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes No - When did you last work? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Up to 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago } SKIP to 36 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked							
25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? (044) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No				27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? (052) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Already has a job 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify							
b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____				28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) (053) x <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 36							
c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? (045) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____				b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm) (054) _____							
d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? (047) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No				c. Were you - (055) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?							
CHECK ITEM B Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer) (056) _____							
26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? (048) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 26d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)				e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.) (056) _____							
b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.) (049) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a											
c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? (050) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27											
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS											
36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months - between _____ 1, 197____ and _____, 197____. Did you have your (pocket picked, purse snatched)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No				46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No							
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No				47. Did you call the police during the last 12 months to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) (058) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____							
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No				CHECK ITEM C Look at 47 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No							
39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No				48. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) (059) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____							
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No				CHECK ITEM D Look at 48 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No							
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No				CHECK ITEM E Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.							
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No											
43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No											
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No											
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 12 months? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No											

KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD	Notes	<p>NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.</p> <p>FORM NCS-4 (8-23-73)</p> <p>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p>CRIME INCIDENT REPORT NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE</p>
Line number (101)		
Screen question number (102)		
Incident number (103)		
<p>1a. You said that during the last 12 months - (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime). In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? (Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)</p> <p>(104) _____ Month (01-12)</p> <p>(105) CHECK ITEM A Is this incident report for a series of crimes? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 2 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately)</p> <p>(106) b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spring (March, April, May) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Summer (June, July, August) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Fall (September, October, November) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Winter (December, January, February)</p> <p>(107) c. How many incidents were involved in this series? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Three or four 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Five to ten 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Eleven or more 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p><i>INTERVIEWER - If series, the following questions refer only to the most recent incident.</i></p>	<p>5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner? (113) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Customer 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>(114) b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything from the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to Check Item B</p>	
<p>2. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen? (108) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 2 <input type="checkbox"/> During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 p.m. to midnight 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Midnight to 6 a.m. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>(115) 6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>(116) b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>(117) c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) (forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door or window (or tried) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Slashed screen 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify <u>7</u> } SKIP to Check Item B</p>	
<p>3a. Did this incident take place inside the limits of this city or somewhere else? (109) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside limits of this city - SKIP to 4 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else in the United States 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Outside the United States - END INCIDENT REPORT</p> <p>b. In what State and county did this incident occur? State _____ County _____</p>	<p>(118) d. How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Had key 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	
<p>c. Did it happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? (110) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Enter name of city, town, etc. <u>7</u></p> <p>(111) _____</p>	<p>(119) CHECK ITEM B Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 13a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	
<p>4. Where did this incident take place? (112) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in own dwelling, in garage or other building on property (Includes break-in or attempted break-in) } SKIP to 6a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in vacation home, hotel/motel 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station } ASK 5a 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside office, factory, or warehouse 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Near own home: yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) } SKIP to Check Item B 6 <input type="checkbox"/> On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside school 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify <u>7</u></p>	<p>(120) 7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle, or wrench? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Gun 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	
	<p>(121) b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 7f 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
	<p>(122) c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 7e 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	

INCIDENT REPORT

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

7d. How were you threatened? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)

123

- 1 Verbal threat of rape
- 2 Verbal threat of attack other than rape
- 3 Weapon present or threatened with weapon
- 4 Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)
- 5 Object thrown at person
- 6 Followed, surrounded
- 7 Other - Specify _____

} SKIP to 10a

e. What actually happened? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

124

- 1 Something taken without permission
- 2 Attempted or threatened to take something
- 3 Harassed, argument, abusive language
- 4 Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house
- 5 Forcible entry or attempted entry of car
- 6 Damaged or destroyed property
- 7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
- 8 Other - Specify _____

} SKIP to 10a

f. How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)

125

- 1 Raped
- 2 Tried to rape
- 3 Hit with object held in hand, shot, knifed
- 4 Hit by thrown object
- 5 Hit, slapped, knocked down
- 6 Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.
- 7 Other - Specify _____

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

126

- 1 None - SKIP to 10a
- 2 Raped
- 3 Attempted rape
- 4 Knife or gunshot wounds
- 5 Broken bones or teeth knocked out
- 6 Internal injuries, knocked unconscious
- 7 Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling
- 8 Other - Specify _____

b. Were you injured to the extent that you needed medical attention after the attack?

127

- 1 No - SKIP to 10a
- 2 Yes

c. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?

128

- 1 No
- 2 Emergency room treatment only
- 3 Stayed overnight or longer - How many days? _____

d. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, INCLUDING anything paid by insurance? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury related medical expenses.

INTERVIEWER - If respondent does not know exact amount, encourage him to give an estimate.

129

0 () No cost - SKIP to 10a

\$ _____ (0)

x () Don't know

9a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veterans' Administration, or Public Welfare?

131

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

} SKIP to 10a

9b. Did you file a claim with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get part or all of your medical expenses paid?

132

- 1 No - SKIP to 10a
- 2 Yes

c. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?

133

- 1 Not yet settled
- 2 None
- 3 All
- 4 Part

} SKIP to 10a

d. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay?

134

\$ _____ (0) (Obtain an estimate, if necessary)

10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?

135

- 1 No - SKIP to 11
- 2 Yes

b. What did you do? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

136

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

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

137

- 1 Only one
- 2 Don't know - SKIP to 12a
- 3 More than one

a. Was this person male or female?

138

- 1 Male
- 2 Female
- 3 Don't know

b. How old would you say the person was?

139

- 1 Under 12
- 2 12-14
- 3 15-17
- 4 18-20
- 5 21 or over
- 6 Don't know

c. Was the person someone you knew or was he a stranger?

140

- 1 Stranger
- 2 Don't know
- 3 Known by sight only
- 4 Casual acquaintance
- 5 Well known

} SKIP to e

d. Was the person a relative of yours?

141

- 1 No
- 2 Spouse or ex-spouse
- 3 Parent
- 4 Own child
- 5 Brother or sister
- 6 Other relative - Specify _____

e. Was he/she -

142

- 1 White?
- 2 Negro?
- 3 Other? - Specify _____
- 4 Don't know

} SKIP to 12a

f. How many persons?

143

g. Were they male or female?

144

- 1 All male
- 2 All female
- 3 Male and female
- 4 Don't know

h. How old would you say the youngest was?

145

- 1 Under 12
- 2 12-14
- 3 15-17
- 4 18-20
- 5 21 or over - SKIP to j
- 6 Don't know

i. How old would you say the oldest was?

146

- 1 Under 12
- 2 12-14
- 3 15-17
- 4 18-20
- 5 21 or over
- 6 Don't know

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

147

- 1 All strangers
- 2 Don't know
- 3 All relatives
- 4 Some relatives
- 5 All known
- 6 Some known

} SKIP to m

k. How well were they known? (Mark all that apply)

148

- 1 By sight only
- 2 Casual acquaintance(s)
- 3 Well known

} SKIP to m

l. How were they related to you? (Mark all that apply)

149

- 1 Spouse or ex-spouse
- 2 Parents
- 3 Own children
- 4 Brothers/sisters
- 5 Other - Specify _____

m. Were all of them -

150

- 1 White?
- 2 Negro?
- 3 Other? - Specify _____
- 4 Combination - Specify _____
- 5 Don't know

12d. Were you the only person taken besides the offenders?

(151) 1 Yes - SKIP to 13a
2 No

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

(152) a. | None - SKIP to 13a

Number of persons

c. Were any of these persons members of your household? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.

(153) 0 No
Yes - How many, not counting yourself?

(Also mark "Yes" in Check Item I on page 16)

13a. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household?
INTERVIEWER - Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.

(154) 1 Yes - SKIP to 13f
2 No

b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?

(155) 1 No - SKIP to 13e
2 Yes

c. What did they try to take? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

(156) *
1 Purse
2 Wallet or money
3 Car
4 Other motor vehicle
5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 Don't know
7 Other - Specify _____

CHECK ITEM C Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)
 No - SKIP to 18a
 Yes

d. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?

(157) 1 Yes } SKIP to 18a
2 No }

e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply)

(158) *
1 Attacked
2 Threatened with harm
3 Attempted to break into house or garage
4 Attempted to break into car
5 Harassed, argument, abusive language
6 Damaged or destroyed property
7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
8 Other - Specify _____

} SKIP to 18a

f. What was taken? What else?

(159) Cash: \$ _____ 00
and/or
Property: (Mark all that apply)

(160) *
0 Only cash taken - SKIP to 14c
1 Purse
2 Wallet
3 Car
4 Other motor vehicle
5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 Other - Specify _____

Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)

CHECK ITEM D No - SKIP to Check Item E
 Yes

14a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?

(161) 1 No } SKIP to Check Item E
2 Don't know }
3 Yes

b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?

(162) 1 Yes
2 No

Is Box 1 or 2 marked in 13f?

CHECK ITEM E No - SKIP to 15a
 Yes

c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?

(163) 1 Yes
2 No

Was only cash taken? (Box 0 marked in 13f)

CHECK ITEM F Yes - SKIP to 16a
 No

15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken?
INTERVIEWER - Exclude stolen cash, and enter 50 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.

(164) \$ _____ 00

b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? (Mark all that apply)

(165) *
1 Original cost
2 Replacement cost
3 Personal estimate of current value
4 Insurance report estimate
5 Police estimate
6 Don't know
7 Other - Specify _____

16a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance?

(166) 1 None } SKIP to 17a
2 All }
3 Part }

b. What was recovered?

(167) Cash: \$ _____ 00
and/or
Property: (Mark all that apply)

(168) *
0 Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a
1 Purse
2 Wallet
3 Car
4 Other motor vehicle
5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 Other - Specify _____

c. What was the value of the property recovered (including recovered cash)?

(169) \$ _____ 00

170 1 No } SKIP to 18a
 2 Don't know }
 3 Yes

b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?
 171 1 No } SKIP to 18a
 2 Don't know }
 3 Yes

c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?
 172 1 Not yet settled } SKIP to 18a
 2 No }
 3 Yes

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

173 \$ _____ (12)

18a. Did any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?
 174 0 No - SKIP to 19a
 Yes - How many members? 7

b. How much time was lost altogether?
 175 1 Less than 1 day
 2 1-5 days
 3 6-10 days
 4 Over 10 days
 5 Don't know

19a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing damaged, or damage done to a car, etc?
 176 1 No - SKIP to 20a
 2 Yes

b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?
 177 1 Yes - SKIP to 19d
 2 No

c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?
 178 \$ _____ (10) } SKIP to 20a
 x Don't know }

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?
 179 x No cost or don't know - SKIP to 20a
 \$ _____ (00)

e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark all that apply)
 180 1 Household member
 2 Landlord
 3 Insurance
 4 Other - Specify _____

181 1 No
 2 Don't know - SKIP to Check Item G
 Yes - Who told them?
 3 Household member } SKIP to Check Item G
 4 Someone else }
 5 Police on scene }

b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark all that apply)
 182 1 Nothing could be done - lack of proof
 2 Did not think it important enough
 3 Police wouldn't want to be bothered
 4 Did not want to take time - too inconvenient
 5 Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
 6 Did not want to get involved
 7 Afraid of reprisal
 8 Reported to someone else
 9 Other - Specify _____

CHECK ITEM G Is this person 16 years or older?
 No - SKIP to Check Item H
 Yes - ASK 21a

21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?
 183 1 No - SKIP to Check Item H
 2 Yes

b. What was the job?
 186 1 Same as described in NCS-3 items 28a-e - SKIP to Check Item H
 2 Different than described in NCS-3 items 28a-e

c. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)

d. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)
 187

e. Were you -
 188 1 An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
 2 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?
 3 SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
 4 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

f. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)
 189

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

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

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

CHECK ITEM J Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?
 No - Go to next Incident Report.
 Yes - Is this the last HH member to be interviewed?
 No - Interview next HH member.
 Yes - END INTERVIEW. This is the total number of _____ Incident Reports filled for this household in Item 13 on the cover of NCS-3.

A P P E N D I X B
TABLES FOR EIGHT "IMPACT" CITIES

Table I. Household surveys: Sample size and rates of response,
by city and year of survey

City and year of survey	Number of housing units			Unit response rate (percent)	Number of persons		Personal response rate (percent)
	Designated	Eligible	Interviewed		Eligible	Interviewed	
Atlanta							
1972	11,593	9,811	9,490	96.7	20,641	20,516	99.4
1975	11,730	9,609	9,362	97.4	19,333	19,206	99.3
Baltimore							
1972	11,993	10,872	10,276	94.5	23,467	23,157	98.7
1975	11,975	10,780	10,367	96.2	23,666	23,306	98.5
Cleveland							
1972	12,038	10,132	9,443	93.2	20,953	20,039	95.6
1975	12,572	10,459	9,968	95.3	21,471	21,213	98.8
Dallas							
1972	11,846	9,985	9,523	95.4	20,840	20,343	97.6
1975	12,446	10,499	10,326	98.4	21,585	21,469	99.5
Denver							
1972	11,827	10,649	10,045	94.3	20,994	20,671	98.5
1975	12,352	10,688	10,379	97.1	20,638	20,483	99.2
Newark							
1972	11,897	9,866	9,241	93.7	20,438	19,906	97.4
1975	12,399	10,317	9,836	95.3	21,376	21,124	98.8
Portland							
1972	11,860	10,567	10,278	97.3	21,014	20,858	99.3
1975	12,032	10,783	10,468	97.1	20,578	20,302	98.7
St. Louis							
1972	12,119	9,717	9,213	94.8	19,802	19,546	98.7
1975	12,844	10,117	9,902	97.9	20,775	20,497	98.7

Table II. Personal and household crimes: Number of series victimizations, by sector, type of crime, and city, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	Atlanta		Baltimore		Cleveland		Dallas	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Personal sector	3,100	2,800	7,500	8,500	5,200	4,500	7,200	7,500
Crimes of violence	1,200	1,100	3,900	5,300	3,000	2,400	3,100	3,600
Rape	10	12	12	100	12	100	12	12
Robbery	300	300	1,300	1,600	900	700	800	900
Robbery with injury	100	100	500	600	400	300	100	1200
Robbery without injury	200	200	800	1,000	600	400	700	700
Assault	900	800	2,500	3,600	2,000	1,600	2,400	2,700
Aggravated assault	500	400	700	1,300	900	700	900	800
With injury	100	100	1200	400	300	100	1200	400
Attempted assault with a weapon	300	300	600	1,000	700	700	700	400
Simple assault	500	400	1,800	2,200	1,100	900	1,500	1,900
With injury	100	100	300	300	300	1200	1200	300
Attempted assault without a weapon	400	300	1,500	1,900	800	700	1,300	1,600
Crimes of theft	1,900	1,700	3,600	3,100	2,300	2,100	4,100	4,000
Personal larceny with contact	100	200	300	300	100	1200	10	100
Personal larceny without contact	1,800	1,500	3,300	2,800	2,200	1,900	4,100	3,800
Household sector	3,200	3,000	5,800	6,100	4,300	4,400	7,100	6,800
Burglary	1,800	1,700	2,800	2,700	1,500	1,800	3,700	2,700
Forcible entry	900	900	1,200	1,000	700	700	1,300	1,000
Unlawful entry without force	500	400	500	600	300	500	1,600	1,000
Attempted forcible entry	500	400	1,000	1,000	400	600	800	700
Household larceny	1,200	1,200	2,600	2,700	1,800	2,000	3,200	4,000
Motor vehicle theft	100	100	400	700	900	600	1200	100

Sector and type of crime	Denver		Newark		Portland		St. Louis	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Personal sector	6,900	6,100	2,200	1,100	4,300	4,500	4,400	3,400
Crimes of violence	3,700	3,500	1,300	600	1,800	2,000	2,500	1,800
Rape	12	12	12	10	12	100	12	10
Robbery	1,000	800	800	300	400	300	600	300
Robbery with injury	200	300	200	100	100	100	100	100
Robbery without injury	700	500	600	200	300	200	500	200
Assault	2,700	2,700	500	300	1,400	1,600	1,900	1,400
Aggravated assault	800	800	200	100	400	500	700	500
With injury	300	200	100	100	100	100	300	200
Attempted assault with a weapon	500	600	100	100	400	300	500	300
Simple assault	1,900	1,900	300	200	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,000
With injury	300	400	100	100	200	200	200	200
Attempted assault without a weapon	1,600	1,500	200	100	900	900	900	800
Crimes of theft	3,200	2,600	900	500	2,500	2,500	1,900	1,600
Personal larceny with contact	100	12	100	100	100	100	100	12
Personal larceny without contact	3,100	2,500	800	400	2,400	2,500	1,800	1,600
Household sector	5,400	5,100	2,200	1,200	3,800	3,900	3,700	3,400
Burglary	2,000	2,100	1,400	700	1,700	1,200	2,000	1,700
Forcible entry	700	700	900	400	800	600	1,000	900
Unlawful entry without force	700	600	200	100	700	400	500	300
Attempted forcible entry	600	700	300	200	300	300	500	600
Household larceny	3,200	2,700	500	300	1,900	2,500	1,400	1,400
Motor vehicle theft	200	300	300	200	200	100	400	300

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

Z Fewer than 50 series victimizations.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

Table III. Personal and household crimes: Parameters used in calculating the standard errors of differences for personal victimizations, personal incidents, and household victimizations, by city and reference period

City and reference period	Personal victimizations		Personal incidents		Household victimizations	
	Parameter "a"	Parameter "b"	Parameter "a"	Parameter "b"	Parameter "a"	Parameter "b"
Atlanta						
1971/72	.00069575012	22.194851	.00064375624	19.301914	.0000055572018	19.096463
1974/75	.00037841499	21.373180	.000046540983	18.382499	.00018791482	19.054978
Baltimore						
1971/72	.00024694949	33.289117	.000084917992	30.958149	.00010908954	31.966964
1974/75	.00042398367	32.962429	.00061812811	27.011628	.00019911304	31.392678
Cleveland						
1971/72	.00066247489	31.240975	.00060272310	28.624974	.00010334421	28.951358
1974/75	.00013999920	28.353367	.00031995494	24.380126	.00040417910	25.064252
Dallas						
1971/72	.00046477094	32.471796	.00020027161	29.458598	.00014441367	33.046236
1974/75	.00032311678	28.843959	.00012875907	26.133000	-.000039167702	34.502501
Denver						
1971/72	.000010548159	22.135864	.00018288940	20.847041	.000061699189	21.750651
1974/75	.00095829088	21.733203	.00085731689	18.189762	-.000025874935	23.215444
Kowark						
1971/72	.00045638904	13.039860	.00063698087	12.003587	.000074256212	13.525635
1974/75	.00010318682	12.445130	.00028954446	11.065675	.000081516802	11.419693
Portland						
1971/72	.00032395869	16.461010	.00030955207	14.530455	.00017836504	17.091098
1974/75	.00014510844	17.864636	.00051865401	14.107697	.000052401796	17.486160
St. Louis						
1971/72	.00029265881	25.509284	.00053647906	22.214227	.0000039599836	23.937472
1974/75	.00029147975	22.512494	.00011215173	20.220304	.000026123598	23.361706

HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

ATLANTA

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes:
Number and percent distribution of victimizations,
by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	Number		Percent of crimes within sector		Percent of all crimes	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
All crimes	119,000	104,000	...	...	100.0	100.0
Personal sector	54,600	*45,100	100.0	100.0	45.8	43.4
Crimes of violence	17,600	*14,400	32.3	31.9	14.8	13.8
Rape	900	800	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.8
Completed rape	200	300	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3
Attempted rape	700	500	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4
Robbery	5,700	5,800	10.4	12.9	4.8	5.6
Robbery with injury	1,400	1,400	2.6	3.1	1.2	1.3
From serious assault	900	800	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.8
From minor assault	500	600	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.6
Robbery without injury	4,300	4,400	7.9	9.7	3.6	4.2
Assault	11,000	*7,800	20.2	17.3	9.3	7.5
Aggravated assault	5,400	*4,100	9.9	9.0	4.6	3.9
With injury	1,500	1,200	2.8	2.6	1.3	1.1
Attempted assault with weapon	3,900	*2,900	7.1	6.4	3.3	2.8
Simple assault	5,600	*3,700	10.2	8.3	4.7	3.6
With injury	1,400	*900	2.6	2.0	1.2	0.9
Attempted assault without weapon	4,200	*2,900	7.7	6.3	3.5	2.7
Crimes of theft	36,900	*30,700	67.7	68.1	31.0	29.5
Personal larceny with contact	4,000	*3,100	7.3	6.8	3.4	3.0
Purse snatching	1,200	1,000	2.2	2.1	1.0	0.9
Pocket picking	2,800	*2,100	5.1	4.7	2.4	2.0
Personal larceny without contact	32,900	*27,600	60.4	61.3	27.7	26.6
Total population age 12 and over	368,000	330,000	...	...	...	...
Household sector	45,800	46,000	100.0	100.0	38.5	44.2
Burglary	25,300	24,400	55.3	52.9	21.3	23.4
Forcible entry	12,000	12,200	26.2	26.6	10.1	11.8
Unlawful entry without force	6,800	6,400	14.8	14.0	5.7	6.2
Attempted forcible entry	6,500	**5,700	14.3	12.3	5.4	5.5
Household larceny	16,000	*18,000	35.0	39.1	13.4	17.3
Less than \$50	9,000	9,400	19.6	20.4	7.6	9.1
\$50 or more	5,400	*6,800	11.8	14.7	4.6	6.4
Amount not available	500	500	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.4
Attempted larceny	1,100	1,300	2.4	2.8	1.0	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	4,500	*3,700	9.8	8.0	3.8	3.5
Completed theft	3,300	2,800	7.2	6.0	2.8	2.7
Attempted theft	1,200	900	2.6	2.0	1.0	0.9
Total number of households	157,100	153,900	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	18,600	*12,900	100.0	100.0	15.7	12.4
Burglary	15,400	*10,400	82.4	80.9	12.9	10.0
Completed burglary	11,300	*8,400	60.6	65.0	9.4	8.1
Attempted burglary	4,100	*2,100	21.9	15.9	3.4	2.0
Robbery	3,300	*2,500	17.5	19.1	2.7	2.4
Completed robbery	2,500	*2,000	13.4	15.4	2.1	1.9
Attempted robbery	800	*500	4.3	3.8	0.7	0.4
Total number of commercial establishments	20,700	20,100	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to numbers for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

... Represents not applicable.

ATLANTA

Table 20. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	1971/72	1974/75
Personal sector, all crimes	33.0	34.2
Crimes of violence	45.4	48.1
Rape	36.0	**58.2
Completed rape	142.1	75.0
Attempted rape	31.9	46.8
Robbery	55.8	56.7
Robbery with injury	62.9	68.6
From serious assault	66.3	79.3
From minor assault	58.0	53.4
Robbery without injury	53.1	53.2
Assault	40.9	40.7
Aggravated assault	52.3	49.1
With injury	55.8	56.8
Attempted assault with weapon	50.9	46.0
Simple assault	29.9	31.4
With injury	39.7	44.9
Attempted assault without weapon	26.3	27.3
Crimes of theft	27.0	27.7
Personal larceny with contact	31.3	27.3
Purse snatching	37.5	49.0
Pocket picking	28.6	**18.0
Personal larceny without contact	26.5	27.7
Household sector, all crimes	45.3	45.7
Burglary	54.8	**58.1
Forcible entry	76.7	76.8
Unlawful entry without force	38.1	*47.2
Attempted forcible entry	32.0	29.8
Household larceny	20.6	22.6
Less than \$50	11.9	14.8
\$50 or more	34.6	32.7
Amount not available	117.4	19.8
Attempted larceny	23.7	31.8
Motor vehicle theft	79.4	76.9
Completed theft	93.4	92.4
Attempted theft	39.0	30.4
Commercial sector, all crimes	74.5	82.8
Burglary	71.2	80.8
Robbery	90.2	91.1

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.
 † Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table A. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of change between victimization rates for 1971/72 and 1974/75, by sector, type of crime, and city

Sector and type of crime	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis
Personal sector								
Crimes of violence	** -9.0	** +40.5	** +24.4	* +12.8	** +6.4	* -10.2	* +20.4	* +15.0
Rape	0.0	** +78.6	+10.0	-15.0	-16.7	+7.1	+42.3	-28.6
Robbery	+12.8	* +31.4	** +14.4	* +23.0	+9.2	* -19.2	-4.8	* +20.3
Robbery with injury	+10.5	* +32.5	* +35.7	+22.2	+10.7	-12.8	+14.6	-2.0
Robbery without injury	+12.7	* +30.4	+7.2	** +24.7	+8.5	* -22.0	-12.8	* +31.1
Assault	* -20.7	* +47.5	* +33.8	** +11.0	+6.9	+9.9	* +29.5	** +13.7
Aggravated assault	* -16.9	* +57.7	* +30.3	* +24.1	** +14.2	** +24.6	* +40.0	+10.9
Simple assault	* -25.0	* +38.5	* +38.1	+0.6	+1.9	-6.6	* +22.8	+16.8
Crimes of theft	* -7.4	* +32.9	* +20.4	* +21.0	+0.3	* -10.7	* +16.1	* +26.4
Personal larceny with contact	-14.7	* +40.2	+9.3	* +61.5	0.0	* -30.9	+16.3	+7.1
Personal larceny without contact	** -6.5	* +31.5	* +21.9	* +19.2	+0.3	-1.7	* +16.2	* +29.1
Household sector								
Burglary	-1.9	+1.9	* +10.0	* +9.6	+4.9	* -20.7	* +15.4	** +7.9
Household larceny	* +14.5	* +23.8	* +31.8	* +21.4	* +11.3	+11.3	* +26.2	* +16.4
Motor vehicle theft	** -15.8	* +20.3	-3.8	-4.1	-10.4	+8.4	+9.1	-2.1
Commercial sector								
Burglary	* -30.0	* -19.5	-3.7	* +19.5	-1.8	* -19.7	** +17.8	* -22.8
Robbery	* -21.9	-8.5	** +22.2	+14.2	* +44.6	+8.7	* +71.2	* +52.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries denotes that the percent change between rates for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 55 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote percent change significant at the 90 percent confidence level; and the absence of asterisks reflects either no percent change between rates for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent percent change. The formula for calculating the standard error associated with each relative difference required the use of an estimator that differed from the one used in calculating the standard error of the absolute difference between the victimization rates themselves; thus, the results of the tests of significance differed slightly in some instances.

A P P E N D I X C
TABLES FOR FIVE "LARGEST" CITIES

Table I. Household surveys: Sample size and rates of response, by city and year of survey

Item	Chicago		Detroit		Los Angeles		New York		Philadelphia	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975
Number of housing units										
Designated	12,126	12,508	12,100	11,811	11,981	11,967	11,913	11,732	12,173	12,082
Eligible	10,425	10,997	10,279	9,941	10,589	10,766	10,757	10,421	10,722	10,730
Interviewed	9,441	10,675	9,866	9,586	10,412	10,505	10,229	9,906	10,035	10,124
Response rate	90.6%	97.1%	96.0%	96.4%	98.3%	97.6%	95.1%	95.1%	93.6%	94.4%
Number of persons										
Eligible	21,378	23,778	22,256	20,967	21,702	21,546	21,489	21,045	22,671	22,641
Interviewed	20,682	23,647	21,810	20,697	21,412	21,281	21,128	20,647	22,382	22,208
Response rate	96.7%	99.4%	98.0%	98.7%	98.7%	98.8%	98.3%	98.1%	98.7%	98.1%

Table II. Personal and household crimes: Number of series victimizations, by sector, type of crime, and city, 1972 and 1974

Sector and type of crime	Chicago		Detroit		Los Angeles		New York		Philadelphia	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Personal sector	26,900	24,000	11,900	11,400	30,400	24,500	41,400	38,800	17,800	10,400
Crimes of violence	17,100	13,300	7,400	7,500	14,900	12,400	23,900	19,300	10,900	5,800
Rape	100	1200	1200	100	1600	1500	1600	10	1200	100
Robbery	5,600	4,700	2,400	1,900	3,600	2,900	12,100	6,700	4,100	1,800
Robbery with injury	2,000	1,500	900	800	1,000	1800	3,800	11,200	1,100	1500
Robbery without injury	3,600	3,200	1,500	1,200	2,600	2,100	8,300	5,400	3,000	1,300
Assault	11,400	8,400	4,800	5,600	10,700	9,000	11,100	12,600	6,600	3,900
Aggravated assault	4,300	3,600	2,200	2,600	2,900	2,600	3,800	5,100	2,300	1,600
With injury	1,400	1800	500	1,400	1,000	1700	1300	12,400	1500	1500
Attempted assault with a weapon	2,900	2,800	1,800	2,200	1,900	1,900	3,500	2,700	1,700	1,100
Simple assault	7,000	4,700	2,600	2,900	7,800	6,400	7,300	7,500	4,300	2,300
With injury	1,200	1900	1400	500	1,000	1,800	11,200	11,800	700	1300
Attempted assault without a weapon	5,800	3,800	2,200	2,500	6,800	4,600	6,200	5,700	3,700	2,000
Crimes of theft	9,900	10,700	4,500	3,900	15,400	12,100	17,500	19,500	6,900	4,600
Personal larceny with contact	1500	1600	1400	1200	1400	1300	2,700	12,100	1500	1300
Personal larceny without contact	9,400	10,000	4,100	3,700	15,000	11,800	14,900	17,500	6,500	4,300
Household sector	18,000	16,800	9,600	8,700	27,200	29,200	27,200	26,300	9,800	6,600
Burglary	10,300	8,600	5,300	4,500	11,800	10,300	14,000	12,800	3,700	2,800
Forcible entry	4,600	4,600	2,700	2,400	5,100	4,100	6,900	5,100	1,600	1,600
Unlawful entry without force	2,200	1,400	1,100	1,100	3,600	4,200	2,600	2,200	1500	1000
Attempted forcible entry	3,600	2,600	1,500	1,000	3,100	2,100	4,500	5,600	1,500	900
Household larceny	6,400	7,000	3,500	3,000	14,700	16,800	10,600	10,100	5,500	3,400
Motor vehicle theft	1,300	1,200	800	1,200	1700	2,100	2,600	3,400	800	1400

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

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

Table III. Personal and household crimes: Parameters used in calculating the standard errors of differences for personal victimizations, personal incidents, and household victimizations, by city and year of reference

City and year of reference	Personal victimizations		Personal incidents		Household victimizations	
	Parameter "a"	Parameter "b"	Parameter "a"	Parameter "b"	Parameter "a"	Parameter "b"
Chicago						
1972	-.000021195970	138.72242	.000024643727	128.23853	.000084169209	145.29811
1974	.00038937852	115.82703	.00024941657	118.62830	.00027375668	125.45038
Detroit						
1972	.00069310516	52.245368	.00055856165	47.685890	.000052981079	57.014859
1974	.00047728885	58.864028	.00053332280	50.173275	.00017143413	56.876931
Los Angeles						
1972	.00040141959	119.85415	.00020041224	103.60880	.00026617199	115.28823
1974	-.000033238903	126.42894	.000023372471	115.30640	.000038093887	123.00304
New York						
1972	.00030463189	318.53687	.00028043985	316.82824	.00010875240	297.61620
1974	.00053119473	307.76575	.00053975917	273.56270	-.000016022474	310.20054
Philadelphia						
1972	.00050047040	80.895671	.00041574985	67.311706	.00015808642	67.015244
1974	.00021365657	76.069503	.00020606350	64.761123	.0000092536211	69.647834

PHILADELPHIA

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Sector and type of crime	Number		Percent of crimes within sector		Percent of all crimes	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
All crimes	426,300	367,100	...	...	100.0	100.0
Personal sector	234,700	*195,900	100.0	100.0	55.1	53.4
Crimes of violence	93,600	*71,600	39.9	36.5	22.0	19.4
Rape	1,900	1,900	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.5
Completed rape	1,300	600	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Attempted rape	1,700	1,300	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
Robbery	41,800	*30,300	17.8	15.4	9.8	8.3
Robbery with injury	11,900	*8,100	5.1	4.1	2.8	2.2
From serious assault	6,200	**4,600	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.3
From minor assault	5,700	*3,500	2.4	1.8	1.3	0.9
Robbery without injury	29,900	*22,200	12.8	11.3	7.0	6.1
Assault	49,900	*39,400	21.3	20.1	11.7	10.7
Aggravated assault	24,900	*19,800	10.6	10.1	5.8	5.4
With injury	10,500	**8,300	4.4	4.3	2.4	2.3
Attempted assault with weapon	14,400	*11,400	6.1	5.8	3.4	3.1
Simple assault	25,000	*19,600	10.6	10.0	5.9	5.3
With injury	6,200	**4,500	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.2
Attempted assault without weapon	18,800	*15,200	8.0	7.7	4.4	4.1
Crimes of theft	141,000	*124,300	60.1	63.4	33.1	33.9
Personal larceny with contact	20,300	18,200	8.6	9.3	4.8	5.0
Purse snatching	9,500	8,900	4.1	4.5	2.2	2.4
Pocket picking	10,800	9,400	4.6	4.8	2.5	2.5
Personal larceny without contact	120,800	*106,100	51.4	54.2	28.3	28.9
Total population age 12 and over	1,486,100	1,467,100	...	...	...	...
Household sector	146,700	*128,900	100.0	100.0	34.4	35.1
Burglary	67,000	*56,100	45.7	43.5	15.7	15.3
Forcible entry	30,600	*25,200	20.9	19.6	7.2	6.9
Unlawful entry without force	15,000	13,500	10.2	10.4	3.5	3.7
Attempted forcible entry	21,400	*17,400	14.6	13.5	5.0	4.8
Household larceny	53,500	50,900	36.5	39.4	12.6	13.9
Less than \$50	33,300	30,000	22.7	23.2	7.8	8.2
\$50 or more	14,400	16,000	9.8	12.4	3.4	4.4
Amount not available	1,300	1,600	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.4
Attempted larceny	4,500	**3,300	3.1	2.5	1.1	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	26,100	*21,900	17.8	17.0	6.1	6.0
Completed theft	16,200	14,600	11.1	11.4	3.8	4.0
Attempted theft	9,900	*7,300	6.7	5.7	2.3	2.0
Total number of households	616,000	616,400	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	44,900	42,300	100.0	100.0	10.5	11.5
Burglary	34,600	34,000	77.0	80.4	8.1	9.3
Completed burglary	23,600	20,900	52.4	49.3	5.5	5.7
Attempted burglary	11,000	13,100	24.6	31.0	2.6	3.6
Robbery	10,300	*8,300	23.0	19.6	2.4	2.3
Completed robbery	7,700	*6,600	17.2	15.6	1.8	1.8
Attempted robbery	2,600	*1,700	5.8	4.0	0.6	0.4
Total number of commercial establishments	88,700	81,100	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to numbers for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

... Represents not applicable.

¹ Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	1972 (417,500)	1974 (409,600)	1972 (193,300)	1974 (201,100)	1972 (5,300)	1974 (5,700)
Burglary	83.2	*71.3	163.2	*131.3	147.3	194.1
Household larceny	87.5	87.8	85.9	*71.4	179.6	195.7
Motor vehicle theft	36.6	32.9	55.4	*41.0	123.4	132.1

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

¹ Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19		20-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1972 (6,300)	1974 (6,100)	1972 (153,000)	1974 (153,500)	1972 (149,200)	1974 (142,500)	1972 (176,400)	1974 (174,200)	1972 (131,100)	1974 (140,200)
Burglary	150.3	164.2	175.6	*131.7	111.8	104.0	83.5	74.9	59.6	50.2
Household larceny	¹ 85.9	¹ 66.7	128.9	119.6	117.5	109.8	65.5	63.8	32.0	38.2
Motor vehicle theft	¹ 49.2	¹ 19.3	57.1	47.0	56.9	51.8	39.8	**31.0	11.8	13.0

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

¹ Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table A. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of change between victimization rates for 1972 and 1974, by sector, type of crime, and city

Sector and type of crime	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Personal sector					
Crimes of violence	**+9.4	*+14.6	*+11.2	*+18.6	*-22.5
Rape	-7.7	*-33.3	0.0	**+36.4	0.0
Robbery	+9.9	*+14.6	+10.6	-2.0	*-26.3
Robbery with injury	+9.1	**+22.1	-5.9	+7.4	*-31.3
Robbery without injury	+10.2	**+13.1	**+18.3	-4.2	*-24.9
Assault	+10.5	*+18.3	**+11.8	*+71.7	*-20.2
Aggravated assault	**+27.6	*+18.6	+6.5	*+104.8	*-19.6
Simple assault	-4.2	**+17.2	**+16.2	*+51.6	*-20.2
Crimes of theft	+4.4	-4.0	*+13.4	*+27.0	*-10.7
Personal larceny with contact	**+16.8	-12.8	+19.7	-0.7	*-8.8
Personal larceny without contact	+1.9	-3.1	*+13.0	*+38.3	*-11.1
Household sector					
Burglary	+3.1	*-11.7	+1.0	*+13.7	*-16.4
Household larceny	**+10.5	+0.4	*+10.5	*+38.3	-5.1
Motor vehicle theft	+5.3	*+43.0	-9.2	+5.8	*-16.0
Commercial sector					
Burglary	+6.0	+4.0	-1.6	**+11.2	+7.5
Robbery	*+77.4	*+23.7	*+36.2	-2.5	**+11.9

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries denotes that the percent change between rates for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote percent change significant at the 90 percent confidence level; and the absence of asterisks reflects either no percent change between rates for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent percent change. The formula for calculating the standard error associated with each relative difference required the use of an estimator that differed from the one used in calculating the standard error of the absolute difference between the victimization rates themselves; thus, the results of the tests of significance differed slightly in some instances.

A P P E N D I X D:
TABLES FOR THIRTEEN CITIES

Table I. Boston: Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household incidents, by size of estimate

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Personal		Household incidents
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	36	37	38
100	50	52	53
250	80	83	84
500	113	117	120
1,000	160	166	169
2,500	256	266	269
5,000	367	384	383
10,000	535	563	548
25,000	912	980	900
50,000	1,435	1,576	1,347
100,000	2,385	2,687	2,099

Table II. Boston: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	11.7	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	14.3	9.0	6.4	4.5	2.9	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	16.5	10.4	7.4	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	26.0	16.5	11.6	8.2	5.2	3.7	2.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or 995	36.8	23.3	16.4	11.6	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
7.5 or 992.5	45.0	28.5	20.1	14.2	9.0	6.4	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4
10 or 990	51.9	32.8	23.2	16.4	10.4	7.3	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
25 or 975	81.4	51.5	36.4	25.7	16.3	11.5	8.1	5.1	3.6	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.8
50 or 950	113.6	71.9	50.8	35.9	22.7	16.1	11.4	7.2	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.1
100 or 900	156.4	98.9	70.0	49.5	31.3	22.1	15.6	9.9	7.0	4.9	3.1	2.2	1.6
250 or 750	225.8	142.8	101.0	71.4	45.2	31.9	22.6	14.3	10.1	7.1	4.5	3.2	2.3
500	260.7	164.9	116.6	82.4	52.1	36.9	26.1	16.5	11.7	8.2	5.2	3.7	2.6

Table III. Boston: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	11.9	7.5	5.3	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	14.6	9.2	6.5	4.6	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	16.9	10.7	7.5	5.3	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	26.7	16.9	11.9	8.4	5.3	3.8	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or 995	37.6	23.8	16.8	11.9	7.5	5.3	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
7.5 or 992.5	46.1	29.1	20.6	14.6	9.2	6.5	4.6	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5
10 or 990	53.1	33.6	23.8	16.8	10.6	7.5	5.3	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.5
25 or 975	83.3	52.7	37.3	26.4	16.7	11.8	8.3	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.8
50 or 950	116.3	73.6	52.0	36.8	23.3	16.5	11.6	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.2
100 or 900	160.1	101.3	71.6	50.6	32.0	22.6	16.0	10.1	7.2	5.1	3.2	2.3	1.6
250 or 750	231.1	146.2	103.4	73.1	46.2	32.7	23.1	14.6	10.3	7.3	4.6	3.3	2.3
500	266.9	168.8	119.4	84.4	53.4	37.7	26.7	16.9	11.9	8.4	5.3	3.8	2.7

Table I. Buffalo: Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household incidents, by size of estimate

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Personal		Household incidents
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	27	30	30
100	38	42	43
250	61	66	67
500	86	94	96
1,000	123	134	136
2,500	197	216	216
5,000	287	315	310
10,000	425	472	451
25,000	760	860	770
50,000	1,255	1,444	1,209
100,000	2,196	2,568	2,008

Table II. Buffalo: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	9.3	5.9	4.2	3.0	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
.75 or 999.25	11.4	7.2	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	13.2	8.3	5.9	4.2	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	20.8	13.2	9.3	6.6	4.2	2.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	29.4	18.6	13.2	9.3	5.9	4.2	2.9	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	36.0	22.8	16.1	11.4	7.2	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
10 or 990	41.5	26.3	18.6	13.1	8.3	5.9	4.2	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
25 or 975	65.2	41.2	29.2	20.6	13.0	9.2	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.7
50 or 950	91.0	57.5	40.7	28.8	18.2	12.9	9.1	5.8	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.3	0.9
100 or 900	125.3	79.2	56.0	39.6	25.1	17.7	12.5	7.9	5.6	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.3
250 or 750	180.8	114.3	80.8	57.2	36.2	25.6	18.1	11.4	8.1	5.7	3.6	2.6	1.8
500	208.8	132.0	93.4	66.0	41.8	29.5	20.9	13.2	9.3	6.6	4.2	3.0	2.1

Table III. Buffalo: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	9.5	6.0	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
.75 or 999.25	11.7	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	13.5	8.5	6.0	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	21.3	13.5	9.5	6.7	4.3	3.0	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	30.1	19.0	13.4	9.5	6.0	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	36.8	23.3	16.4	11.6	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
10 or 990	42.4	26.8	19.0	13.4	8.5	6.0	4.2	2.7	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
25 or 975	66.5	42.1	29.8	21.0	13.3	9.4	6.7	4.2	3.0	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.7
50 or 950	92.9	58.8	41.5	29.4	18.6	13.1	9.3	5.9	4.2	2.9	1.9	1.3	0.9
100 or 900	127.9	80.9	57.2	40.4	25.6	18.1	12.8	8.1	5.7	4.0	2.6	1.8	1.3
250 or 750	184.6	116.7	82.5	58.4	36.9	26.1	18.5	11.7	8.3	5.8	3.7	2.6	1.8
500	213.1	134.8	95.3	67.4	42.6	30.1	21.3	13.5	9.5	6.7	4.3	3.0	2.1

Table I. Cincinnati: Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household incidents, by size of estimate

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Personal		Household incidents
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	28	30	31
100	40	43	44
250	64	68	69
500	90	96	98
1,000	128	137	139
2,500	206	221	220
5,000	299	323	314
10,000	443	484	450
25,000	790	884	741
50,000	1,302	1,487	1,114
100,000	2,274	2,651	1,746

Table II. Cincinnati: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	9.5	6.0	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
.75 or 999.25	11.7	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	13.5	8.5	6.0	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	21.3	13.5	9.5	6.7	4.3	3.0	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	30.1	19.0	13.5	9.5	6.0	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	36.8	23.3	16.5	11.6	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
10 or 990	42.5	26.9	19.0	13.4	8.5	6.0	4.2	2.7	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
25 or 975	66.6	42.1	29.8	21.1	13.3	9.4	6.7	4.2	3.0	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.7
50 or 950	93.0	58.8	41.6	29.4	18.6	13.2	9.3	5.9	4.2	2.9	1.9	1.3	0.9
100 or 900	128.1	81.0	57.3	40.5	25.6	18.1	12.8	8.1	5.7	4.0	2.6	1.8	1.3
250 or 750	184.8	116.9	82.7	58.4	37.0	26.1	18.4	11.7	8.3	5.8	3.7	2.6	1.8
500	213.4	135.0	95.4	67.5	42.7	30.2	21.3	13.5	9.5	6.7	4.3	3.0	2.1

Table III. Cincinnati: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	9.8	6.2	4.4	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
.75 or 999.25	12.0	7.6	5.4	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	13.8	8.7	6.2	4.4	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	21.8	13.8	9.8	6.9	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	30.9	19.5	13.8	9.8	6.2	4.4	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	37.7	23.9	16.9	11.9	7.5	5.3	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
10 or 990	43.5	27.5	19.5	13.8	8.7	6.2	4.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.4
25 or 975	68.3	43.2	30.5	21.6	13.7	9.7	6.8	4.3	3.0	2.2	1.4	0.9	0.7
50 or 950	95.3	60.3	42.6	30.1	19.1	13.5	9.5	6.0	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.0
100 or 900	131.2	83.0	58.7	41.5	26.2	18.6	13.1	8.3	5.9	4.1	2.6	1.9	1.3
250 or 750	189.4	119.8	84.7	59.9	37.9	26.8	18.9	12.0	8.5	6.0	3.8	2.7	1.9
500	218.7	138.3	97.8	69.2	43.7	30.9	21.9	13.8	9.8	6.9	4.4	3.1	2.2

Table I. Houston: Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household incidents, by size of estimate

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Personal		Household incidents
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	45	49	53
100	64	69	75
250	101	109	119
500	143	155	168
1,000	203	220	237
2,500	325	352	376
5,000	468	507	533
10,000	688	744	758
25,000	1,198	1,295	1,219
50,000	1,929	2,081	1,771
100,000	3,291	3,547	2,633

Table II. Houston. Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	15.4	9.8	6.9	4.9	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
.75 or 999.25	18.9	11.9	8.4	6.0	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
1 or 999	21.8	13.8	9.8	6.9	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	34.4	21.8	15.4	10.9	5.9	4.9	3.4	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3
5 or 995	48.7	30.8	21.8	15.4	9.7	6.9	4.9	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
7.5 or 992.5	59.6	37.6	26.6	18.8	11.9	8.4	6.0	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6
10 or 990	68.6	43.4	30.7	21.7	13.7	9.7	6.9	4.3	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7
25 or 975	107.7	68.1	48.2	34.1	21.5	15.2	10.8	6.8	4.8	3.4	2.2	1.5	1.1
50 or 950	150.4	95.1	67.2	47.5	30.1	21.3	15.0	9.5	6.7	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5
100 or 900	207.0	130.9	92.6	65.4	41.4	29.3	20.7	13.1	9.3	6.5	4.1	3.0	2.1
250 or 750	298.7	188.9	133.6	94.5	59.7	42.2	29.9	18.9	13.4	9.4	6.0	4.2	3.0
500	344.9	218.2	154.3	109.1	69.0	48.8	34.5	21.8	15.4	10.9	6.9	4.9	3.4

Table III. Houston: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	16.8	10.6	7.5	5.3	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
.75 or 999.25	20.5	13.0	9.2	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
1 or 999	23.7	15.0	10.6	7.5	4.7	3.4	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	37.4	23.7	16.7	11.8	7.5	5.3	3.7	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
5 or 995	52.9	33.4	23.6	16.7	10.6	7.5	5.3	3.3	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.5
7.5 or 992.5	64.7	41.0	28.9	20.4	12.9	9.1	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6
10 or 990	74.6	47.2	33.4	23.6	14.9	10.5	7.5	4.7	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.7
25 or 975	117.0	74.0	52.3	37.0	23.4	16.5	11.7	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.7	1.2
50 or 950	163.3	103.3	73.1	51.7	32.7	23.1	16.3	10.3	7.3	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.6
100 or 900	224.8	142.2	100.6	71.1	45.0	31.8	22.5	14.2	10.0	7.1	4.5	3.2	2.2
250 or 750	324.5	205.3	145.1	102.6	64.9	45.9	32.5	20.5	14.5	10.3	6.5	4.6	3.2
500	374.7	237.0	167.6	118.5	74.9	53.0	37.5	23.7	16.8	11.9	7.5	5.3	3.7

Table I. Miami: Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household incidents, by size of estimate

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Personal		Household incidents
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	25	25	26
100	35	36	37
250	56	57	58
500	80	82	82
1,000	116	120	116
2,500	196	206	186
5,000	302	433	266
10,000	493	553	388
25,000	1,026	1,203	663
50,000	1,896	2,272	1,045
100,000	3,625	4,404	1,741

Table II. Miami: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	7.9	5.0	3.5	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
.75 or 999.25	9.7	6.1	4.3	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
1 or 999	11.1	7.1	5.0	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	17.6	11.2	7.9	5.6	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
5 or 995	24.9	15.8	11.1	7.9	5.0	3.5	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2
7.5 or 992.5	30.5	19.3	13.6	9.6	6.1	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
10 or 990	35.2	22.2	15.7	11.1	7.0	5.0	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
25 or 975	55.2	34.9	24.7	17.4	11.0	7.8	5.5	3.5	2.5	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.6
50 or 950	77.0	48.7	34.4	24.3	15.4	10.9	7.7	4.9	3.4	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.8
100 or 900	106.0	67.0	47.4	33.5	21.2	15.0	10.6	6.7	4.7	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.1
250 or 750	153.0	96.8	68.4	48.4	30.6	21.6	15.3	9.7	6.8	4.8	3.1	2.2	1.5
500	176.6	111.7	79.0	55.9	35.3	25.0	17.7	11.2	7.9	5.6	3.5	2.5	1.8

Table III. Miami: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	8.2	5.2	3.7	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
.75 or 999.25	10.0	6.3	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
1 or 999	11.6	7.3	5.2	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	18.3	11.5	8.2	5.8	3.7	2.6	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	25.8	16.3	11.5	8.2	5.2	3.6	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	31.5	19.9	14.1	10.0	6.3	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
10 or 990	36.3	23.0	16.3	11.5	7.3	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
25 or 975	57.1	36.1	25.5	18.0	11.4	8.1	5.7	3.6	2.6	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6
50 or 950	79.7	50.4	35.6	25.2	15.9	11.3	8.0	5.0	3.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.8
100 or 900	109.6	69.3	49.0	34.7	21.9	15.5	11.0	6.9	4.9	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1
250 or 750	158.3	100.0	70.8	50.0	31.6	22.4	15.8	10.0	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.6
500	182.7	115.6	81.7	57.8	36.5	25.8	18.3	11.6	8.2	5.8	3.7	2.6	1.8

Table I. Milwaukee: Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household incidents, by size of estimate

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Personal		Household incidents
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	32	36	38
100	45	51	54
250	71	80	85
500	101	113	121
1,000	144	160	171
2,500	232	254	271
5,000	338	360	385
10,000	505	512	549
25,000	915	825	891
50,000	1,529	1,201	1,312
100,000	2,709	1,790	1,994

Table II. Milwaukee: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	11.3	7.2	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	13.9	8.8	6.2	4.4	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	16.0	10.1	7.2	5.1	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	25.3	16.0	11.3	8.0	5.1	3.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or 995	35.7	22.6	16.0	11.3	7.1	5.0	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
7.5 or 992.5	43.7	27.6	19.5	13.8	8.7	6.2	4.4	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4
10 or 990	50.4	31.8	22.5	15.9	10.1	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
25 or 975	79.0	50.0	35.3	25.0	15.8	11.1	7.9	5.0	3.5	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.8
50 or 950	110.3	69.8	49.3	34.9	22.1	15.6	11.0	7.0	4.9	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1
100 or 900	151.8	96.0	67.9	48.0	30.4	21.5	15.2	9.6	6.8	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5
250 or 750	219.1	138.6	98.0	69.3	43.8	31.0	21.9	13.9	9.8	6.9	4.4	3.1	2.2
500	253.0	160.0	113.2	80.0	50.6	35.8	25.3	16.0	11.3	8.0	5.1	3.6	2.5

Table III. Milwaukee: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	12.1	7.6	5.4	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	14.8	9.3	6.6	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	17.0	10.8	7.6	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	26.9	17.0	12.0	8.5	5.4	3.8	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or 995	38.0	24.1	17.0	12.0	7.6	5.4	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
7.5 or 992.5	46.5	29.4	20.8	14.7	9.3	6.6	4.7	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5
10 or 990	53.7	33.9	24.0	17.0	10.7	7.6	5.4	3.3	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.5
25 or 975	84.2	53.3	37.7	26.6	16.8	11.9	8.4	5.3	3.8	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.8
50 or 950	117.5	74.3	52.6	37.2	23.5	16.6	11.8	7.4	5.3	3.7	2.4	1.7	1.2
100 or 900	161.8	102.3	72.4	51.2	32.4	22.9	16.2	10.2	7.2	5.1	3.2	2.3	1.6
250 or 750	233.5	147.7	104.4	73.9	46.7	33.0	23.4	14.8	10.4	7.4	4.7	3.3	2.3
500	269.7	170.6	120.6	85.3	53.9	38.1	27.0	17.1	12.1	8.5	5.4	3.8	2.7

Table I. Minneapolis: Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household incidents, by size of estimate

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Personal		Household incidents
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	30	31	34
100	42	44	48
250	67	69	75
500	94	98	107
1,000	134	139	151
2,500	211	221	240
5,000	298	316	344
10,000	419	458	496
25,000	652	773	831
50,000	899	1,199	1,278
100,000	1,202	1,963	2,066

Table II. Minneapolis: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	9.7	6.2	4.4	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
.75 or 999.25	11.9	7.5	5.3	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	13.8	8.7	6.2	4.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	21.8	13.8	9.7	6.9	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	30.8	19.5	13.8	9.7	6.2	4.3	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	37.6	23.8	16.8	11.9	7.5	5.3	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
10 or 990	43.4	27.4	19.4	13.7	8.7	6.1	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4
25 or 975	68.1	43.1	30.4	21.5	13.6	9.6	6.8	4.3	3.0	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7
50 or 950	95.0	60.1	42.5	30.1	19.0	13.4	9.5	6.0	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.0
100 or 900	130.8	82.7	58.5	41.4	26.2	18.5	13.1	8.3	5.9	4.1	2.6	1.9	1.3
250 or 750	188.8	119.4	84.4	59.7	37.8	26.7	18.9	11.9	8.4	6.0	3.8	2.7	1.9
500	218.0	137.9	97.5	68.9	43.6	30.8	21.8	13.8	9.8	6.9	4.4	3.1	2.2

Table III. Minneapolis: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	10.6	6.7	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	13.0	8.2	5.8	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	15.0	9.5	6.7	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	23.7	15.0	10.6	7.5	4.7	3.4	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	33.5	21.2	15.0	10.6	6.7	4.7	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	41.0	25.9	18.3	13.0	8.2	5.8	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
10 or 990	47.3	29.9	21.2	15.0	9.5	6.7	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5
25 or 975	74.1	47.0	33.2	23.5	14.8	10.5	7.4	4.7	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7
50 or 950	103.6	65.5	46.3	32.8	20.7	14.7	10.4	6.6	4.6	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.0
100 or 900	142.7	90.2	63.8	45.1	28.5	20.2	14.3	9.0	6.4	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.4
250 or 750	205.9	130.2	92.1	65.1	41.2	29.1	20.6	13.0	9.2	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.1
500	237.8	150.4	106.3	75.2	47.6	33.6	23.8	15.0	10.6	7.5	4.8	3.4	2.4

Table I. New Orleans: Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household incidents, by size of estimate

(66 chances out of 100).

Size of estimate	Personal		Household incidents
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	34	36	34
100	48	51	48
250	76	80	76
500	108	114	107
1,000	152	161	151
2,500	240	254	240
5,000	339	358	344
10,000	478	504	489
25,000	750	786	798
50,000	1,046	1,086	1,187
100,000	1,438	1,462	1,831

Table II. New Orleans: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	11.4	7.2	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	13.9	8.8	6.2	4.4	2.9	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	16.1	10.2	7.2	5.1	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	25.4	16.1	11.4	8.0	5.1	3.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or 995	35.9	22.7	16.0	11.3	7.2	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
7.5 or 992.5	43.9	27.7	19.6	13.9	8.8	6.2	4.4	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4
10 or 990	50.6	32.0	22.6	16.0	10.1	7.2	5.1	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
25 or 975	79.4	50.2	35.5	25.1	15.9	11.2	7.9	5.0	3.5	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.8
50 or 950	110.8	70.1	49.5	35.0	22.2	15.7	11.1	7.0	5.0	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1
100 or 900	152.5	96.5	68.2	48.2	30.5	21.6	15.3	9.6	6.8	4.8	3.1	2.2	1.5
250 or 750	220.1	139.2	98.4	69.6	44.0	31.1	22.0	13.9	9.8	7.0	4.4	3.1	2.2
500	254.2	160.8	113.7	80.4	50.8	35.9	25.4	16.1	11.4	8.0	5.1	3.6	2.5

Table III. New Orleans: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	10.7	6.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	13.1	8.3	5.8	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	15.1	9.5	6.8	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	23.8	15.1	10.7	7.5	4.8	3.4	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	33.7	21.3	15.1	10.7	6.7	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	41.2	26.1	18.4	13.0	8.2	5.8	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
10 or 990	47.5	30.1	21.3	15.0	9.5	6.7	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
25 or 975	74.6	47.2	33.3	23.6	14.9	10.5	7.5	4.7	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.7
50 or 950	104.1	65.8	46.5	32.9	20.8	14.7	10.4	6.6	4.7	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.0
100 or 900	143.3	90.6	64.1	45.3	28.7	20.3	14.3	9.1	6.4	4.5	2.9	2.0	1.4
250 or 750	206.8	130.8	92.5	65.4	41.4	29.2	20.7	13.1	9.2	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.1
500	238.8	151.0	106.8	75.5	47.8	33.8	23.9	15.1	10.7	7.6	4.8	3.4	2.4

Table I. Oakland: Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household incidents, by size of estimate

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Personal		Household incidents
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	27	29	28
100	38	41	39
250	60	65	62
500	85	92	88
1,000	121	131	124
2,500	198	213	197
5,000	294	311	278
10,000	453	468	394
25,000	869	862	624
50,000	1,523	1,460	886
100,000	2,806	2,617	1,262

Table II. Oakland: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	9.2	5.8	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
.75 or 999.25	11.2	7.1	5.0	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	12.9	8.2	5.8	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	20.5	12.9	9.1	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	28.9	18.3	12.9	9.1	5.8	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	35.3	22.3	15.8	11.2	7.1	5.0	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
10 or 990	40.7	25.8	18.2	12.9	8.1	5.8	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
25 or 975	63.9	40.4	28.6	20.2	12.8	9.0	6.4	4.0	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6
50 or 950	89.3	56.5	39.9	28.2	17.9	12.6	8.9	5.6	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.9
100 or 900	122.9	77.7	54.9	38.9	24.6	17.4	12.3	7.8	5.5	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.2
250 or 750	177.3	112.2	79.3	56.1	35.5	25.1	17.7	11.2	7.9	5.6	3.5	2.5	1.8
500	204.8	129.5	91.6	64.8	41.0	29.0	20.5	13.0	9.2	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.0

Table III. Oakland: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	8.8	5.6	3.9	2.8	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
.75 or 999.25	10.8	6.8	4.8	3.4	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	12.4	7.9	5.6	3.9	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	19.6	12.4	8.8	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	27.7	17.5	12.4	8.8	5.5	3.9	2.8	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	33.9	21.5	15.2	10.7	6.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3
10 or 990	39.1	24.7	17.5	12.4	7.8	5.5	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4
25 or 975	61.4	38.8	27.5	19.4	12.3	8.7	6.1	3.9	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.6
50 or 950	85.7	54.2	38.3	27.1	17.1	12.1	8.6	5.4	3.8	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.9
100 or 900	118.0	74.6	52.8	37.3	23.6	16.7	11.8	7.5	5.3	3.7	2.4	1.7	1.2
250 or 750	170.3	107.7	76.2	53.9	34.1	24.1	17.0	10.8	7.6	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7
500	196.6	124.3	87.9	62.2	39.3	27.8	19.7	12.4	8.8	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0

Table I. Pittsburgh: Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household incidents, by size of estimate

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Personal		Household incidents
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	29	33	34
100	41	46	48
250	65	73	76
500	92	103	107
1,000	131	147	152
2,500	213	237	242
5,000	313	344	346
10,000	476	513	499
25,000	891	922	836
50,000	1,532	1,531	1,284
100,000	2,780	2,696	2,074

Table II. Pittsburgh: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	10.3	6.5	4.6	3.2	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
.75 or 999.25	12.6	8.0	5.6	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	14.5	9.2	6.5	4.6	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	22.9	14.5	10.3	7.3	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	32.4	20.5	14.5	10.2	6.5	4.6	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	39.6	25.1	17.7	12.5	7.9	5.6	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
10 or 990	45.7	28.9	20.4	14.5	9.1	6.5	4.6	2.9	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5
25 or 975	71.7	45.4	32.1	22.7	14.3	10.1	7.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7
50 or 950	100.1	63.3	44.8	31.7	20.0	14.2	10.0	6.3	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.0
100 or 900	137.9	87.2	61.6	43.6	27.6	19.5	13.8	8.7	6.2	4.4	2.8	1.9	1.4
250 or 750	199.0	125.8	89.0	62.9	39.8	28.1	19.9	12.6	8.9	6.3	4.0	2.8	2.0
500	229.8	145.3	102.7	72.7	46.0	32.5	23.0	14.5	10.3	7.3	4.6	3.2	2.3

Table III. Pittsburgh: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	10.7	6.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	13.1	8.3	5.9	4.1	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	15.1	9.6	6.8	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	23.9	15.1	10.7	7.6	4.8	3.4	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	33.8	21.4	15.1	10.7	6.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	41.3	26.1	18.5	13.1	8.3	5.8	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
10 or 990	47.6	30.1	21.3	15.1	9.5	6.7	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
25 or 975	74.8	47.3	33.4	23.6	15.0	10.6	7.5	4.7	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.7
50 or 950	104.4	66.0	46.7	33.0	20.9	14.8	10.4	6.6	4.7	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.0
100 or 900	143.6	90.9	64.2	45.4	28.7	20.3	14.4	9.1	6.4	4.5	2.9	2.0	1.4
250 or 750	207.3	131.1	92.7	65.6	41.5	29.3	20.7	13.1	9.3	6.6	4.1	2.9	2.1
500	239.4	151.4	107.1	75.7	47.9	33.9	23.9	15.1	10.7	7.6	4.8	3.4	2.4

Table I. San Diego: Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household incidents, by size of estimate

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Personal		Household Incidents
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	36	39	40
100	51	55	56
250	81	88	89
500	115	124	126
1,000	164	177	179
2,500	266	286	284
5,000	404	418	405
10,000	596	629	582
25,000	1,118	1,152	965
50,000	1,927	1,945	1,464
100,000	3,503	3,475	2,325

Table II. San Diego: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	12.3	7.8	5.5	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	15.1	9.6	6.8	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
1 or 999	17.5	11.0	7.8	5.5	3.5	2.5	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	27.6	17.4	12.3	8.7	5.5	3.9	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
5 or 995	39.0	24.6	17.4	12.3	7.8	5.5	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4
7.5 or 992.5	47.6	30.1	21.3	15.1	9.5	6.7	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
10 or 990	54.9	34.8	24.6	17.4	11.0	7.8	5.5	3.5	2.5	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.5
25 or 975	86.2	54.5	38.6	27.3	17.2	12.2	8.6	5.5	3.9	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.9
50 or 950	120.4	76.1	53.8	38.1	24.1	17.0	12.0	7.6	5.4	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2
100 or 900	165.7	104.8	74.1	52.4	33.1	23.4	16.6	10.5	7.4	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.7
250 or 750	239.1	151.2	106.9	75.6	47.8	33.8	23.9	15.1	10.7	7.6	4.8	3.4	2.4
500	276.1	174.6	123.5	87.3	55.2	39.0	27.6	17.5	12.3	8.7	5.5	3.9	2.8

Table III. San Diego: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	12.6	8.0	5.6	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	15.4	9.7	6.9	4.9	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
1 or 999	17.8	11.2	8.0	5.6	3.6	2.5	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	28.1	17.8	12.6	8.9	5.6	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
5 or 995	39.7	25.1	17.8	12.6	7.9	5.6	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
7.5 or 992.5	48.6	30.7	21.7	15.3	9.7	6.9	4.9	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
10 or 990	56.0	35.4	25.0	17.7	11.2	7.9	5.6	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6
25 or 975	87.9	55.6	39.3	27.8	17.6	12.4	8.8	5.6	3.9	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.9
50 or 950	122.7	77.6	54.9	38.8	24.5	17.3	12.3	7.8	5.5	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.2
100 or 900	168.8	106.8	75.5	53.4	33.8	23.9	16.9	10.7	7.6	5.3	3.4	2.4	1.7
250 or 750	243.7	154.1	109.0	77.1	48.7	34.5	24.4	15.4	10.9	7.7	4.8	3.4	2.4
500	281.4	178.0	125.8	89.0	56.3	39.8	28.1	17.8	12.6	8.9	5.6	4.0	2.8

Table I. San Francisco: Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household incidents, by size of estimate

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Personal		Household incidents
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	39	43	44
100	55	60	62
250	87	96	98
500	123	135	139
1,000	173	191	197
2,500	275	303	312
5,000	391	429	442
10,000	558	609	627
25,000	905	973	1,002
50,000	1,334	1,400	1,443
100,000	2,031	2,048	2,110

Table II. San Francisco: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	13.5	8.5	6.0	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	16.5	10.5	7.4	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
1 or 999	19.1	12.1	8.5	6.0	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	30.2	19.1	13.5	9.5	6.0	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
5 or 995	42.6	26.9	19.1	13.5	8.5	6.0	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4
7.5 or 992.5	52.1	33.0	23.3	16.5	10.4	7.4	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
10 or 990	60.1	38.0	26.9	19.0	12.0	8.5	6.0	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6
25 or 975	94.3	59.6	42.2	29.8	18.9	13.3	9.4	6.0	4.2	3.0	1.9	1.3	0.9
50 or 950	131.7	83.3	58.9	41.6	26.3	18.6	13.2	8.3	5.9	4.2	2.6	1.9	1.3
100 or 900	181.2	114.6	81.0	57.3	36.2	25.6	18.1	11.5	8.1	5.7	3.6	2.6	1.8
250 or 750	261.6	165.4	117.0	82.7	52.3	37.0	26.2	16.5	11.7	8.3	5.2	3.7	2.6
500	302.0	191.0	135.1	95.5	60.4	42.7	30.2	19.1	13.5	9.6	6.0	4.3	3.0

Table III. San Francisco: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	13.9	8.8	6.2	4.4	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	17.0	10.8	7.6	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
1 or 999	19.7	12.4	8.8	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	31.1	19.7	13.9	9.8	6.2	4.4	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
5 or 995	43.9	27.8	19.6	13.9	8.8	6.2	4.4	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4
7.5 or 992.5	53.7	34.0	24.0	17.0	10.7	7.6	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.5
10 or 990	61.9	39.2	27.7	19.6	12.4	8.8	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6
25 or 975	97.1	61.4	43.4	30.7	19.4	13.7	9.7	6.1	4.3	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.0
50 or 950	135.6	85.8	60.6	42.9	27.1	19.2	13.6	8.6	6.1	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4
100 or 900	186.7	118.1	83.5	59.0	37.3	26.4	18.7	11.8	8.3	5.9	3.7	2.6	1.9
250 or 750	269.4	170.4	120.5	85.2	53.9	38.1	26.9	17.0	12.0	8.5	5.4	3.8	2.7
500	311.1	196.8	139.1	98.4	62.2	44.0	31.1	19.7	13.9	9.8	6.2	4.4	3.1

Table I. Washington, D.C.: Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household incidents, by size of estimate

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Personal		Household incidents
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	40	41	38
100	56	57	54
250	89	91	85
500	126	129	121
1,000	180	183	171
2,500	289	294	272
5,000	419	425	387
10,000	622	627	554
25,000	1,111	1,104	911
50,000	1,832	1,797	1,365
100,000	3,206	3,102	2,132

Table II. Washington, D.C.: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	12.8	8.1	5.7	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	15.7	9.9	7.0	5.0	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
1 or 999	18.1	11.5	8.1	5.7	3.6	2.6	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	28.7	18.1	12.8	9.1	5.7	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
5 or 995	40.5	25.6	18.1	12.8	8.1	5.7	4.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
7.5 or 992.5	49.5	31.3	22.1	15.7	9.9	7.0	5.0	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
10 or 990	57.1	36.1	25.5	18.1	11.4	8.1	5.7	3.6	2.6	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6
25 or 975	89.6	56.7	40.1	28.3	17.9	12.7	9.0	5.7	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.9
50 or 950	125.0	79.1	55.9	39.5	25.0	17.7	12.5	7.9	5.6	4.0	2.6	1.8	1.3
100 or 900	172.1	108.9	77.0	54.4	34.4	24.3	17.2	10.9	7.7	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7
250 or 750	248.4	157.1	111.1	78.6	49.7	35.1	24.8	15.7	11.1	7.9	5.0	3.5	2.5
500	286.9	181.4	128.3	90.7	57.4	40.6	28.7	18.1	12.8	9.1	5.7	4.1	2.9

Table III. Washington, D.C.: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate											
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
.5 or 999.5	12.1	7.6	5.4	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
.75 or 999.25	14.8	9.3	6.6	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
1 or 999	17.0	10.8	7.6	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	26.9	17.0	12.0	8.5	5.4	3.8	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
5 or 995	38.0	24.1	17.0	12.0	7.6	5.4	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5
7.5 or 992.5	46.5	29.4	20.8	14.7	9.3	6.6	4.7	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7
10 or 990	53.7	33.9	24.0	17.0	10.7	7.6	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.8
25 or 975	84.2	53.2	37.6	26.6	16.8	11.9	8.4	5.3	3.8	2.7	1.7	1.2
50 or 950	117.5	74.3	52.6	37.2	23.5	16.6	11.8	7.4	5.3	3.7	2.4	1.7
100 or 900	161.8	102.3	72.3	51.2	32.4	22.9	16.2	10.2	7.2	5.1	3.2	2.3
250 or 750	233.5	147.7	104.4	73.8	46.7	33.0	23.3	14.8	10.4	7.4	4.7	3.3
500	269.6	170.5	120.6	85.3	53.9	38.1	27.0	17.1	12.1	8.5	5.4	3.8