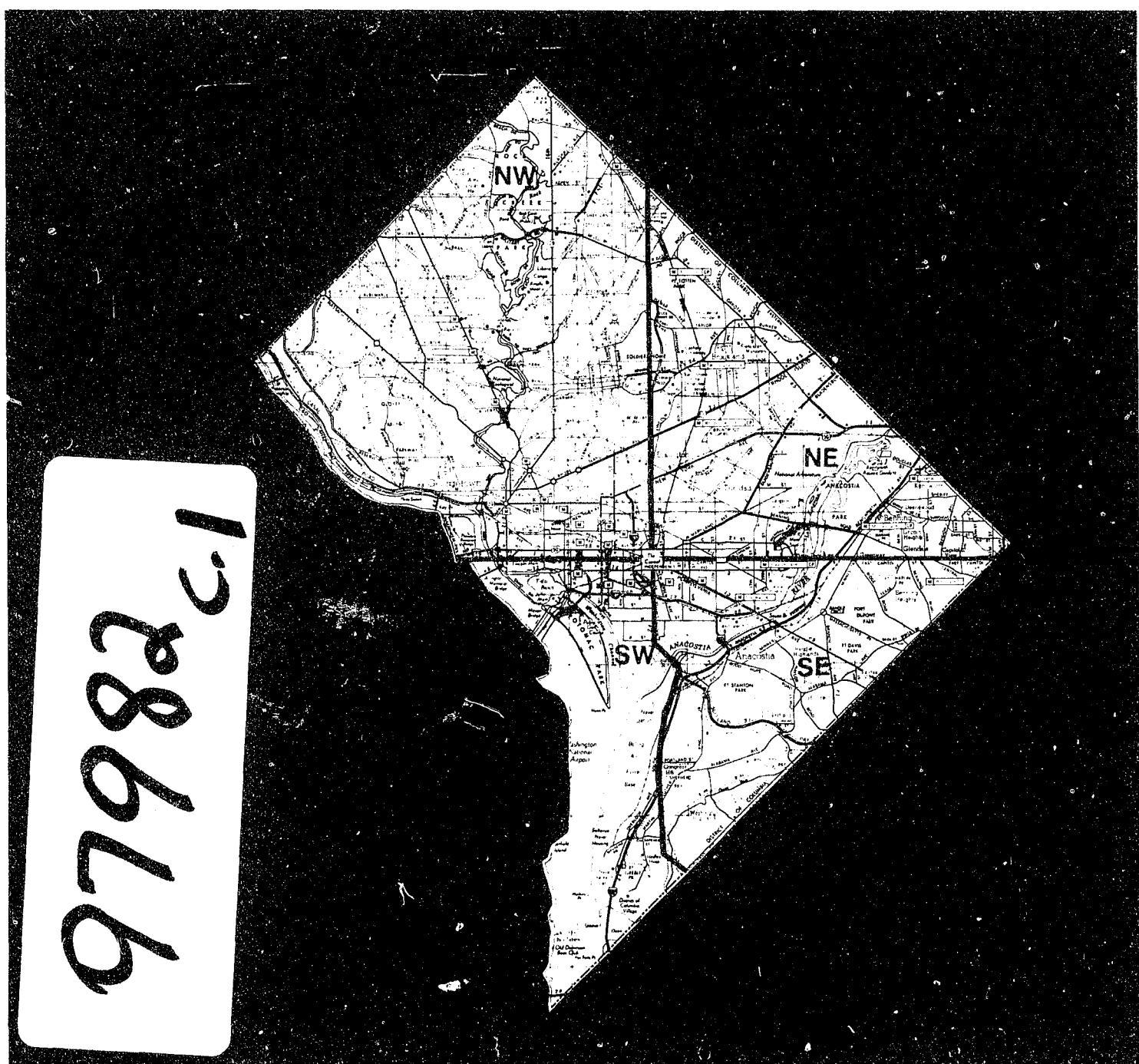




# Criminal Victimization of District of Columbia Residents and Capitol Hill Employees





# **Criminal Victimization of District of Columbia Residents and Capitol Hill Employees**

**May 1982-April 1983**

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## Preface

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The focus of this research report is on criminal victimization of District of Columbia (DC) residents and Capitol Hill employees.

To set the victimization experiences of DC residents and Capitol Hill employees in perspective, the report compares data on the victimization of—

- (1) Residents of DC and of its Maryland and Virginia suburbs within the DC-SMSA
- (2) Residents of the DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation
- (3) Capitol Hill employees and employed residents of the DC-SMSA.

Findings are based on—

- (1) A special survey of DC residents
- (2) A special survey of Capitol Hill employees
- (3) 1977-81 National Crime Survey (NCS) data for the DC Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (DC-SMSA) and for similar SMSAs

A comparative approach is used throughout the report to describe victimizations of DC residents and Capitol Hill employees with respect to—

- Frequency
- Characteristics of victims and offenders
- Circumstances of the victimizations
- Impact of the victimizations on the victims
- Patterns of reporting victimizations to the police.

The emphasis is on crimes that are of major concern to the public and to law enforcement officials. They include rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and vandalism.

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## Tables

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<b>Victimization of DC-SMSA residents</b> (May 1982-April 1983)	Percentage of victimizations 24 —involving time lost from work by victim 25
Percent distribution of—	25 —reported to the police 26
1 Where personal and household victimizations occurred in DC and in its Maryland and Virginia suburbs 3	
2 Where personal and household victimizations occurred in relation to place of residence 4	
3 Victimization on Capitol Hill 5	
4 How residents of DC and its Maryland and Virginia suburbs compared crime in the DC area with crime in other urban areas 6	
<b>Victimization of DC and suburban residents</b> (May 1982-April 1983)	
5 Types of victimization of DC and suburban residents (personal and household victimization rates) 7	
6 —by sex of victim 7	
7 —by age of victim 8	
8 —by annual family income of victim 9	
9 —by level of education 10	
10 —by marital status 11	
Percent distribution of—	
11 Site of victimization 12	
12 Offenses by strangers and nonstrangers 13	
13 Violent crimes that resulted in injury to victim 14	
14 Crimes that resulted in theft or damage loss to victim 15	
15 Victimization reported to police 15	
<b>Victimization of residents of the DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation</b> (1977-81 annual average)	
Personal and household victimization rates	
16 —in SMSAs (by size of central city) and in nonmetropolitan areas 18	
17 —by sex of victim (personal crimes only) 18	
18 —by age of victim 18	
19 —by race of victim 18	
Percentage of violent victimizations	
20 —resulting in injury to victim 22	
21 —with no weapon present or with presence of known or unknown type of weapon 23	
22 —by strangers 24	
23 —by more than one offender 25	
<b>Race and victimization of DC and suburban residents</b>	
Victimization rates	
26 —by race of victim (May 1982-April 1983) 27	
27 —by race of victim (1977-81 average) 27	
28 —by length of residence (May 1982-April 1983) 29	
29 —by level of education (May 1982-April 1983) 30	
Prevalence of victimization	
30 —by level of education (May 1982-April 1983) 31	
Crimes of violence and personal larcenies	
31 Regression coefficients and significance levels (May 1982-April 1983) 33	
<b>Victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA</b>	
Victimization rates (May 1982-April 1983)	
32 —by employment group 35	
33 —by race of victim 36	
34 —by sex of victim 37	
35 —by age of victim 38	
36 —by annual family income 39	
Percent distribution by employee group (May 1982-April 1983)	
37 —of personal victimizations by site of crime 40	
38 —of attitudes toward crime in the workplace 41	
39 —of personal victimizations by strangers or nonstrangers 41	
40 —of personal victimizations resulting in injury to victims 42	
41 —of personal victimizations resulting in theft or damage loss to victims 42	
42 —of personal victimizations reported to the police 43	
<b>Appendix C</b>	
Standard error tables (for tables 1-30 and 32-42) 71	

---

## Contents

---

### *Chapter*

<b>1 Introduction</b>	1
Summary of findings	1
Conduct and methodology of the DC and Capitol Hill surveys	1
Crimes in DC against nonresidents were not measured	1
Some crimes against DC residents occurred outside DC	1
Crimes against children and persons in institutions were not measured	1
Help for readers	2
Two kinds of tables are used in this report	2
Rate tables	2
Percent distribution tables	2
Only unstandardized estimates are discussed in text	2
Unreliable estimates are not discussed in text	2
Standard errors	2
Significant differences	2
Types of crime studied	2
Personal crimes	2
Household crimes	2
<b>2 Victimization in DC and its suburbs     and on Capitol Hill</b>	3
Distribution of victimizations vs. size of populations in DC and its suburbs	3
Victimization on Capitol Hill	5
Perceptions of crime in the DC area by DC and suburban residents	6
<b>3 Victimization of DC     and suburban residents</b>	7
Sex and victimization	7
Age and victimization	8
Race and victimization	8
Annual family income and victimization	9
Education and victimization	10
Marital status and victimization	11
Site of victimization	12
Victimization by strangers	13
Injury to victims	14
Theft and damage loss	14
Victimizations reported to the police	15
<b>4 Victimization of residents of DC-SMSA,     of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation</b>	17
Overall victimization rate	18
Sex and victimization	19
Age and victimization	20
Race and victimization	21
Injury to victims	22
Presence of weapons	23
Victim-offender relationship	24
Victimization by multiple offenders	24
Time lost from work	25
Victimizations reported to the police	26

### **5 Race and victimization of DC and suburban     residents**

DC and its suburbs compared	27
National crime survey findings	28
Sample weighting effect	28
Length of residence	28
Education	30
Victimization prevalence	31
Multivariate analysis of differences	32
Age	32
Sex	32
Race	32
Marital status	32
Employment status	32
Education level	32
Income	32
Length of residence	32
Place of residence	32

### **6 Victimization of Capitol Hill employees     and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA**

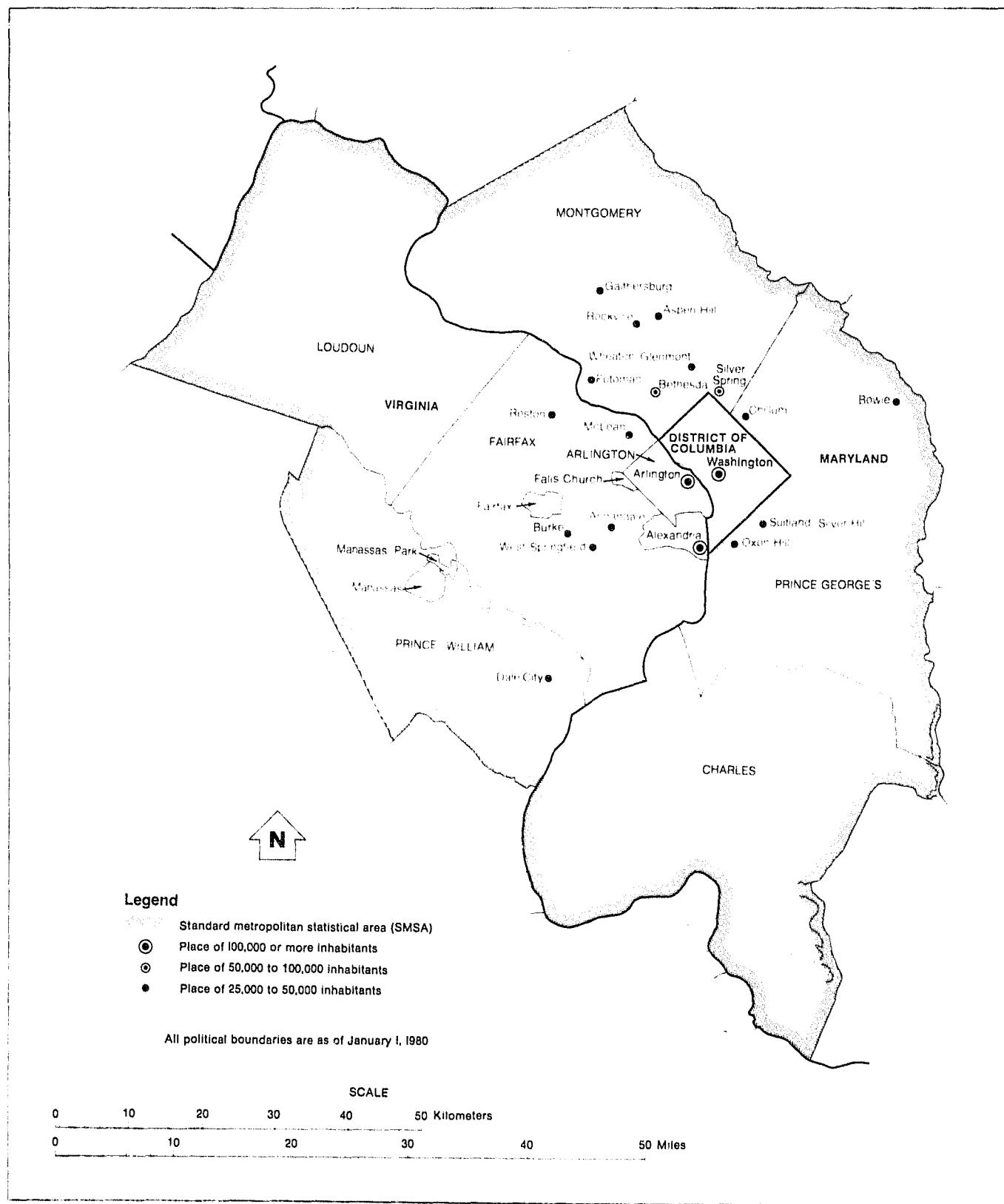
Victimization of the employed	35
Victimization, race, and employment	36
Victimization, sex, and employment	37
Victimization, age, and employment	38
Victimization, annual family income, and employment	39
Site of victimization	40
Attitudes toward crime in the workplace	41
Victimization by strangers	41
Injury to victims	42
Property loss or damage	42
Victimizations reported to the police	43

### **References**

### **Appendix**

A Survey design: DC Crime Victimization Study	45
B Questionnaire used in the DC Crime Victimization Study	49
C Standard error tables (for tables 1-30 and 32-42)	71
D Definitions: DC Crime Victimization Study	85
E Definitions: National Crime Survey (NCS)	87

## District of Columbia Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area



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## Key terms

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**DC**—District of Columbia.

**suburbs**—Suburbs of the District of Columbia within the DC-SMSA consist of:

Maryland counties (Charles,  
Montgomery, Prince George's)  
Virginia counties (Arlington, Fairfax,  
Loudoun, Prince William)  
Independent Virginia cities (Alex-  
andria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Man-  
assas, Manassas Park).

**Capitol Hill**—The area of the District of Columbia that is the site of the U.S. Capitol, the Library of Congress, and other congressional agencies, as well as some nearby private businesses and residential neighborhoods.

**Capitol Hill employees**—Employees of selected congressional agencies located on Capitol Hill. "Capitol Hill employee" refers to any person who at any time during 1982 was employed by any of the following Capitol Hill congressional agencies:

U.S. Senate  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Library of Congress  
Architect of the Capitol  
Office of Technology Assessment  
Congressional Budget Office.

**other employees**—Employed DC-SMSA residents. The term applies to any resident of the DC-SMSA at the time of the DC survey who was employed any time between May 1982 and April 1983.

**SMSA**—Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. For statistical purposes, the Office of Management and Budget divides the United States into distinct geographical areas known as SMSAs. Each SMSA includes a central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or combined central city and associated core cities. Generally, an SMSA consists of a central city plus the counties contiguous to the central city.

**DC-SMSA**—Washington, DC-MD-VA Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (1980 definition). The DC-SMSA consists of the District of Columbia and the suburbs listed above.

**similar SMSAs**—All SMSAs in the Nation (including the DC-SMSA) with a central city population of a size comparable to that of the District of Columbia (between 1/2 and 1 million population). The DC-SMSA is one of 20 such SMSAs:

Baltimore, MD  
Boston, MA  
Cleveland, OH  
Columbus, OH  
Dallas, TX  
Denver, CO  
District of Columbia  
Indianapolis, IN  
Jacksonville, FL  
Kansas City, MO-KS  
Memphis, TN-AR  
Milwaukee, WI  
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN  
New Orleans, LA  
Phoenix, AZ  
Pittsburgh, PA  
San Antonio, TX  
San Diego, CA  
Seattle-Everett, WA  
St. Louis, MO-IL

**DC study**—Title for the congressionally mandated study of crime victimization in the District of Columbia. Results of the study are presented in this report. These results are based on three crime victimization surveys: the DC survey, the Capitol Hill survey, and the National Crime Survey.

**DC survey**—A crime victimization survey of residents of DC and of the suburbs. The survey was conducted in 1983.

**Capitol Hill survey**—A crime victimization survey of employees of selected congressional agencies located on Capitol Hill. The survey was conducted in 1983.

**National Crime Survey (NCS)**—The NCS is an ongoing survey of criminal victimization based on interviews with a nationally representative sample of some 128,000 persons from some 60,000 households.

To gain information to help Congress and the DC law enforcement agencies reduce crime in the Nation's Capital, Congress directed the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to study the victimization of DC citizens and of congressional employees of Capitol Hill agencies (Public Law 97-257). This report presents the results of that study.

The report focuses on criminal victimization of the people who live in the District of Columbia and of people who work on Capitol Hill. Data on the DC suburbs, on the DC-SMSA, on similar SMSAs, and on the Nation are given only for the sake of comparison.

Information for the study came directly from crime victims. Victim reports are particularly valuable because they include details about victimizations and their aftermath. Moreover, victim reports cover not only crimes reported to the police but unreported crimes as well. They offer a useful complement to data on crimes brought to the attention of police departments and tabulated annually in police agency publications (the Federal Bureau of Investigation's *Uniform Crime Reports*).

This report presents the results of three surveys sponsored by BJS: (1) the DC survey, (2) the Capitol Hill survey, and (3) the National Crime Survey (NCS). The first two were done at the specific request of Congress. The DC survey involved interviews with DC residents and, for comparison purposes, residents of the DC suburbs. The Capitol Hill survey involved interviews with congressional employees of Capitol Hill agencies. The NCS is an ongoing survey of crime victimization in the Nation. It involves repeated interviews with the residents of some 60,000 households, of which 1,100 are households in the DC-SMSA. Data from the NCS were used to compare victimization levels between the DC-SMSA and similar SMSAs.

### Summary of findings

The study revealed that—

- On a population basis, DC was more likely than its suburbs to be the place where DC-SMSA residents were victimized by violent crime (especially robbery) (chapter 2).
- While DC residents themselves did not suffer significantly higher overall rates of violent victimization than suburban residents, they did suffer higher robbery rates than suburban residents (chapter 3).
- Victimization rates were generally no higher against DC-SMSA residents than against residents of similar SMSAs (chapter 4).
- White DC residents were more likely than black DC residents to be victimized by violent crime (chapter 5).
- Except for larceny without contact, victimization rates were generally no higher against Capitol Hill employees than against other employed people residing in the DC-SMSA (chapter 6).
- Suburban residents were more likely than DC residents to say crime in the DC area was worse than in other urban areas (chapter 2).
- Capitol Hill employees were generally more likely than other employees to say their jobs were safe from crime (chapter 6).

### Conduct and methodology of the DC and Capitol Hill surveys

The DC and Capitol Hill surveys were carried out at the direction of Congress by the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) under contract with the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The two surveys were closely modeled after the methodology of the National Crime Survey. The methodologies used in all three surveys are explained in Appendix A. Appendix B contains the questionnaire used in the DC study.

### Crimes in DC against nonresidents were not measured

The DC survey did not measure all crime that occurred in DC. Victimization against residents of the DC-SMSA were measured; victimizations of nonresident visitors and tourists were not.

### Some crimes against DC-SMSA residents occurred outside DC

Not all victimizations reported in the survey occurred in DC or the immediate surrounding areas. Respondents were asked to describe their victimizations regardless of the place of occurrence. Some victimizations occurred while DC-SMSA residents were traveling or staying outside the District of Columbia.

### Crimes against children and persons in institutions were not measured

The target population for the DC survey was the civilian, noninstitutionalized resident population age 12 and older. Therefore, institutionalized people and children under age 12 were not represented in the study's findings.

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## Introduction

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### Help for readers

Two kinds of tables are used in this report:

- *Rate tables* show victimizations per 1,000 persons, households, or employees. Such tables usually include the population totals and sample sizes on which rates are based.
- *Percent distribution* tables show the characteristics of victimizations or compare the distribution of victimizations across categories. Such tables usually include population totals and sample sizes on which percentages are based.

*Only unstandardized estimates are discussed in text.* Most tables show both standardized and unstandardized estimates. In tables that give estimates on DC and suburban residents, the samples were standardized to the age, race, and sex distribution of the entire DC-SMSA as estimated by the U.S. Census. In tables that give estimates on employees, the DC-SMSA employee sample was standardized to the age, race, and sex distribution of Capitol Hill employees. (Standardization is discussed in greater detail in Appendix A.)

The discussions in this report deal only with unstandardized estimates. Standardized estimates are given for the reader interested in learning whether observed differences between groups might be a function of different age, race, and sex distributions. It is known that age, race, and sex are related to victimization; therefore, it is possible that observed differences between DC and suburban residents or between Capitol Hill employees and other employees might be explained by such demographic differences.

*Unreliable estimates are not discussed in text.* Estimates based on small samples are statistically unreliable and therefore not discussed in the text. An asterisk (\*) is used in the tables to indicate such estimates. Regardless of whether the asterisk is placed alongside the standardized estimate or alongside the unstandardized estimate, the asterisk always applies to both.

*Standard errors.* For each table in the text (except table 31), an associated standard error table is provided in Appendix C. A Taylor Series linearization approach was used to calculate standard errors for the DC study (Woodruff 1971). A variance approximation algorithm provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census was used to calculate standard errors for NCS-based tables.

*Significant differences.* Unless otherwise noted, a statement that one estimate was higher or lower than another means that the difference was tested and found statistically significant at or beyond the 95% confidence level. Statistical significance was determined by the following approximate test statistic:

$$Z = [\bar{x}(1) - \bar{x}(2)] / [\sigma^2(1) + \sigma^2(2)]^{1/2}$$

where  $\bar{x}$  represents the victimization rate (or percentage) for a particular type of crime and  $\sigma$  represents the standard error of the rate estimate. If  $Z \geq 1.96$  or  $Z \leq -1.96$ , the difference between rates was considered statistically significant.

### Types of crime studied

The DC and Capitol Hill surveys obtained victimization data on these crimes:

*Personal crimes*

Rape

Robbery

Assault

Personal larceny with contact

Personal larceny without contact

Personal vandalism.

*Household crimes*

Burglary

Household larceny

Household vandalism.

Definitions of crimes, as well as definitions of other terms, are given in Appendix D. For most crimes, definitions used in the NCS were followed (Appendix E). Definitional differences between the NCS and the DC and Capitol Hill surveys are summarized in Appendix A.

# Victimizations in DC and its suburbs and on Capitol Hill

## Chapter 2

This chapter examines—

- Where DC and suburban residents were victimized
- Victimization on Capitol Hill
- How DC residents and suburban residents rated the crime problem in the DC area

### Distribution of victimizations vs. size of populations In DC and Its suburbs

Where DC and suburban residents were victimized is compared in tables 1 and 2. (Table 1 row percentages do not add to 100% because some victimizations occurred outside the DC-SMSA, and some victims did not know or did not report the place where they were victimized.)

Table 1 shows that, within the DC-SMSA—

- Only 20.9% of the DC-SMSA population lived in DC, but 31.8% of all the violent crimes occurred there.
- 79.1% lived in the Maryland and Virginia suburbs, but only 54.3% of the violent crimes occurred there.
- About half of all robberies occurred in DC.

The percentage distribution of crimes of theft or damage across DC and its suburbs was more closely related to the population sizes of these places. Nevertheless, such crimes also tended to occur disproportionately in DC (table 1):

- While only 20.9% of the residents of the DC-SMSA lived in DC, 27.7% of the crimes of theft and damage occurred there.
- The subcategory of personal vandalism was an exception; it occurred in DC in proportion to DC's population size.

- 22.8% of the households in the DC-SMSA were in DC and about the same percentage of burglaries (20.3%) and household larcenies (19.8%) occurred there.

- Household vandalism occurred more often in the suburbs than would be expected on the basis of population.

Population estimates do not tell how much time residents of other areas spent in Northwest DC, but it is clear that personal crimes were more common in Northwest DC than in the three other DC sectors (table 1):

- In 1980, only 9.8% of DC-SMSA residents lived in Northwest DC, but large percentages of the personal victimizations, including 30.1% of the robberies, occurred there.
- Household crimes showed a different pattern: Within the DC-SMSA 11.3% of the households and 11.2% of DC-SMSA burglaries were in Northwest DC.

Table 1 (Victimization of DC-SMSA residents, May 1982 to April 1983)

### Where personal and household victimizations occurred In DC and in Its Maryland and Virginia suburbs

Percent distribution<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	DC				Maryland		Virginia			
	Total <sup>b</sup>	North-east	North-west	South-east	Total <sup>c</sup>	Montgomery	Prince George's	Total <sup>d</sup>	Areas adjacent to DC	Sample size
(Percent distribution of DC-SMSA population <sup>e</sup> )	20.9%	4.9%	9.8%	5.2%	43.0%	18.9%	21.7%	36.1%	28.8%	na
Personal crimes										
Crimes of violence	31.8	4.4	19.0	5.9	37.8	8.5	22.7	24.5	18.0	358
Robbery	50.2	7.8*	30.1	10.9	35.1	3.5*	24.0	10.3*	7.1*	94
Assault	28.0	4.4*	15.6	4.7	37.3	7.6	20.5	27.2	20.7	172
Threat to injure	22.0	1.2*	15.3	3.7*	41.4	14.6	25.7	32.6	22.9	92
Crimes of theft or damage	27.7	5.0	16.6	4.1	37.9	13.3	20.1	28.6	21.3	946
Personal larceny with contact	28.6	3.8	18.3	5.5	38.1	12.7	19.5	26.8	19.4	307
Personal larceny without contact	30.3	6.0	17.5	3.6	37.3	12.8	20.7	26.5	20.0	504
Personal vandalism	16.9	4.0*	9.6	2.9*	39.8	16.2	18.8	39.3	29.8	135
(Percent distribution of DC-SMSA households <sup>f</sup> )	22.8	4.8	11.3	5.1	40.7	18.6	20.2	36.5	31.0	na
Household crimes										
Burglary	20.3	6.1	11.2	2.7*	39.9	13.7	18.4	36.6	26.4	173
Household larceny	19.8	5.3*	9.6	2.6*	42.0	20.8	13.7	31.9	23.9	106
Household vandalism	11.3	0.6*	5.0*	5.7*	34.4	9.6*	17.9	51.5	32.5	83

na = not applicable.

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Percent do not add to 100 because some victimizations took place outside of DC, Maryland, and Virginia, and some victims did not know or did not report where victimizations occurred.

<sup>b</sup>DC includes the four sectors: Northeast, Northwest,

Southeast, and Southwest. The sample size was too small to show the Southwest separately.

<sup>c</sup>Maryland includes the DC-SMSA suburbs of Charles County, Montgomery County, and Prince George's County, as well as other Maryland locations. The sample sizes were too small to show areas other than Montgomery County and Prince George's County separately.

<sup>d</sup>Virginia includes the areas adjacent to DC of Arlington

County, Fairfax County, Alexandria, Falls Church, and Fairfax City and the nonadjacent suburban areas of Loudoun County, Prince William County, Manassas, and Manassas Park, as well as other Virginia locations. The sample sizes for the nonadjacent areas were too small to show these areas separately.

<sup>e</sup>Census data for 1980 were used to calculate the DC-SMSA distribution of population and households.

## Victimizations in DC and its suburbs and on Capitol Hill

### In victimizations of DC residents—

The percentage of crimes occurring in DC against DC residents ranged from 84.2% for assault to 100% for household vandalism (table 2):

- 87.6% of violent crimes committed against DC residents were in DC; only 8% were in the suburbs.
- 87.5% of crimes of theft or damage against DC residents were in DC.

Except for household crimes, suburban residents were victimized relatively less often in the suburbs than DC residents were victimized in DC:

- Only 69% of violent crimes against suburban residents were in the suburbs; 87.6% of such crimes against DC residents were in DC.
- In crimes of theft or damage, suburban residents were much less likely to be victimized in the suburbs than were DC residents to be victimized in DC.
- Most household crimes against DC and suburban residents were in the area of residence.

On the surface, the data in table 2 suggest that the risk of becoming a crime victim was greater in DC than in the suburbs. However, this inference must be made cautiously because the amount of time DC-SMSA residents spent in DC was not known. If suburban residents spent a large part of their working and leisure hours in DC, their exposure to the risk of personal victimization outside the suburbs would have been high. Exposure may explain why so many personal victimizations of suburban residents occurred in DC.

Table 2 (Victimization of DC and suburban residents,  
May 1982 to April 1983)

### Where personal and household victimizations occurred in relation to place of residence

Percent distribution<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime and place of residence	Where victimizations occurred			Sample size
	DC	Suburbs	Other MD/VA locations	
<b>Personal crimes</b>				
Crimes of violence				
DC	87.6%	8.0%	0.7%*	142
Suburbs	14.0	69.0	10.4	216
DC-SMSA	31.8	54.3	8.1	358
Robbery				
DC	91.5	6.6*	1.9*	54
Suburbs	23.6*	57.7	11.5*	40
DC-SMSA	50.2	37.7	7.7*	94
Assault				
DC	84.2	8.3*	0.0*	59
Suburbs	13.7	66.7	12.0	113
DC-SMSA	28.0	54.9	9.5	172
Threat to injure				
DC	86.8	9.9*	0.0*	29
Suburbs	8.2*	80.7	6.9*	63
DC-SMSA	22.0	68.3	5.7*	92
Crimes of theft or damage				
DC	87.5	5.6	1.3*	310
Suburbs	13.4	73.7	7.1	636
DC-SMSA	27.7	60.5	6.0	946
Personal larceny with contact				
DC	85.0	8.5*	1.5*	120
Suburbs	10.7	73.4	9.0	187
DC-SMSA	28.6	57.8	7.2	307
Personal larceny without contact				
DC	88.5	4.2*	1.3*	166
Suburbs	16.3	71.9	5.8	338
DC-SMSA	30.3	58.8	5.0	504
Personal vandalism				
DC	93.0	0.0*	0.0*	24
Suburbs	9.0*	79.7	7.6*	111
DC-SMSA	16.9	72.2	6.9*	135
<b>Household crimes</b>				
Burglary				
DC	85.4	5.9*	1.5*	68
Suburbs	0.9*	88.6	8.6*	105
DC-SMSA	20.3	69.6	6.9*	173
Household larceny				
DC	88.6	5.7*	2.9*	35
Suburbs	4.2*	83.1	5.7*	71
DC-SMSA	19.8	68.8	5.1*	106
Household vandalism				
DC	100.0	0.0*	0.0*	18
Suburbs	0.0*	90.7	6.2*	65
DC-SMSA	11.3	80.4	5.5*	83

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

took place outside of the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, and some victims did not know or did not report where victimizations occurred.

<sup>a</sup>Percents do not add to 100 because some victimizations

### **Victimization on Capitol Hill**

The DC study did not survey visitors and tourists. Therefore, the data in table 3 do not give a complete picture of the extent of crime on Capitol Hill. Nevertheless, the data do describe the percentage of crimes against DC-SMSA residents that occurred on Capitol Hill during 1 year (May 1982-April 1983).

Table 3 findings about victimizations on Capitol Hill were difficult to interpret because small samples made many results unreliable and because data on the amount of time spent on Capitol Hill were not available.

Capitol Hill was the scene of—

- 6.5% of all the crimes of violence occurring in the DC-SMSA
- An estimated 8.7% of the robberies and 3.7% of the burglaries.

Table 3 (Victimizations of DC and suburban residents, May 1982 to April 1983)

### **Victimization on Capitol Hill**

Percent distribution

Type of crime and place of residence	Sample size
<b>Personal crimes</b>	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	
DC	142
Suburbs	216
DC-SMSA	358
<b>Robbery</b>	
DC	54
Suburbs	40
DC-SMSA	94
<b>Assault</b>	
DC	59
Suburbs	113
DC-SMSA	172
<b>Threat to Injure</b>	
DC	29
Suburbs	63
DC-SMSA	92
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>	
DC	310
Suburbs	636
DC-SMSA	946
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>	
DC	120
Suburbs	187
DC-SMSA	307
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>	
DC	166
Suburbs	338
DC-SMSA	504
<b>Personal vandalism</b>	
DC	24
Suburbs	111
DC-SMSA	135
<b>Household crimes</b>	
<b>Burglary</b>	
DC	68
Suburbs	105
DC-SMSA	173
<b>Household larceny</b>	
DC	35
Suburbs	71
DC-SMSA	106
<b>Household vandalism</b>	
DC	18
Suburbs	65
DC-SMSA	83

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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## Victimizations in DC and its suburbs and on Capitol Hill

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### Perceptions of crime in the DC area by DC and suburban residents

As shown in table 4, the DC area was rated as having a worse crime problem than other urban areas by—

- 31% of DC residents
- An even higher percentage of suburban residents (38.6%).

Table 4 (Victimization of DC and suburban residents,  
May 1982 to April 1983)

### How residents of DC and its Maryland and Virginia suburbs compared crime in the DC area with crime in other urban areas

Percent distribution

Place of residence	Perception of DC area crime				Sample size
	Higher In DC	Lower In DC	About the same	Perception unknown	
DC	31.0%	8.8%	49.2%	10.9%	1,878
Suburbs	38.6	7.3	43.9	10.0	3,664
DC-SMSA	37.0	7.8	45.0	10.2	5,542
Virginia suburbs <sup>a</sup>	36.7	8.5	46.1	8.8	1,806
Virginia areas adjacent to DC <sup>a</sup>	36.6	9.1	45.3	9.0	1,347
Maryland suburbs <sup>b</sup>	40.2	6.7	42.1	11.0	1,858
Montgomery County	36.5	8.4	42.4	12.7	766
Prince George's County	43.0	5.3	42.3	9.4	898

<sup>a</sup>The Virginia suburbs include the areas adjacent to DC of Arlington County, Fairfax County, Alexandria, Falls Church, and Fairfax City and the nonadjacent areas of Loudoun County, Prince William County, Manassas, and Manassas Park. The sample sizes for the nonadjacent areas are too small to show these areas separately.

<sup>b</sup>The Maryland suburbs include Charles County, Montgomery County, and Prince George's County. The sample size is too small to show Charles County separately.

This chapter compares the rates of victimization of residents of DC and of its suburbs (1) by type of crime and (2) by sex, age, family income, education, and marital status of the victims.

Household crimes are not shown in most tables in this chapter because head-of-household information was not established by survey questions.

Table 5 compares the victimization of DC and suburban residents.

DC residents were victimized by—

- 73.8 violent crimes per 1,000 persons
- 158.5 crimes of theft or damage per 1,000 persons.

DC residents were victimized—

- At rates not significantly different from those of suburban residents in violent crimes (73.8 vs. 60.7), in crimes of theft or damage (158.5 vs. 172.9), in burglary (59.5 vs. 55.8), or in household larceny (30.7 vs. 38.0)
- More often than suburban residents in robbery (29.0 vs. 11.8)
- Less often than suburban residents in personal vandalism (11.8 vs. 29.7)
- Less often than suburban residents in household vandalism (15.8 vs. 34.6).

Table 5 (Victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982 to April 1983)

## Personal and household victimizations

Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older and per 1,000 households

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization			
<b>Personal crimes</b>				
<b>Crimes of violence</b>				
DC	73.8	/ 94.8		
Suburbs	60.7	/ 59.6		
DC-SMSA	63.4	/ 63.3		
<b>Robbery</b>				
DC	29.0	/ 31.8		
Suburbs	11.8	/ 12.0		
DC-SMSA	15.4	/ 15.4		
<b>Assault</b>				
DC	30.5	/ 40.8		
Suburbs	31.3	/ 31.1		
DC-SMSA	31.2	/ 31.1		
<b>Threat to injure</b>				
DC	14.3	/ 22.2		
Suburbs	17.6	/ 16.5		
DC-SMSA	16.9	/ 16.8		
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>				
DC	158.5	/ 179.9		
Suburbs	172.9	/ 167.1		
DC-SMSA	169.9	/ 169.5		
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>				
DC	61.5	/ 60.8		
Suburbs	50.6	/ 47.8		
DC-SMSA	52.9	/ 52.8		
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>				
DC	85.2	/ 105.9		
Suburbs	92.6	/ 91.9		
DC-SMSA	91.1	/ 90.9		
<b>Personal vandalism</b>				
DC	11.8	/ 13.2		
Suburbs	29.7	/ 27.4		
DC-SMSA	26.0	/ 25.8		
<b>Total population age 12 and older (in thousands)</b>				
DC	554	/ 554		
Suburbs	2,121	/ 2,121		
DC-SMSA	2,676	/ 2,676		
<b>Sample size</b>				
DC	1,878			
Suburbs	3,664			
DC-SMSA	5,542			
<b>Household crimes</b>				
<b>Burglary</b>				
DC	59.5	/ 71.2		
Suburbs	55.8	/ 54.8		
DC-SMSA	56.6	/ 56.6		
<b>Household larceny</b>				
DC	30.7	/ 29.6		
Suburbs	38.0	/ 34.4		
DC-SMSA	36.4	/ 36.3		
<b>Household vandalism</b>				
DC	15.8	/ 13.6		
Suburbs	34.6	/ 32.3		
DC-SMSA	30.5	/ 30.4		
<b>Total number of households (in thousands)</b>				
DC	254	/ 254		
Suburbs	908	/ 908		
DC-SMSA	1,162	/ 1,162		
<b>Sample size</b>				
DC	1,133			
Suburbs	1,883			
DC-SMSA	3,016			

## Sex and victimization

Among DC residents—

- Males were more likely than females to be victims of violent crimes and of robbery (table 6).
- Male and female rates did not differ for any other types of crime.

Between DC and suburban residents—

- The robbery rate was higher against DC than suburban males (44.7 vs. 15.0), but the rate of personal vandalism was higher against suburban males (32.4 vs. 12.6).
- The rate of personal vandalism was also higher against suburban than DC females (27.1 vs. 11.1).

Table 6 (Victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982 to April 1983)

## Sex of victim

Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization	
	Male	Female
<b>Crimes of violence</b>		
DC	93.9	/ 121.1
Suburbs	75.1	/ 77.0
DC-SMSA	78.9	/ 78.7
<b>Robbery</b>		
DC	44.7	/ 50.1
Suburbs	15.0	/ 16.8
DC-SMSA	20.9	/ 21.0
<b>Assault</b>		
DC	35.4	/ 52.5
Suburbs	42.1	/ 42.9
DC-SMSA	40.8	/ 40.6
<b>Threat to injure</b>		
DC	13.8	/ 18.5
Suburbs	18.0	/ 17.3
DC-SMSA	17.2	/ 17.1
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>		
DC	173.0	/ 194.6
Suburbs	190.9	/ 185.4
DC-SMSA	187.4	/ 186.5
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>		
DC	65.2	/ 62.3
Suburbs	49.1	/ 48.1
DC-SMSA	52.3	/ 52.3
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>		
DC	95.2	/ 118.2
Suburbs	109.4	/ 106.6
DC-SMSA	106.6	/ 105.9
<b>Personal vandalism</b>		
DC	12.6	/ 14.1
Suburbs	32.4	/ 30.7
DC-SMSA	28.5	/ 28.3
<b>Total population age 12 and older (in thousands)</b>		
DC	253	/ 264
Suburbs	1,023	/ 1,012
DC-SMSA	1,276	/ 1,277
<b>Sample size</b>		
DC	800	
Suburbs	1,712	
DC-SMSA	2,512	

## Victimization of DC and suburban residents

### Age and victimization

Victimization rates in four age groups of DC and suburban residents are given in table 7.

(Some crime categories are shown in less detail in table 7 than in other tables because more refined categories would have resulted in sample sizes too small to yield reliable estimates. Even after combining crime categories, many of the age comparisons showed substantial though not statistically significant differences.)

Generally, the rates were lower against older people than against the young, but for several types of crime, the rates peaked at ages 20–34 rather than at ages 12–19.

### Against DC residents—

- The violent crime rate was 88.4 for ages 12–19 and 125.4 for ages 20–34 but 27.7 for ages 50 and older.
- The drop in the violent crime rate that took place after age 34 was quite sharp.
- The rates for crimes of theft or damage decreased with age, and the drop after age 34 was also quite sharp.

Few statistically significant differences in victimization rates were found between DC and suburban residents in the same age groups, but the rate of—

- Violent crime against persons ages 20–34 was higher for DC than suburban residents (125.4 vs. 80.2).
- Crimes of theft or damage against persons ages 35–49 was lower for DC than suburban residents (134.7 vs. 185.7).

### Race and victimization

Patterns of victimization against white and black residents of DC and of the suburbs were somewhat different, and, in addition, they were inconsistent with national patterns.

For example, the violent crime rate was higher against white than black DC residents. This finding departs from the national pattern.

Because patterns of victimization by race required detailed analysis, they are the subject of a separate chapter (chapter 5).

Table 7 (Victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982 to April 1983)

### Age of victim

Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization			
	12-19	20-34	35-49	50+
<b>Crimes of violence<sup>a</sup></b>				
DC	88.4 / 103.7	125.4 / 169.6	42.6 / 37.3	27.7 / 39.0
Suburbs	102.9 / 102.2	80.2 / 79.5	45.9 / 49.1	16.9 / 13.9
DC-SMSA	100.2 / 100.3	89.5 / 89.2	45.3 / 45.4	19.6 / 19.8
<b>Crimes of theft or damage<sup>b</sup></b>				
DC	133.1 / 161.5	247.4 / 266.7	134.7 / 165.5	85.7 / 86.9
Suburbs	181.3 / 183.3	203.5 / 199.2	185.7 / 188.8	109.4 / 93.3
DC-SMSA	172.2 / 171.9	212.6 / 212.2	177.0 / 177.0	103.4 / 103.2
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>				
DC	41.4 / 29.0*	93.6 / 99.5	56.1 / 55.3	38.7 / 34.1
Suburbs	71.1 / 68.7	62.5 / 60.1	48.1 / 47.7	21.1 / 17.5
DC-SMSA	65.5 / 65.4	69.0 / 68.9	49.4 / 49.4	25.6 / 25.6
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>				
DC	87.8 / 131.1	131.5 / 139.2	68.7 / 98.3	41.9 / 50.9
Suburbs	101.2 / 106.9	106.5 / 107.7	103.7 / 108.7	55.0 / 45.2
DC-SMSA	98.7 / 98.5	111.7 / 111.7	97.7 / 97.8	51.7 / 51.4
<b>Total population age 12 and older (in thousands)</b>				
DC	84 / 93	193 / 192	105 / 128	172 / 141
Suburbs	365 / 357	740 / 735	510 / 488	507 / 541
DC-SMSA	449 / 450	933 / 928	615 / 616	679 / 682
<b>Sample size</b>				
DC	236	705	409	528
Suburbs	581	1,294	1,023	766
DC-SMSA	817	1,999	1,432	1,294

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>b</sup>Includes personal vandalism for which too few sample cases were obtained to report separately.

<sup>a</sup>Includes robbery, assault, and threat to injure for which too few sample cases were obtained to report separately.

## Annual family income and victimization

Victimization rates by type of crime, place of residence, and annual family income are given in table 8.

### Among DC residents—

- The violent crime rate, by annual family income, was higher in the \$10,000-\$29,999 income bracket than in the \$30,000+ bracket. (No statistically significant difference was found between the less-than-\$10,000 bracket and the two other income brackets.)
- Differences in the rates of crimes of theft or damage for the three income groups were not statistically significant.

### Between DC and suburban residents—

- The only statistically significant difference was for the \$10,000-\$29,999 family income bracket, where the rate of larceny with contact was higher against DC than suburban residents.

Table 8 (Victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982 to April 1983)

### Annual family income of victim

Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization				
	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000-\$29,999	\$30,000+	Income unknown	
<b>Crimes of violence<sup>a</sup></b>					
DC	67.0 / 99.3	100.9 / 131.3	60.0 / 77.3	54.5 /	75.1
Suburbs	40.3 / 37.1*	66.9 / 63.9	65.4 / 66.3	43.1 /	41.5
DC-SMSA	52.3 / 52.0	75.3 / 75.1	64.7 / 64.6	45.9 /	45.8
<b>Crimes of theft or damage<sup>b</sup></b>					
DC	154.2 / 146.7	180.6 / 198.4	183.5 / 210.2	94.8 /	101.7
Suburbs	203.1 / 181.8	178.6 / 173.4	187.2 / 182.9	117.0 /	114.0
DC-SMSA	181.1 / 181.0	179.1 / 179.0	186.7 / 186.1	111.5 /	111.2
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>					
DC	70.3 / 55.6	77.7 / 87.2	64.4 / 63.6	28.0 /	16.6
Suburbs	56.2 / 45.5*	42.1 / 41.8	61.7 / 59.6	31.4 /	27.7
DC-SMSA	62.6 / 62.6	50.8 / 50.9	62.1 / 61.9	30.6 /	30.3
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>					
DC	70.4 / 78.5	93.6 / 101.0	101.0 / 130.0	60.5 /	74.7
Suburbs	140.7 / 131.5	99.4 / 99.4	93.7 / 94.0	67.6 /	65.3
DC-SMSA	109.2 / 109.1	98.0 / 97.8	94.6 / 94.4	65.8 /	65.8
<b>Total population age 12 and older (in thousands)</b>					
DC	75 / 58	191 / 160	163 / 233	125 /	103
Suburbs	92 / 98	584 / 611	1,065 / 1,013	380 /	399
DC-SMSA	167 / 168	775 / 775	1,229 / 1,226	505 /	507
<b>Sample size</b>					
DC	249	648	562	419	
Suburbs	154	1,002	1,867	641	
DC-SMSA	403	1,650	2,429	1,060	

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Includes robbery, assault, and threat to injure for which too few sample cases were obtained to report separately.

<sup>b</sup>Includes personal vandalism for which too few sample cases were obtained to report separately.

## Victimization of DC and suburban residents

### **Education and victimization**

Table 9 divides adult residents of the DC-SMSA into two education groups—  
 (1) High school or less  
 (2) Beyond high school.

Persons younger than age 18 were placed in a separate category. This was done because a better understanding of the relationship between level of education and victimization is possible when persons who have not completed their education are eliminated from the education groups.

Among DC residents, victimization rates were higher against the "beyond high school" group than against the "high school or less" group in—  
 Crimes of violence  
 (92.4 vs. 49.0)  
 Crimes of theft or damage  
 (203.4 vs. 117.2)  
 Larceny without contact  
 (109.4 vs. 58.3).

### **Between DC and suburban residents—**

- In the "high school or less" group, differences in victimization rates were not statistically significant.
- In the "beyond high school" group, victimization rates were higher against DC residents for robbery (34.5 vs. 12.3) and for larceny with contact (77.0 vs. 49.6), but they were higher against suburban residents for personal vandalism (36.4 vs. 17.0).

Table 9 (Victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982 to April 1983)

### **Level of education of victim**

Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization			
	Ages 12-17	High school or less	Age 18 and older	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>				
DC	93.5 / 76.5	49.0 / 64.6	92.4 / 111.3	
Suburbs	67.7 / 70.5	51.9 / 48.0	64.5 / 64.8	
DC-SMSA	71.9 / 72.0	51.1 / 51.1	69.7 / 69.5	
<b>Robbery</b>				
DC	29.7 / 10.7*	23.1 / 31.5	34.5 / 35.9	
Suburbs	7.1 / 7.8*	12.0 / 12.6	12.3 / 12.3	
DC-SMSA	10.8 / 10.8*	14.8 / 14.9	16.4 / 16.5	
<b>Assault</b>				
DC	63.8 / 65.8*	20.9 / 23.5	32.9 / 44.0	
Suburbs	46.9 / 49.5	26.8 / 23.6	30.9 / 32.2	
DC-SMSA	49.7 / 49.8	25.3 / 25.2	31.3 / 31.2	
<b>Threat to injure</b>				
DC	0.0 / 0.0*	5.0 / 9.6	25.1 / 31.4	
Suburbs	13.7 / 13.3*	13.0 / 11.8	21.3 / 20.3	
DC-SMSA	11.4 / 11.4*	11.0 / 10.9	22.0 / 21.8	
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>				
DC	120.6 / 127.1	117.2 / 137.3	203.4 / 208.4	
Suburbs	173.9 / 175.7	149.0 / 136.8	188.5 / 186.4	
DC-SMSA	165.1 / 164.8	140.9 / 140.2	191.3 / 191.2	
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>				
DC	28.6 / 10.2*	51.8 / 54.8	77.0 / 72.6	
Suburbs	76.2 / 70.4	43.9 / 40.7	49.6 / 47.9	
DC-SMSA	68.3 / 68.3	45.9 / 45.7	54.7 / 54.7	
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>				
DC	85.4 / 114.5	58.3 / 74.6	109.4 / 118.4	
Suburbs	92.6 / 100.8	77.3 / 71.8	102.5 / 103.7	
DC-SMSA	91.4 / 91.1	72.5 / 72.2	103.8 / 103.8	
<b>Personal vandalism</b>				
DC	6.6 / 2.3*	7.0 / 8.0	17.0 / 17.3	
Suburbs	5.1 / 4.4*	27.8 / 24.2	36.4 / 34.9	
DC-SMSA	5.4 / 5.4*	22.5 / 22.3	32.8 / 32.7	
<b>Total population age 12 and older (in thousands)</b>				
DC	51 / 60	228 / 142	270 / 348	
Suburbs	255 / 252	672 / 715	1,180 / 1,140	
DC-SMSA	305 / 306	901 / 905	1,450 / 1,446	
<b>Sample size</b>				
DC	143	766	952	
Suburbs	408	1,160	2,071	
DC-SMSA	551	1,926	3,023	

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Does not include those with education level unknown, for which too few sample cases were obtained to report separately.

## Marital status and victimization

Victimization rates against married and single residents of DC and its suburbs are given in table 10.

Among DC residents, victimization rates were higher against the single than the married in—

- Crimes of violence  
(92.6 vs. 35.8)
- Crimes of theft or damage  
(180.1 vs. 133.5).

The same pattern was found consistently in specific crime categories, but the marital status differences were not statistically significant or were based on too few cases to yield reliable estimates.

Between DC and suburban residents—

- The violent crime rate against the single was higher for DC residents (92.6 vs. 75.7).
- The robbery rate against the single was about twice as high for DC residents (36.7 vs. 18.0).

Table 10 (Victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982 to April 1983)

### Marital status of victim

Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization	
	Ages 12-17	Age 18 and older
	Married	Single <sup>b</sup>
<b>Crimes of violence</b>		
DC	93.5 / 76.5	35.8 / 56.0
Suburbs	67.7 / 70.5	49.3 / 49.3
DC-SMSA	71.9 / 72.0	47.5 / 47.3
Robbery		
DC	29.7 / 10.7*	15.8 / 26.2*
Suburbs	7.1 / 7.8*	8.0 / 7.7
DC-SMSA	10.8 / 10.8*	9.0 / 9.0
Assault		
DC	63.8 / 65.8*	11.3 / 16.0*
Suburbs	46.9 / 49.5	25.9 / 26.4
DC-SMSA	49.7 / 49.8	23.9 / 23.8
Threat to injure		
DC	0.0 / 0.0*	8.7 / 13.7*
Suburbs	13.7 / 13.3*	15.5 / 15.1
DC-SMSA	11.4 / 11.4*	14.5 / 14.4
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>		
DC	120.6 / 127.1	133.5 / 150.6
Suburbs	173.9 / 175.7	150.8 / 147.5
DC-SMSA	165.1 / 164.8	148.5 / 148.2
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>		
DC	28.6 / 10.2*	51.3 / 57.5
Suburbs	76.2 / 70.4	40.7 / 38.4
DC-SMSA	68.3 / 68.3	42.1 / 42.0
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>		
DC	85.4 / 114.5	72.5 / 87.4
Suburbs	92.6 / 100.8	81.7 / 81.3
DC-SMSA	91.4 / 91.1	80.5 / 80.4
<b>Personal vandalism</b>		
DC	6.6 / 2.3*	9.8 / 5.7*
Suburbs	5.1 / 4.4*	28.4 / 27.8
DC-SMSA	5.4 / 5.4*	25.9 / 25.9
<b>Total population age 12 and older (in thousands)</b>		
DC	51 / 60	175 / 184
Suburbs	255 / 252	1,127 / 1,093
DC-SMSA	305 / 306	1,302 / 1,300
<b>Sample size</b>		
DC	143	602
Suburbs	408	1,994
DC-SMSA	551	2,596

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

which too few sample cases were obtained to report separately.

<sup>a</sup>Does not include those with marital status unknown, for

<sup>b</sup>Includes divorced, separated, widowed, and never married.

## Victimization of DC and suburban residents

### Site of victimization

The distribution of victimization between DC and suburban residents is shown in table 11 by type of crime and site of occurrence. Site of occurrence is divided into (1) home or vacation home, (2) at work, (3) to or from work, (4) public place, and (5) all other places.

### Among DC residents—

- Violent crimes were most likely to occur in a public place (48.2%). Such crimes were next most likely to occur at home or at a vacation home (30.5%).
- Among the types of victimizations most likely to occur at home or at a vacation home were crimes of theft or damage (49%), personal vandalism (69.6%), and personal larceny (39.1% with contact, 53.2% without contact). Personal larceny with contact was next most likely to occur in a public place (25%).

### Between DC and suburban residents—

- The percentage of assaults that occurred in the victim's home or vacation home was higher against DC residents (39.9% vs. 9.8%).
- Crimes of theft or damage against DC and suburban residents were distributed in roughly the same percentages across all site-of-occurrence categories.

Table 11 (Victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982 to April 1983)

### Site of victimization

#### Percent distribution

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization								Sample size
	At home or vacation home		At work		To/from work		Public place		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>									
DC	30.5%	/	28.7%	4.3%	/	4.4%*	11.2%	/	10.9%
Suburbs	20.0	/	21.0	13.4	/	13.4	17.0	/	16.6
DC-SMSA	22.5	/	22.5	11.2	/	11.2	15.6	/	15.6
Robbery									
DC	19.7	/	20.4	1.6	/	0.6*	12.5	/	17.4*
Suburbs	25.6	/	24.7*	4.1	/	3.4*	22.6	/	20.6*
DC-SMSA	23.3	/	23.0	3.1	/	3.1*	18.7	/	18.5
Assault									
DC	39.9	/	31.9	2.8	/	2.4*	6.6	/	5.8*
Suburbs	9.8	/	11.7	11.9	/	12.4	17.1	/	17.4
DC-SMSA	15.9	/	15.9	10.1	/	10.1	15.0	/	14.9
Threat to injure									
DC	32.6	/	34.9*	13.0	/	13.6*	18.4	/	10.8*
Suburbs	34.4	/	35.7	22.2	/	22.6	13.2	/	12.1*
DC-SMSA	34.1	/	34.1	20.6	/	20.6	14.1	/	14.1
Crimes of theft or damage									
DC	49.0	/	43.2	13.4	/	14.7	6.8	/	5.9
Suburbs	45.2	/	45.9	15.3	/	15.1	4.4	/	4.4
DC-SMSA	45.9	/	47.7	15.0	/	18.3	4.9	/	2.5
Personal larceny with contact									
DC	39.1	/	32.0	9.3	/	10.6	12.4	/	11.6
Suburbs	33.2	/	35.5	13.0	/	13.0	6.5	/	6.0
DC-SMSA	34.6	/	34.8	12.1	/	12.1	8.0	/	8.0
Personal larceny without contact									
DC	53.2	/	45.8	17.6	/	18.6	3.6	/	3.4*
Suburbs	46.3	/	46.0	18.4	/	17.9	2.2	/	2.6*
DC-SMSA	47.7	/	47.7	18.2	/	18.3	2.5	/	2.5
Personal vandalism									
DC	69.6	/	73.6	4.6	/	1.9*	0.0	/	0.0*
Suburbs	61.9	/	63.7	9.8	/	9.7	7.9	/	7.4*
DC-SMSA	62.6	/	62.8	9.3	/	9.3	7.1	/	7.1*

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

### **Victimization by strangers**

The percentage distribution of victimizations by strangers against DC and suburban residents is shown in table 12 by type of crime.

#### In crimes of theft or damage against DC residents—

- 76% of the victims were unaware of who victimized them.
- When the victim did know who committed such a crime, more often than not the offender was a stranger.

#### In violent crimes against DC residents—

- 86% involved offenders whose status was known, and in two-thirds of all victimizations the offender was a stranger.

#### Between DC and suburban residents—

- Most differences in the distribution of victimizations by strangers were not substantial or were not statistically significant.
- DC residents may have been more likely than suburban residents to have been threatened by strangers, but the difference was not statistically significant.
- Crimes of theft or damage were distributed in roughly the same way over the offender categories with the apparent, although not statistically significant, greater likelihood of a DC resident being the victim of larceny with contact by a stranger.

Table 12 (Victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982 to April 1983)

### **Offenses by strangers and nonstrangers**

Percent distribution

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization				Sample size
	Stranger involved	Nonstranger involved	t	Unknown offender	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>					
DC	69.6% / 73.4%	16.4% / 15.1%	14.0% / 11.5%		142
Suburbs	66.4 / 66.5	16.5 / 16.5	17.1 / 17.0		216
DC-SMSA	67.1 / 67.1	16.5 / 16.5	16.4 / 16.4		358
<b>Robbery</b>					
DC	68.9 / 83.2	12.4 / 7.5*	18.7 / 9.3*		54
Suburbs	68.5 / 65.6	18.3 / 20.3*	13.2 / 14.1*		40
DC-SMSA	68.7 / 68.6	15.9 / 15.9*	15.4 / 15.5		94
<b>Assault</b>					
DC	70.7 / 70.8	21.0 / 19.7	8.3 / 9.5*		59
Suburbs	76.4 / 76.7	12.2 / 12.1	11.4 / 11.2		113
DC-SMSA	75.2 / 75.2	14.0 / 14.1	10.8 / 10.7		172
<b>Threat to injure</b>					
DC	68.4 / 64.1	14.8 / 17.5*	16.8 / 18.4*		29
Suburbs	47.1 / 47.9	23.0 / 22.0	29.9 / 30.2		63
DC-SMSA	50.8 / 50.7	21.6 / 21.6	27.6 / 27.7		92
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>					
DC	14.4 / 16.7	9.5 / 7.2	76.0 / 76.1		310
Suburbs	12.2 / 11.9	6.3 / 6.4	81.5 / 81.8		636
DC-SMSA	12.7 / 12.6	6.9 / 7.0	80.4 / 80.4		946
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>					
DC	31.2 / 35.8	18.8 / 13.9	50.0 / 50.3		120
Suburbs	24.7 / 24.7	11.8 / 12.3	63.5 / 63.1		187
DC-SMSA	26.2 / 26.3	13.5 / 13.6	60.3 / 60.1		307
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>					
DC	4.3 / 7.8*	2.3 / 3.6*	93.4 / 88.6		166
Suburbs	4.6 / 4.5	4.6 / 4.6	90.8 / 90.8		338
DC-SMSA	4.5 / 4.5	4.2 / 4.1	91.3 / 91.4		504
<b>Personal vandalism</b>					
DC	0.0 / 0.0*	13.3 / 5.2*	86.7 / 94.8		24
Suburbs	15.0 / 14.1	2.1 / 1.9*	82.9 / 83.9		111
DC-SMSA	13.6 / 13.6	3.1 / 3.2*	83.3 / 83.2		135

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

## **Victimization of DC and suburban residents**

### **Injury to victims**

Some violent crimes result in physical injury to the victim. Others involve intimidation without injury—as in a robbery where the victim was not injured or in an assault with a gun where the offender shot at the victim but missed.

(By definition, threats alone did not involve bodily harm to the victim. If the victim was injured physically, the offense was classified as an assault or, if theft also was involved, as a robbery.)

The distribution of violent victimizations against DC and suburban residents is shown in table 13 by type of crime.

Violent crimes resulted in physical injury to—

- 36.7% of the victims who lived in DC
- 20.1% of the victims who lived in the suburbs.

The difference is statistically significant and is explained by assault: DC assault victims were injured about twice as often as suburban assault victims. The percentage difference for robbery was not significant.

Earlier it was shown that the rate of robbery was much lower against suburban than DC residents. The suburban residents enjoyed no such advantage when it came to the likelihood of being injured in a robbery.

Table 13 (Victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982 to April 1983)

### **Violent crimes that resulted in injury to victim**

#### **Percent distribution**

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization	Sample size
Crimes of violence		
DC	36.7% / 33.7%	142
Suburbs	20.1 / 20.8	216
DC-SMSA	24.1 / 24.2	358
Robbery		
DC	39.0 / 32.9	54
Suburbs	37.9 / 39.9	40
DC-SMSA	38.4 / 38.3	94
Assault		
DC	51.7 / 52.7	59
Suburbs	24.7 / 24.4	113
DC-SMSA	30.2 / 30.3	172
Threat to injure <sup>a</sup>		
DC	na / na	na
Suburbs	na / na	na
DC-SMSA	na / na	na

na = not applicable.

<sup>a</sup>By definition, threats to injure do not involve victim injury.

### **Theft or damage loss**

The distribution of property lost or damaged in victimizations of DC and suburban residents is shown by type of crime in table 14.

Property loss, of course, is commonly associated with crimes that aim primarily against property, such as larceny and burglary. However, property may also be destroyed during an assault (for example, the offender may break the victim's glasses during an assault).

In victimizations of DC residents, property was lost or damaged in—

- Over 90% of crimes of theft or damage and household crimes (except burglary)
- 76.5% of all burglaries (the remaining burglaries involved illegal entry without property loss or damage)
- 78.1% of all robberies (but such loss or damage was less often the case in other violent crimes; 23.2% of assaults resulted in property loss).

In victimizations of DC and of suburban residents, the percentage that resulted in property loss or damage was—

- Higher in violent crimes against DC residents
- Similar for DC and suburban residents in the cases of personal larceny and of household crimes.

Table 14 (Victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982 to April 1983)

**Crimes that resulted in theft or damage loss to victim**

Percent distribution

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization	Sample size
<b>Personal crimes</b>		
<b>Crimes of violence</b>		
DC	42.1% / 34.3%	142
Suburbs	20.2 / 21.0	216
DC-SMSA	25.5 / 25.7	358
<b>Robbery</b>		
DC	78.1 / 73.4	54
Suburbs	70.1 / 71.4	40
DC-SMSA	73.3 / 73.4	94
<b>Assault</b>		
DC	23.2 / 19.3	59
Suburbs	11.0 / 11.2	113
DC-SMSA	13.5 / 13.6	172
<b>Threat to injure</b>		
DC	9.5 / 6.1*	29
Suburbs	3.0 / 2.8*	63
DC-SMSA	4.2 / 4.1*	92
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>		
DC	92.0 / 90.6	310
Suburbs	93.4 / 93.0	636
DC-SMSA	93.1 / 93.1	946
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>		
DC	88.5 / 87.5	120
Suburbs	90.8 / 90.1	187
DC-SMSA	90.2 / 90.2	307
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>		
DC	93.4 / 91.3	166
Suburbs	92.8 / 92.4	338
DC-SMSA	92.9 / 92.8	504
<b>Personal vandalism</b>		
DC	100.0 / 100.0	24
Suburbs	100.0 / 100.0	111
DC-SMSA	100.0 / 100.0	135
<b>Household crimes</b>		
<b>Burglary</b>		
DC	76.5 / 78.0	68
Suburbs	66.8 / 66.5	105
DC-SMSA	69.0 / 69.0	173
<b>Household larceny</b>		
DC	97.1 / 98.8	35
Suburbs	90.2 / 90.6	71
DC-SMSA	91.5 / 91.5	106
<b>Household vandalism</b>		
DC	94.4 / 97.3	18
Suburbs	100.0 / 100.0	65
DC-SMSA	99.4 / 99.4	83

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

**Victimizations reported to the police**

Typically, less than half of all victimizations are reported to the police. Some types of crime are more likely than others to be reported. In general, the more serious the crime the more likely it is to be reported to the police (Langen 1978, Skogan 1984).

The difference shown in table 15 in the rates of reporting to the police by DC and by suburban residents were not statistically significant. Most robberies and burglaries were reported to the police.

Table 15 (Victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982 to April 1983)

**Victimizations reported to police**

Percent distribution

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization	Sample size
<b>Personal crimes</b>		
<b>Crimes of violence</b>		
DC	50.4% / 47.3%	142
Suburbs	42.2 / 41.9	216
DC-SMSA	44.2 / 44.2	358
<b>Robbery</b>		
DC	65.7 / 68.3	54
Suburbs	52.2 / 46.7	40
DC-SMSA	57.5 / 57.3	94
<b>Assault</b>		
DC	50.2 / 46.3	59
Suburbs	39.5 / 42.2	113
DC-SMSA	41.7 / 41.9	172
<b>Threat to injure</b>		
DC	19.9 / 19.3*	29
Suburbs	40.2 / 37.8	63
DC-SMSA	36.7 / 36.5	92
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>		
DC	42.3 / 37.8	310
Suburbs	38.7 / 38.2	636
DC-SMSA	39.4 / 39.5	946
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>		
DC	39.9 / 40.0	120
Suburbs	37.6 / 36.8	187
DC-SMSA	38.1 / 38.1	307
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>		
DC	46.0 / 38.5	166
Suburbs	37.8 / 38.0	338
DC-SMSA	39.4 / 39.5	504
<b>Personal vandalism</b>		
DC	28.6 / 21.4*	24
Suburbs	43.3 / 41.3	111
DC-SMSA	41.9 / 42.1	135
<b>Household crimes</b>		
<b>Burglary</b>		
DC	64.7 / 64.0	68
Suburbs	73.4 / 74.0	105
DC-SMSA	71.4 / 71.4	173
<b>Household larceny</b>		
DC	42.9 / 42.2	35
Suburbs	46.5 / 46.0	71
DC-SMSA	45.9 / 45.8	106
<b>Household vandalism</b>		
DC	44.3 / 62.9	18
Suburbs	38.4 / 38.5	65
DC-SMSA	39.1 / 39.0	83

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

## **Victimization of residents of DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation**

**Chapter 4**

This chapter is based on data from the National Crime Survey (NCS). The NCS is an ongoing survey of residents of 60,000 housing units interviewed at 6-month intervals; the survey has been in continuous operation since 1972.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the Bureau of the Census, the National Crime Survey (NCS) is one of two major sources of statistical information about the nature and extent of crime in the United States; the other source is the *Uniform Crime Reports* (UCR) sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A detailed description of NCS methodology may be found in *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1982* (BJS 1984).

The tables in this chapter present average annual victimization rates for 1977-81.<sup>2</sup> Rates are given for personal crimes (rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, personal larceny with contact, and personal larceny without contact) and household crimes (household burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft). These crimes are defined in Appendix E; they are similar to the offense types defined in the FBI's *Uniform Crime Reports* as the Crime Index offenses.

<sup>2</sup>The NCS data were aggregated over this 5-year period to obtain a sample size large enough to represent the DC-SMSA. Because some types of victimizations were rare (particularly rape, robbery, and personal larceny with contact) and because the NCS sample for the DC-SMSA was small (some 1,100 households), 5 years of data were required to produce reliable estimates. Even with a 5-year aggregation of data, some victimization rates were based on too few sample cases to be considered reliable.

Personal victimization rates given in the tables are for persons age 12 and older.

Except in the first table in this chapter, rates are given for only—

- (1) the DC-SMSA
- (2) similar SMSAs
- (3) the Nation.

No rates are given for DC separate from the DC-SMSA.

**DC-SMSA.** The NCS definition of the DC-SMSA used in the tables is based on the 1970 Census. It includes the—

District of Columbia

Maryland counties of Montgomery and Prince George's

Virginia counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William  
Independent Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church.

**Similar SMSAs.** Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) with central cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000 were selected as the comparison group most similar to the DC-SMSA. Hereafter, these areas are referred to as "similar SMSAs." When the metropolitan groups were defined for the NCS, the District of Columbia had a central city population of 757,000. (The rates given for the "similar SMSAs" include those for the DC-SMSA.)

**The Nation.** Data for the Nation include those for all SMSAs and for all non-metropolitan areas.

## Victimization of residents of DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation

### **Overall victimization rate**

Compared to victimization rates for residents of similar SMSAs, those for DC-SMSA residents were—

- Lower for household burglary (85.1 vs. 98.4) and for household larceny (128.9 vs. 147.2)
- Not significantly different for violent crime (40.6 vs. 42.1)
- Higher for personal crimes of theft (123.0 vs. 113.2).

Compared to victimization rates for residents of the Nation, those for DC-SMSA residents were—

- Higher for violent crime (40.6 vs. 34.1), robbery (9.3 vs. 6.5), crimes of theft (128.0 vs. 90.7), and larceny without contact (122.7 vs. 87.7)
- Not significantly different for household crimes.

(For details, see table 16.)

Table 16 (Victimization of residents of the DC-SMSA,  
of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation,  
1977-81 average)

### **Victimization of residents of the Nation, of SMSAs (by size of central cities), and of nonmetropolitan areas**

Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older  
and per 1,000 households

Type of crime	DC-SMSA <sup>a</sup>	Total Nation	SMSAs, by size of central city <sup>b</sup>						Total non-metropolitan
			Total metropolitan	50,000–249,999	250,000–499,999	500,000–999,999	1,000,000 or more		
<b>Personal crimes</b>									
Crimes of violence	40.6	34.1	39.5	34.5	37.6	42.1	44.4	22.8	
Rape	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.6	
Robbery	9.3	6.5	8.4	4.9	6.1	8.8	13.7	2.5	
Assault	30.0	26.7	30.0	28.6	30.5	32.0	29.5	19.7	
Aggravated assault	10.6	9.7	10.8	10.1	11.0	11.5	10.9	7.3	
Simple assault	19.4	17.0	19.2	18.5	19.5	20.5	18.6	12.4	
Crimes of theft	128.0	90.7	103.1	93.9	104.0	113.2	104.2	64.2	
Personal larceny									
With contact	5.4	3.0	3.9	2.0	3.0	3.3	7.3	1.1	
Without contact	122.7	87.7	99.2	91.9	101.0	109.9	96.9	63.2	
<i>Total population age 12 and older (in thousands)</i>	2,492	179,056	121,833	36,109	26,493	27,066	32,166	57,223	
<b>Household crimes</b>									
Burglary	85.1	88.1	95.8	90.8	101.0	98.4	95.0	65.2	
Household larceny	128.9	124.9	139.1	142.3	149.9	147.2	120.1	94.2	
Motor vehicle theft	17.5	17.2	21.1	14.0	19.3	23.2	28.8	8.6	
<i>Total number of households (in thousands)</i>	1,118	79,793	54,536	16,032	11,822	12,130	14,552	25,257	

<sup>a</sup>The DC-SMSA is a component of the national aggregate of SMSAs within the "500,000 to 999,999" size category.

<sup>b</sup>The population range categories shown under "SMSAs, by

size of central city" are based only on the size of the central city (in some cases combined with the population of an associated

core city); they do not reflect the population of the entire metropolitan SMSA.

## Sex and victimization

Among DC-SMSA residents, victimization rates were—

- Higher for males than for females in the violent crimes of robbery, assault, and simple assault
- Not significantly different for males and females in crimes of theft and in aggravated assault.

Compared to victimization rates for residents of similar SMSAs, those for DC-SMSA residents were—

- Not significantly different for males
- Not significantly different for females.

Compared to victimization rates for male residents of the Nation, those for DC-SMSA males were—

- Not significantly different for crimes of violence
- Higher in both forms of personal larceny.

Compared to victimization rates for female residents of the Nation, those for DC-SMSA females were—

- Higher in crimes of violence
- Higher in larceny without contact.

(For details, see table 17.)

Table 17 (Victimization of residents of the DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation, 1977-81 average)

### Sex of victim

Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older

Type of crime and place of residence	Male	Female
Crimes of violence		
DC-SMSA	52.5	29.7
Similar SMSAs <sup>a</sup>	55.2	30.0
Nation	45.6	23.6
Rape		
DC-SMSA	0.5*	2.0*
Similar SMSAs	0.3	2.1
Nation	0.2	1.7
Robbery		
DC-SMSA	13.5	5.5
Similar SMSAs	12.3	5.6
Nation	8.9	4.2
Assault		
DC-SMSA	38.5	22.3
Similar SMSAs	42.6	22.2
Nation	36.5	17.7
Aggravated assault		
DC-SMSA	13.2	8.3
Similar SMSAs	16.8	6.6
Nation	14.7	5.1
Simple assault		
DC-SMSA	25.4	14.0
Similar SMSAs	25.7	15.7
Nation	21.8	12.6
Crimes of theft		
DC-SMSA	136.3	120.4
Similar SMSAs	120.6	106.3
Nation	98.3	83.7
Personal larceny with contact		
DC-SMSA	6.2	4.6
Similar SMSAs	3.1	3.5
Nation	2.5	3.4
Personal larceny without contact		
DC-SMSA	130.1	115.9
Similar SMSAs	117.5	102.8
Nation	95.8	80.2
Total population age 12 and older (in thousands)		
DC-SMSA	1,188	1,304
Similar SMSAs	12,992	14,074
Nation	85,707	93,348

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates under the heading "Similar SMSAs" are for 20 SMSAs (including Washington, D.C.), each of which had a central city population of ½ to 1 million (or a combined central city and associated core city population within this range) as of April 1, 1970.

## Victimization of residents of DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation

### Age and victimization

Among DC-SMSA residents, victimization rates were highest for young people and—with some inconsistency in the pattern for the two youngest age groups—declined steadily with increasing age of the victims.

In violent crimes, DC-SMSA residents were victimized at the rate of—

- 72.0 for persons ages 12–19
- 10.2 for persons ages 50–64.

Compared to residents of similar SMSAs, victimization rates of DC-SMSA residents did not differ significantly across age groups.

The pattern seen in table 16 (where the rate for crimes of theft was higher against DC-SMSA residents and the rates of burglary and household larceny were higher against similar SMSA households) seemed to be consistent across the age groups in table 18, although most differences were not statistically significant.

(For details, see table 18.)

**Table 18** (Victimization of residents of the DC-SMSA,  
of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation,  
1977–81 average)

### Age of victim

Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older  
and per 1,000 households<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime and place of residence	12–19	20–34	35–49	50–64	65+
<b>Personal crimes</b>					
Crimes of violence					
DC-SMSA	72.0	60.6	23.2	10.2	12.7*
Similar SMSAs <sup>b</sup>	68.9	60.8	26.4	13.7	9.4
Nation	62.1	51.3	21.1	11.9	7.2
Rape					
DC-SMSA	2.8*	2.4*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*
Similar SMSAs	2.8	1.9	0.4*	0.2*	0.3*
Nation	2.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1*
Robbery					
DC-SMSA	20.6	9.2	4.9*	4.6*	8.7*
Similar SMSAs	15.2	10.5	6.2	5.4	4.3
Nation	10.5	8.1	4.9	4.0	3.3
Assault					
DC-SMSA	48.5	49.0	18.2	5.6*	4.0*
Similar SMSAs	58.5	48.4	19.7	8.1	4.8
Nation	49.6	41.7	15.8	7.8	3.8
Aggravated assault					
DC-SMSA	15.2	19.4	5.3	1.3*	1.7*
Similar SMSAs	20.5	18.5	6.5	2.5	1.3
Nation	17.3	15.5	5.9	2.8	1.2
Simple assault					
DC-SMSA	33.4	28.9	12.9	4.3*	2.3*
Similar SMSAs	38.0	30.0	13.3	5.6	3.5
Nation	32.3	26.2	10.0	5.0	2.6
Crimes of theft					
DC-SMSA	168.9	168.3	111.1	84.4	33.0
Similar SMSAs	162.1	151.2	99.8	66.1	29.1
Nation	138.6	121.0	80.5	53.2	23.0
Personal larceny with contact					
DC-SMSA	2.9	10.3	2.6*	2.7*	4.0*
Similar SMSAs	3.2	4.1	2.3	2.7	3.8
Nation	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.9	3.1
Personal larceny without contact					
DC-SMSA	166.0	158.0	108.5	81.7	29.1
Similar SMSAs	158.9	147.1	97.5	63.4	25.3
Nation	135.8	117.6	78.1	50.3	20.0
<i>Total population (in thousands)</i>					
DC-SMSA	422	830	564	449	227
Similar SMSAs	4,741	8,732	5,640	4,858	3,095
Nation	31,405	55,263	36,257	32,526	23,604
<b>Household crimes</b>					
Burglary					
DC-SMSA	265.6	110.7	94.4	53.7	35.5
Similar SMSAs	255.6	130.6	103.7	72.4	55.5
Nation	220.6	113.8	93.5	67.3	48.6
Household larceny					
DC-SMSA	154.6*	160.2	156.3	94.8	50.8
Similar SMSAs	292.3	191.8	172.5	109.8	67.1
Nation	233.2	168.0	145.5	98.5	58.1
Motor vehicle theft					
DC-SMSA	54.1*	23.3	13.1	21.7	0.0*
Similar SMSAs	66.8	32.3	24.6	18.0	8.1
Nation	36.5	24.6	20.0	14.0	4.9
<i>Total number of households (in thousands)</i>					
DC-SMSA	19	363	319	272	145
Similar SMSAs	137	3,896	3,170	2,829	2,098
Nation	1,031	24,166	19,866	18,739	15,991

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>For household crimes, age of head of household.

<sup>b</sup>Estimates under the heading "Similar SMSAs" are for 20

SMSAs (including Washington, D.C.), each of which had a central city population of 1½ to 1 million (or a combined central city and associated core city population within this range) as of April 1, 1970.

## Race and victimization

Rates are not shown for racial groups other than white and black because the sample size was too small to yield reliable estimates.

### Among DC-SMSA residents—

- The robbery rate was higher against blacks (14.3 vs. 7.5).
- The rate of personal crimes of theft was higher against whites (137.7 vs. 109.2), because of their higher rate of victimization in larcenies without contact (132.7 vs. 103.1).
- The rates of larceny with contact against both races were not significantly different (5.0 vs. 6.1).

Between the DC-SMSA and similar SMSAs, only two differences were found in comparisons of residents: The rates of crimes of theft and of larceny without contact were higher against DC-SMSA whites than against whites from similar SMSAs.

## Victimization rates were—

- Higher against whites in the DC-SMSA than against whites in the Nation for crimes of violence, robbery, crimes of theft, and both forms of personal larceny
- Higher against blacks in the DC-SMSA than against blacks in the Nation in crimes of theft and in larceny without contact
- Not significantly different between whites and blacks in the DC-SMSA and in the Nation for household crimes.

(For details, see table 19.)

Table 19 (Victimization of residents of the DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation, 1977-81 average)

### Race of victim

Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older and per 1,000 households<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime and place of residence	White	Black	Total
<b>Personal crimes</b>			
Crimes of violence			
DC-SMSA	40.0	41.8	40.6
Similar SMSAs <sup>b</sup>	41.6	46.2	42.1
Nation	33.1	42.9	34.1
Rape			
DC-SMSA	1.2*	1.5	1.3
Similar SMSAs	1.2*	1.5	1.3
Nation	1.0	1.5	1.0
Robbery			
DC-SMSA	7.5	14.3	9.3
Similar SMSAs	8.0	14.4	8.8
Nation	5.6	13.6	6.5
Assault			
DC-SMSA	31.3	26.0	30.0
Similar SMSAs	32.3	30.3	32.0
Nation	26.6	27.8	26.7
Aggravated assault			
DC-SMSA	9.7	11.2	10.6
Similar SMSAs	11.2	13.1	11.5
Nation	9.2	13.4	9.7
Simple assault			
DC-SMSA	21.6	14.7	19.4
Similar SMSAs	21.1	17.2	20.5
Nation	17.3	14.4	17.0
Crimes of theft			
DC-SMSA	137.7	109.2	128.0
Similar SMSAs	114.9	102.8	113.2
Nation	91.3	86.2	90.7
Personal larceny with contact			
DC-SMSA	5.0	6.1	5.4
Similar SMSAs	2.9	5.8	3.3
Nation	2.6	5.8	3.0
Personal larceny without contact			
DC-SMSA	132.7	103.1	122.7
Similar SMSAs	112.1	97.0	109.9
Nation	88.7	80.4	87.7
<i>Total population age 12 and older (in thousands)</i>			
DC-SMSA	1,704	727	2,492
Similar SMSAs	23,030	3,664	27,065
Nation	156,195	19,783	179,056
<b>Household crimes</b>			
Burglary			
DC-SMSA	79.6	104.5	85.1
Similar SMSAs	93.8	128.5	95.0
Nation	82.0	120.0	88.1
Household larceny			
DC-SMSA	134.5	120.0	129.0
Similar SMSAs	147.8	143.3	120.0
Nation	124.1	129.4	124.9
Motor vehicle theft			
DC-SMSA	17.5	17.8	17.5
Similar SMSAs	22.4	28.8	28.8
Nation	16.4	22.8	17.2
<i>Total number of households (in thousands)</i>			
DC-SMSA	788	306	1,118
Similar SMSAs	10,359	1,626	12,130
Nation	69,988	8,636	79,793

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately. For household crimes, race of head of household.

<sup>b</sup>Estimates under the heading "Similar SMSAs" are for 20 SMSAs (including Washington, D.C.), each of which had a central city population of ½ to 1 million (or a combined central city and associated core city population within this range) as of April 1, 1970.

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## **Victimization of residents of DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation**

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### **Injury to victims**

In victimizations of DC-SMSA residents, the victim was injured in—

- 28.6% of the crimes of violence
- 29.7% of the robberies (the other robberies involved the threat of force but not the use of force)
- About a third of the aggravated assaults
- 21.1% of the simple assaults (by definition, simple assault does not involve use of a weapon or serious injury; serious injury is defined as broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days in the hospital).

During 1977-81, the percentage of crimes that resulted in injury was comparable for residents of the DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation. In this respect, residents of the DC-SMSA appeared to be no better or worse off than people who lived in other areas of the country.

(For details, see table 20.)

**Table 20 (Victimization of residents  
of the DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs,  
and of the Nation, 1977-81 average)**

### **Injury to victim**

Percent distribution

Type of crime and  
place of residence

Crimes of violence		
DC-SMSA	28.6%	
Similar SMSAs <sup>a</sup>	31.5	
Nation	31.6	
Rape		
DC-SMSA	100.0	
Similar SMSAs	100.0	
Nation	100.0	
Robbery		
DC-SMSA	29.7	
Similar SMSAs	33.1	
Nation	33.5	
Assault		
DC-SMSA	25.6	
Similar SMSAs	28.4	
Nation	28.7	
Aggravated assault		
DC-SMSA	33.8	
Similar SMSAs	33.2	
Nation	33.2	
Simple assault		
DC-SMSA	21.1	
Similar SMSAs	25.7	
Nation	26.1	

<sup>a</sup>Estimates under the heading "Similar SMSAs" are for 20 SMSAs (including Washington, D.C.), each of which had a central city population of ½ to 1 million (or a combined central city and associated core city population within this range) as of April 1, 1970.

## Presence of weapons

In victimizations of DC-SMSA residents—

- Weapons were associated with 36.0% of the crimes of violence (guns, 10%; knives, 7.6%; weapons other than guns or knives, 14.8%).
- The likelihood of a weapon being present in a robbery or an aggravated assault was comparatively high.

With few exceptions, little difference was noted across geographical areas in the presence or types of weapons.

A weapon was not involved in—

- 54.6% of the violent crimes against DC-SMSA residents
- 56.8% of those against residents of similar SMSAs
- 56.0% of those against residents of the Nation.

By definition, no weapons were involved in simple assaults.

(For details, see table 21.)

Table 21 (Victimization of residents of the DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation, 1977-81 average)

### Weapons present (by type), not present, or unknown

Percent distribution

Type of crime and place of residence	Without weapon Total	With weapon				Weapon use unknown Total
		Total	Gun	Knife	Other weapon	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>						
DC-SMSA	54.6%	36.0%	10.0%	7.6%	14.8%	3.7%
Similar SMSAs <sup>b</sup>	56.8	36.5	11.5	8.5	13.1	3.3
Nation	56.0	36.9	11.4	9.5	12.5	3.6
<b>Rape</b>						
DC-SMSA	81.1	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*
Similar SMSAs	76.5	14.8	5.4*	4.6*	4.0*	0.8*
Nation	65.0	26.5	7.4	11.4	4.4	3.2
<b>Robbery</b>						
DC-SMSA	40.5	47.2	22.7*	10.4*	0.0*	7.7*
Similar SMSAs	40.1	49.9	18.4	14.3	12.1	5.1
Nation	39.3	49.8	18.5	16.1	9.8	5.4
<b>Assault</b>						
DC-SMSA	57.9	34.0	6.5	7.1	18.0	2.5*
Similar SMSAs	60.7	33.6	9.8	7.1	13.8	2.9
Nation	59.7	34.2	9.9	7.8	13.4	3.1
<b>Aggravated assault</b>						
DC-SMSA	3.8	96.2	18.2	20.0	50.8	7.2*
Similar SMSAs	5.8	93.7	27.4	19.7	38.3	8.2
Nation	5.4	94.2	27.2	21.5	36.9	8.6
<b>Simple assault</b>						
DC-SMSA	87.4	na	na	na	na	12.6
Similar SMSAs	91.4	na	na	na	na	8.6
Nation	90.6	na	na	na	na	9.4

na = not applicable.

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Includes all possible combinations of the three specific types of weapon categories. No cases were found of the paired combinations "gun and knife" and "gun and other."

<sup>b</sup>Estimates under the heading "Similar SMSAs" are for 20 SMSAs (including Washington, D.C.), each of which had a central city population of ½ to 1 million (or a combined central city and associated core city population within this range) as of April 1, 1970.

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## **Victimization of residents of DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation**

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### **Victim-offender relationship**

Most crimes of violence were committed by strangers. They were the offenders—

- Most often in robberies
- Least often in simple assaults.

Regardless of crime type, the percentage of crimes against DC-SMSA residents attributed to strangers and the percentage against residents of similar SMSAs attributed to strangers were not significantly different. Strangers were the offenders in—

- 71.9% of the crimes of violence against DC-SMSA residents and 67.4% of such crimes against residents of other SMSAs
- 88.6% of the robberies of DC-SMSA residents and 80.8% of the robberies of residents of similar SMSAs.

(For details, see table 22.)

Table 22 (Victimization of residents  
of the DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs,  
and of the Nation, 1977-81 average)

### **Victimizations by strangers**

#### **Percent distribution**

#### **Type of crime and place of residence**

Crimes of violence	
DC-SMSA	71.9%
Similar SMSAs <sup>a</sup>	67.4
Nation	64.2
Rape	
DC-SMSA	72.1*
Similar SMSAs	61.4
Nation	65.5
Robbery	
DC-SMSA	88.6
Similar SMSAs	80.8
Nation	81.0
Assault	
DC-SMSA	66.7
Similar SMSAs	64.0
Nation	60.1
Aggravated assault	
DC-SMSA	72.4
Similar SMSAs	70.2
Nation	64.7
Simple assault	
DC-SMSA	63.6
Similar SMSAs	60.5
Nation	57.5

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates under the heading "Similar SMSAs" are for 20 SMSAs (including Washington, D.C.), each of which had a central city population of ½ to 1 million (or a combined central city and associated core city population within this range) as of April 1, 1970.

### **Victimization by multiple offenders**

In victimizations of DC-SMSA residents, multiple offenders—

- Committed 29.5% of the violent crimes
- Were most likely to have committed the robberies (52.2%)

Differences between residents of the DC-SMSA and of similar SMSAs in the percentage of violent victimizations by multiple offenders were not statistically significant.

(For details, see table 23.)

Table 23 (Victimization of residents of the DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation, 1977-81 average)

**Victimizations by more than one offender**

Percent distribution

Type of crime and place of residence

Crimes of violence	
DC-SMSA	29.5%
Similar SMSAs <sup>a</sup>	31.1
Nation	30.7
Rape	
DC-SMSA	18.5*
Similar SMSAs	21.8
Nation	17.7
Robbery	
DC-SMSA	52.2
Similar SMSAs	48.2
Nation	51.8
Assault	
DC-SMSA	22.9
Similar SMSAs	26.7
Nation	26.0
Aggravated assault	
DC-SMSA	25.2
Similar SMSAs	29.5
Nation	29.4
Simple assault	
DC-SMSA	21.6
Similar SMSAs	25.2
Nation	24.1

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates under the heading "Similar SMSAs" are for 20 SMSAs (including Washington, D.C.), each of which had a central city population of 1/2 to 1 million (or a combined central city and associated core city population within this range) as of April 1, 1970.

**Time lost from work**

In victimizations of DC-SMSA residents—

- About 20% of the victims of robberies, aggravated assaults, and motor vehicle thefts lost time from work; together these crimes were the ones most likely to have caused such loss.
- Nonviolent crimes of theft, such as personal and household larceny and burglary, were less likely to have caused the victim to lose time from work.

DC-SMSA victims appeared more likely than victims from similar SMSAs to have lost time from work, but the differences were not statistically significant.

However, DC-SMSA victims of robbery or burglary were more likely than victims in the Nation to have lost time from work.

(For details, see table 24.)

Table 24 (Victimization of residents of the DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation, 1977-81 average)

**Victimizations involving time lost from work**

Percent distribution

Type of crime and place of residence

Personal crimes	
Crimes of violence	
DC-SMSA	14.4%
Similar SMSAs <sup>a</sup>	11.5
Nation	10.5
Rape	
DC-SMSA	18.7*
Similar SMSAs	13.3
Nation	19.2
Robbery	
DC-SMSA	21.3
Similar SMSAs	17.8
Nation	13.6
Assault	
DC-SMSA	12.1
Similar SMSAs	9.7
Nation	9.5
Aggravated assault	
DC-SMSA	19.1
Similar SMSAs	13.9
Nation	14.1
Simple assault	
DC-SMSA	8.3
Similar SMSAs	7.3
Nation	7.1
Crimes of theft	
DC-SMSA	5.5
Similar SMSAs	4.1
Nation	3.9
Personal larceny with contact	
DC-SMSA	6.3*
Similar SMSAs	3.7
Nation	3.9
Personal larceny without contact	
DC-SMSA	5.4
Similar SMSAs	4.2
Nation	3.9
Household crimes	
Burglary	
DC-SMSA	12.2
Similar SMSAs	7.8
Nation	6.9
Household larceny	
DC-SMSA	4.1
Similar SMSAs	3.1
Nation	2.8
Motor vehicle theft	
DC-SMSA	22.8
Similar SMSAs	18.1
Nation	17.1

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates under the heading "Similar SMSAs" are for 20 SMSAs (including Washington, D.C.), each of which had a central city population of 1/2 to 1 million (or a combined central city and associated core city population within this range) as of April 1, 1970.

## **Victimization of residents of DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation**

### **Victimizations reported to the police**

Over the years, victimization surveys have shown that many crimes are not reported to the police. Unreported crimes are sometimes called the "dark figure" of crime because they do not show up in some official crime statistics. In general, the more serious the crime the more likely it was to have been reported.

Among crimes committed during 1977-81 against DC-SMSA residents or households, the percentages reported to the police were—

- 48% of the violent crimes
- 58% of the robberies
- 54.2% of the aggravated assaults
- 28.4% of the crimes of theft
- About 28-29% of the personal larcenies without contact and of the household larcenies
- 51.6% of the household burglaries
- 73.2% of the motor vehicle thefts (insurance coverage often applies to such losses).

Little difference was noted in the rates of reporting most types of crimes against residents of the DC-SMSA and of similar SMSAs. None of the differences between each of the 12 types of crimes were statistically significant:

- About half of all violent victimizations were reported.
- About a fourth of all personal crimes of theft were reported.
- Reporting of household victimizations varied widely by type of crime, but they did not differ significantly across types of crime in victimizations of residents of the DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, or of the Nation.

Table 25 (Victimization of residents of the DC-SMSA, of similar SMSAs, and of the Nation, 1977-81 average)

### **Victimizations reported to the police**

#### **Percent distribution**

#### **Type of crime and place of residence**

Personal crimes		
Crimes of violence		
DC-SMSA	48.0%	
Similar SMSAs <sup>a</sup>	45.4	
Nation	45.8	
Rape		
DC-SMSA	78.3*	
Similar SMSAs	45.3	
Nation	50.9	
Robbery		
DC-SMSA	58.0	
Similar SMSAs	57.3	
Nation	55.0	
Assault		
DC-SMSA	43.6	
Similar SMSAs	42.1	
Nation	43.4	
Aggravated assault		
DC-SMSA	54.2	
Similar SMSAs	51.7	
Nation	52.3	
Simple assault		
DC-SMSA	37.8	
Similar SMSAs	36.8	
Nation	38.4	
Crimes of theft		
DC-SMSA	28.4	
Similar SMSAs	24.9	
Nation	25.4	
Personal larceny with contact		
DC-SMSA	29.1	
Similar SMSAs	35.4	
Nation	36.6	
Personal larceny without contact		
DC-SMSA	28.3	
Similar SMSAs	24.5	
Nation	25.0	
Household crimes		
Burglary		
DC-SMSA	51.6	
Similar SMSAs	51.1	
Nation	49.2	
Household larceny		
DC-SMSA	28.8	
Similar SMSAs	25.0	
Nation	25.8	
Motor vehicle theft		
DC-SMSA	73.2	
Similar SMSAs	67.0	
Nation	67.7	

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates under the heading "Similar SMSAs" are for 20 SMSAs (including Washington, D.C.), each of which had a central city population of ½ to 1 million (or a combined central city and associated core city population within this range) as of April 1, 1970.

DC-SMSA sample sizes for racial groups other than whites and blacks were not large enough to provide reliable estimates for these groups and were excluded from analysis.

Crime victimization surveys have repeatedly found that blacks suffer higher rates of violent victimization than whites (Akiyama 1981, BJS 1981, Langan and Innes 1985, Nelson 1984, St. Louis 1977).

As shown in table 19, the 1977-81 national rate of violent victimization was—

- 42.9 per 1,000 blacks
- 33.1 per 1,000 whites.

National data for 1982 (Langan and Innes 1985) showed that—

- 4% of blacks were violent crime victims
- 3% of whites were violent crime victims.

Yet, the findings from the DC study did not follow the national trend.

For that reason, this chapter—

- Compares victimizations of white and black residents of the District of Columbia and of its suburbs within the DC-SMSA
- Attempts to learn whether observed differences are explained by factors other than race.

## DC and its suburbs compared

As shown in table 26, among DC residents—

- The violent crime victimization rate was substantially higher against whites (110.2) than against blacks (57.4).
- The larceny-without-contact rate was also higher against whites (111.6) than against blacks (75.4).

By contrast, the pattern among suburban residents more closely resembled the national pattern—

- Black suburban residents appeared to have a higher rate of violent victimization than white suburban residents (72.7 vs. 59.1), but the difference was not significant.

While the DC findings did not follow the national trend, they did agree with findings from an earlier District of Columbia survey of crime victimization (LEAA 1977, table 19). Conducted in 1974 and covering the year 1973, this survey found that—

- White DC residents suffered a higher rate of violent crime victimization in 1973 than black DC residents (43 vs. 26).
- DC whites also experienced a higher rate of victimization from larceny without contact than DC blacks (90 vs. 37).

The 1974 DC survey found other differences in the victimization of DC whites and blacks. For example—

- DC white victims were more likely than DC black victims to be victimized by a stranger (LEAA 1977, table 5).

Table 26 (Race and victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982-April 1983)

## Victimizations by race of victim

Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization			
	White	Black	White	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>				
DC	110.2 /	109.7	57.4 /	61.1
Suburbs	59.1 /	58.6	72.7 /	64.0
DC-SMSA	63.6 /	63.5	64.5 /	64.4
<b>Robbery</b>				
DC	34.4 /	33.2	26.2 /	27.2
Suburbs	11.0 /	10.8	18.6 /	16.4*
DC-SMSA	13.0 /	13.0	22.7 /	22.7
<b>Assault</b>				
DC	45.3 /	47.1	23.4 /	25.3
Suburbs	29.3 /	29.1	40.7 /	35.8
DC-SMSA	30.7 /	30.7	31.5 /	31.3
<b>Threat to injure</b>				
DC	30.5 /	29.4	7.7 /	8.6*
Suburbs	18.9 /	18.7	13.5 /	11.8*
DC-SMSA	19.9 /	19.8	10.4 /	10.3
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>				
DC	188.0 /	195.3	147.0 /	154.0
Suburbs	175.3 /	174.3	167.5 /	151.4
DC-SMSA	176.4 /	176.0	156.5 /	156.6
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>				
DC	59.5 /	58.4	61.6 /	64.1
Suburbs	53.5 /	53.0	40.7 /	36.4
DC-SMSA	54.0 /	53.9	51.8 /	51.9
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>				
DC	111.6 /	121.5	75.4 /	79.5
Suburbs	87.6 /	87.1	116.4 /	103.2
DC-SMSA	89.7 /	89.4	94.6 /	94.5
<b>Personal vandalism</b>				
DC	17.0 /	15.3	10.0 /	10.4
Suburbs	34.3 /	34.2	10.4 /	11.8*
DC-SMSA	32.7 /	32.7	10.2 /	10.3
<b>Total population age 12 and older (in thousands)</b>				
DC	164 /	375	378 /	149
Suburbs	1,718 /	1,486	330 /	572
DC-SMSA	1,882 /	1,868	708 /	722
<b>Sample size</b>				
DC		573		1,258
Suburbs		2,971		565
DC-SMSA		3,544		1,823

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Rates not reported for races other than white and black because of insufficient data.

## Race and victimization of DC and suburban residents

### National Crime Survey findings

Aggregate data from the ongoing National Crime Survey (1977-81) offered a further opportunity to examine racial patterns in crime victimization among DC residents.

The sample of DC residents represented in the 1977-81 NCS data was relatively small, and so detailed analysis of the NCS data was not possible. Moreover, tests for statistical significance applied to the small sample were not expected to detect real differences between rates even when they probably existed. Small samples have such an effect on these tests. Nevertheless, the NCS data on DC were seen as valuable for confirming or unconfirming the racial trend uncovered in the two other DC surveys.

The 1977-81 NCS victimization rates (table 27) for white and black residents of DC showed that—

- White DC residents appeared to suffer a higher rate of violent crime victimization than black DC residents (68.8 vs. 39.9) but, perhaps owing to small samples, the difference was not statistically significant.
- White DC residents experienced a higher rate of victimization from larceny without contact than black DC residents (199.2 vs. 78.5).

The three victimization surveys of DC residents (1—the DC survey covering the year 1973, 2—the DC survey covering the period May 1982–April 1983, 3—the National Crime Survey data on DC covering the 1977-81 period) therefore exhibited essentially the same racial pattern in crime victimization. In all three, DC whites were more likely than DC blacks to be victims of crimes of violence; in all three, DC whites were more likely than DC blacks to be victims of larceny without contact. Differences in the NCS data for violent victimizations were not statistically significant but the earlier observed trend was nevertheless present. Statistical significance was not reached perhaps because of the large standard errors associated with small samples.

Table 27 (Race and victimization of DC and suburban residents, 1977-81 average)

### Victimizations by race of victim (1977-81)

Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime and place of residence	White	Black
Crimes of violence		
DC	68.8	39.9
Suburbs	37.3	43.7
DC-SMSA	40.0	41.8
Rape		
DC	6.0*	0.8*
Suburbs	0.8*	2.2*
DC-SMSA	1.2*	1.5
Robbery		
DC	29.8	17.9
Suburbs	5.4	10.8
DC-SMSA	7.5	14.3
Assault		
DC	33.0	21.1
Suburbs	31.2	30.7
DC-SMSA	31.3	26.0
Aggravated assault		
DC	4.2*	9.2
Suburbs	10.3	13.3
DC-SMSA	9.7	11.2
Simple assault		
DC	28.8	12.0
Suburbs	20.9	17.5
DC-SMSA	21.6	14.7
Crimes of theft		
DC	216.0	83.9
Suburbs	130.3	134.4
DC-SMSA	137.7	109.2
Personal larceny with contact		
DC	16.9	5.3*
Suburbs	3.9	6.9
DC-SMSA	5.0	6.1
Personal larceny without contact		
DC	199.2	78.5
Suburbs	126.4	127.4
DC-SMSA	132.7	103.1
Total population age 12 and older (in thousands)		
DC	148	362
Suburbs	1,556	365
DC-SMSA	1,704	727

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Rates not reported for races other than white and black because of insufficient data.

The conclusion reached was that the racial patterns in victimization shown in table 26 were not anomalous but probably reflected real differences between the races, with DC whites tending to suffer higher personal victimization rates than DC blacks.

The following sections analyze the victimization experiences of DC whites and blacks in greater detail in an attempt to shed light on the reasons for the findings in table 26.

### Sample weighting effect

To compensate for survey undercoverage and nonresponse, the sample weights used in the victimization rates reported above were adjusted to sum to the 1980 Census totals within groups defined by age, race, and sex. To see how these adjustments may have affected the results shown in table 26, estimates were made using only the unadjusted sampling weights.

The results (not shown) were that white-black differences in violent victimization rates (and in other crime types as well) continued to be observed whether the data were analyzed before or after adjusting the sample weights. In fact, the unadjusted data suggested a stronger race/victimization relationship than did the adjusted data.

### Length of residence

People who move frequently are more likely than others to be victims of crime (Cantor 1984).

To see if the racial patterns observed in table 26 were a function of residential mobility, victimization rates for whites and blacks were examined by length of residence.

Large standard errors and unreliable estimates made interpretation of the length-of-residence data difficult. Nevertheless, these data offered little support for the view that differences in the rates of victimization of DC whites and blacks could be explained by differences between the races in length of residence.

The racial pattern seen in table 26 was seen again in table 28 within length-of-residence categories. The white-black differences were not statistically significant, but in identical length-of-residence categories the rates for crimes of violence were consistently higher against DC whites than DC blacks. The rates for crimes of theft or damage against DC whites and blacks did not differ significantly in the same length-of-residence categories, but the pattern seen in table 26 was still observable in table 28. The rates for crimes of theft or damage were higher against DC whites.

Across the entire DC-SMSA—

- For crimes of violence, the rate was lower for whites whose length of residence was more than 2 years; for blacks it dropped off sharply when length of residence was more than 5 years.

- For crimes of theft or damage, the white rate was lower when length of residence was more than 2 years, and the black rate was lower when length of residence was more than 5 years.

- For personal larceny without contact, the pattern for whites was somewhat inconsistent with the overall trend: the rates decreased after 5 years in the same residence.

Table 28 (Race and victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982–April 1983)

#### Length of residence of victim

Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization							
	White				Black			
	Less than 1 year	1–2 years	2–5 years	More than 5 years	Less than 1 year	1–2 years	2–5 years	More than 5 years
<b>Crimes of violence</b>								
DC	111.8 / 105.3	224.3 / 214.8	87.4 / 88.5*	85.8 / 89.9	51.4 / 48.1*	108.3 / 111.7	70.6 / 74.8	48.1 / 51.7
Suburbs	78.0 / 78.1	103.7 / 103.2	51.3 / 50.8	48.7 / 48.1	86.5 / 80.3*	41.8 / 43.3*	107.2 / 104.2	57.3 / 45.8
DC-SMSA	82.0 / 81.6	117.2 / 117.1	54.1 / 54.2	51.6 / 51.6	73.5 / 73.0	73.8 / 74.1	92.2 / 91.6	51.7 / 51.6
Robbery								
DC	8.6 / 7.3*	103.0 / 91.1*	10.2 / 8.7*	36.0 / 37.6*	26.3 / 23.0*	45.6 / 46.7*	33.4 / 34.7*	21.9 / 23.0
Suburbs	7.6 / 7.4*	30.4 / 30.3*	8.3 / 8.3*	9.4 / 9.2	37.3 / 34.5*	12.4 / 14.5*	6.7 / 6.3*	19.9 / 15.8*
DC-SMSA	7.7 / 7.7*	38.5 / 38.5	0.4 / 8.4*	11.4 / 11.5	33.3 / 33.2*	28.4 / 28.8*	17.6 / 17.7*	21.2 / 21.2
Assault								
DC	57.7 / 49.6*	61.5 / 68.7*	68.4 / 72.0*	26.1 / 30.5*	15.7 / 15.0*	46.7 / 47.8*	21.3 / 23.5*	21.7 / 23.7
Suburbs	40.4 / 40.6	51.8 / 51.6	28.7 / 28.4	22.3 / 22.1	28.0 / 26.1*	29.4 / 28.8*	68.6 / 66.7*	33.2 / 26.6*
DC-SMSA	42.4 / 42.3	52.9 / 53.0	31.8 / 31.9	22.6 / 22.6	23.5 / 23.3*	37.7 / 37.6*	49.1 / 48.7	26.1 / 26.0
Threat to injure								
DC	45.5 / 48.4*	59.8 / 55.0*	8.8 / 7.8*	23.7 / 21.8*	9.4 / 10.0*	16.0 / 17.2*	15.9 / 16.6*	4.5 / 5.0*
Suburbs	30.0 / 30.1	21.4 / 21.3*	14.3 / 14.1*	17.0 / 16.8	21.1 / 19.8*	0.0 / 0.0*	32.0 / 31.2*	4.3 / 3.4*
DC-SMSA	31.8 / 31.6	25.7 / 25.6	13.9 / 13.9*	17.5 / 17.5	16.8 / 16.5*	7.7 / 7.7*	25.4 / 25.2*	4.4 / 4.4*
Crimes of theft or damage								
DC	229.8 / 223.1	296.6 / 274.9	212.2 / 232.2	128.7 / 146.1	182.6 / 188.5	173.6 / 177.0	209.5 / 221.2	125.3 / 129.9
Suburbs	204.4 / 203.6	180.2 / 180.5	176.4 / 175.9	165.5 / 164.2	183.7 / 173.4	199.6 / 190.7	203.9 / 200.2	134.2 / 114.3
DC-SMSA	207.4 / 207.2	193.2 / 192.8	179.2 / 179.7	162.7 / 162.0	183.3 / 182.7	187.1 / 186.8	206.2 / 206.0	128.7 / 129.1
Personal larceny with contact								
DC	66.1 / 64.9*	109.2 / 101.8*	54.9 / 65.7*	44.1 / 40.5	98.0 / 102.5	84.2 / 84.6*	79.7 / 87.0	49.9 / 50.1
Suburbs	65.6 / 65.4	38.4 / 38.3	54.5 / 54.0	51.6 / 51.0	35.5 / 33.1*	96.4 / 91.4*	51.8 / 49.5*	22.4 / 19.3*
DC-SMSA	65.7 / 65.8	45.3 / 46.0	54.5 / 54.8	51.0 / 50.7	58.6 / 57.9	90.5 / 90.8	63.2 / 62.9	39.4 / 39.7
Personal larceny without contact								
DC	134.6 / 134.0	165.1 / 154.6	141.1 / 149.4	74.5 / 95.9	67.5 / 67.5*	80.2 / 83.7*	115.3 / 117.8	67.2 / 71.7
Suburbs	86.6 / 85.9	99.3 / 99.4	101.9 / 101.6	80.7 / 80.2	139.3 / 129.6	103.2 / 99.3*	136.8 / 135.2	100.8 / 81.9
DC-SMSA	92.3 / 91.9	106.7 / 106.6	104.9 / 105.1	80.3 / 79.9	112.8 / 112.7	92.1 / 91.8	128.0 / 128.0	80.0 / 80.0
Personal vandalism								
DC	29.1 / 24.3*	22.3 / 18.6*	16.2 / 17.1*	10.2 / 9.7*	17.1 / 18.6*	9.1 / 8.8*	14.5 / 16.4*	8.2 / 8.1*
Suburbs	52.2 / 52.3	42.5 / 42.8	20.1 / 20.3	33.2 / 33.0	8.9 / 10.7*	0.0 / 0.0*	15.3 / 15.5*	10.9 / 13.1*
DC-SMSA	49.4 / 49.5	40.2 / 40.2	19.8 / 19.8	31.4 / 31.3	11.9 / 12.2*	4.4 / 4.2*	15.0 / 15.0*	9.2 / 9.4*
<b>Total population (in thousands)</b>								
DC	35 / 80	22 / 51	30 / 67	77 / 178	32 / 14	37 / 16	57 / 24	250 / 95
Suburbs	263 / 226	174 / 150	351 / 303	924 / 802	55 / 88	39 / 65	82 / 129	154 / 290
DC-SMSA	298 / 294	196 / 193	381 / 377	1,001 / 998	87 / 89	76 / 78	139 / 142	404 / 411
<b>Sample size</b>								
DC	134	82	110	247	112	122	192	826
Suburbs	468	314	622	1,558	93	67	143	262
DC-SMSA	602	396	732	1,805	205	189	335	1,088

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Rates not reported for races other than white and black because of insufficient data. The sample cases for "length of residence unknown" were also too small to report separately.

## Race and victimization of DC and suburban residents

### Education

As shown in chapter 3, victimization rates were higher for persons educated beyond high school than for those with less education. As a test of whether the racial differences in victimization might be explained by differences in education, comparisons were made between the races among persons in the same age and education categories (table 29).

The general pattern of higher victimization rates for persons educated beyond high school was again seen across the

racial groups. However, a number of estimates, especially those for less educated whites in DC and for less educated blacks in the suburbs, were not reliable. Moreover, with finer division of the sample, the standard errors increased, so that differences that were substantial were not statistically significant.

The conclusion that DC whites were more highly victimized than DC blacks could be qualified in light of table 29 findings. Among the less educated residents, DC whites, regardless of type

of crime, consistently appeared to have higher victimization rates than DC blacks, though the differences were not statistically significant. Among the more educated residents, only in crimes of violence did DC whites consistently suffer higher victimization rates than DC blacks.

Different educational patterns for DC whites and blacks may partly explain the different victimization experiences of the races, but, because of small samples and large standard errors, this could not be concluded with confidence.

Table 29 (Race and victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982-April 1983)

### Level of education of victim

Rates per 1,000 persons in each age group<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization																						
	Ages 12-17		White				Ages 12-17		Black														
			Age 18 and older		High school or less				Age 18 and older		High school or less												
Crimes of violence																							
DC	71.5	/	71.6*		84.0	/	93.8*		119.6	/	119.7		100.1	/	100.7		45.2	/	49.9		64.0	/	65.6
Suburbs	65.5	/	65.7		53.7	/	53.3		60.9	/	60.2		88.4	/	87.4*		47.8	/	39.6*		90.7	/	81.5
DC-SMSA	65.8	/	66.0		55.2	/	55.3		67.5	/	67.2		93.3	/	93.4		46.3	/	46.1		77.6	/	77.6
Robbery																							
DC	0.0	/	0.0*		33.0	/	47.3*		37.6	/	35.4		37.0	/	37.4*		22.2	/	23.1		29.6	/	30.4
Suburbs	6.1	/	6.1*		9.2	/	9.1*		12.4	/	12.1		11.8	/	11.6*		25.0	/	19.8*		15.4	/	14.6*
DC-SMSA	5.8	/	5.9*		10.3	/	10.3		15.2	/	15.2		22.4	/	22.4*		23.3	/	23.2		22.4	/	22.6
Assault																							
DC	71.5	/	71.6*		29.7	/	27.2*		47.1	/	48.2		63.1	/	63.3*		20.1	/	23.4		17.1	/	16.5*
Suburbs	44.4	/	44.5		30.9	/	30.7		26.0	/	25.8		64.9	/	64.1*		14.4	/	12.2*		56.3	/	50.5
DC-SMSA	45.7	/	45.8		30.9	/	30.9		28.4	/	28.2		64.1	/	64.2		17.8	/	17.8		37.1	/	37.0
Threat to injure																							
DC	0.0	/	0.0*		21.3	/	19.3*		34.9	/	36.1		0.0	/	0.0*		2.9	/	3.4*		17.4	/	18.8*
Suburbs	15.1	/	15.0*		13.6	/	13.5		22.5	/	22.3		11.8	/	11.6*		8.5	/	7.5*		18.9	/	16.4*
DC-SMSA	14.3	/	14.3*		13.9	/	14.0		23.9	/	23.8		6.8	/	6.8*		5.2	/	5.1*		18.2	/	18.0
Crimes of theft or damage																							
DC	140.7	/	139.3*		144.0	/	176.5		202.4	/	209.1		117.9	/	118.6		115.8	/	123.2		205.6	/	211.7
Suburbs	168.7	/	168.3		158.3	/	156.7		187.5	/	186.8		189.5	/	188.6		128.7	/	107.2		196.9	/	185.5
DC-SMSA	167.4	/	166.9		157.6	/	157.0		189.2	/	188.9		159.4	/	159.5		121.0	/	120.7		201.2	/	201.6
Personal larceny with contact																							
DC	0.0	/	0.0*		55.3	/	64.6*		65.3	/	66.2		35.6	/	35.7*		52.4	/	53.6		84.6	/	89.2
Suburbs	91.8	/	91.5		45.7	/	45.2		51.0	/	50.7		38.8	/	39.0*		42.7	/	35.0*		39.9	/	37.3*
DC-SMSA	87.5	/	87.2		46.2	/	45.9		52.6	/	52.4		37.5	/	37.5*		48.5	/	48.4		61.8	/	62.0
Personal larceny without contact																							
DC	140.7	/	139.9*		78.8	/	102.9*		117.3	/	123.8		74.0	/	74.8*		56.6	/	61.6		105.6	/	107.8
Suburbs	69.9	/	69.7		80.0	/	79.2		95.9	/	95.4		150.7	/	149.6		73.1	/	61.0		144.8	/	131.4
DC-SMSA	73.3	/	73.0		80.0	/	79.7		98.3	/	98.2		118.5	/	118.6		63.2	/	63.1		125.6	/	125.6
Personal vandalism																							
DC	0.0	/	0.0*		9.9	/	9.1*		19.8	/	19.0*		8.2	/	8.1*		6.8	/	8.0*		15.5	/	14.7*
Suburbs	7.0	/	7.1*		32.6	/	32.2		40.7	/	40.6		0.0	/	0.0*		12.9	/	11.1*		12.2	/	16.8*
DC-SMSA	6.6	/	6.7*		31.5	/	31.4		38.3	/	38.3		3.5	/	3.4*		9.2	/	9.2*		13.8	/	14.1*
Total population age 12 and older (in thousands)																							
DC	9	/	40		26	/	57		127	/	275		41	/	17		198	/	76		135	/	55
Suburbs	188	/	158		521	/	453		997	/	865		56	/	85		133	/	246		140	/	239
DC-SMSA	197	/	198		548	/	544		1,124	/	1,113		96	/	95		331	/	339		275	/	282
Sample size																							
DC	28																						
Suburbs	302																						
DC-SMSA	330																						
882																							

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Rates not reported for races other than white or black

because of insufficient data. The sample cases are also too small to report separately for education level unknown.

## **Victimization prevalence**

So far, the report has focused on victimization rates (where the number of victimizations was divided by population estimates to arrive at rates per 1,000 persons or households). A limitation of victimization rates is that they do not provide a measure of the "prevalence" of victimization, or the relative number of different residents or households that were victimized. Consequently, it is possible that DC whites and DC blacks differed in the number of victimizations each experienced, yet did not differ in

terms of the prevalence of victimization among each.

The victimization rate does not necessarily show the number of different people victimized because it counts the total number of victimizations, whether or not the same person was victimized more than once. The only situation where such a count would translate directly into a prevalence estimate is one in which every crime victim reported one and only one victimization. Otherwise, the number of victimizations will be larger than the number of distinct persons victimized.

Because some persons report more than one victimization in a crime category, the victimization rate is higher than the victimization prevalence, which is computed by dividing the number of victimized persons by the number of people in the population and then expressing the result in units per 1,000. The disparity between victimization rates and prevalences is a function of the number of persons who were victimized repeatedly in the same crime category.

Table 30 compares the prevalence of victimization among segments of the DC population.

Table 30 (Race and victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982–April 1983)

### **Prevalence of victimization by level of education of victim**

Prevalence per 1,000 persons in each age group<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization									
	Ages 12–17		White				Black			
			Age 18 and older		High school or less		Beyond high school		Age 18 and older	
Crimes of violence										
DC	71.5	/	71.6*	/	62.7	/	74.6*	/	98.1	/
Suburbs	54.3	/	54.5	/	47.5	/	47.0	/	56.5	/
DC-SMSA	55.2	/	55.3	/	48.2	/	48.2	/	61.0	/
Robbery										
DC	0.0	/	0.0*	/	33.0	/	47.3*	/	37.6	/
Suburbs	6.1	/	6.1*	/	9.2	/	9.1*	/	11.7	/
DC-SMSA	5.8	/	5.9*	/	10.3	/	10.3	/	14.6	/
Assault										
DC	71.5	/	71.6*	/	19.8	/	18.1*	/	38.2	/
Suburbs	41.8	/	41.9	/	28.9	/	28.6	/	25.0	/
DC-SMSA	43.2	/	43.3	/	28.5	/	28.5	/	26.5	/
Threat to injure										
DC	0.0	/	0.0*	/	21.3	/	19.3*	/	30.8	/
Suburbs	12.1	/	12.1*	/	12.3	/	12.2	/	22.0	/
DC-SMSA	11.5	/	11.5*	/	12.8	/	12.8	/	23.0	/
Crimes of theft or damage										
DC	106.1	/	105.7*	/	121.1	/	156.1	/	167.5	/
Suburbs	154.0	/	153.5	/	134.0	/	132.7	/	154.0	/
DC-SMSA	151.7	/	151.2	/	133.4	/	133.0	/	155.6	/
Personal larceny with contact										
DC	0.0	/	0.0*	/	55.3	/	64.6*	/	53.0	/
Suburbs	81.9	/	81.5	/	42.6	/	42.0	/	48.9	/
DC-SMSA	78.0	/	77.6	/	43.2	/	42.9	/	49.3	/
Personal larceny without contact										
DC	106.1	/	105.7*	/	67.3	/	92.7*	/	106.9	/
Suburbs	65.1	/	65.0	/	73.9	/	73.2	/	87.6	/
DC-SMSA	67.0	/	66.9	/	73.6	/	73.4	/	89.8	/
Personal vandalism										
DC	0.0	/	0.0*	/	9.9	/	9.1*	/	19.8	/
Suburbs	7.0	/	7.1*	/	32.6	/	32.2	/	38.1	/
DC-SMSA	6.6	/	6.7*	/	31.5	/	31.4	/	36.0	/
Total population age 12 and older (in thousands)										
DC	9	/	40	/	26	/	57	/	127	/
Suburbs	188	/	158	/	521	/	453	/	997	/
DC-SMSA	197	/	198	/	548	/	544	/	1,124	/
Sample size										
DC	28				86				455	
Suburbs	302				896				1,753	
DC-SMSA	330				982				2,208	

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Prevalence not reported for races other than white or

black because of insufficient data. The sample cases are also too small to report separately for education level unknown.

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## Race and victimization of DC and suburban residents

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In most victimization categories, the prevalence estimates were only slightly lower than the rates shown in table 29, indicating that for most crime categories only a small number of persons were victimized more than once.

Comparison of prevalence for DC whites and DC blacks within the same education categories showed results like those found in the rate table that controlled for education:

- In the high school-or-less category, the prevalence of victimization tended to be higher among DC whites than DC blacks, but the differences were not statistically significant.
- Among persons educated beyond high school, violent victimizations were more prevalent among DC whites (96.0 per 1,000 whites, or 9.6% of white DC residents) than DC blacks (55.0 per 1,000 blacks, or 5.5% of black DC residents).
- In the same education categories, there were no statistically significant differences between whites and blacks in the prevalence of theft or damage victimizations.

These findings indicated that differences in victimization rates between whites and blacks were not explained by differences in multiple-victimization experiences. Education level possibly accounted for some of the variation in victimization prevalence, just as it did in the case of victimization rates. However, the rate and prevalence findings were sufficiently similar to warrant the conclusion that there were not substantial differences between whites and blacks in their experiences with multiple victimizations.

### Multivariate analysis of differences

This section reports the results of regression analyses to determine whether the racial patterns in victimization found in tabular analyses were observed when the effects of a number of victimization correlates were controlled simultaneously.

Two victimization rates were analyzed as dependent variables:

Crimes of violence  
Larceny without contact.

Initially, nine independent variables were entered into the regression models. The independent variables were measured at the categorical level shown below:

*Age*  
1 = 50+  
2 = 35-49  
3 = 20-34  
4 = 12-19

*Sex*  
1 = female  
2 = male

*Race*  
1 = other  
2 = white  
3 = black

*Marital status*  
1 = married  
2 = other

*Employment status*  
1 = employed  
2 = not employed

*Education level*  
1 = beyond high school  
2 = high school or less

*Income*  
1 = unknown  
2 = less than \$10,000  
3 = \$10,000 - less than \$30,000  
4 = \$30,000+

*Length of residence*  
1 = less than 1 year  
2 = 1-2 years  
3 = 3-5 years  
4 = 6+ years

*Place of residence*  
1 = DC  
2 = suburbs.

A reference cell parameterization was used. Hence, the effect of each category was tested against the last (reference) category of the associated

independent variable. Victimization rates for persons age 50 and older were compared to the rates for persons ages 12-19; female rates were compared to male rates; white rates were compared to those for blacks. The rate for a category (for example, white) was tested against the rate for the reference category (in this case, black) using a *t* statistic (table 31). The sign of the regression coefficient indicated whether the victimization rate for a variable category was higher (+) or lower (-) than the rate for the reference category.

The modeling was done in two steps. First, all the variables listed above were included in the regression. Then, reduced models were estimated where only effects that were statistically significant at the 0.10 probability level in the initial models were included in the reduced models. The race and location variables were included in the reduced models.

The results of the regression modeling for crimes of violence and larceny without contact are shown in table 31. Of primary interest for the current analyses was the interaction variable in the last row of the table—"white, DC"—because this measured whether white DC residents had higher victimization rates than black DC residents after variation due to the other factors in the model was controlled. Before turning to that question, however, attention is drawn to the results regarding some of the other variables of interest.

As expected, age was an important victimization correlate. For both crime categories, rates for residents age 50 and older were lower than for residents ages 12-19. Crimes-of-violence rates against persons ages 35-49 and ages 20-34 were also lower than for those ages 12-19. For the larceny category, there were no differences between the youngest and the next two older categories.

The rates of crimes of violence and of larceny without contact were lower against females than males. For both types of crime, employed persons had higher rates than those who were not employed. The rates for crimes of violence and for larceny without contact were higher for persons with more than a high school education than for persons with less education. Income level

Table 31 (Race and victimization of DC and suburban residents, May 1982-April 1983)

#### Regression coefficients and significance levels for crimes of violence and for personal larcenies

	Crimes of violence		Larceny without contact	
	Beta	t Test P-value	Beta	t Test P-value
<b>Main effects<sup>a</sup></b>				
Intercept <sup>b</sup>	.099	<.0001	.115	<.0001
Age				
50+ vs. 12-19	-.095	<.0001	-.080	<.0001
35-49 vs. 12-19	-.084	<.0001	-.031	<.0710
20-34 vs. 12-19	-.042	<.0250	-.019	<.2570
Sex				
Female vs. male	-.020	<.0130	-.021	<.0280
Race				
Other vs. black	-.026	<.2550	-.015	<.6180
White vs. black	-.008	<.6010	-.027	<.1300
Marital status				
Married vs. other <sup>c</sup>	—	—	—	—
Employment status				
Employed vs. other <sup>d</sup>	.040	<.0001	.037	<.0005
Education level				
Beyond high school vs. other <sup>e</sup>	.017	<.0500	.024	<.0140
Family income				
Unknown vs. \$30,000+	—	—	—	—
Less than \$10,000 vs. \$30,000+	—	—	—	—
Less than \$30,000 vs. 30,000+	—	—	—	—
Location of residence				
DC vs. suburbs	-.003	<.8600	-.030	<.1120
Length of residence <sup>f</sup>	—	—	—	—
<b>Interactions</b>				
Race by location of residence				
Other race, DC	.049	<.4850	-.041	<.2910
White, DC	.055	<.0190	.053	<.0320

<sup>a</sup>A variable that did not enter the reduced model has "—" for its table entry.

<sup>d</sup>Includes those whose employment status is unknown as well as the nonemployed during May 1982 to April 1983.

<sup>b</sup>Corresponds to the omitted levels 12-19 years of age, male black, not married, not employed, high school or less education, \$30,000+ family income, more than 5 years residence, and suburbs.

<sup>e</sup>Includes those whose education level is unknown as well as those with high school or less education, and those under age 17.

<sup>c</sup>Includes those whose marital status is unknown as well as those not married, and those under 17 years of age.

<sup>f</sup>The length of residence variable did not enter any of the reduced models because its effects were not significant at the 0.10 probability level in the initial models.

was not a strong correlate of personal victimization.

For purposes of this chapter, the most pertinent findings were those for white DC residents who were compared statistically in the models to black DC residents by way of the interaction variable in the last row of the table. (The inclusion of this race/location interaction term made the race and location main effect parameters not meaningful for the question addressed here.) The race/location variable confirmed earlier analyses of DC study tables and other DC victimization studies. The rates of crimes of violence and of larceny without contact were higher for white than black DC residents. These effects were found when variation attributed to other variables in the models were controlled.

Why did DC whites experience higher rates of violent victimization and higher rates of victimization from larceny without contact? This report did not offer a conclusive explanation for the racial pattern in crime victimization. A well formulated, well tested explanation would require further research and additional data beyond the scope of the DC study.

# **Victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA**

## **Chapter 6**

The first part of this chapter compares victimization rates for Capitol Hill employees and for employed residents of the DC-SMSA by race, sex, age, and annual family income.<sup>1</sup> The last part compares the characteristics of victimizations of the two groups of employees.

The comparisons are made between the total victimization experience of the two groups (at work and in other places), not simply victimizations that occurred at work or on Capitol Hill. With one exception, the analyses in this chapter focus on comparisons of the Capitol Hill and other employees rather than on where the victimizations occurred.

<sup>1</sup>It would be preferable to compare the victimization of employed persons by type of occupation because some occupations are riskier than others. If the "probabilistic exposure" hypothesis of Gottfredson (1980) is accurate, some occupations create an increased likelihood that those who occupy the position will be victimized. An obvious example of an occupation that increases the likelihood of being victimized is that of policeman. Police are more likely than those in other professions to come into contact with offenders and victimization events. Unfortunately, analyses of occupation-specific rates were not possible for this study because of sample size limitations.

### **Victimization of the employed**

Victimization rates for personal crimes of violence, theft, and damage for the two groups of employees are compared in table 32.

Table 32 indicates that—

- Capitol Hill employees and other employees did not differ significantly in their victimization rates for violence (68.2 vs. 76.3), for robbery (13.6 vs. 17.9), for assault (31.8 vs. 35.8), for threat to injure (22.9 vs. 22.5), for personal larceny with contact (57.6 vs. 61.5), or for personal vandalism (39.1 vs. 30.5).
- In comparison with other employees, Capitol Hill employees experienced a higher victimization rate for crimes of theft or damage (231.4 vs. 198.2).
- Capitol Hill employees were also more highly victimized by larceny without contact (134.7 vs. 106.2).

The next four sections examine how race, sex, age, and family income related to victimization of the two groups of employees. The results showed that the relationships of the four demographic variables were not always the same for the two groups.

**Table 32** (Victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA, May 1982–April 1983)

#### **Types of crime**

Rates per 1,000 employees

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	68.2 / na
Other employees	76.3 / 74.8
<b>Robbery</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	13.6 / na
Other employees	17.9 / 16.0
<b>Assault</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	31.8 / na
Other employees	35.8 / 34.1
<b>Threat to injure</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	22.9 / na
Other employees	22.5 / 24.6
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	231.4 / na
Other employees	198.2 / 200.6
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	57.6 / na
Other employees	61.5 / 64.0
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	134.7 / na
Other employees	106.2 / 104.9
<b>Personal vandalism</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	39.1 / na
Other employees	30.5 / 31.7
<b>Total employees (in thousands)</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	26 / na
Other employees	1,874 / 1,874
<b>Sample size</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	1,889
Other employees	3,942

na = not applicable.

## Victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA

### **Victimization, race, and employment**

In earlier analyses of victimizations by place of residence, differences were seen between the victimization rates of whites and blacks according to type of crime and by residence in DC or its suburbs. This section compares the races by employment status. Table 33 shows victimization rates for whites and blacks in the two groups of employees. (Too few persons from other racial groups were sampled to provide reliable estimates for races other than white and black.)

### Among Capitol Hill employees—

- The victimization rate in crimes of violence was not significantly different between whites and blacks (65.9 vs. 75.5) and not significantly different in the subcategories of violence.
- Victimization in crimes of theft or damage were not significantly different between whites and blacks (229.8 vs. 235.3), nor in the subcategories of theft or damage.

Within racial groups, victimization rates generally did not differ significantly between Capitol Hill and other employees. There were two exceptions:

- Among white employees, the rate of larceny without contact was higher for Capitol Hill employees than other employees (134.1 vs. 105.4).
- Among black employees, the rate of personal vandalism was higher among Capitol Hill employees than other employees (39.6 vs. 11.3).

Table 33 (Victimization of Capitol Hill employees  
and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA,  
May 1982–April 1983)

### Race of victim

Rates per 1,000 employees<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization	
	White	Black
<b>Crimes of violence</b>		
Capitol Hill employees	65.9 / na	75.5 / na
Other employees	77.1 / 77.4	75.0 / 64.1
<b>Robbery</b>		
Capitol Hill employees	11.3 / na	23.1* / na
Other employees	15.5 / 14.9	26.0 / 22.7
<b>Assault</b>		
Capitol Hill employees	32.7 / na	28.1* / na
Other employees	34.3 / 33.9	37.4 / 30.1
<b>Threat to injure</b>		
Capitol Hill employees	21.9 / na	24.3* / na
Other employees	27.3 / 28.6	11.5 / 11.3
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>		
Capitol Hill employees	229.8 / na	235.3 / na
Other employees	204.5 / 205.7	183.2 / 185.2
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>		
Capitol Hill employees	57.0 / na	61.5 / na
Other employees	61.2 / 65.3	63.0 / 60.9
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>		
Capitol Hill employees	134.1 / na	134.2 / na
Other employees	105.4 / 103.2	108.9 / 113.6
<b>Personal vandalism</b>		
Capitol Hill employees	38.7 / na	39.6 / na
Other employees	37.9 / 37.3	11.3 / 10.8
<b>Total employees (in thousands)</b>		
Capitol Hill employees	21 / na	4 / na
Other employees	1,349 / 1,483	467 / 326
<b>Sample size</b>		
Capitol Hill employees	1,510	336
Other employees	2,604	1,216

na = not applicable.

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Rates not reported for races other than white and black because of insufficient data.

### **Victimization, sex, and employment**

Data presented earlier showed that victimization rates, especially for violent crimes, were higher for males than females. Table 34 gives victimization rates for males and females in the Capitol Hill and other employee groups. The pattern of victimization by sex differed for the two groups of employees.

Among Capitol Hill employees, males and females generally did not experience significantly different victimization rates. There were exceptions, both contrary to what victimization surveys usually find:

- The rate of threats to injure was higher for females than males (31.8 vs. 13.9).
- The rate of larceny with contact was higher for females than for males (71.3 vs. 43.7).

Comparisons of male and female victimization rates across the two employee groups generally showed no statistically significant differences. There were two exceptions:

- Crimes of violence against males occurred at a lower<sup>2</sup> rate among Capitol Hill employees than other employees (63.8 vs. 88.9).
- Larceny without contact occurred at a higher rate among Capitol Hill employees than other employees (149.1 vs. 114.9).

<sup>2</sup>This difference was not statistically significant when sex, race, and age differences between the two employee groups were controlled by standardization.

Table 34 (Victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA, May 1982–April 1983)

#### **Sex of victim**

Rates per 1,000 employees

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization	
	Male	Female
<b>Crimes of violence</b>		
Capitol Hill employees	63.8 / na	72.7 / na
Other employees	88.9 / 84.6	61.6 / 65.1
Robbery		
Capitol Hill employees	12.7 / na	14.5 / na
Other employees	22.5 / 20.6	12.7 / 11.5
Assault		
Capitol Hill employees	37.2 / na	26.4 / na
Other employees	45.5 / 43.0	24.5 / 25.4
Threat to injure		
Capitol Hill employees	13.9 / na	31.8 / na
Other employees	20.9 / 21.1	24.4 / 28.1
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>		
Capitol Hill employees	235.8 / na	227.0 / na
Other employees	202.6 / 207.0	193.1 / 194.4
Personal larceny with contact		
Capitol Hill employees	43.7 / na	71.3 / na
Other employees	55.1 / 55.8	68.8 / 72.2
Personal larceny without contact		
Capitol Hill employees	149.1 / na	120.4 / na
Other employees	114.9 / 116.2	96.2 / 93.8
Personal vandalism		
Capitol Hill employees	43.0 / na	35.2 / na
Other employees	32.6 / 35.0	28.1 / 28.3
<b>Total employees (in thousands)</b>		
Capitol Hill employees	13 / na	13 / na
Other employees	1,006 / 934	868 / 940
<b>Sample size</b>		
Capitol Hill employees	939	950
Other employees	1,980	1,962

na = not applicable.

## Victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA

### **Victimization, age, and employment**

The higher victimization rates for young people are again obvious in table 35. There were some breaks in the pattern for ages 12-19 and 20-34, but the trend in victimization rates for both employee groups was clearly downward after age 34.

(Four of five Capitol Hill employee rates for the 12-19 age group were statistically unreliable estimates; proportionally, there were few Capitol Hill employees in this age group.)

Among Capitol Hill employees, most differences in victimization rates between adjacent age groups were not statistically significant. There was one exception:

- The rate for crimes of violence for ages 20-34 was higher than for ages 35-49 (91.4 vs. 43.7).

Between Capitol Hill and other employees—

- The rate for larceny without contact was higher against Capitol Hill employees (149.8) than against the other employee group (119.6).
- No other differences within age groups were statistically significant.

Table 35 (Victimization of Capitol Hill employees  
and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA,  
May 1982-April 1983)

### **Age of victim**

Rates per 1,000 employees in each age group

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization			
	12-19	20-34	35-49	50+
<b>Crimes of violence<sup>a</sup></b>				
Capitol Hill employees	59.8* / na	91.4 / na	43.7 / na	31.8* / na
Other employees	181.9 / 183.8	94.9 / 92.6	43.7 / 42.9	30.9 / 30.4
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	198.5 / na	256.4 / na	214.1 / na	172.9 / na
Other employees	204.4 / 217.5	226.2 / 220.4	188.5 / 189.8	143.6 / 143.7
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	97.2* / na	67.0 / na	46.7 / na	39.5* / na
Other employees	87.7 / 94.3	74.0 / 76.1	52.6 / 52.0	32.6 / 32.5
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	66.0* / na	149.8 / na	136.6 / na	76.5 / na
Other employees	105.1 / 108.2	119.6 / 111.0	106.2 / 107.3	74.9 / 75.0
<b>Personal vandalism</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	35.3* / na	39.7 / na	30.8 / na	57.0 / na
Other employees	11.6 / 15.1*	32.6 / 33.3	29.7 / 30.5	36.0 / 36.2
<b>Total employees (in thousands)</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	1 / na	14 / na	8 / na	3 / na
Other employees	169 / 119	824 / 926	533 / 584	348 / 245
<b>Sample size</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	31	1,015	596	247
Other employees	299	1,750	1,231	662

na = not applicable.

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>includes robbery, assault, and threat to injure for which too few sample cases were obtained to report separately.

## **Victimization, annual family income, and employment**

For each of the two employee groups, table 36 compares victimization rates for personal crimes across two annual family income categories: \$10,000-\$29,999 and \$30,000+.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>Among employed persons, the number of sample persons in the less than \$10,000 family income category were too few to show separately. Those with less than \$10,000 in annual family income and those with unknown family incomes were combined with all others in the "Total" column of table 36.

Among Capitol Hill employees—

- Crimes of violence occurred relatively more often against the lower income group than against the higher income group (94.5 vs. 55.8).
- Larceny without contact occurred relatively more often against the lower income group than against the higher income group (166.2 vs. 126.8).

Between Capitol Hill employees and other employees, differences in violent victimization rates were not large or statistically significant for either of the two income categories. Table 36 generally showed no significant differences in victimization rates between Capitol Hill and other employees. There were two exceptions:

- Crimes of theft or damage occurred relatively more often against lower income Capitol Hill employees than against lower income other employees (262.6 vs. 205.9).

- Larceny without contact occurred relatively more often against lower income Capitol Hill employees than against lower income other employees (166.2 vs. 112.0)

The higher rate of victimization of Capitol Hill employees in these two types of crime appeared to have been repeated in the higher income group, but the differences were not statistically significant.

Table 36 (Victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA, May 1982-April 1983)

### **Annual family income of victim**

Rates per 1,000 employees

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization					
	Total <sup>a</sup>	\$10,000-\$29,999	\$30,000+			
<b>Crimes of violence</b>						
Capitol Hill employees	68.2 / na	94.5 / na	55.8 / na			
Other employees	76.3 / 74.8	87.6 / 89.8	72.1 / 69.7			
<b>Robbery</b>						
Capitol Hill employees	13.6 / na	24.3 / na	7.2* / na			
Other employees	17.9 / 16.0	17.7 / 15.2	14.3 / 14.0			
<b>Assault</b>						
Capitol Hill employees	31.8 / na	42.3 / na	27.6 / na			
Other employees	35.8 / 34.1	44.5 / 42.6	32.1 / 30.6			
<b>Threat to injure</b>						
Capitol Hill employees	22.9 / na	27.9 / na	21.0 / na			
Other employees	22.5 / 24.6	25.3 / 32.0	25.8 / 25.2			
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>						
Capitol Hill employees	231.4 / na	262.6 / na	228.9 / na			
Other employees	198.2 / 200.6	205.9 / 207.9	208.4 / 211.8			
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>						
Capitol Hill employees	57.6 / na	61.4 / na	56.1 / na			
Other employees	61.5 / 64.0	56.6 / 58.8	70.6 / 71.9			
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>						
Capitol Hill employees	134.7 / na	166.2 / na	126.8 / na			
Other employees	106.2 / 104.9	112.0 / 110.5	104.9 / 105.7			
<b>Personal vandalism</b>						
Capitol Hill employees	39.1 / na	34.9 / na	46.0 / na			
Other employees	30.5 / 31.7	37.3 / 38.6	33.0 / 34.2			
<b>Total employees (in thousands)</b>						
Capitol Hill employees	26 / na	8 / na	15 / na			
Other employees	1,874 / 1,874	556 / 565	917 / 945			
<b>Sample size</b>						
Capitol Hill employees	1,889	581	1,102			
Other employees	3,942	1,210	1,850			

na = not applicable.

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Includes incomes of less than \$10,000 and unknown incomes, both with too few sample cases to show separately.

## Victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA

### Site of victimization

As noted in chapter 3, in crimes of violence—

- DC residents were more likely than suburban residents to be victimized at home.
- Suburban residents were more likely than DC residents to be victimized at work or on the way to or from work.

The site of victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of other employees are given in table 37.

In general, the data on site of victimization did not reveal important differences between Capitol Hill and other employees. Victimization was associated with the workplace equally often for both groups.

### Crimes of violence against Capitol Hill employees—

- Were about as likely to occur at home as in a public place and were more likely to occur in these two places than at work.
- Occurred about twice as often "on the way to or from work" as compared with "at work"; 10.8% of the victimizations occurred at work.

Only two comparisons between Capitol Hill and other employees were statistically significant:

- In crimes of violence, Capitol Hill employees were more likely to be victimized at home (30.8% vs. 21.0%).
- Compared to other employees, a larger percentage of crimes of theft or damage against Capitol Hill employees occurred in public places (25.3% vs. 20.0%).

Table 37 (Victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA, May 1982–April 1983)

### Site of victimization

Percent distribution

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization							Sample size								
	At home or vacation home	At work		To/from work	Public place	All others <sup>a</sup>										
<b>Crimes of violence</b>																
Capitol Hill employees	30.8%	/	na	10.8%	/	na	21.9%	/	na	32.0%	/	na	4.6%*	/	na	129
Other employees	21.0	/	22.4	12.6	/	13.3	17.6	/	19.5	39.2	/	35.6	9.5	/	9.2	301
<b>Robbery</b>																
Capitol Hill employees	14.8*	/	na	7.0*	/	na	38.6*	/	na	39.5*	/	na	0.0*	/	na	26
Other employees	20.2	/	22.0	3.8	/	4.3*	20.5	/	25.1	47.4	/	41.8	8.2	/	6.7*	77
<b>Assault</b>																
Capitol Hill employees	23.2	/	na	9.9*	/	na	20.3	/	na	38.3	/	na	8.4*	/	na	60
Other employees	14.1	/	13.7	11.1	/	11.5	17.8	/	19.1	47.5	/	45.7	9.4	/	10.0	139
<b>Threat to injure</b>																
Capitol Hill employees	50.9	/	na	14.3*	/	na	14.0*	/	na	18.7*	/	na	2.1*	/	na	43
Other employees	32.6	/	34.6	22.1	/	21.6	15.1	/	16.6	19.5	/	17.6	10.7	/	9.6*	85
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>																
Capitol Hill employees	44.6	/	na	18.0	/	na	7.5	/	na	25.3	/	na	4.7	/	na	441
Other employees	46.1	/	46.2	17.9	/	18.0	5.5	/	5.9	20.0	/	20.3	10.5	/	9.6	782
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>																
Capitol Hill employees	37.3	/	na	10.4	/	na	11.9	/	na	35.6	/	na	4.8*	/	na	110
Other employees	36.7	/	36.3	13.6	/	14.5	8.6	/	9.3	25.3	/	25.7	15.9	/	14.3	254
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>																
Capitol Hill employees	45.5	/	na	23.7	/	na	5.5	/	na	20.2	/	na	5.2	/	na	256
Other employees	48.3	/	49.1	22.2	/	22.2	2.8	/	2.9	17.2	/	17.4	9.5	/	8.4	418
<b>Personal vandalism</b>																
Capitol Hill employees	52.3	/	na	9.4*	/	na	7.7*	/	na	27.9	/	na	2.7*	/	na	75
Other employees	57.7	/	56.6	11.3	/	11.3	8.7	/	9.4*	18.9	/	18.7	3.5	/	4.0*	110

na = not applicable.

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

cally unreliable.

<sup>a</sup>Includes place unknown as well as all other locations.

## Attitudes toward crime in the workplace

Table 38 presents findings on the perceptions of crime safety and changes in behavior to avoid victimization.

- Capitol Hill employees were more likely than other employees to view their jobs as safer from crime than average (64.6% vs. 52.3%).
- Capitol Hill and the other employees did not differ in their responses when asked if they avoided working certain hours because of crime (14.8% vs. 13.6%).
- Capitol Hill employees were less likely than other employees to say they avoided going certain places on the job because of crime. The percentages were fairly low, and the difference between the two groups of employed persons was not large but it was statistically significant (13.1% vs. 15.9%).

Table 38 (Victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA, May 1982-April 1983)

### Attitudes toward crime in the workplace

Percent distribution

Question	Attitude	Capitol Hill employees	Other employees
From the standpoint of safety from crime would you rate your job as safer than average, about average, or less than average?	Safer than average Less safe than average About average All others <sup>a</sup>	64.6% 6.9 27.6 0.9	52.3% 10.8 35.8 1.1
Were there hours you avoided working because they were not safe from crime?	Yes No All others <sup>a</sup>	14.8 83.8 1.4	13.6 85.0 1.5
Were there places you avoided going on the job because they were not safe from crime?	Yes No All others <sup>a</sup>	13.1 85.5 1.4	15.9 82.6 1.5
Sample size		1,889	3,942

<sup>a</sup>Includes no opinion responses and missing responses.

## Victimization by strangers

Table 39 shows that two-thirds of crimes of violence were committed by strangers. The pattern was similar for property crimes; when the victim was aware of who the offender was, it was a stranger more often than someone who was known.

Between Capitol Hill and other employees, none of the differences in the percentage of victimizations attributed to strangers was statistically significant.

Table 39 (Victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA, May 1982-April 1983)

### Offenses by strangers and by nonstrangers

Percent distribution

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization			Sample size
	Stranger involved	Nonstranger involved	Unknown offender	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	66.7% / na	16.5% / na	16.8% / na	129
Other employees	67.0 / 66.7	15.9 / 16.8	17.1 / 16.5	301
<b>Robbery</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	88.7 / na	7.8* / na	3.5* / na	26
Other employees	72.9 / 73.3	10.3 / 12.3*	16.8 / 14.4	77
<b>Assault</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	73.0 / na	16.8* / na	10.2* / na	60
Other employees	75.2 / 74.8	15.0 / 16.3	9.8 / 8.9	139
<b>Threat to injure</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	45.0 / na	21.2* / na	33.8 / na	43
Other employees	49.1 / 51.1	21.8 / 20.3	29.0 / 28.6	85
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	13.2 / na	4.6 / na	82.2 / na	441
Other employees	13.6 / 13.8	5.3 / 5.3	81.1 / 80.8	782
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	37.8 / na	9.0* / na	53.2 / na	110
Other employees	28.2 / 27.7	12.2 / 12.0	59.6 / 60.3	254
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	4.7 / na	3.2* / na	92.1 / na	256
Other employees	4.9 / 4.9	2.7 / 2.8*	92.3 / 92.3	418
<b>Personal vandalism</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	6.3* / na	2.8* / na	90.9 / na	75
Other employees	14.4 / 15.6	0.5* / 0.1*	85.1 / 84.3	110

na = not applicable.

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

## **Victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA**

### **Injury to victims**

Capitol Hill employees who were victims of violent crime were injured in 16.9% of the victimizations.

As seen in table 40, victim injury occurred more often in robberies than in assaults.

Injury rates appeared to have been lower for Capitol Hill than for the other employees, but differences between the two groups were not statistically significant.

**Table 40** (Victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA, May 1982–April 1983)

### **Injury to victim**

#### **Percent distribution**

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization	Sample size
<b>Crimes of violence</b>		
Capitol Hill	16.9%	/ na
Other employees	21.4	/ 21.2
Robbery		
Capitol Hill	30.3	/ na
Other employees	37.9	/ 41.2
Assault		
Capitol Hill	23.2	/ na
Other employees	26.6	/ 27.0
Threat to injure <sup>a</sup>		
Capitol Hill	na	/ na
Other employees	na	/ na

na = not applicable.

<sup>a</sup>Threats to injure, by definition, do not involve injury to the victim.

### **Property loss or damage**

As seen in table 41, Capitol Hill employees lost property in—

- 19.3% of their victimizations in crimes of violence
- 94.1% of their victimizations in crimes of theft or damage.

Property loss differences between the two groups of employees were not statistically significant.

**Table 41** (Victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA, May 1982–April 1983)

### **Theft or damage loss to victim**

#### **Percent distribution**

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization	Sample size
<b>Crimes of violence</b>		
Capitol Hill	19.3%	/ na
Other employees	24.6	/ 23.2
Robbery		
Capitol Hill	62.7	/ na
Other employees	73.7	/ 73.9
Assault		
Capitol Hill	11.3*	/ na
Other employees	13.0	/ 12.3
Threat to injure		
Capitol Hill	4.6*	/ na
Other employees	3.9	/ 5.1*
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>		
Capitol Hill	94.1	/ na
Other employees	92.6	/ 92.8
Personal larceny with contact		
Capitol Hill	87.4	/ na
Other employees	90.5	/ 90.9
Personal larceny without contact		
Capitol Hill	95.3	/ na
Other employees	91.7	/ 91.8
Personal vandalism		
Capitol Hill	100.0	/ na
Other employees	100.0	/ 100.0

na = not applicable.

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

## Reporting of victimizations to the police

As seen in table 42, Capitol Hill employees reported to the police—

- 34.5% of crimes of violence
- 43.0% of crimes of theft or damage.

Between Capitol Hill and other employees—

- Other employees were more likely to report crimes of violence (46.2% vs. 34.5%) and assault (45.6% vs. 28.2%).
- Otherwise, there were no significant differences between the two.

Table 42 (Victimization of Capitol Hill employees and of employed residents of the DC-SMSA, May 1982–April 1983)

### Victimizations reported to the police

Percent distribution

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization	Sample size
<b>Crimes of violence</b>		
Capitol Hill	34.5% / na	129
Other employees	46.2 / 46.3	301
<b>Robbery</b>		
Capitol Hill	73.6 / na	26
Other employees	58.8 / 62.6	77
<b>Assault</b>		
Capitol Hill	28.2 / na	60
Other employees	45.6 / 45.0	139
<b>Threat to injure</b>		
Capitol Hill	19.9* / na	43
Other employees	37.2 / 37.5	85
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>		
Capitol Hill	43.0 / na	441
Other employees	40.9 / 40.5	782
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>		
Capitol Hill	43.4 / na	110
Other employees	38.9 / 38.5	254
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>		
Capitol Hill	43.8 / na	256
Other employees	42.5 / 42.1	418
<b>Personal vandalism</b>		
Capitol Hill	39.9 / na	75
Other employees	39.7 / 39.0	110

na = not applicable.

\*Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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The objectives of the District of Columbia Crime Victimization Study were twofold: to determine the extent of crime victimization against DC residents and to assess the degree to which Capitol Hill employees were subject to victimization. To meet these objectives, two surveys were needed—one of DC-SMSA residents and one of Capitol Hill employees. The two surveys made possible two comparisons that were central to the study: (1) comparison of victimization experience for residents of DC and the suburbs, and (2) comparison of the victimization experiences of Capitol Hill employees to those of employed DC area residents.

The sample designs for the two survey components were straightforward applications of standard statistical methodology. The two surveys used the same questionnaire and collected data by computer assisted telephone interviewing. The questionnaire was a modified version of the National Crime Survey questionnaire. The use of this modified questionnaire as well as sample size restrictions resulted in crime definitions that differed from those used by the NCS. These topics are described in greater detail in the remainder of this section.

### Sample design and selection

The target population for the DC survey was the civilian, noninstitutionalized resident population age 12 and older of the District of Columbia Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (DC-SMSA) and those residents of adjacent areas who shared telephone exchange codes with the DC-SMSA. In defining the metropolitan area, the definition of the DC-SMSA in the 1980 Census was used. The areas included in that definition of the DC-SMSA were: DC; the Maryland counties of Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's; the Virginia counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William; and the Virginia independent cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park. This definition included some areas not included in the DC-SMSA as defined by the NCS; the NCS used the 1970 Census definition of the DC metropolitan area. The sample of residents to participate in the study was selected by first creating a list of all

telephone exchange codes used in the DC-SMSA. This exchange code was the area code and the first three digits of the seven digit telephone number. All possible four digits were added to the DC area exchange codes to create a list of all telephone numbers allocated to the DC area by the local telephone companies. Numbers were randomly selected from each exchange code using this list. This resulted in a sample of telephone numbers that were distributed over the entire geographic area of the DC-SMSA. To obtain sufficiently accurate estimates for DC, over-sampling of DC numbers was needed because the District population was less than one-fourth that of the entire metropolitan area and a lower proportion of DC numbers were residential (approximately 15% as compared to 30% for the suburbs).

Telephone interviewers dialed each sample number to determine whether the number was associated with a residence. For residential numbers, the interviewer individually surveyed each household member who was age 14 or older, beginning first with adult members of the household. Responses for 12-13-year-olds were obtained from their parents. Residency status was determined for 93% of the sampled numbers. At least one completed interview was obtained from 81% of the telephone numbers that were identified as working residential numbers. From these cooperating households, completed interviews were obtained from 83% of the household members age 12 or older for an overall individual response rate of 63%. A total of 5,542 DC area residents completed interviews in this portion of the study.

Using the sampling procedure described above, all DC area households with telephones had an opportunity for inclusion in the study, regardless of whether or not their number was listed in the telephone directory. The survey could not include the 2.6% of DC area households that did not have telephone service (Bureau of the Census, 1982). Instead, 1980 census data were used in the estimation process to compensate for these "lost" households by weighting the data prior to analysis. The distribution of the weighted data was made similar to that of the DC area population

for the factors of age, race, sex, and location of residence, which are correlated with telephone ownership as well as crime victimization.

The target population for the survey of Capitol Hill employees was the 1982 employees of the House of Representatives and the Senate and related Congressional offices, excluding the elected members of Congress. These offices and organizations included the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Library of Congress, the Architect of the Capitol, the Office of Technology Assessment, and the Congressional Budget Office. The target population was composed of all persons who were employed by these Congressional offices at any time during 1982. This population was estimated at approximately 26,000 persons.

Lists of employees provided by these agencies were used to select a random sample of employees from each agency. Prior to the interview, a letter was sent to each sampled employee describing the survey. A return postcard was included in the letter which the employee was requested to complete with his/her telephone number, and the most convenient time to call. Because some of the agency lists contained names of out-of-town employees, consultants, and persons who did not work on Capitol Hill in 1982, the interviewer began by asking screening questions to determine whether the person had worked on Capitol Hill at any time in 1982. The screening portion of the interview was completed for 88% of the sample selections with nonresponse mainly due to refusal and employees that could not be located. Of the employees identified as eligible for the study, 96% completed interviews for an overall individual response rate of 85%. Completed interviews were obtained from 1,889 congressional employees; another 219 employees were identified as ineligible for interview in the study.

### Computer-assisted telephone interviewing

Both surveys were conducted using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). Rather than using a printed questionnaire, the CATI interviewer read questions as they were displayed on a computer viewing screen. After the

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## **Survey design: DC Crime Victimization Study**

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interviewer recorded the respondent's answer, the next question consistent with that answer and prior answers appeared on the screen and the process was repeated. As the interview was conducted and the respondent's data keyed, the CATI system entered the data directly into a computer-readable file.

CATI gave greater control over the interview process and aided in reducing interviewer errors and survey costs. Because skip patterns were computer controlled rather than interviewer controlled, the incidence of missing or inconsistent data was reduced. Editing procedures were included in the CATI program so that the data were checked for out-of-range codes and other invalid responses as the data were entered. The CATI system required that invalid responses be corrected while the interview was still in progress.

### **Questionnaire design and implementation**

Use of computer-assisted telephone interviewing was one of the modifications planned for the redesigned National Crime Survey (NCS). Another modification planned for the redesigned NCS was the questionnaire to be used to obtain victimization reports and incident descriptions. The questionnaire for the DC crime study was developed by the Bureau of Social Science Research, which had been investigating alternative questionnaire approaches for the NCS as part of the Crime Survey Redesign Consortium. The DC study instrument differed from the current NCS questionnaire in that the crime screening questions covered more types of incidents in an attempt to promote better recall of victimization events. Questions specific to the objectives of the DC study were added to the usual questions asked in the NCS.

Using this questionnaire, the interviewer began by asking a set of lead-in questions about the person and his/her participation in community programs to combat crime. Next, the interviewer listed various types of crimes and asked, "Right off, can you think of a time during 1982 or 1983 when any of these things happened to you?" After recording the immediate responses, the interviewer then read a list of example

crimes and example crime locations. The respondent was instructed to stop the interviewer whenever he/she thought of a crime that had not been previously mentioned. Each time an example caused the respondent to think of a new crime, the respondent's description of the incident was entered into the list of events. The interviewer then probed for similar events by asking, "Has any other crime event that happened to you in 1982 or 1983 come to mind?" Any additional crimes mentioned were added to the list of crimes.

In both surveys, the respondents were asked to list victimizations committed against them during the period from January 1, 1982 to the date of the interview. Because data collection ran from late May through August of 1983, sample individuals reported victimizations for a minimum of 16 months and a maximum of 19 months. For analysis purposes, it was decided that a common reporting period was needed. Therefore, only those victimizations occurring in the time period from May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983 were included in the analysis.

Having obtained this list of crimes, the interviewer asked detailed questions about each crime reported. A modified version of the NCS crime incident form was used in the survey. This incident form was divided into several sections. The first section served a "verification" purpose in the sense that it determined the date when the crime incident occurred, the type of crime that occurred (including noncrime incidents), and the person or persons involved. Only for crimes committed against the respondent directly (robbery, assault, threat to injure, personal larceny, personal vandalism) or against his/her household as a whole (burglary, household larceny, household vandalism) and that occurred within the analysis time period of May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983, were the remaining sections of the incident form completed. These sections of the crime incident form obtained information about the characteristics of the victimization, injury and property losses, victim behavior, a description of the offender(s), and the crime location and conditions.

The interviewer closed the interview by asking general information questions such as the respondent's age, race, and

sex, and the characteristics of the dwelling in which the person lived.

### **Type of crime coding**

Because the DC study used a modified crime incident form, the study also had to develop definitions for types of crime. The logic and definitions used by the NCS were closely followed in the classification of victimization reports for the DC study. The NCS definitions are provided in Appendix E. The comparable definitions used in the DC study are provided in Appendix D.

The DC study included victimization types not included in the NCS; also, some definitions differed between the two studies. Some of the differences anticipated changes planned for adoption in 1986 when a redesigned NCS is introduced. Specifically, the NCS/DC study crime-classification differences were as follows:

- Threats to injure, which are classified under simple assault in the NCS, were treated as a separate victimization category in the DC study.
- Vandalism, not included in the NCS, was included in the DC study.
- Personal larceny with contact, which includes only purse-snatching and pocket-picking in the NCS, was defined in the DC study to include larceny where victim and offender were in visual or physical proximity to each other.
- Household larceny, defined in the NCS as thefts or attempted thefts of property from in or around the household dwelling, was classified in the DC study based on the ownership of the property. Stolen personal property was classified as personal larceny; stolen household property was classified as household larceny. A similar household-versus-personal distinction was made in the case of vandalism.

Two additional differences between the NCS and the DC study were the classifications of rape and motor vehicle theft. Neither of these victimization types were reported with sufficient frequency among DC-SMSA residents or Capitol Hill employees to support separate analyses. NCS sample sizes are much larger than those in the current study, making separate analysis of rape and motor vehicle theft in the former possible. In this study, rape victimiza-

tions were included in the assault category and motor vehicle thefts were included in personal or household larceny categories depending on ownership.

Hierarchical victimization classification rules were developed so that events that involved more than one kind of offense (such as robbery and assault or burglary and vandalism) could be placed into a single category with seriousness used to define the hierarchy. Victimization involving multiple offenses were classified into the most serious category based on the following seriousness hierarchy: rape, robbery, assault, threat to injure, burglary, personal larceny with contact, household larceny, personal larceny without contact, household vandalism, and personal vandalism.

#### **Development of analysis weights**

To make inferences from data collected in a sample survey, sample weights must be developed that allow the sample to reflect the population. The weight of a sample individual can be viewed as the number of individuals in the survey population that the sample unit represents. The sample weight for the DC survey and the Capitol Hill survey was calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection, because sampling for each survey was without replacement. Because District of Columbia residents were sampled at a higher rate than suburban residents, the sample weights for the two locations differed.

These initial sample weights were adjusted to account for nonresponse and undercoverage of nontelephone households. For the DC survey, the sample weights were adjusted within broad categories defined by age, race, sex, and location of residence so that the final analysis weights within each category summed to the 1980 Census total. For the Capitol Hill survey, the final analysis weights for responding employees from each agency summed to the estimated number of 1982 agency employees. These final analysis weights served to weight the data from sample individuals differentially to reflect the level of disproportionality of the final sample relative to the population of interest.

#### **Standardization for population differences**

Many of the analyses presented in this report involved comparisons of crime victimization between population subgroups such as DC residents vs. suburban residents and Capitol Hill employees vs. other employees. Demographic differences in such factors as age, race, and sex were known to exist between these population subgroups, factors known to be related to the risk of victimization. A standardization approach was used to control for the effect of such confounding variables in DC study analyses. This approach adjusted the analysis weights within population subgroups so that the distributions within each population subgroup after adjustment were forced to a "standard" distribution with respect to the confounding variables.

This standardization method was used to compare the victimization experiences of DC, suburban, and DC-SMSA residents and to compare Capitol Hill employee victimization to that of employed DC-SMSA residents. For comparisons of DC, suburb, and DC-SMSA residents, the analysis weights for each of the three sets of household respondents were standardized to the age, race, and sex distribution of the entire DC-SMSA as estimated from the 1980 Census. For employee level comparisons, employed DC-SMSA residents had their analysis weights standardized to the Capitol Hill employee distribution with respect to age, race, and sex.

When a standardization approach was used, the resultant estimates for the population subgroups were not descriptive of the actual experience of the populations being studied. In many cases, the purpose of an analysis was to describe the victimization characteristics of population subgroups, as they actually existed. In this situation, standardized data would have been misleading and inappropriate. The unstandardized estimate should be used when information about the *actual* victimization experience of a population subgroup is desired. The discussion in this report focused mainly on actual experience. The standardized estimates should be used to assess whether the

observed differences between population subgroups are due to age, race, and sex differences between the subgroups.

#### **Comparisons between NCS data and DC study data**

DC study procedures were modeled after those in current use or those planned for use in the NCS. Nevertheless, the DC study differed in important respects from the National Crime Survey. The differences in offense classification were already described. Other differences related to the interview mode and data collection methods. Because of the methodological differences between the two surveys, NCS results should not be compared to DC crime study results. In Chapter 4, the victimization experience of the DC-SMSA was compared to that of the nation and similar metropolitan areas. These comparisons were based strictly on NCS data. In the other chapters, the DC-SMSA victimization experience was examined in greater detail using results based strictly on data collected in the DC study. For the interested reader, the remainder of this appendix will discuss the differences between the methodologies used by the NCS and DC study.

Retrospective reporting is subject to errors due to forward telescoping—the reporting of events as happening in a certain time period when they actually occurred during an earlier time period. In every interview after the first, the NCS interviewer is supplied with a control card summary of the previous interview. If an event similar to one described on the control card is reported, the respondent is queried as to whether the event is the same one that was reported earlier. The first set of interviews conducted for an incoming rotation group is used strictly for bounding purposes and is not used for computing NCS study estimates. It is important to note that the DC study, because it was a one-time survey, collected unbounded data.

Another difference between the DC study design and the NCS was the length of the reference period. The reference period for the DC study was from January 1, 1982 to the date of interview, with an average length of 18

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## **Survey design: DC Crime Victimization Study**

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months. For analysis purposes, only the victimization data for May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983 were used; the earlier and later data were collected for pseudo-bounding purposes only. In contrast, the NCS is based on a 6-month recall period and the interviews are bounded after the first interview.

If, as seems likely, trivial or nonserious victimizations are more likely to be forgotten than serious ones, the longer recall period of the DC study may have resulted in proportionately more serious victimizations being reported in comparison to the NCS. While this probable bias did not interfere with the goals of the DC study, its presence emphasized why the NCS and DC estimates were not comparable.

Other differences existed between the DC study and the National Crime Survey. The NCS uses personal interviews for first contacts and a mixture of personal and telephone interviews thereafter. Because the DC study was conducted exclusively by telephone, it was subject to increased levels of nonresponse bias (due to the higher refusal rates encountered in telephone surveys) and undercoverage bias (due to loss of nontelephone households). Poststratification adjustments were used in the DC study to reduce bias from these two sources. The potential for bias not removed by these procedures was another reason why DC study results and NCS results were considered not comparable.

The interested reader is directed to Lehnen and Skogan (1981) and Skogan (1981) for more details on methodological issues in victimization surveys.

*Base Documentation, NCJ-98596* (Allen and Burt 1984). The important features of the dataset are described in *The District of Columbia Household Victimization Survey Data Base User Manual, NCJ-98597* (Cox and Allen 1984).

### **Study documentation**

- *The District of Columbia Crime Victimization Study Implementation, NCJ-98595* (Cox et al. 1983) describes data collection and analysis procedures followed in the DC study.
- A computer-readable dataset containing nonconfidential information collected in the DC survey is available from the Criminal Justice Archive, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106, (303) 763-5010. The codebook for the dataset is titled *The District of Columbia Household Victimization Survey Data*

# Questionnaire used in the DC Crime Victimization Study

(including Screening and Control Forms)

## Appendix B

Section A	Section B
<b>Introductory questions</b>	<b>Listing events</b>
<p>So that I can ask questions that fit your living situation, I'll start by asking a few facts about that:</p> <p>1a. How long have you lived at your current residence?</p> <p>1 - Less than 1 year 2 - 1-2 years 3 - 2-5 years → GO TO 2. 4 - More than 5 years → GO TO 2. DK - Don't know → GO TO 1c.</p> <p>1b. What month and year did you move in? MONTH: _____ YEAR: _____</p> <p>1c. How long have you lived in the Washington area?</p> <p>1 - Less than 1 year 2 - 1 to 2 years 3 - 2 to 5 years 4 - More than 5 years</p> <p>2. How many people who are 12 or older live in your house or apartment, including yourself? ENTER NUMBER: _____</p> <p>3. In your area, is there a Neighborhood Watch or citizens' group that patrols the community to prevent crime?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No → GO TO 5. DK - Dont know → GO TO 5.</p> <p>4. Do you take part in it?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No</p> <p>5. Do you belong to any other local organization that has an anti-crime program?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No</p> <p>6. During 1982 or 83, did you own a car, van, motorcycle or other motor vehicle?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No</p> <p>7. Did you share the use of any (other) vehicles owned by people you lived with in 1982 or 1983?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No</p> <p>8. (IF OWNS OR SHARES MOTOR VEHICLE: Q. 6-7) Did you have a place at home to park your vehicle or vehicles off the street?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No</p>	<p>Next we need to list each crime event that happened to you <i>during 1982 or 1983</i>. We want to cover the following kinds of crimes:</p> <p><i>Any physical attack</i> against you, personally <i>Break-in or illegal entry</i> of your home or lodgings <i>Theft</i> of your personal or household belongings <i>Deliberate damage or setting fire</i> to your home or belongings. <i>Attempts or threats</i> to do any of these things are also included.</p> <p>Right off, can you think of a time during 1982 or 1983 that any of these things happened to you?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No → GO TO SECTION C. 3 - Unsure of when</p> <p>a. What sort of thing happened? Give me a few words to describe what occurred. IF UNCLEAR WHETHER SINGLE OR MULTIPLE EVENT, ASK: Did this happen one time or several times?</p> <p>1 - R mentions single event → ENTER DESCRIPTION AND GO TO i. 2 - R indicates multiple events or times</p> <p>b. Is there any particular time that is clear in your mind? The most recent event for instance?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No → GO TO f.</p> <p>c. Give me a few words about what happened. ENTER DESCRIPTION AND CONTINUE.</p> <p>d. Is there any other time that is clear in your mind?</p> <p>1 - Yes → RETURN TO c. 2 - No</p> <p>e. Have you described all the events you were thinking of?</p> <p>1 - Yes → GO TO i. 2 - No</p> <p>f. Were any of the times related somehow to each other—they happened in the same place, involved the same person, or were similar crimes?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No → GO TO h.</p> <p>g. Give me a few words to describe what happened. ENTER DESCRIPTION. DESIGNATE AS "SERIES" IF MORE THAN ONE EVENT. GO TO i.</p>

- h. I need to make an entry to describe each type of crime. Give me a few words to describe these types of crimes separately or as a group.

FOR EACH TYPE MENTIONED, ENTER DESCRIPTION. DESIGNATE AS "SERIES" IF MORE THAN ONE EVENT. CONTINUE WITH i.

- i. Has any other crime event that happened to you in 1982 or 1983 come to mind?
- 1 - Yes → RETURN TO a.  
2 - No → GO TO SECTION C.  
3 - Unsure of when → RETURN TO a.

### List of events since January 1, 1982

Event number	Events	Series
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		

## Section C

### Examples and reminders

Now I am going to read some examples that give more of an idea of crime events we want to learn about. As I read them, be thinking of whether something like that happened to you during 1982 or 83.

(IF R HAS ALREADY MENTIONED ONE EVENT OR MORE) You only have to stop me when you think of some event you didn't mention already.

(IF R HAS NOT MENTIONED AN EVENT) You only have to stop me when you are reminded of something you think should be mentioned.

CHECK ITEM A: DOES R OWN OR SHARE USE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE? (Q. A6 OR A7 = YES)

- 1 - YES — CONTINUE.  
2 - NO → GO TO 2.

1. First are examples of things that might have happened during 1982-83 to a car, truck, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle that you owned or shared with people living with you:  
02 - was a vehicle stolen?  
03 - broken into or tampered with?  
04 - gas or oil stolen?  
05 - damaged on purpose—for instance: antenna or window broken, tire slashed?  
06 - parts stolen; for instance, tire, tape deck, hubcap or battery?
2. (First/Next) think of whether any of the following things happened to you involving anyone's motor vehicle.  
07 - something of yours stolen from a vehicle, such as groceries, clothing, a briefcase?  
08 - being forced to *get* in or stay in a vehicle?  
09 - a driver trying to run into you or into your vehicle?  
10 - a driver trying to force you off the road or into a crash?

PROBE: Am I going too fast or too slow?

As soon as you think of some crime (that you haven't yet mentioned), please stop me even if it doesn't fit an example I have just read.

3. Next think of whether you were attacked or threatened in any of these ways:  
11 - attacked with bare hands: punching, choking, scratching, kicking, biting?  
12 - with any weapon: for instance, gun, knife, scissors?  
13 - with a stick, ballbat, frypan?  
14 - by something thrown, such as a rock, bottle, can?  
15 - a bombing or bomb scare? fire bomb?  
16 - by drug or poison? burning or scalding?  
17 - by someone siccing a dog on you?  
18 - grabbed, held, manhandled?  
19 - a sexual attack?  
20 - a threatening phone call? threat notes or letters?  
21 - threats face-to-face?  
22 - robbery or shake-down?

4. The next examples may remind you of a time that something of yours was stolen or damaged, such as—

- 23 - bicycle
- 24 - briefcase or luggage, book, records
- 25 - personal belongings like money, wallet, ID, credit card, purse
- 26 - sports equipment
- 27 - clothing
- 28 - jewelry, watch, fur
- 29 - household belongings, such as TV or stereo, silverware, rugs
- 30 - tools, equipment, building material
- 31 - gun
- 32 - groceries
- 33 - pet or animal

5. Was there any pilfering—getting at such things as fuel oil or firewood, your food or liquor supply, fruit or vegetables you grow?

- 34 - Yes → IF R NAMES NEW EVENT, DESCRIBE IN LIST OF EVENTS.  
No

6. Was any (other) personal or household property taken during 1982 or 1983?

- 35 - Yes → IF R NAMES NEW EVENT, DESCRIBE IN LIST OF EVENTS.  
No

7. As far as you know, did anyone *try* to steal anything?

- 36 - Yes → IF R NAMES NEW EVENT, DESCRIBE IN LIST OF EVENTS.  
No

IF R HAS NOT RESPONDED TO ANY REMINDERS, PROBE: Remember to stop me anytime you think of something (you haven't mentioned yet).

8. Think now about whether any intruder broke in or tried to get into your home:

- 37 - by forcing a door? through a window?
- 38 - by trickery? just walking in?
- 39 - got in or tried to get in the garage, shed, storage room?
- 40 - in a vacation home you own or were renting?
- 41 - a break-in of a hotel or motel room you were staying in?

9. Vandalism or deliberate damage to your property:

- 42 - windows broken, lock damaged
- 43 - walls defaced, graffiti
- 44 - mailbox broken
- 45 - plantings destroyed or damage in your yard
- 46 - your property set on fire

10. Thinking about places can remind you of events that happened there. Here are reminders of places crimes can happen.

- 47 - at work?
- 48 - at school?
- 49 - a restroom, waiting room, waiting line?
- 50 - street, alley, a parking lot or garage?
- 51 - store, shopping mall, laundromat, gas station?
- 52 - restaurant or bar?
- 53 - a hospital or clinic?
- 54 - recreation place, such as a stadium, theater, gym, bowling alley, game arcade?

- 55 - a park, beach, or pool?

- 56 - a gathering such as a party, funeral, or wedding?

- 57 - a parade, rally, or meeting?

- 58 - on a bus, Metro, taxi?

- 59 - while travelling? plane? train? bus?

- 60 - a hotel or motel?

11. How about places you keep things, such as

- 61 - a desk or locker?

- 62 - porch, yard, garden?

12. Finally, we want to be sure to include things done by people you know, such as:

- 63 - a co-worker, customer, or employee

- 64 - a neighbor or friend

- 65 - relative or family member

13. Can you think of any (other) crimes in 1982 or 1983 that we should (add to the) list?

- 66 - Yes → IF R NAMES NEW EVENT, DESCRIBE IN LIST OF EVENTS.  
No

IF NO EVENTS ARE LISTED: GO TO SECTION P.

IF ANY EVENTS ARE LISTED: BEGIN SECTION D VERIFICATION, STARTING WITH EVENT NO. 1 AND FILLING REPORTS FOR ALL EVENTS IN ORDER LISTED.

### Interviewer instructions for examples and reminders

READ ITEMS SLOWLY AND DISTINCTLY AND GIVE R TIME TO THINK.

IF R SAYS THAT A PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED EVENT FITS AN EXAMPLE JUST READ, SAY: Different examples I am reading can fit the same event. For now, we just want to list each separate event that happened. Once you've mentioned an event to me, try to think of any other times in 1982 or 1983 that there was a crime against you.

IF R REPORTS AN EVENT:

- a. What sort of thing happened? Give me a few words to describe what occurred. IF UNCLEAR WHETHER SINGLE OR MULTIPLE EVENT, ASK: Did this happen one time or several times?  
1 - R mentions single event ENTER DESCRIPTION AND GO TO i.  
2 - R indicates multiple events or times
- b. Is there any particular time that is clear in your mind? The most recent event, for instance?  
1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO f.
- c. Give me a few words about what happened ENTER DESCRIPTION AND CONTINUE.
- d. Is there any other time that is clear in your mind?  
1 - Yes - RETURN TO c.  
2 - No

**Section D**  
**Crime event verification**

- e. Have you described all the events you were thinking of?  
 1 - Yes → GO TO i.  
 2 - No
- f. Were any of the times related somehow to each other — they happened in the same place, involved the same person, or were similar crimes?  
 1 - Yes  
 2 - No → GO TO h.
- g. Give me a few words to describe what happened.  
 ENTER DESCRIPTION. DESIGNATE AS SERIES IF MORE THAN ONE EVENT.  
 GO TO i.
- h. I need to make an entry to describe each type of crime. Give me a few words to describe these types of crimes separately or as a group.  
 FOR EACH TYPE MENTIONED, ENTER DESCRIPTION. DESIGNATE AS SERIES IF MORE THAN ONE EVENT. CONTINUE WITH i.
- i. Okay. Here are some more examples. You only have to stop me when you think of an event you haven't already told me about.  
 RESUME READING CUES WHERE LEFT OFF.
- You mentioned that (READ DESCRIPTION), is that right?  
 Yes  
 No → CORRECT DESCRIPTION.
- IF SERIES OF CRIMES, ASK: How many events are you describing?  
 ENTER NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_  
 THEN SAY: I'm going to ask you some questions about this series of events. Think about the most recent one of these, or a typical one, and answer the questions for that one time.
1. Let's call whoever did this the offenders. While the crime was going on:
- | YES NO   |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| a. did you see an offender?  | 1 | 2 |
| b. were you and an offender both at the same place at the same time? | 1 | 2 |
| c. was there any communication between an offender and you?          | 1 | 2 |
2. To be sure I get the whole picture, I want to know all of the things that happened in connection with this crime. In describing what happened, you may have to repeat information you have already given me. First,
- a. Was there burglary, illegal entry, or attempted break-in? IF BREAK-IN ONLY TO CAR, BOAT, OFFICE, OR BUSINESS, CODE "NO".  
 1 - Yes  
 2 - No → GO TO i.  
 DK - Don't know → GO TO i.
- b. Was that at your home, a vacation home or second home, or somewhere else?  
 1 - Home → GO TO f.  
 2 - Vacation or second home  
 3 - Somewhere else → GO TO h.  
 DK - Don't know → GO TO i.
- c. Were you renting it for your own use, did you own it, or were you just visiting?  
 1 - Renting → GO TO f.  
 2 - Own  
 3 - Visiting → GO TO i.  
 DK - Don't know → GO TO i.
- d. Was it rented out to someone else at the time?  
 1 - Yes → GO TO i.  
 2 - No  
 DK - Don't know → GO TO i.
- e. Was it vacant at the time?  
 1 - Yes → GO TO i.  
 2 - No  
 DK - Don't know → GO TO i.
- f. Did someone get in or try to get in your actual living quarters?  
 1 - Yes  
 2 - No
- g. Did they get in or try to get into a garage, shed, or other structure used just by your household?  
 1 - Yes  
 2 - No  
 DK - Don't know } GO TO i.
- h. Did someone get in or try to get in a hotel or motel room you were staying in?  
 1 - Yes  
 2 - No
- i. During this event, did anyone take or try to take anything that belonged to you personally?  
 1 - Yes  
 2 - No
- j. Did they take or try to take property that belonged to your entire household, such as furniture or appliances?  
 1 - Yes  
 2 - No
- k. Was there any damage to anything that belongs to you personally?  
 1 - Yes  
 2 - No
- l. Was there damage to property that belongs to your entire household?  
 1 - Yes  
 2 - No
- 
- CHECK ITEM B:  
 WAS THERE DAMAGE? (Q. D2k or l = YES)  
 1 - YES → CONTINUE.  
 2 - NO → GO TO n.
- 
- m. Was any of the damage done on purpose?  
 1 - Yes  
 2 - No
- n. During the event, did anyone injure you, attempt to injure you, or threaten to injure you?  
 1 - Yes  
 2 - No → GO TO VERIFY TABLE.  
 DK - Don't know → GO TO VERIFY TABLE.
- 
- o. Were you injured?  
 1 - Yes → GO TO VERIFY TABLE.  
 2 - No
- p. Was an attempt made to injure you?  
 1 - Yes  
 2 - No
- 
- VERIFY TABLE
- | YES NO   |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| A. BURGLARY OR ATTEMPT:                                |   |   |
| 1. OWNER OR RENTER OCCUPIED (Q. D2f or g = YES)        | 1 | 2 |
| 2. VACANT DWELLING (Q. D2e = YES)                      | 1 | 2 |
| 3. HOTEL OR MOTEL ROOM (Q. D2h = YES)                  | 1 | 2 |
| B. THEFT OR ATTEMPT (Q. D2i or j = YES)                | 1 | 2 |
| C. INTENTIONAL DAMAGE (Q. D2m = YES)                   | 1 | 2 |
| D. INJURY, ATTEMPT, OR THREAT TO INJURE (Q. D2n = YES) | 1 | 2 |

<p>CHECK ITEM C:</p> <p>IF VERIFY ITEM A1 = YES → GO TO 3.      IF VERIFY ITEM A2 = YES → GO TO 8a.      IF VERIFY ITEM A3 = YES → GO TO 4.      IF VERIFY ITEM B OR C = YES → GO TO 5.      IF VERIFY ITEM D = YES → GO TO 6.      OTHERWISE, GOTONEXTEVENTORSECTION P.</p> <p>3. (BURGLARY OR ATTEMPT: OWNER OR RENTER OCCUPIED) At the time of the break-in or attempted break-in, how many people 12 years old or older were living there, including yourself?      ENTER NUMBER: _____. GO TO 6b.</p> <p>4. (BURGLARY OR ATTEMPT: HOTEL OR MOTEL ROOM) At the time of the break-in or attempted break-in, how many people 12 years or older were staying in your room or suite?      ENTER NUMBER: _____. GO TO 6b.</p> <p>5. (THEFT OR ATTEMPT, INTENTIONAL DAMAGE) Including yourself, how many people 12 years old or older were victims of this event in the sense that someone took, tried to take, or damaged something belonging to them?      ENTER NUMBER: _____. GO TO 6b.</p> <p>6a. (INJURY OR ATTEMPT, THREAT) Including yourself, how many people 12 years old or older were victims of this event in the sense that someone injured, tried to injure, or threatened to injure them?      ENTER NUMBER: _____.      IF BURGLARY OR ATTEMPT OF HOTEL OR HOTEL ROOM (Q. 2h = YES), GO TO 8a.</p> <p>6b. How many of these people are members of your current household?      ENTER NUMBER: _____.      IF BURGLARY OR ATTEMPT OF HOTEL OR HOTEL ROOM (Q. 2h = YES), GO TO 8a.</p> <p>7. Did this event happen at your current home?      1 - Yes → GO TO 9.      2 - No</p> <p>8a. Was it in D.C., Maryland, Virginia, or elsewhere?      1 - D.C.      2 - Maryland → GO TO 8d.      3 - Virginia → GO TO 8e.      4 - Elsewhere → GO TO 8f.      DK - Don't know → GO TO 9.</p> <p>8b. (IN D.C.) Did it happen in the Northeast, Northwest, Southeast or Southwest section?      1 - NE      2 - NW      3 - SE      4 - SW</p> <p>8c. Did it happen in the Capitol Hill area?      1 - Yes      2 - No      DK - Don't know</p> <p>8d. (IN MARYLAND) In what county?      1 - Prince Georges County      2 - Montgomery County      3 - Charles County      4 - Elsewhere in Maryland      DK - Don't know</p>	<p>8e. (IN VIRGINIA) Was it in an independent city or in a county?      1 - City of Alexandria      2 - City of Falls Church      3 - Fairfax City      4 - City of Manassas or Manassas Park      5 - Fairfax County      6 - Arlington County      7 - Loudoun County      8 - Prince William County      9 - Elsewhere in Virginia      DK - Don't know</p> <p>GO TO 9.</p> <p>8f. Was it in the 50 States or elsewhere?      1 - In the 50 States      2 - U.S. territory or possession      3 - Outside the U.S.</p> <p>9. Did this event happen before 1982, in 1982, or was it in 1983? IF R IS UNSURE OF TIME, ASK: Which is more likely: that this event happened in 1981 or 1982 or that it happened in 1982 or 1983?      1 - Before 1982 → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.      2 - 1982      3 - 1983      4 - Could have been 81 or 82 → GO TO 11.      5 - Could have been 82 or 83 → GO TO 12.      DK - Don't know → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.</p> <p>10a. What month was that?      ENTER 2 DIGITS FOR MONTH: _____.      IF "NOT SURE," ENTER DK AND CONTINUE.      IF BEFORE MAY 1, 1982 OR AFTER APRIL 30, 1983 (Q. 9 AND Q. 10a), GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.      IF BETWEEN MAY 1, 1982 AND APRIL 30, 1983, GO TO SELECTION TABLE.</p> <p>10b. Was it in the coldest winter months - December, January, February—or was it in the spring, summer (1982; or fall)?      1 - Winter: Dec., Jan., Feb.      2 - Spring: Mar., Apr., May → GO TO 10d.      3 - Summer: June, July, Aug. → IF 1983 (Q. 9 = 3), GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P. OTHERWISE GO TO 13b.      4 - Fall: Sept., Oct., Nov. → GO TO 13b.      DK - Don't know → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.</p> <p>10c. Was it this past winter or the one before that?      1 - This past winter (82-83) → GO TO 13b.      2 - Last winter (81-82) → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.      DK - Don't know → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P</p> <p>10d. Was it before or after May 1?      1 - Before → IF 1982 (Q. 9), GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P. OTHERWISE GO TO 13b.</p>	<p>2 - After → IF 1983 (Q. 9), GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P. OTHERWISE GO TO 13b.      DK - Don't know → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.</p> <p>11a. Was it before or after Christmas 1981?      1 - Before → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.      2 - After</p> <p>11b. Was it before or after May 1, 1982?      1 - Before → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.      2 - After → GO TO 13a.      DK - Don't know → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.</p> <p>12a. Was it before or after Christmas 1982?      1 - Before      2 - After → GO TO 12d.      DK - Don't know → GO TO 12d.</p> <p>12b. Was it before or after Labor Day 1982?      1 - Before      2 - After → GO TO 13a.      DK - Don't know</p> <p>12c. Was it before or after May 1, 1982?      1 - Before → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.      2 - After → GO TO 13a.      DK - Don't know → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.</p> <p>12d. Was it before or after May 1, 1983?      1 - Before      2 - After → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.      DK - Don't know → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.</p> <p>13a. Have you thought of the year it happened? IF R IS UNSURE OF TIME, ASK: Which is more likely: that this event happened in 1982 or that it happened in 1983?      1 - Before 1982 → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.      2 - 1982      3 - 1983      DK - Don't know → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.</p> <p>13b. Have you thought of the month it happened? IF R CANNOT GIVE EXACT MONTH, ASK: Can you give me a range of months in which it happened?      1 - R gives exact month: _____      2 - R gives range of months: _____ to _____      DK - Still can't say</p> <p>IF BETWEEN MAY 1, 1982 AND APRIL 30, 1983 (Q. 9, Q. 13a, AND Q. 13b), CONTINUE. OTHERWISE GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.</p> <p><b>SELECTION TABLE</b>      HAVE SECTIONS E-O BEEN COMPLETED FOR SIX CRIMES?      1 - YES → GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.      2 - NO → GO TO SECTION E.</p>
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## Section E

### Offender information

I'd like to ask you about the offender or offenders who were involved.

1. Do you know if there was one offender or more than one?

- 1 - One → GO TO CHECK ITEM D.
- 2 - More than one → GO TO CHECK ITEM D.
- DK - Don't know

2. Do you think it was one or more than one?

- 1 - One
- 2 - More than one

CHECK ITEM D. DID R SEE THE OFFENDER? (Q. D1a = YES)

YES → GO TO CHECK ITEM E.  
NO → CONTINUE.

3. Did you learn who did it, or anything about who did it - for instance, whether young or old, black or white, male or female?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No → GO TO SECTION F.
- DK - Don't know or not sure → GO TO SECTION F.

4. How did you learn about who (possibly) did it? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- 1 - Other member of household who was eyewitness
- 2 - From other eyewitnesses
- 3 - Offender(s) admitted it
- 4 - From police
- 5 - Offender(s) had threatened to do it
- 6 - Figured it out: by who had motive, opportunity, or had done it before
- 7 - Other

CHECK ITEM E:

If Q. E1 OR E2 = 1, CONTINUE WITH 5.  
If Q. E1 OR E2 = 2, GO TO 15.  
OTHERWISE, GO TO SECTION F.

IF ONE OFFENDER:

5. Was this person male or female?

- 1 - Male
- 2 - Female

6. Would you say the person was a child, teenager, young adult, or an older person?

- 1 - Child
- 2 - Teenager
- 3 - Young adult
- 4 - Older person

7. What was the race of this person?

- 1 - White
- 2 - Black
- 3 - Hispanic
- 4 - Asian
- 5 - Other race

8. (IF R SAW OR COMMUNICATED WITH OFFENDER: Q. D1a OR D1c = YES)

Did (he/she) act normal, or did (he/she) seem drunk, drugged, or insane?

- 1 - Normal
- 2 - Drunk or drugged
- 3 - Insane
- 4 - Not normal, couldn't tell whether drunk, drugged, insane

9. Was the person someone you knew or had seen before?

- 1 - Yes, knew or had seen before
- 2 - No, stranger → GO TO SECTION F.
- DK - Don't know → GO TO SECTION F.

10. How well did you know the person - by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known?

- 1 - Well known
  - 2 - Casual acquaintance
  - 3 - Sight only → GO TO SECTION F.
  - DK - Don't know → GO TO SECTION F.
11. How did you know this person? Was the person a friend, relative, co-worker, or what?
- 1 - Spouse
  - 2 - Ex-spouse
  - 3 - Parent or step-parent
  - 4 - Own child or step-child
  - 5 - Brother/sister
  - 6 - Other relative
  - 7 - Boy or girlfriend, ex-boy or girlfriend
  - 8 - Friend or ex-friend
  - 9 - Co-worker, business contact, customer, employee
  - 10 - Schoolmate
  - 11 - Neighbor
  - 12 - Other non-relative

12. Was this the only time this person committed a crime against you or your household?

- 1 - Yes → GO TO SECTION F.
- 2 - No, done before
- DK - Don't know → GO TO SECTION F.

13. How many times before?

- 1 - Once before
- 2 - 2 or 3 times before
- 3 - More than 3 (or often, many times, etc.)

14. Did (he/she) do something else to you or your household during 1982 or 1983?

- 1 - Yes
  - 2 - No
  - DK - Don't know
- } GO TO SECTION F.

IF MORE THAN ONE OFFENDER:

15. Were they male or female?

- 1 - All male
- 2 - All female
- 3 - Both male and female

16. Was the youngest a child, a teenager, young adult, or an older person?

- 1 - Child
- 2 - Teenager
- 3 - Young adult
- 4 - Older person

17. In which age group was the oldest?

- 1 - Child
- 2 - Teenager
- 3 - Young adult
- 4 - Older person

18. What was the race of these persons?

- 1 - White
- 2 - Black
- 3 - Hispanic
- 4 - Asian
- 5 - Mix of races
- 6 - Other race

19. (IF R SAW OR COMMUNICATED WITH OFFENDERS: Q. D1a OR D1c = YES)

Did all the offenders act normal, or did any of them seem drunk, drugged, or insane?

- 1 - All normal
- 2 - Some or all drunk or drugged
- 3 - Some or all insane
- 4 - Some or all not normal, couldn't tell whether drunk, drugged, insane

20. Were some or all of them people you knew or had seen before?

- 1 - Yes, some or all known or seen before
- 2 - No, all strangers → GO TO SECTION F.
- DK - Don't know → GO TO SECTION F.

21. How well did you know the offenders - by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known?

CODE FOR BEST-KNOWN OFFENDER.

- 1 - Well known
- 2 - Casual acquaintance
- 3 - Sight only → GO TO SECTION F.
- DK - Don't know → GO TO SECTION F.

22. How did you know them? Were they friends, relatives, co-workers, or what? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- 1 - Spouse
- 2 - Ex-spouse
- 3 - Parent or step-parent
- 4 - Own child or step-child
- 5 - Brother/sister
- 6 - Other relative
- 7 - Boy or girlfriend, ex-boy or girlfriend
- 8 - Friend or ex-friend
- 9 - Co-worker, business contact, customer, employee
- 10 - Schoolmate
- 11 - Neighbor
- 12 - Other non-relative

23. Was this the first time any of these persons committed a crime against you or your household?

- 1 - Yes → GO TO SECTION F.
- 2 - No, done before
- DK - Don't know → GO TO SECTION F.

24. How many times before?

- 1 - Once before
- 2 - 2 to 3 times
- 3 - More than 3 (or often, many times, etc.)

25. Did any of them do something else to you or your household during 1982 or 1983?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No

**Section F****Burglary or attempt****Section G****Theft or attempt****CHECK ITEM F:**

DOES VERIFY ITEM A1, 2 OR 3 = YES?

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.  
2 - NO → GO TO SECTION G.

1. You mentioned a break-in. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just *try* to get in?

- 1 - Actually got in → GO TO 3.  
2 - Just tried  
3 - There was no break-in → GO TO SECTION G.

2. How do you know someone tried to get in? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- 1 - Window, door, etc.  
opened or had marks  
showing tampering  
2 - R saw or heard  
attempt to enter  
3 - Others saw or heard  
attempt to enter  
4 - Other knowledge or  
suspicion  
DK - Don't know

} GO TO  
SECTION G.

3. How did the offender(s) get in?

- 1 - Broke in: picked lock, forcing or breaking  
or removing window, door, other opening  
2 - Let in  
3 - By trickery or deception  
4 - Pushing past someone  
5 - Through open or unlocked door, window, or  
opening  
6 - Had key  
7 - Other

**CHECK ITEM G:**

DOES VERIFY ITEM B = YES?

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.  
2 - NO → GO TO SECTION H.

1. In this event, did the offender(s) take or try to take property belonging to a business or used for a business?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO 2b.  
DK - Don't know → GO TO 2b.

- 2a. Not counting that business property, did the offender(s) actually take property that was for your personal use or the use of your household?

- 1 - Yes → GO TO 2c.  
2 - No → GO TO 5a.  
DK - Don't know → GO TO 5a.

- 2b. Did the offender(s) actually take your personal belongings or those of your household?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO 5a.  
DK - Don't know → GO TO 5a.

- 2c. What kind of things were taken? PROBE: Anything else? IF NOT SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED: Any cash taken? MARK ALL ITEMS MENTIONED IN COLUMN 1 OF STOLEN GOODS TABLE.

3. What was the total value of the personal or household property that was taken? (READ IF CAT. 6 MARKED: Include any loss you had because checks were cashed or credit cards were stolen.) If you're not sure, just give me your best estimate.

- 1 - Less than \$10  
2 - \$10-\$49  
3 - \$50-\$99  
4 - \$100-\$499  
5 - \$500-\$999  
6 - \$1,000-\$4,999  
7 - \$5,000 or more  
8 - Can't put dollar value on loss  
DK - Don't know and can't estimate

4. Did you get any of the property back not counting compensation from insurance or other sources?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No

- 5a. Was there any (other) personal property of yours or your household that the offender(s) tried to take but failed?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO CHECK ITEM H.  
DK - Don't know → GO TO CHECK ITEM H.

- 5b. What did they try to take? PROBE: Anything else? IF NOT SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED: Any cash? MARK ALL ITEMS MENTIONED IN COLUMN 2 OF TABLE.

**CHECK ITEM H:**

ARE THERE ANY MARKS IN COLUMN 1?

YES → GO TO Q. 6.

NO → CONTINUE.

ARE THERE ANY MARKS IN COLUMN 2, CATEGORIES 1-7?

YES → GO TO Q. 6.

NO → GO TO SECTION H.

6. (IF CAT. 1 MARKED IN COL. 1-2) You said there was (attempted) theft of your motor vehicle. How many people in your household owned or shared the use of that vehicle, including yourself?

ENTER NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

7. (IF CAT. 2 MARKED IN COL. 1-2) Did the offender(s) (try to) take the vehicle parts from the vehicle itself?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No

8. (IF CAT. 4-7 MARKED IN COL. 1-2 AND Q. D1b = YES) Was any of the property on your person at the time; for instance, in a pocket or being worn or carried?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No

**Stolen goods table**

Type of property	(1) R's property taken	(2) Attempt to take
1. Motor vehicle: Car Truck, van, Other 4+ wheeled vehicle Motorcycle Moped or other Off-the-road vehicle		
2. Motor vehicle parts: Battery Tire Tape deck, radio, Etc. Hubcap or ornament Mechanical parts Other		
3. Gasoline or oil stolen		
4. Purse or wallet		
5. Cash or food stamps		
6. Credit card Checks or checkbook Other negotiables (Stocks, bonds, etc.)		
7. Other personal valuables: Jewelry Watch Briefcase Camera Personal stereo Clothing, furs Keys Driver's license, ID Other		

**Section H**  
**Property damage**

Stolen goods table (cont.)

Type of property	(1) R's property taken	(2) Attempt to take
8. Gun	_____	
9. Bicycle	_____	
10. Household furnishings: Appliances Electronic equipment: TV, stereo, etc.	_____	
Tools Silverware Rugs Furniture Childrens things: Toys, baby stroller Other	_____	
11. Groceries, food, liquor, drugs	_____	
12. Pet or animal	_____	
13. Other	_____	

**CHECK ITEM I:**

DOES VERIFY ITEM C = YES?

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.  
2 - NO → GO TO SECTION I.

1. You told me that something was damaged. What personal or household property of yours was *actually* damaged? Anything else? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.
  - 1 - Vehicle or part
  - 2 - Building or part of it
  - 3 - Furniture or household furnishings
  - 4 - Clothing or other personal belongings
  - 5 - Plantings, fence, other objects in yard or grounds
  - 6 - Pet, animal
  - 7 - Other property
  - 8 - No damage → GO TO SECTION I.
2. What was done to cause the damage? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.
  - 1 - With a vehicle
  - 2 - Bomb or arson
  - 3 - Rock, brick, other object
  - 4 - By bodily force
  - 5 - Something to deface or dirty
  - 6 - Another way
  - 7 - Unknown
3. How much did it or would it cost to repair what was damaged or replace what could not be repaired? If you're not sure, just give me your best estimate.
  - 1 - Less than \$10
  - 2 - \$10-\$49
  - 3 - \$50-\$99
  - 4 - \$100-\$499
  - 5 - \$500-\$999
  - 6 - \$1,000-\$4,999
  - 7 - \$5,000 or more
  - 8 - Can't put dollar value on loss

DK - Don't know and can't estimate

**Section I**  
**Losses due to theft  
or property damage**

**CHECK ITEM J:**

WAS ANYTHING ACTUALLY STOLEN  
(Q. G2a = 1 or Q. G2b = 1) OR DAMAGED  
(VERIFY ITEM C = YES)?

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.  
2 - NO → GO TO SECTION J.

1. Was the theft/damage reported to an insurance company?
  - 1 - Yes → GO TO 3.
  - 2 - No
2. Was the theft/damage reported to anyone else in order for you to receive compensation for the loss?
  - 1 - Yes
  - 2 - No → GO TO 4.
  - DK - Don't know → GO TO 4.
3. Did you or do you expect to get any compensation to cover all or part of your loss(es)?
  - 1 - Yes
  - 2 - Claim still pending or not yet filed
  - 3 - No compensation
  - DK - Don't know
4. (After you (get/got) that compensation), what (will be/was) your total loss due to theft or damage to your property? Count losses from credit cards that were used or checks that were cashed (if they were not covered by the compensation).
  - 1 - Less than \$10
  - 2 - \$10-\$49
  - 3 - \$50-\$99
  - 4 - \$100-\$499
  - 5 - \$500-\$999
  - 6 - \$1000-\$4999
  - 7 - \$5000 or more
  - 8 - Can't put dollar value on loss

DK - Don't know and can't estimate

## Section J

### Injury, attempted injury, or threat

#### CHECK ITEM K:

IS THIS EVENT A THREAT ONLY? (Q. D2n = YES AND Q. D2o = NO AND Q. D2p = NO)

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.  
2 - NO → GO TO CHECK ITEM L.

1. You said you were threatened. Were you threatened in person, by telephone, or in writing? IF MORE THAN ONE, CODE LOWEST NUMBER.

- 1 - In person → CONTINUE.  
2 - By telephone  
3 - In writing  
4 - Some other way  
DK - Don't know

} GO TO 3.

2a. Did the offender(s) have a weapon or something they were using as a weapon?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO 3.  
DK - Don't know → GO TO 3.

2b. What weapon did the offender(s) have? PROBE: Anything else? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- 1 - Handgun  
2 - Long gun: rifle, shotgun  
3 - Other gun or unknown gun type  
4 - Stabbing instrument: knife, scissors  
5 - Blunt object: chair, bat, frypan, stone  
6 - Motor vehicle  
7 - Explosive device  
8 - Fire  
9 - Other weapon

3. What did the offender(s) threaten to do to you? PROBE: Anything else? MARK ALL THAT APPLY. THEN GO TO SECTION K.

- 1 - To kill R  
2 - To rape R  
3 - To beat R up  
4 - To injure R severely  
5 - Lesser or unspecific threat of physical harm to R  
6 - Vague, not clearly violent threat to R  
7 - Bomb threat  
8 - Arson threat  
9 - Other threat

CHECK ITEM L: WAS THERE INJURY OR ATTEMPT? (Q. D2o = YES or Q. D2p = YES)

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.  
2 - NO → GO TO SECTION K.

You said that...

you were injured (IF Q. D2o = YES)  
there was an attempt to injure you  
(IF Q. D2p = YES)

4a. Was a motor vehicle involved in the offenders (injuring/trying to injure) you?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No motor vehicle involved → GO TO 5.  
3 - No one injured or tried to injure the respondent → GO TO SECTION K.  
DK - Don't know → GO TO 5.

4b. In what way? PROBE: Any other way? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- 1 - Offender deliberately drove vehicle at R or tried to cause crash  
2 - By violent maneuver of car both R and offender were riding in  
3 - Missile thrown at R or Rs vehicle  
4 - Gun fired at Rs vehicle  
5 - Altercation arising from traffic incident  
6 - R assaulted in vehicle; ejected from moving vehicle; or attempt  
7 - R abducted in or forced to get into a vehicle  
8 - Other  
9 - Unspecified

5. Were you attacked by bodily force — hit, punched, choked, etc.?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No

6a. Were you sexually attacked?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO 7a.  
DK - Don't know  
RE - Refused → GO TO 7a.

6b. Were you raped?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No

7a. INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT: IS THERE MENTION OF A WEAPON OR A WEAPON-RELATED INJURY IN THE CRIME DESCRIPTION?

- 1 - YES  
2 - NO → GO TO 7c.

7b. INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS: FOR EACH WEAPON MENTIONED IN THE DESCRIPTION ABOVE, ENTER IN COLUMN 1 OF WEAPONS TABLE. (IF MENTION OF A GUN OR BEING SHOT ASK: What type of gun did they have?) AFTER ENTERING WEAPON, GO TO 8.

7c. Did the offender(s) have a weapon or something they were using as a weapon?

- 1 - Yes → GO TO 9.  
2 - No weapon → GO TO CHECK ITEM M.  
DK - Don't know → GO TO CHECK ITEM M.

8. You said this event involved (WEAPON MARKED). Did the offender(s) have another weapon or something else they were using as a weapon?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO 10.  
DK - Don't know → GO TO 10.

9. What was it? PROBE: Anything else? MARK ALL WEAPONS MENTIONED IN WEAPONS TABLE, COL. 1.

10. Were you attacked with any (of these) weapon(s)?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO CHECK ITEM M.  
DK - Don't know → GO TO CHECK ITEM M.

11. What weapons were used to attack you? PROBE: Anything else? MARK ALL WEAPONS IN COL. 2 OF TABLE.

12. (IF CATEGORY 1,2, or 3 MARKED IN COLUMN 2 OF TABLE) Were you fired at?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No

CHECK ITEM M: Was there injury? (Q. D2o = YES)

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.  
2 - NO → GO TO 20.

#### Weapons table

Weapons	(1) Weapons offenders had	(2) Attacked with	(3) Injured with
1. Handgun:	_____	_____	_____
2. Long gun: Rifle, shotgun	_____	_____	_____
3. Other gun or unknown gun type	_____	_____	_____
4. Cutting or stabbing: Knife, scissors	_____	_____	_____
5. Blunt object: Beating or clubbing Weapon or missile Chair, bat, frypan, stone	_____	_____	_____
6. Motor vehicle	_____	_____	_____
7. Explosive	_____	_____	_____
8. Fire	_____	_____	_____
9. Other weapon	_____	_____	_____

13. You told me you were injured. What were your injuries? PROBE: Any others? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- 1 - Gunshot wound  
2 - Knife or stab wound  
3 - Broken bones  
4 - Internal injuries  
5 - Raped  
6 - Knocked unconscious  
7 - Black eye, bruised, cut, scratched, teeth chipped, or knocked out  
8 - Other

IF GUN OR KNIFE WOUND, MARK APPROPRIATE WEAPON IN COL. 3 AND GO TO 15a.

IF OFFENDER HAD A WEAPON (Q. 7a or Q. 7c = YES), CONTINUE. OTHERWISE GO TO 16a.

14. What weapons were you injured by? MARK ALL WEAPONS IN COL. 3.

15a. Were you hurt by any other weapons?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO 16a.  
DK - Don't know → GO TO 16a.

<b>Section K</b> <b>Victim behavior</b>	<b>Section L</b> <b>Witnesses</b>
15b. What other weapons? MARK ALL WEAPONS MENTIONED IN COL. 3.	CHECK ITEM N: WAS R IN THE SAME PLACE, OR DID R SEE OR COMMUNICATE WITH OFFENDER(S)? (Q. D1a, b, OR c = YES) YES → CONTINUE. NO → GO TO SECTION L.
16a. Did you receive any medical care for your injury? 1 - Yes 2 - No → GO TO 20. DK - Don't know → GO TO 20.	CHECK ITEM O. IS THIS EVENT ONLY A THREAT IN WRITING OR BY PHONE? (VERIFY ITEM E = YES AND Q. J1 ≠ 1) 1 - YES → GO TO SECTION N. 2 - NO → CONTINUE.
16b. Where were you treated? MARK ALL THAT APPLY. 1 - At the scene 2 - At R's, neighbor's, friend's home 3 - Health unit, first aid station 4 - Doctor's office or clinic 5 - Emergency room at hospital 6 - Hospital 7 - Other	1. During the event, did you threaten or try to hurt (any of) the offender(s)? 1 - Yes 2 - No → GO TO 4a. 3 - No, not aware crime was going on → GO TO SECTION L. DK - Don't know → GO TO 4a.
16c. (IF HOSPITAL: Q. 16b) How long did you stay in the hospital? 1 - Less than 24 hours 2 - Overnight 3 - More than a night but less than a week 4 - A week or more	2. (IF R WAS ATTACKED OR THREATENED: Q. D2p OR VERIFY ITEM E = YES) Was this before or after you were attacked or threatened? 1 - Before 2 - After 3 - Same time
17. Was an insurance claim filed to get your medical expenses paid? 1 - Yes, claim filed 2 - No, claim not filed 3 - No insurance coverage	3. (IF R WAS INJURED: Q. D2o = YES) Was this before or after you were injured? 1 - Before 2 - After 3 - Same time
18. Did you receive or do you expect any compensation from any company or agency to cover medical costs? Include private insurance plans, Medicaid, Medicare, Champus, V.A., and public welfare. 1 - Yes 2 - No	4a. Did you do anything (else) to protect yourself or your property during this event? 1 - Yes 2 - No → GO TO 5a. DK - Don't know → GO TO 5a.
19. How much did you or will you or your household have to pay that was not covered by insurance or other compensation? 1 - Less than \$10 2 - \$10-\$99 3 - \$100-\$499 4 - \$500-\$999 5 - \$1000-\$4999 6 - \$5000 or more 7 - Compensation not yet received	4b. What did you do? MARK ALL THAT APPLY. 1 - Argued, pleaded, reasoned with offenders 2 - Stalled, pretended to cooperate 3 - Held onto property or refused to give it up 4 - Tried to evade or escape offender (hide, run away) 5 - Tried to get help, attract attention 6 - Chased offender, tried to detain or apprehend 7 - Other resistance 8 - Other action
20. Do you believe the offender(s) intended to injure you severely, or slightly, or did (he/she/they) not really attempt to hurt you? 1 - Intended to kill 2 - Severely 3 - Slightly 4 - Did not really intend to hurt 5 - Other	4c. (IF VERIFY ITEM D OR E = YES) Was this before or after (you were injured/the attempt was made to injure you/you were threatened)? 1 - Before 2 - After 3 - Both before and after.
	5a. Did you have a weapon or something you could have used as a weapon with you? 1 - Yes 2 - No → GO TO SECTION L. DK - Don't know → GO TO SECTION L.
	5b. What was it? PROBE: Anything else? MARK ALL THAT APPLY. 1 - Gun 2 - Knife 3 - Other cutting or stabbing instrument 4 - Blunt instrument 5 - Other

## Section N

### Crime location and conditions

1. What time of day did it happen? IF R INDICATES THAT THE CRIME WAS OF EXTENDED DURATION, ASK: What time of day did the crime begin?

DAYTIME

- 1 - 6 a.m. to noon  
2 - After noon to 6 p.m.  
3 - Unknown daytime hour

NIGHT-TIME

- 4 - After 6 p.m. to 12 midnight  
5 - After midnight to 6 a.m.  
6 - Unknown night-time hour  
DK - Don't know whether day or night

#### CHECK ITEM Q:

DOES THIS EVENT INVOLVE BURGLARY OR ATTEMPT? (VERIFY ITEM A = YES)

- 1 - YES → GO TO SECTION O.  
2 - NO → CONTINUE.

2. Did it happen at home, at work or school, or some other place? IF R INDICATES MULTIPLE LOCATIONS, ASK: In what location did the crime begin?

- 1 - At home → GO TO 6.  
2 - Vacation home → GO TO 6.  
3 - At school → GO TO 6.  
4 - At work  
5 - Someplace else  
DK - No idea where it happened → GO TO SECTION O.

3. What kind of place was that? (IF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND NOT CLEAR WHETHER LOCAL OR NOT, ASK: Was that local or intercity?)

- 1 - Someone's home  
2 - Eating, drinking or entertainment place  
3 - Store, bank, shopping mall, or other commercial place  
4 - Hospital  
5 - School  
6 - Church or temple  
7 - Office  
8 - Factory or warehouse  
9 - Hotel, motel or lodging place  
10 - Parking garage  
11 - Local public transportation vehicle or station: taxi, subway, metrobus  
12 - Intercity public transportation vehicle or station: airplane, intercity bus or train  
13 - Another place (SPECIFY)

4. How far away from home did it happen?  
Was it:

- 1 - next door or adjacent to your dwelling?  
2 - within 1 or 2 blocks of your dwelling?  
3 - within a mile?  
4 - or more than a mile away?

5. Were you on your way to or from work?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No

6. Was it in an area open to the public?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No

7. Did it happen outdoors, indoors, or inside a vehicle? IF MORE THAN ONE LOCATION, ASK: In what location did the crime begin?

- 1 - Outdoors  
2 - Indoors → GO TO 9.  
3 - Inside a vehicle → GO TO 10.

8. Was it on a street, sidewalk, or what?

- 1 - Yard or grounds  
2 - Street, highway, alley or sidewalk  
3 - Parking lot or area, driveway  
4 - Open unpaved area— park, field, woods, beach, etc.  
5 - Other outdoor place  
DK - Don't know

} GO TO SECTION O.

9. (IF CRIME LOCATION IS OTHER THAN HOME, VACATION HOME, OR SCHOOL: Q. 2 ≠ 1, 2, or 3) Did it happen in a Federal Government office building?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No  
DK - Don't know

} GO TO SECTION O.

10. What kind of vehicle?

- 1 - Car  
2 - Truck  
3 - Van  
4 - Motorcycle  
5 - Bus  
6 - Train or Metro Rail  
7 - Taxi, Limo  
8 - Plane  
9 - Boat or Ship

## Section O

### Aftermath of event

1. I need to ask about the consequences of this incident. Just to get the facts straight, did you have a job at the time of the event?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO 4.  
DK - Don't know → GO TO 4.

2. Were you on the job or on duty when the event happened?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No

- 3a. Did you lose any time from work because of this event?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO 4.  
DK - Don't know → GO TO 4.

- 3b. How much time did you lose?

ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS: \_\_\_\_\_  
0 - LESS THAN A DAY  
DK - Don't know → GO TO 4.

- 3c. Were you paid for the time you lost?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No  
3 - Other

4. Were the police informed or did they find out about this event in any way?

- 1 - Yes → GO TO 6a.  
2 - No  
DK - Don't know → GO TO 7.

5. What was the reason you didn't report it to the police? PROBE: Any other reason? MARK ALL THAT APPLY. THEN GO TO 7.

- 1 - Reported to someone else  
2 - No need to call

Object recovered or offender unsuccessful  
Not important or not worth it  
Private or personal matter or took care of it myself

- 3 - Police couldn't do anything  
Didn't find out until later, too late to report  
Property difficult to recover due to lack of serial or ID number  
Lack of proof, no way to find/identify offender  
4 - Police wouldn't do anything  
Police wouldn't think it was important enough, they wouldn't want to be bothered  
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive (they'd arrive late, wouldn't pursue case properly, would harass/insult respondent, etc.)  
5 - Avoid inconvenience, negative consequences of reporting

Afraid of reprisal by offender or his/her family/friends  
Did not want to take time - too inconvenient  
6 - Other

- 6a. Did you personally report the crime to the police or a government security guard?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO 6c.  
DK - Don't know → GO TO 6c.

## Section P

### Background information

6b. People have different reasons for reporting crimes to police. What was your reason for reporting this event to police? Any other reason? MARK ALL THAT APPLY. THEN GO TO 7.

- 1 - Stop a threatened crime or a crime still going on
- 2 - To get help for injury or to deal with damage
- 3 - To punish or catch offender
- 4 - To collect insurance
- 5 - To recover property
- 6 - Thought it was my duty
- 7 - To give evidence or proof
- 8 - Was afraid, or wanted protection
- 9 - Some other reason

6c. Was the crime reported to the police by someone else?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No

7. To get an idea of how people are affected by different crimes, we'd like to know how upsetting this event was for you. Would you say that it was terribly upsetting—that is, one of the most terrible things that has ever happened to you—or was it very upsetting, slightly upsetting, or not upsetting at all?

- 1 - Terribly upsetting
- 2 - Very upsetting
- 3 - Slightly upsetting
- 4 - Not upsetting at all
- 5 - Other

GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.

CHECK BOX R: IS THIS THE FIRST INTERVIEW WITH THE HOUSEHOLD?

- 1 - YES — CONTINUE.
- 2 - NO — GO TO 3.

Now here are a few background questions about your current residence:

1a. Do you live in a house, apartment, townhouse, mobile home or what?

- 1 - House
- 2 - Townhouse or row house
- 3 - Apartment or duplex, condominium → GO TO 1c.
- 4 - Mobile home → GO TO 1d.
- 5 - Hotel, motel → GO TO 2.
- 6 - Rooming house → GO TO 2.
- 7 - Other → GO TO 2.

1b. Is that a one family house?

- 1 - Yes → GO TO 1d.
- 2 - No

1c. How many living units are there in the building?

- 1 - One
- 2 - 2-3
- 3 - 4-10
- 4 - More than 10

1d. Do you own your (house/unit), pay rent, or do you live there rent-free?

- 1 - Own or co-own
- 2 - Rent
- 3 - Occupy rent-free

2a. Is your current residence in D.C., Maryland, Virginia, or elsewhere?

- 1 - D.C.
- 2 - Maryland → GO TO 2d.
- 3 - Virginia → GO TO 2e.
- 4 - Elsewhere → GO TO 2f.
- DK - Don't know → GO TO 3.

2b. (IN D.C.) Is it in the Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, or Southwest section?

- 1 - NE
- 2 - NW
- 3 - SE
- 4 - SW

2c. Is that in the Capitol Hill area?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No
- DK - Don't know

} GO TO 3.

2d. (IN MARYLAND) In what county?

- 1 - Prince Georges County
- 2 - Montgomery County
- 3 - Charles County
- 4 - Elsewhere in Maryland
- DK - Don't know

} GO TO 3.

2e. (IN VIRGINIA) In what independent city or county do you live?

- 1 - City of Alexandria
- 2 - City of Falls Church
- 3 - Fairfax City
- 4 - City of Manassas or Manassas Park
- 5 - Fairfax County
- 6 - Arlington County
- 7 - Loudoun County
- 8 - Prince William County
- 9 - Elsewhere in Virginia
- DK - Don't know

} GO TO 3.

2f. Is it in the 50 States or elsewhere?

- 1 - In the 50 States
- 2 - U.S. territory or possession
- 3 - Outside the U.S.

3. I need to know a little bit about you. Are you married, widowed, divorced, separated, or have you never been married?

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

4. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school or college you completed?

ENTER EXACT NUMBER OF YEARS: \_\_\_\_\_  
00 Never attended or kindergarten  
01-08 Elementary  
09-12 High school  
13-15 1-3 years of college  
16 College graduate  
17 Graduate or professional training

5. ASK IF NOT OBVIOUS: Are you male or female?

- 1 - Male
- 2 - Female

6. What is your race? White? Black? American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo? Asian or Pacific Islander?

- 1 - White
- 2 - Black
- 3 - American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo
- 4 - Asian or Pacific Islander
- 5 - Hispanic
- 6 - Other

7. And your age on your last birthday?

ENTER NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

IF AGE < 16, GO TO 15.

8a. Now think back to the period from May 1, 1982 of last year to April 30, 1983 of this year. During that time, were you mostly working, looking for work, keeping house, in school, or what?

- 1 - Working
- 2 - Looking for work
- 3 - Keeping house
- 4 - In school
- 5 - Unable to work
- 6 - Retired
- 7 - Other

8b. For how many months from May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983 did you have a job? COUNT PARTIAL MONTHS AS FULL MONTHS. IF "WORKING" NOT GIVEN AS MAIN ACTIVITY, PROBE MAY BE ADDED: Were you employed at any time during this period? IF "NO", ENTER "0". IF "Yes", REPEAT QUESTION.

ENTER NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

ENTIRE PERIOD → ENTER 12 AND GO TO CHECK BOX S.

NONE OF PERIOD → ENTER 0 AND GO TO 8d.

DON'T KNOW → ENTER DK AND GO TO CHECK BOX S.

8c. Which months did you work during that time? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

1982	1982	1983
1 - May	5 - September	9 - January
2 - June	6 - October	10 - February
3 - July	7 - November	11 - March
4 - August	8 - December	12 - April

8d. (IF ANY MONTHS NOT WORKED: Q. 8b ≠ 12) During the months you were not working from May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983, were you looking for work?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No

IF NO MONTHS WORKED (Q. 8b = 0), GO TO 15.

CHECK BOX S: WHICH SAMPLE IS INDIVIDUAL FROM?

- 1 - CHEVS → CONTINUE.  
2 - DCHVS → GO TO 9a.  
3 - BOTH CHEVS AND DCHVS → CONTINUE.

8e. (IF CHEVS) When you worked during this period, did you work on Capitol Hill all of this time?

- 1 - Yes → GO TO 10.  
2 - No  
DK - Don't know → GO TO 10.

8f. Which months from May 1982 to April 1983 did you work on Capitol Hill? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

1982	1982	1983
1 - May	5 - September	9 - January
2 - June	6 - October	10 - February
3 - July	7 - November	11 - March
4 - August	8 - December	12 - April

9a. These questions are about the job you had on April 30 of this year or the most recent job you had prior to April 30th. If you had more than one job at that time, answer for the job you worked the most hours. On that job, were you—

- 1 - a government employee?  
2 - a paid employee working for a private company, business, or individual? → GO TO 10.  
3 - self-employed in your own business or practice? → GO TO 10.  
4 - or, working without pay in a family business? → GO TO 10.  
5 - UNABLE TO CATEGORIZE → GO TO 10.

9b. Is that Federal, State, or local?

- 1 - Federal  
2 - State → GO TO 10.  
3 - Local → GO TO 10.

9c. Did you work on Capitol Hill?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No

10. Which of the following best describes your job?—

1. professional or administrative,
2. clerk or salesperson,
3. crafts or skilled trade,
4. service worker,
5. laborer,
6. guard or police work,
7. other work?

11. Were any of the following an important part of your job?

YES      NO

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. delivering passengers or goods?                                      | 1 | 2 |
| 2. travelling out of town?  | 1 | 2 |
| 3. dealing face-to-face with customers, clients, students, or patients? | 1 | 2 |

12a. Did you have regular working hours on your main job?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO 13.

12b. What hours did you usually work?

\_\_\_\_\_ am/pm to \_\_\_\_\_ am/pm

13. Now I have just a few more questions about the job you had on April 30th of this year or the last job you had prior to April 30th. In what year did you start working for that company or organization?

ENTER YEAR: \_\_\_\_\_

IF 1982 or 1983, GO TO 15.

14. I have already asked about crimes that occurred to you in 1982 and 1983. Now I'd like to determine if any crimes happened to you prior to this time while you were employed at the job we have been discussing. I will not need details about any crimes you mention. From the time you began the job in (YEAR) until the end of 1981, did any of the following crimes happen to you?

YES      NO

- a. a physical attack or physical threat against you personally?

1      2

- b. break-in, attempted break-in, or illegal entry of your home or lodgings?

1      2

- c. theft or attempted theft of property belonging to you personally or your entire household?

1      2

- d. deliberate damage or setting fire to your home or belongings?

1      2

15. How do you usually get to and from work, school, or the places you regularly go? IF MORE THAN ONE, ASK: What mode do you consider the main one?

- 1 - By carpool/vanpool
- 2 - Car/van
- 3 - Public transportation: bus, subway, train, taxi
- 4 - Other ways: bicycle, motorcycle or motor scooter
- 5 - On foot
- 6 - Other way
- 7 - No usual way
- 8 - Don't go anywhere regularly

CHECK BOX T: IS THIS THE FIRST INTERVIEW WITH THE HOUSEHOLD?

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.  
2 - NO → GO TO 17.

16. What was your family income in 1982 - counting money you and everyone in your household earned from a job or business and money from pensions, dividends, social security and all other sources:

- a. Was it \$25,000 or more?  
1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO d.  
DK - Don't know  
RE - Refusal → GO TO 17.

- b. Was it \$30,000 or above?  
1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO 17.  
DK - Don't know  
RE - Refusal → GO TO 17.

- c. Was it \$50,000 or above?  
1 - Yes  
2 - No  
DK - Don't know  
RE - Refusal → GO TO 17.

- d. Was it \$5,000 or above?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO 17.  
DK - Don't know  
RE - Refusal → GO TO 17.

- e. Was it \$10,000 or above?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO 17. DK - Don't know  
RE - Refusal → GO TO 17.

- f. Was it \$15,000 or above?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No

17. Finally, I'd like to ask a few general questions on crime.

Within the past year or two, do you think that crime in the Washington, D.C. area has increased, decreased or remained about the same?

- 1 - Increased  
2 - Decreased  
3 - Same  
4 - No opinion

18. Do you think the crime rate in the D.C. area is higher, lower, or about average compared with other urban areas of similar size?

1 - Higher  
2 - Lower  
3 - About average  
4 - No opinion

19. Within the past year or two do you think that crime in your neighborhood has increased, decreased or remained about the same?

1 - Increased  
2 - Decreased  
3 - Same  
4 - No opinion

CHECK ITEM U: WAS R EMPLOYED DURING TIME FRAME? (Q. P8b NOT 0)

1 - YES → CONTINUE.  
2 - NO → GO TO CHECK ITEM V.

20. Within the past year or two do you think that crime in the area or areas where you worked has increased, decreased or remained about the same?

1 - Increased  
2 - Decreased  
3 - Same  
4 - No opinion

21. From the standpoint of safety from crime would you rate your job as safer than average, about average, or less safe than average?

1 - Safer  
2 - About average  
3 - Less safe

22. Were there hours you avoided working because they were not safe from crime?

1 - Yes  
2 - No  
3 - Other

23. Were there places you avoided going on the job because they were not safe from crime?

1 - Yes  
2 - No  
3 - Other

CHECK ITEM V:

IS THIS CASE IN THE HOUSEHOLD OR EMPLOYEE SAMPLE?

1 - HOUSEHOLD → CONTINUE.  
2 - EMPLOYEE → THANK RESPONDENT AND END CONTACT.

24. In addition to interviewing a random sample of the people in the Washington area, we are interviewing a sample of employees who worked on Capitol Hill. To compare the results of the two surveys, I need to know if you worked for any of the following agencies at any time during 1982. During 1982, did you work for

	YES	NO
a. the Library of Congress?	1	2
b. the House of Representatives?	1	2
c. the Senate?	1	2
d. the Architect of the Capitol?	1	2
e. the Office of Technology Assessment?	1	2
f. the Congressional Budget Office?	1	2

GO TO CONCLUSION AND ROSTER.

DCHVS TELEPHONE NUMBER SCREENING FORM  
AND CASE RECORD (DCSF)

RTI Project No. 2634-5  
OMB No. 1121-0101

A. SAMPLE TELEPHONE NO./CASE ID:  (LABEL)		B. INTRODUCTION  Hello, I'm (NAME), calling from the Research Triangle Institute. Is this (READ SAMPLE TELEPHONE NO. FROM LABEL.) 1 - YES → GO TO SCREENING Q. 1, SECTION G. 2 - NO → ENTER NO. REACHED:  END CONTACT. REDIAL SAMPLE NO. IF SAME WRONG NO. IS REACHED, TERMINATE CASE AND CODE 13.					
C. RECORD OF CALLS/RESULTS (USE CONTINUATION SHEET IF NECESSARY)							
Inter. Initials	Date	Time	To	Phone No.	Result		Result Code
Call 1 by							
Call 2 by							
Call 3 by							
Call 4 by							
Call 5 by							
Call 6 by							
Call 7 by							
Call 8 by							
D. RESULT CODES							
Screening Results (CIRCLE FINAL):				Interview Code (ENTER FINAL IN RESIDENT RECORD)			
<u>Ineligible Numbers</u> 11 Nonworking [AFTER 2 CALLS, CODE FINAL] 12 Temporarily nonworking [AFTER 5 CALLS, CODE FINAL] 13 Double wrong connection 14 Business or institution without residential unit or undetermined 15 No result from dial [AFTER 5 CALLS, CODE FINAL] 16 Fast busy signal [AFTER 5 CALLS, CODE FINAL] 17 Ring, no answer [AFTER 8 CALLS, CODE FINAL] 18 Public pay phone				50 Regular busy signal 51 No answer 52 Not available/callback scheduled 53 Not available/no callback scheduled 54 Breakoff/partial data 55 Other (Explain in Notes) 60 Deceased 61 Physically/mentally incapable 62 Already interviewed for DCHVS 70 Breakoff/partial data 71 Refusal 72 Not available during survey 80 Interview completed			
E. RESIDENT RECORD							
R No.	Name	Code	CATI No.	Notes			
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
F. RESIDENCE STATUS (CHECK)							
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 HH <input type="checkbox"/> MULTI-HH <input type="checkbox"/> GROUP QUARTERS							
NOTES: _____				(Supv. Initials) _____			
				(Date) _____			

#### G. SCREENING QUESTIONS

1. We are calling randomly selected telephone numbers in connection with a study for the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics under Title 42 of the U.S. Code. Does this number serve a residence, a business, or something else?
- 1 - Residence → GO TO CHECK ITEM A.  
2 - Business/Institution  
3 - Public Pay Phone → THANK INFORMANT AND END CONTACT.

2. Does anyone live there on the premises?

1 - Yes  
2 - No → THANK INFORMANT AND END CONTACT.

3. Is this the number they use as their home phone?

1 - Yes  
2 - No → THANK INFORMANT AND END CONTACT.

CHECK ITEM A:

IS THIS A DORMITORY OR OTHER GROUP QUARTERS?

1 - YES  
2 - NO → GO TO Q. 5.

4. How many people living in this residence are served by this telephone?

ENTER NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

ENTER TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS: \_\_\_\_\_

IF MORE THAN 10, THANK RESPONDENT AND DISCUSS CASE WITH YOUR SUPERVISOR.

5. Do you live at this address?

1 - Yes → GO TO Q. 6.  
2 - No

ASK TO SPEAK TO A RESIDENT WHO IS 18 OR OLDER.

IF AVAILABLE, REPEAT INTRO AND GO TO Q. 6.

IF NOT AVAILABLE, DETERMINE NAME AND BEST TIME TO CALL BACK. RECORD IN PART C.

6. Are you 18 years old or older?

1 - Yes → GO TO Q. 7.  
2 - No

ASK TO SPEAK TO A RESIDENT WHO IS 18 OR OLDER.

IF AVAILABLE, REPEAT INTRO AND CONTINUE.

IF NOT AVAILABLE, DETERMINE NAME AND BEST TIME TO CALL BACK. RECORD IN PART C.

7. The purpose of this study is to find out how people have been affected by crime. The interview is voluntary and your answers are confidential by law.

I'd like to begin the interview now if it's convenient?

1 - Yes → GO TO CATI CORE QUESTIONNAIRE.  
2 - No → DETERMINE NAME AND MAKE APPOINTMENT. RECORD IN PART C.

Thank you for your time. I will call you again on (READ APPOINTMENT DAY AND TIME). Goodbye.

CONCLUSION AND ROSTER

CHECK ITEM A:

IS THIS THE FIRST INTERVIEW FOR THE SAMPLE NUMBER?

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.  
2 - NO → GO TO CHECK ITEM D.

That concludes the main part of the interview. Before we finish, I have a few more questions about your household/residence. → GROUP QUARTERS GO TO Q. 2.

1. Is this telephone number just for your household or does it also serve as the home telephone number for other households in the building?

- 1 - Serves one household → GO TO Q. 2.  
2 - Serves more than one household → COMPLETE HH TABLE, THEN GO TO 2.

HH TABLE

ASK FOR AND ENTER NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OF EACH HOUSEHOLD SERVED BY THIS NUMBER. ENTER THE NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE RESPONDENT'S HOUSEHOLD ON LINE 1.

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

2. Is there a telephone with a different number in your home/residence on which you could also be reached?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → GO TO CHECK ITEM B.

IF R ASKS WHY: Because if you have two telephone numbers you have twice the chance of being called for this study as someone who has only one number. This is very important for getting an accurate sample of the residents in the D.C. area.

3. How many different telephone numbers are there for your home/residence?

ENTER NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

CHECK ITEM B.

IS THIS A ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLD (Q. A2 OF CORE QUESTIONNAIRE)?

- 1 - YES → THANK RESPONDENT AND END CONTACT.  
2 - NO → CONTINUE.

- 4a. Now a few questions to determine who else we should interview in your household/residence. To make the survey results complete, we need reports for everyone 12 years old or older. Beginning with yourself, what are the first names of the people in your household/residence who are 12 or older?

ENTER NAME(S) IN COLUMN 2 OF ROSTER.

ROSTER		(3) HH Head	(4) 12 or 13?	(5) Parent
(1) Resident No.	(2) First Name			
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
09				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

- b. I have listed (READ NAMES). Does anyone else who is 12 or older live in the household/residence, including friends, relatives, or roomers?

IF "YES;" ADD TO ROSTER.

CHECK ITEM C:

IS THIS GROUP QUARTERS?

1 - YES → GO TO e.  
2 - NO → CONTINUE.

- c. Do any of these people have a permanent residence somewhere else?

IF "YES," DETERMINE WHICH PERSON(S) AND DELETE FROM ROSTER, THEN CONTINUE.

- d. IF HEAD WAS IDENTIFIED IN 1 DESIGNATE HEAD WITH X IN COLUMN 3 ON ROSTER ELSE ASK:

Which person is the head of the household?

DESIGNATE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 3. IF NO HEAD, DESIGNATE RESPONDENT AS HEAD. IF CO-HEADS DESIGNATE BOTH.

- e. Are any of the persons I listed 12 or 13 years old?

1 - Yes → DETERMINE WHICH PERSON(S). ENTER AGE ON APPROPRIATE LINE IN COLUMN 4, THEN CONTINUE.

2 - No → GO TO CHECK ITEM D.

- f. Instead of interviewing anyone who is 12 or 13, we are asking the parent or guardian to answer for them. Are you the parent or guardian of (READ NAME(S)) OF PERSON(S) 12 OR 13)?

1 - Yes → ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN INTERVIEW(S) FOR 12 AND 13 YEAR OLDS.

2 - No → DETERMINE AND ENTER RESIDENT NUMBER OF PARENT/GUARDIAN IN COLUMN 5 FOR EACH 12 OR 13 YEAR OLD. ASK TO SPEAK TO PARENT/GUARDIAN. IF NOT AVAILABLE, DETERMINE BEST TIME TO CALL BACK.

CHECK ITEM D:

IS THIS THE LAST INTERVIEW IN THE HOUSEHOLD/RESIDENCE?

- 1 - YES → THANK RESPONDENT AND END CONTACT.  
2 - NO → ASK TO SPEAK TO OTHER ELIGIBLE PERSON. IF NO ONE AVAILABLE, DETERMINE BEST TIME TO CALL BACK.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DAY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

ELIGIBLE 1	CATI NO. _____	ELIGIBLE 2	CATI NO. _____		
FIRST NAME: _____		FIRST NAME: _____			
APPT. 1: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____	APPT. 1: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____
APPT. 2: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____	APPT. 2: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____
APPT. 3: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____	APPT. 3: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____
COMMENTS: _____ _____ _____		COMMENTS: _____ _____ _____			
RESULT CODE: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		RESULT CODE: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
ELIGIBLE 3	CATI NO. _____	ELIGIBLE 4	CATI NO. _____		
FIRST NAME: _____		FIRST NAME: _____			
APPT. 1: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____	APPT. 1: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____
APPT. 2: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____	APPT. 2: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____
APPT. 3: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____	APPT. 3: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____
COMMENTS: _____ _____ _____		COMMENTS: _____ _____ _____			
RESULT CODE: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		RESULT CODE: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			

ELIGIBLE 5	CATI NO. _____	ELIGIBLE 6	CATI NO. _____		
FIRST NAME: _____		FIRST NAME: _____			
APPT. 1: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____	APPT. 1: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____
APPT. 2: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____	APPT. 2: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____
APPT. 3: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____	APPT. 3: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____
COMMENTS: _____ _____ _____		COMMENTS: _____ _____ _____			
RESULT CODE: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		RESULT CODE: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
ELIGIBLE 7	CATI NO. _____	ELIGIBLE 8	CATI NO. _____		
FIRST NAME: _____		FIRST NAME: _____			
APPT. 1: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____	APPT. 1: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____
APPT. 2: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____	APPT. 2: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____
APPT. 3: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____	APPT. 3: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____
COMMENTS: _____ _____ _____		COMMENTS: _____ _____ _____			
RESULT CODE: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		RESULT CODE: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
ELIGIBLE 9	CATI NO. _____	ELIGIBLE 10	CATI NO. _____		
FIRST NAME: _____		FIRST NAME: _____			
APPT. 1: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____	APPT. 1: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____
APPT. 2: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____	APPT. 2: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____
APPT. 3: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____	APPT. 3: _____	TIME _____	DAY _____
COMMENTS: _____ _____ _____		COMMENTS: _____ _____ _____			
RESULT CODE: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		RESULT CODE: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			

<b>A. ASSIGNMENT INFORMATION</b>		<b>B. INTRODUCTION</b>				
(LABEL)		<p>Hello. My name is (NAME). I'm calling from the Research Triangle Institute. May I speak to (NAME ON LABEL)?</p> <p>CHECK ITEM A: IS SAMPLE MEMBER AVAILABLE?</p> <p>1 - YES → GO TO CHECK ITEM B. IN SECTION G.</p> <p>2 - NO → GO TO 1 IN SECTION G.</p> <p>3 - WRONG NUMBER → FOLLOW WRONG NUMBER PROCEDURES.</p> <p>ENTER NO. _____</p>				
<b>C. RECORD OF CALLS/RESULTS (Use Continuation Sheet if necessary.)</b>						
Interv. Initials	Date	Time	To	Phone Number	Result	Result Code
Call 1 by						
Call 2 by						
Call 3 by						
Call 4 by						
Call 5 by						
Call 6 by						
Call 7 by						
Call 8 by						
<b>D. RESULT CODES</b>						
<u>Screening Result</u> (Circle final.) 11 Wrong/disconnected/nonworking number 12 No answer/busy 13 Sample member not available 14 Not at number; new number obtained 15 Not at number; requires tracing 16 Not available during survey period 17 Unable to contact 18 Refusal 19 Breakoff/partial data 20 Deceased 21 Institutionalized 22 Physically/mentally incapable 23 Not a 1982 employee 24 Not a Capitol Hill employee  30 Screening completed 31 Call back arranged  40 Other				<u>Interview Result</u> (Circle final.) 50 Regular busy signal 51 No answer 52 Not available/callback scheduled 53 Not available/no callback scheduled 54 Breakoff/partial data 55 Other (Explain in Notes)  60 Deceased 61 Physically/mentally incapable 62 Already interviewed for DCHVS  70 Breakoff/partial data 71 Refusal 72 Not available during survey  80 Interview completed		
<b>E. APPOINTMENT SCHEDULE</b>				<b>F. NOTES</b>		
APPT. 1	DAY	TIME	DATE			
APPT. 2	DAY	TIME	DATE			
APPT. 3	DAY	TIME	DATE	Approved: _____		

G. CHEVS CONTACTING/SCREENING QUESTIONS

1. Is there another number I can call to reach (NAME)?

- 1 - Yes → NOTE NUMBER IN PART C.  
2 - No

2. When would be a good time to call back?

- 1 - Time Given → THANK INFORMANT, END CONTACT, ENTER CALL BACK INFORMATION IN RECORD OF CALLS RESULT COLUMN.  
2 - Not Known → END CONTACT, RECORD RESULT, SCHEDULE CALL BACK.

CHECK ITEM B:

IS THIS AN APPOINTMENT?

- 1 - YES → GO TO CATI CORE QUESTIONNAIRE  
2 - NO → CONTINUE.

3. Our records show that you worked for (AGENCY ON LABEL) at some time during 1982? Is that correct?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → THANK RESPONDENT, END CONTACT, RECORD FINAL RESULT.

4. Was the office in which you worked for that agency located in Washington, D.C.?

- 1 - Yes  
2 - No → THANK RESPONDENT, END CONTACT, RECORD FINAL RESULT.

5. Did you work at any of these other Congressional agencies in 1982? CIRCLE YES FOR AGENCY ON LABEL, ASK ALL OTHERS, CIRCLE RESPONSES.

- |   | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. the Library of Congress? . . . . .             | 1   | 2  |
| b. the House of Representatives? . . . . .        | 1   | 2  |
| c. the Senate? . . . . .                          | 1   | 2  |
| d. the Architect of the Capitol? . . . . .        | 1   | 2  |
| e. the Office of Technology Assessment? . . . . . | 1   | 2  |
| f. the Congressional Budget Office? . . . . .     | 1   | 2  |

6. Recently you were sent a letter informing you that you had been selected to participate in a survey we are conducting for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. I am calling in connection with that study. As stated in the letter, the interview is voluntary and your answers are confidential by law.

Is this a convenient time for you to be interviewed?

- 1 - Yes → GO TO Q. 7.  
2 - No → MAKE APPOINTMENT, RECORD IN APPOINTMENT SCHEDULE (PART E), GO TO Q. 7.

7. In addition to employees on Capitol Hill, we are interviewing a random sample of people in the Washington area to compare the results of the two types of surveys. I need your home telephone number to determine if you could have been selected for both samples.

- 1 - Enter Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
2 - No Home Phone  
3 - Refused

GO TO CATI CORE QUESTIONNAIRE OR THANK RESPONDENT FOR THE APPOINTMENT AND END CONTACT.

## Standard error tables (for tables 1-30 and 32-42)

## Appendix C

Table C-1

### Standard error estimates for table 1

Type of crime	DC				Maryland			Virginia	
	Total	North-east	North-west	South-east	Total	Montgomery	Prince George's	Total	Areas adjacent to DC
<b>Personal crimes</b>									
Crimes of violence	2.8	1.1	2.4	1.2	3.1	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.5
Robbery	5.7	2.7	5.0	3.1	5.8	2.5	5.2	4.3	3.8
Assault	3.8	1.6	3.3	1.5	4.2	2.3	3.6	3.9	3.5
Threat to injure	4.3	0.9	3.7	1.8	5.9	4.1	5.0	5.4	4.7
Crimes of theft or damage	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6
Personal larceny with contact	2.6	1.0	2.2	1.1	3.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.4
Personal larceny without contact	2.2	1.1	1.8	0.7	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1
Personal vandalism	3.3	1.5	2.7	1.3	4.6	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.2
<b>Household crimes</b>									
Burglary	2.9	1.4	2.3	0.9	4.2	3.0	3.3	4.2	3.9
Household larceny	3.5	1.7	2.5	1.2	5.1	4.3	3.6	5.1	4.5
Household vandalism	2.8	0.6	1.8	2.1	5.5	3.4	4.5	5.7	5.5

Table C-2

### Standard error estimates for table 2

Type of crime and place of residence	Where victimizations occurred		
	DC	Suburbs	Other MD/VA locations
<b>Personal crimes</b>			
Crimes of violence			
DC	3.5	3.0	0.7
Suburbs	2.6	3.4	2.3
DC-SMSA	2.8	3.1	1.8
Robbery			
DC	4.9	4.6	1.9
Suburbs	6.5	8.4	5.5
DC-SMSA	5.7	6.0	3.4
Assault			
DC	5.1	3.6	0.0
Suburbs	3.6	4.7	3.3
DC-SMSA	3.8	4.3	2.6
Threat to Injure			
DC	7.4	6.9	0.0
Suburbs	4.0	5.3	3.4
DC-SMSA	4.3	5.0	2.8
Crimes of theft or damage			
DC	2.0	1.4	0.6
Suburbs	1.4	2.0	1.1
DC-SMSA	1.5	1.8	0.9
Personal larceny with contact			
DC	3.2	2.6	1.1
Suburbs	2.3	3.4	2.3
DC-SMSA	2.6	3.0	1.8
Personal larceny without contact			
DC	2.5	1.6	0.9
Suburbs	2.2	2.7	1.4
DC-SMSA	2.2	2.5	1.2
Personal vandalism			
DC	4.8	0.0	0.0
Suburbs	3.0	4.0	2.5
DC-SMSA	3.3	4.0	2.2
<b>Household crimes</b>			
Burglary			
DC	4.3	2.9	1.4
Suburbs	0.9	3.1	2.8
DC-SMSA	2.9	3.6	2.1
Household larceny			
DC	5.3	4.0	2.8
Suburbs	2.4	4.8	2.7
DC-SMSA	3.5	4.7	2.3
Household vandalism			
DC	0.0	0.0	0.0
Suburbs	0.0	3.6	3.0
DC-SMSA	2.8	4.1	2.7

Table C-3

**Standard error estimates  
for table 3**

Type of crime and place of residence	
Personal crimes	
Crimes of violence	
DC	3.2
Suburbs	1.5
DC-SMSA	1.4
Robbery	
DC	5.3
Suburbs	2.5
DC-SMSA	2.6
Assault	
DC	4.8
Suburbs	2.7
DC-SMSA	2.4
Threat to injure	
DC	7.6
Suburbs	0.0
DC-SMSA	1.4
Crimes of theft or damage	
DC	2.0
Suburbs	0.6
DC-SMSA	0.7
Personal larceny with contact	
DC	3.2
Suburbs	1.0
DC-SMSA	1.1
Personal larceny without contact	
DC	2.4
Suburbs	1.1
DC-SMSA	1.0
Personal vandalism	
DC	9.4
Suburbs	0.0
DC-SMSA	1.0
Household crimes	
Burglary	
DC	4.6
Suburbs	0.0
DC-SMSA	1.1
Household larceny	
DC	5.9
Suburbs	1.4
DC-SMSA	1.6
Household vandalism	
DC	7.4
Suburbs	0.0
DC-SMSA	0.9

Table C-4

**Standard error estimates for table 4**

Place of residence	Perception of DC area crime			
	Higher in DC	Lower in DC	About the same	Perception unknown
DC	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8
Suburbs	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5
DC-SMSA	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4
Virginia suburbs	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.7
Virginia areas adjacent to DC	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.8
Maryland suburbs	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.8
Montgomery County	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.3
Prince George's County	1.8	0.7	1.7	1.0

Table C-5

**Standard error estimates  
for table 5**

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization
Personal crimes	
Crimes of violence	
DC	7.8 / 12.8
Suburbs	4.7 / 4.9
DC-SMSA	4.0 / 4.0
Robbery	
DC	4.3 / 6.4
Suburbs	2.0 / 2.1
DC-SMSA	1.8 / 1.8
Assault	
DC	5.1 / 8.9
Suburbs	3.2 / 3.4
DC-SMSA	2.7 / 2.7
Threat to injure	
DC	2.8 / 5.2
Suburbs	2.4 / 2.3
DC-SMSA	2.0 / 2.0
Crimes of theft or damage	
DC	10.0 / 15.1
Suburbs	7.9 / 8.1
DC-SMSA	6.6 / 6.6
Personal larceny with contact	
DC	6.1 / 8.3
Suburbs	4.0 / 3.8
DC-SMSA	3.4 / 3.4
Personal larceny without contact	
DC	7.2 / 12.2
Suburbs	5.6 / 5.9
DC-SMSA	4.7 / 4.7
Personal vandalism	
DC	2.6 / 3.4
Suburbs	3.0 / 2.9
DC-SMSA	2.4 / 2.4
Household crimes	
Burglary	
DC	8.0 / 12.3
Suburbs	5.7 / 5.7
DC-SMSA	4.8 / 4.8
Household larceny	
DC	5.6 / 6.4
Suburbs	4.6 / 4.3
DC-SMSA	3.8 / 3.8
Household vandalism	
DC	3.9 / 4.2
Suburbs	4.3 / 4.1
DC-SMSA	3.5 / 3.4

Table C-6

**Standard error estimates  
for table 6**

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization	
	Male	Female
Crimes of violence		
DC	14.4 / 22.6	7.7 / 13.2
Suburbs	7.4 / 8.3	5.6 / 5.2
DC-SMSA	6.6 / 6.6	4.7 / 4.7
Robbery		
DC	8.1 / 11.8	3.8 / 4.7
Suburbs	3.3 / 3.8	2.5 / 2.0
DC-SMSA	3.1 / 3.1	2.0 / 2.0
Assault		
DC	8.6 / 15.2	5.7 / 9.6
Suburbs	5.3 / 5.9	3.5 / 3.4
DC-SMSA	4.6 / 4.6	3.0 / 3.0
Threat to injure		
DC	4.2 / 6.5	3.9 / 8.2
Suburbs	3.4 / 3.3	3.2 / 3.0
DC-SMSA	2.8 / 2.8	2.6 / 2.6
Crimes of theft or damage		
DC	15.2 / 22.9	13.0 / 20.1
Suburbs	11.8 / 11.9	10.3 / 10.5
DC-SMSA	9.9 / 9.8	8.6 / 8.6
Personal larceny with contact		
DC	9.5 / 12.8	7.7 / 10.7
Suburbs	5.6 / 5.5	5.4 / 5.1
DC-SMSA	4.9 / 4.8	4.5 / 4.5
Personal larceny without contact		
DC	10.8 / 18.0	9.3 / 10.0
Suburbs	8.7 / 8.9	6.9 / 7.4
DC-SMSA	7.3 / 7.3	5.7 / 5.8
Personal vandalism		
DC	3.8 / 5.1	3.5 / 4.7
Suburbs	4.4 / 4.5	3.9 / 3.6
DC-SMSA	3.6 / 3.6	3.2 / 3.2

Table C-7

**Standard error estimates for table 7**

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization				
	12-19	20-34	35-49	50+	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>					
DC	19.6 / 32.8	17.6 / 29.4	10.9 / 11.9	8.6 / 15.0	
Suburbs	15.8 / 16.4	9.0 / 9.5	7.5 / 8.6	5.0 / 4.1	
DC-SMSA	13.3 / 13.3	8.1 / 8.0	6.5 / 6.5	4.3 / 4.3	
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>					
DC	26.0 / 48.1	20.7 / 27.8	18.4 / 30.1	13.3 / 22.1	
Suburbs	19.2 / 20.0	13.8 / 14.0	16.2 / 17.9	13.9 / 12.4	
DC-SMSA	16.4 / 16.3	11.7 / 11.7	13.8 / 13.8	10.9 / 10.9	
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>					
DC	13.4 / 15.5	12.1 / 16.8	13.3 / 20.1	8.7 / 12.4	
Suburbs	12.4 / 12.1	7.2 / 7.0	7.2 / 7.6	5.5 / 4.5	
DC-SMSA	10.4 / 10.4	6.2 / 6.2	6.4 / 6.4	4.6 / 4.6	
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>					
DC	22.0 / 46.6	14.4 / 17.9	12.8 / 22.6	9.2 / 18.8	
Suburbs	14.8 / 16.1	9.5 / 10.2	11.5 / 12.8	9.1 / 7.7	
DC-SMSA	12.7 / 12.7	8.1 / 8.1	9.8 / 9.8	7.2 / 7.1	

Table C-8

**Standard error estimates for table 8**

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization			
	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000-\$29,999	\$30,000+	Income unknown
<b>Crimes of violence</b>				
DC	19.9 / 39.2	17.4 / 30.8	11.5 / 17.0	11.4 / 19.5
Suburbs	15.9 / 15.8	9.7 / 10.1	6.8 / 7.1	8.7 / 9.3
DC-SMSA	12.6 / 12.4	8.5 / 8.5	6.1 / 6.1	7.1 / 7.1
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>				
DC	25.4 / 30.4	18.9 / 26.9	19.3 / 27.7	16.8 / 24.6
Suburbs	49.7 / 44.2	15.3 / 16.2	11.3 / 11.2	15.1 / 16.4
DC-SMSA	29.9 / 29.6	12.4 / 12.4	10.1 / 10.1	12.1 / 12.0
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>				
DC	18.3 / 16.9	11.3 / 17.7	11.5 / 15.3	9.4 / 6.3
Suburbs	19.4 / 16.0	6.7 / 7.0	6.3 / 6.1	6.8 / 6.2
DC-SMSA	13.5 / 13.4	5.8 / 5.8	5.6 / 5.6	5.7 / 5.6
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>				
DC	17.8 / 26.3	12.8 / 18.1	14.3 / 23.4	13.2 / 20.4
Suburbs	36.1 / 34.5	10.7 / 11.7	7.9 / 8.2	11.8 / 13.1
DC-SMSA	21.9 / 21.7	8.7 / 8.7	7.1 / 7.1	9.5 / 9.5

Table C-9

**Standard error estimates for table 9**

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization			
	Age 18 and older			
	Ages 12-17	High school or less	Beyond high school	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>				
DC	27.3 / 34.8	8.3 / 16.8	13.0 / 17.8	
Suburbs	15.0 / 16.3	7.6 / 7.3	6.3 / 6.8	
DC-SMSA	13.3 / 13.3	6.0 / 6.0	5.7 / 5.7	
<b>Robbery</b>				
DC	14.6 / 5.6	5.3 / 12.2	7.0 / 8.3	
Suburbs	4.0 / 4.7	3.6 / 4.1	2.8 / 2.7	
DC-SMSA	4.1 / 4.1	3.0 / 3.0	2.6 / 2.6	
<b>Assault</b>				
DC	21.0 / 34.0	5.1 / 8.8	8.4 / 12.5	
Suburbs	11.8 / 13.7	5.1 / 4.6	4.1 / 4.5	
DC-SMSA	10.5 / 10.5	4.0 / 4.0	3.7 / 3.7	
<b>Threat to injure</b>				
DC	0.0 / 0.0	2.5 / 5.6	5.4 / 7.9	
Suburbs	6.4 / 6.3	3.6 / 3.4	3.5 / 3.4	
DC-SMSA	5.3 / 5.3	2.8 / 2.8	3.1 / 3.0	
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>				
DC	32.5 / 61.4	12.9 / 23.2	15.6 / 19.5	
Suburbs	21.1 / 22.0	13.7 / 13.4	10.7 / 11.0	
DC-SMSA	18.4 / 18.4	10.8 / 10.7	9.2 / 9.2	
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>				
DC	16.7 / 6.2	8.0 / 13.1	9.9 / 12.0	
Suburbs	16.1 / 15.1	6.4 / 6.1	5.1 / 5.1	
DC-SMSA	13.7 / 13.7	5.2 / 5.1	4.6 / 4.5	
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>				
DC	26.4 / 61.2	9.3 / 18.3	11.2 / 14.9	
Suburbs	15.6 / 17.6	9.6 / 9.6	7.5 / 8.0	
DC-SMSA	13.7 / 13.7	7.6 / 7.5	6.5 / 6.5	
<b>Personal vandalism</b>				
DC	6.5 / 2.3	3.3 / 4.3	4.3 / 5.2	
Suburbs	3.6 / 3.1	5.0 / 4.6	4.5 / 4.5	
DC-SMSA	3.2 / 3.3	3.8 / 3.8	3.7 / 3.7	

Table C-10

**Standard error estimates for table 10**

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization			
	Age 18 and older			
	Ages 12-17	Married	Single	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>				
DC	27.3 / 34.8	8.2 / 14.5	11.6 / 20.3	
Suburbs	15.0 / 16.3	5.9 / 6.2	8.7 / 8.6	
DC-SMSA	13.3 / 13.3	5.2 / 5.2	7.0 / 7.0	
<b>Robbery</b>				
DC	14.6 / 5.6	5.9 / 10.6	6.3 / 9.5	
Suburbs	4.0 / 4.7	2.1 / 2.1	4.4 / 4.6	
DC-SMSA	4.1 / 4.1	2.0 / 2.0	3.6 / 3.6	
<b>Assault</b>				
DC	2.1 / 34.0	4.2 / 7.6	7.5 / 14.1	
Suburbs	11.8 / 13.7	4.2 / 4.5	5.4 / 5.2	
DC-SMSA	10.5 / 10.5	3.6 / 3.6	4.4 / 4.4	
<b>Threat to injure</b>				
DC	0.0 / 0.0	3.6 / 6.3	4.4 / 8.8	
Suburbs	6.4 / 6.3	3.1 / 3.1	4.6 / 4.1	
DC-SMSA	5.3 / 5.3	2.7 / 2.7	3.5 / 3.4	
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>				
DC	32.5 / 61.4	15.4 / 24.8	13.9 / 20.6	
Suburbs	21.1 / 22.0	10.3 / 10.9	14.5 / 14.1	
DC-SMSA	18.4 / 18.4	9.2 / 9.1	10.9 / 10.8	
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>				
DC	16.7 / 6.2	10.1 / 17.2	8.4 / 11.5	
Suburbs	16.1 / 15.1	4.8 / 4.7	6.8 / 6.8	
DC-SMSA	13.7 / 13.7	4.4 / 4.4	5.4 / 5.3	
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>				
DC	26.4 / 61.2	11.1 / 18.7	9.8 / 15.2	
Suburbs	16.6 / 17.6	7.1 / 7.6	10.2 / 10.3	
DC-SMSA	13.7 / 13.7	6.4 / 6.3	7.7 / 7.7	
<b>Personal vandalism</b>				
DC	6.5 / 2.3	4.0 / 3.1	3.7 / 5.9	
Suburbs	3.6 / 3.1	4.0 / 4.3	6.0 / 5.2	
DC-SMSA	3.2 / 3.3	3.5 / 3.5	4.3 / 4.3	

Table C-11

**Standard error estimates for table 11**

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization							
	At home or vacation home	At work	To/from work	Public place	All others			
<b>Crimes of violence</b>								
DC	4.1 / 5.1	1.6 / 1.9	2.7 / 2.8	4.2 / 5.3	2.0 / 4.0			
Suburbs	2.8 / 3.2	2.3 / 2.4	2.6 / 2.6	3.6 / 3.6	2.2 / 2.3			
DC-SMSA	2.4 / 2.4	1.8 / 1.8	2.1 / 2.1	2.9 / 2.9	1.7 / 1.7			
<b>Robbery</b>								
DC	5.4 / 7.5	1.6 / 0.6	4.4 / 6.3	6.7 / 8.6	3.6 / 7.9			
Suburbs	7.7 / 7.6	2.9 / 2.4	6.6 / 6.1	8.1 / 8.4	4.8 / 5.5			
DC-SMSA	5.2 / 5.1	1.8 / 1.8	4.4 / 4.4	5.8 / 5.8	3.3 / 3.2			
<b>Assault</b>								
DC	7.0 / 8.5	1.9 / 1.9	3.3 / 3.4	7.1 / 8.9	2.2 / 3.1			
Suburbs	3.1 / 4.0	3.3 / 3.5	3.4 / 3.6	4.9 / 4.9	3.0 / 3.3			
DC-SMSA	3.1 / 3.1	2.7 / 2.7	2.8 / 2.8	4.1 / 4.1	2.4 / 2.4			
<b>Threat to injure</b>								
DC	8.5 / 10.1	6.2 / 7.2	7.4 / 5.4	8.4 / 8.7	5.4 / 10.8			
Suburbs	5.9 / 6.3	5.2 / 5.5	4.0 / 3.8	5.0 / 5.2	4.3 / 4.0			
DC-SMSA	5.1 / 5.1	4.5 / 4.5	3.6 / 3.6	4.4 / 4.3	3.7 / 3.7			
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>								
DC	3.1 / 4.3	2.1 / 3.3	1.6 / 1.7	2.3 / 3.3	2.2 / 4.4			
Suburbs	2.2 / 2.3	1.5 / 1.6	0.9 / 1.0	1.7 / 1.6	1.7 / 1.9			
DC-SMSA	1.9 / 1.9	1.3 / 1.3	0.8 / 0.8	1.4 / 1.4	1.5 / 1.5			
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>								
DC	4.7 / 6.0	3.0 / 4.3	3.2 / 4.1	3.9 / 5.6	3.8 / 7.0			
Suburbs	3.6 / 3.8	2.6 / 2.6	1.9 / 1.8	3.4 / 3.3	3.5 / 3.5			
DC-SMSA	2.9 / 2.9	2.1 / 2.1	1.6 / 1.6	2.7 / 2.7	2.8 / 2.8			
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>								
DC	4.1 / 5.9	3.2 / 4.7	1.4 / 1.6	2.8 / 4.4	2.8 / 6.2			
Suburbs	3.0 / 3.2	2.2 / 2.4	1.0 / 1.3	2.1 / 2.1	2.4 / 2.6			
DC-SMSA	2.6 / 2.6	1.9 / 1.9	0.8 / 0.8	1.8 / 1.8	2.0 / 2.0			
<b>Personal vandalism</b>								
DC	9.8 / 10.7	4.5 / 1.9	0.0 / 0.0	8.9 / 9.5	3.5 / 5.6			
Suburbs	4.8 / 4.8	3.0 / 3.0	2.5 / 2.4	3.7 / 3.6	1.6 / 1.5			
DC-SMSA	4.4 / 4.4	2.7 / 2.8	2.3 / 2.3	3.5 / 3.5	1.5 / 1.5			

Table C-13

**Standard error estimates for table 13**

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	
DC	4.0 / 5.2
Suburbs	2.9 / 3.2
DC-SMSA	2.4 / 2.4
<b>Robbery</b>	
DC	7.0 / 7.7
Suburbs	7.9 / 8.7
DC-SMSA	5.5 / 5.5
<b>Assault</b>	
DC	6.1 / 8.1
Suburbs	4.3 / 4.6
DC-SMSA	3.7 / 3.7
<b>Threat to injure</b>	
DC	na / na
Suburbs	na / na
DC-SMSA	na / na

Table C-14

**Standard error estimates for table 14**

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization
<b>Personal crimes</b>	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	
DC	4.0 / 4.8
Suburb	3.0 / 3.3
DC-SMSA	2.5 / 2.5
<b>Robbery</b>	
DC	5.6 / 7.1
Suburbs	7.6 / 7.7
DC-SMSA	5.1 / 5.1
<b>Assault</b>	
DC	5.0 / 5.7
Suburbs	3.1 / 3.2
DC-SMSA	2.7 / 2.7
<b>Threat to injure</b>	
DC	5.3 / 4.4
Suburbs	2.1 / 2.0
DC-SMSA	2.0 / 2.0
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>	
DC	1.6 / 2.2
Suburbs	1.1 / 1.3
DC-SMSA	1.0 / 1.0
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>	
DC	3.1 / 4.3
Suburbs	2.7 / 2.9
DC-SMSA	2.2 / 2.2
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>	
DC	1.8 / 2.7
Suburbs	1.5 / 1.7
DC-SMSA	1.3 / 1.3
<b>Personal vandalism</b>	
DC	0.0 / 0.0
Suburbs	0.0 / 0.0
DC-SMSA	0.0 / 0.0
<b>Household crimes</b>	
<b>Burglary</b>	
DC	5.4 / 6.5
Suburbs	4.7 / 4.8
DC-SMSA	3.8 / 3.8
<b>Household larceny</b>	
DC	2.8 / 1.2
Suburbs	3.5 / 3.4
DC-SMSA	2.9 / 2.9
<b>Household vandalism</b>	
DC	5.4 / 2.7
Suburbs	0.0 / 0.0
DC-SMSA	0.6 / 0.6

Table C-12

**Standard error estimates for table 12**

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization			
	Stranger involved	Nonstranger involved	Unknown offender	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>				
DC	4.5 / 5.7	3.6 / 4.6	2.9 / 3.0	
Suburbs	3.5 / 3.7	3.0 / 3.2	2.8 / 2.8	
DC-SMSA	2.9 / 2.9	2.4 / 2.4	2.2 / 2.2	
<b>Robbery</b>				
DC	6.1 / 5.2	4.4 / 3.5	5.2 / 4.0	
Suburbs	8.0 / 8.8	6.4 / 7.2	6.3 / 7.3	
DC-SMSA	5.4 / 5.4	4.3 / 4.3	4.3 / 4.3	
<b>Assault</b>				
DC	7.8 / 10.0	6.3 / 8.1	3.5 / 4.2	
Suburbs	4.1 / 4.2	3.1 / 3.3	3.0 / 3.1	
DC-SMSA	3.6 / 3.6	2.8 / 2.8	2.5 / 2.5	
<b>Threat to injure</b>				
DC	8.5 / 10.9	6.7 / 10.3	7.0 / 8.4	
Suburbs	6.9 / 7.0	5.8 / 5.7	6.3 / 6.5	
DC-SMSA	6.0 / 6.0	5.0 / 5.0	5.4 / 5.4	
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>				
DC	2.1 / 3.1	1.7 / 2.0	2.4 / 3.4	
Suburbs	1.3 / 1.3	1.1 / 1.1	1.7 / 1.7	
DC-SMSA	1.1 / 1.1	0.9 / 0.9	1.4 / 1.4	
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>				
DC	4.5 / 6.4	3.7 / 3.9	4.8 / 6.6	
Suburbs	3.3 / 3.4	2.6 / 2.7	3.8 / 3.9	
DC-SMSA	2.7 / 2.7	2.2 / 2.2	3.1 / 3.1	
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>				
DC	1.6 / 3.4	1.1 / 2.6	1.9 / 4.1	
Suburbs	1.1 / 1.2	1.2 / 1.3	1.7 / 1.8	
DC-SMSA	1.0 / 1.0	1.0 / 1.0	1.4 / 1.4	
<b>Personal vandalism</b>				
DC	0.0 / 0.0	7.0 / 3.1	7.0 / 3.1	
Suburbs	3.5 / 3.4	1.5 / 1.3	3.7 / 3.6	
DC-SMSA	3.2 / 3.2	1.5 / 1.5	3.4 / 3.4	

Table C-15

**Standard error estimates  
for table 15**

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization
<b>Personal crimes</b>	
Crimes of violence	
DC	4.4 / 5.9
Suburb	3.5 / 3.7
DC-SMSA	2.9 / 2.9
Robbery	
DC	6.4 / 7.6
Suburbs	8.4 / 8.6
DC-SMSA	5.8 / 5.7
Assault	
DC	6.6 / 9.1
Suburbs	4.7 / 5.1
DC-SMSA	4.0 / 4.0
Threat to injure	
DC	7.5 / 8.5
Suburbs	6.1 / 6.2
DC-SMSA	5.3 / 5.3
Crimes of theft or damage	
DC	3.0 / 4.2
Suburbs	2.1 / 2.2
DC-SMSA	1.8 / 1.8
Personal larceny with contact	
DC	4.4 / 6.2
Suburbs	3.8 / 3.8
DC-SMSA	3.1 / 3.0
Personal larceny without contact	
DC	4.0 / 5.7
Suburbs	2.8 / 2.9
DC-SMSA	2.4 / 2.4
Personal vandalism	
DC	9.1 / 9.3
Suburbs	5.0 / 5.1
DC-SMSA	4.6 / 4.6
Household crimes	
Burglary	
DC	6.3 / 8.4
Suburbs	4.4 / 4.5
DC-SMSA	3.7 / 3.7
Household larceny	
DC	8.0 / 10.6
Suburbs	5.8 / 5.9
DC-SMSA	4.9 / 4.9
Household vandalism	
DC	12.3 / 14.0
Suburbs	6.1 / 6.2
DC-SMSA	5.6 / 5.6

Table C-17

**Standard error estimates  
for table 17**

Type of crime and place of residence	Male	Female
<b>Crimes of violence</b>		
DC-SMSA	4.8	3.5
Similar SMSAs	1.5	1.1
Nation	0.5	0.4
Rape		
DC-SMSA	0.5	0.9
Similar SMSAs	0.1	0.3
Nation	0.1	0.1
Robbery		
DC-SMSA	2.4	1.5
Similar SMSAs	0.7	0.4
Nation	0.2	0.2
Assault		
DC-SMSA	4.1	3.0
Similar SMSAs	1.3	0.9
Nation	0.5	0.3
Aggravated assault		
DC-SMSA	2.4	1.9
Similar SMSAs	0.8	0.5
Nation	0.3	0.2
Simple assault		
DC-SMSA	3.4	2.4
Similar SMSAs	1.0	0.8
Nation	0.4	0.3
<b>Crimes of theft</b>		
DC-SMSA	7.4	6.7
Similar SMSAs	2.1	1.9
Nation	0.8	0.7
Personal larceny with contact		
DC-SMSA	1.6	1.3
Similar SMSAs	0.3	0.4
Nation	0.1	0.1
Personal larceny without contact		
DC-SMSA	7.3	6.6
Similar SMSAs	2.1	1.9
Nation	0.7	0.7

Table C-16

**Standard error estimates for table 16**

Type of crime	DC-SMSA	Total Nation	SMSAs, by size of central city					Total non-metropolitan
			Total metropolitan	50,000–249,999	250,000–499,999	500,000–999,999	1,000,000 or more	
<b>Personal crimes</b>								
Crimes of violence	2.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5
Rape	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Robbery	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1
Assault	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4
Aggravated assault	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Simple assault	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3
Crimes of theft	5.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.8
Personal larceny with contact	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Personal larceny without contact	4.9	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.8
<b>Household crimes</b>								
Burglary	6.1	0.7	0.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.1
Household larceny	7.4	0.9	1.1	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.4

Table C-18

**Standard errors estimates for table 18**

Type of crime and place of residence	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+
<b>Personal crimes</b>					
<b>Crime of violence</b>					
DC-SMSA	9.4	6.2	4.7	3.5	5.5
Similar SMSAs	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.3
Nation	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
<b>Rape</b>					
DC-SMSA	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Similar SMSAs	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Nation	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Robbery</b>					
DC-SMSA	4.9	2.4	2.1	2.3	4.4
Similar SMSAs	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Nation	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
<b>Assault</b>					
DC-SMSA	7.7	5.5	4.2	2.6	3.1
Similar SMSAs	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.9
Nation	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
<b>Aggravated assault</b>					
DC-SMSA	4.4	3.5	2.3	1.3	2.0
Similar SMSAs	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5
Nation	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
<b>Simple assault</b>					
DC-SMSA	6.5	4.3	3.5	2.3	2.3
Similar SMSAs	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8
Nation	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
<b>Crimes of theft</b>					
DC-SMSA	13.6	9.7	9.9	9.8	8.8
Similar SMSAs	4.0	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.2
Nation	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>					
DC-SMSA	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.7	3.0
Similar SMSAs	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8
Nation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>					
DC-SMSA	13.5	9.4	9.8	9.6	8.3
Similar SMSAs	4.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.1
Nation	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
<b>Household crimes</b>					
<b>Burglary</b>					
DC-SMSA	74.3	12.0	11.9	10.0	11.2
Similar SMSAs	27.1	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6
Nation	9.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2
<b>Household larceny</b>					
DC-SMSA	61.3	14.1	14.9	13.0	13.4
Similar SMSAs	28.5	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.0
Nation	9.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4
<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>					
DC-SMSA	36.9	5.6	4.5	6.3	0.0
Similar SMSAs	15.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.4
Nation	4.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4

Table C-19

**Standard error estimates for table 19**

Type of crime and place of residence	White	Black	Total
<b>Personal crimes</b>			
<b>Crimes of violence</b>			
DC-SMSA	3.5	5.5	2.9
Similar SMSAs	1.0	2.6	0.9
Nation	0.3	1.1	0.3
<b>Rape</b>			
DC-SMSA	0.6	1.0	0.5
Similar SMSAs	0.2	0.4	0.2
Nation	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Robbery</b>			
DC-SMSA	1.5	3.1	1.4
Similar SMSAs	0.4	1.4	0.4
Nation	0.1	0.6	0.1
<b>Assault</b>			
DC-SMSA	3.1	4.4	2.5
Similar SMSAs	0.9	2.1	0.8
Nation	0.3	0.9	0.3
<b>Aggravated assault</b>			
DC-SMSA	1.8	2.9	1.5
Similar SMSAs	0.5	1.4	0.5
Nation	0.2	0.6	0.2
<b>Simple assault</b>			
DC-SMSA	2.6	3.3	2.0
Similar SMSAs	0.7	1.6	0.6
Nation	0.2	0.6	0.2
<b>Crimes of theft</b>			
DC-SMSA	6.2	8.6	5.0
Similar SMSAs	1.6	3.7	1.4
Nation	0.5	1.5	0.5
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>			
DC-SMSA	1.2	2.1	1.0
Similar SMSAs	0.3	0.9	0.2
Nation	0.1	0.4	0.1
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>			
DC-SMSA	6.1	8.4	4.9
Similar SMSAs	1.5	3.6	1.4
Nation	0.5	1.4	0.5
<b>Household crimes</b>			
<b>Burglary</b>			
DC-SMSA	7.0	12.7	6.1
Similar SMSAs	2.1	6.0	1.9
Nation	0.8	2.5	0.7
<b>Household larceny</b>			
DC-SMSA	8.9	13.6	7.4
Similar SMSAs	2.6	6.4	2.2
Nation	0.9	2.7	0.9
<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>			
DC-SMSA	3.3	5.3	2.8
Similar SMSAs	1.0	2.9	1.1
Nation	0.3	1.1	0.3

Table C-20

**Standard error estimates  
for table 20**

Type of crime and place of residence	Without weapon	With weapon	Weapon use unknown				
Type of crime and place of residence	Total	Total	Gun	Knife	Other weapon	Combination	Total
<b>Crimes of violence</b>							
DC-SMSA	3.3						
Similar SMSAs	1.0						
Nation	0.4						
<b>Rape</b>							
DC-SMSA	0.0						
Similar SMSAs	0.0						
Nation	0.0						
<b>Robbery</b>							
DC-SMSA	6.8						
Similar SMSAs	2.2						
Nation	1.0						
<b>Assault</b>							
DC-SMSA	3.7						
Similar SMSAs	1.1						
Nation	0.5						
<b>Aggravated assault</b>							
DC-SMSA	6.8						
Similar SMSAs	2.0						
Nation	0.8						
<b>Simple assault</b>							
DC-SMSA	4.3						
Similar SMSAs	1.4						
Nation	0.6						

Table C-21

**Standard error estimates for table 21**

Type of crime and place of residence	Without weapon	With weapon			Weapon use unknown
Type of crime and place of residence	Total	Total	Gun	Knife	Total
<b>Crimes of violence</b>					
DC-SMSA	3.7	3.6	2.2	2.0	2.6
Similar SMSAs	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7
Nation	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Rape</b>					
DC-SMSA	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Similar SMSAs	5.1	4.3	2.7	2.5	2.4
Nation	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.1
<b>Robbery</b>					
DC-SMSA	7.3	7.4	6.2	4.5	0.0
Similar SMSAs	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.5
Nation	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6
<b>Assault</b>					
DC-SMSA	4.2	4.0	2.1	2.2	3.3
Similar SMSAs	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9
Nation	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Aggravated assault</b>					
DC-SMSA	2.7	2.7	5.5	5.8	7.2
Similar SMSAs	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.7	2.0
Nation	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9
<b>Simple assault</b>					
DC-SMSA	3.5	na	na	na	na
Similar SMSAs	0.9	na	na	na	na
Nation	0.4	na	na	na	na

Table C-22

**Standard error estimates  
for table 22**

Type of crime and place of residence	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	
DC-SMSA	3.3
Similar SMSAs	1.0
Nation	0.5
<b>Rape</b>	
DC-SMSA	17.7
Similar SMSAs	5.9
Nation	2.5
<b>Robbery</b>	
DC-SMSA	4.7
Similar SMSAs	1.8
Nation	0.8
<b>Assault</b>	
DC-SMSA	4.0
Similar SMSAs	1.2
Nation	0.5
<b>Aggravated assault</b>	
DC-SMSA	6.4
Similar SMSAs	1.9
Nation	0.8
<b>Simple assault</b>	
DC-SMSA	1.6
Similar SMSAs	1.5
Nation	0.7

Table C-23

**Standard error estimates  
for table 23**

Type of crime and place of residence	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	
DC-SMSA	3.4
Similar SMSAs	1.0
Nation	0.4
<b>Rape</b>	
DC-SMSA	15.3
Similar SMSAs	5.0
Nation	2.0
<b>Robbery</b>	
DC-SMSA	7.4
Similar SMSAs	2.3
Nation	1.0
<b>Assault</b>	
DC-SMSA	3.6
Similar SMSAs	1.1
Nation	0.5
<b>Aggravated assault</b>	
DC-SMSA	6.2
Similar SMSAs	1.9
Nation	0.8
<b>Simple assault</b>	
DC-SMSA	4.4
Similar SMSAs	1.4
Nation	0.6

Table C-24

**Standard error estimates  
for table 24**
Type of crime and  
place of residence

Personal crimes		
Crimes of violence		
DC-SMSA	2.6	
Similar SMSAs	0.7	
Nation	0.3	
Rape		
DC-SMSA	15.4	
Similar SMSAs	4.1	
Nation	2.1	
Robbery		
DC-SMSA	6.1	
Similar SMSAs	1.8	
Nation	0.7	
Assault		
DC-SMSA	2.8	
Similar SMSAs	0.7	
Nation	0.3	
Aggravated assault		
DC-SMSA	5.7	
Similar SMSAs	1.5	
Nation	0.6	
Simple assault		
DC-SMSA	2.9	
Similar SMSAs	0.8	
Nation	0.3	
Crimes of theft		
DC-SMSA	1.0	
Similar SMSAs	0.3	
Nation	0.1	
Personal larceny with contact		
DC-SMSA	4.7	
Similar SMSAs	1.4	
Nation	0.6	
Personal larceny without contact		
DC-SMSA	1.0	
Similar SMSAs	0.3	
Nation	0.1	

Household crimes

Burglary		
DC-SMSA	2.4	
Similar SMSAs	0.6	
Nation	0.2	
Household larceny		
DC-SMSA	1.2	
Similar SMSAs	0.3	
Nation	0.1	
Motor vehicle theft		
DC-SMSA	6.7	
Similar SMSA	1.7	
Nation	0.7	

Table C-25

**Standard error estimates  
for table 25**

Personal crimes		
Crimes of violence		
DC-SMSA	3.7	
Similar SMSAs	1.1	
Nation	0.5	
Rape		
DC-SMSA	16.3	
Similar SMSAs	6.0	
Nation	2.7	
Robbery		
DC-SMSA	7.3	
Similar SMSAs	2.3	
Nation	1.0	
Assault		
DC-SMSA	4.2	
Similar SMSAs	1.2	
Nation	0.5	
Aggravated assault		
DC-SMSA	7.2	
Similar SMSAs	2.1	
Nation	0.9	
Simple assault		
DC-SMSA	5.2	
Similar SMSAs	1.5	
Nation	0.7	
Crimes of theft		
DC-SMSA	1.9	
Similar SMSAs	0.6	
Nation	0.3	
Personal larceny with contact		
DC-SMSA	8.9	
Similar SMSAs	3.6	
Nation	1.5	
Personal larceny without contact		
DC-SMSA	1.9	
Similar SMSAs	0.6	
Nation	0.3	
Household crimes		
Burglary		
DC-SMSA	3.7	
Similar SMSAs	1.1	
Nation	0.4	
Household larceny		
DC-SMSA	2.8	
Similar SMSAs	0.8	
Nation	0.3	
Motor vehicle theft		
DC-SMSA	7.1	
Similar SMSAs	2.1	
Nation	0.9	

Table C-26

**Standard error estimates  
for table 26**

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization	
	White	Black
Crimes of violence		
DC	17.0 / 16.6	7.6 / 8.0
Suburbs	5.0 / 5.0	14.4 / 12.5
DC-SMSA	4.8 / 4.8	7.8 / 7.8
Robbery		
DC	9.0 / 8.8	4.8 / 5.0
Suburbs	2.1 / 2.1	6.4 / 5.5
DC-SMSA	2.1 / 2.1	3.9 / 3.9
Assault		
DC	11.2 / 11.4	4.6 / 5.0
Suburbs	3.4 / 3.4	10.0 / 8.7
DC-SMSA	3.2 / 3.2	5.3 / 5.2
Threat to injure		
DC	7.7 / 7.6	2.4 / 2.7
Suburbs	2.8 / 2.8	5.0 / 4.4
DC-SMSA	2.6 / 2.6	2.7 / 2.6
Crimes of theft or damage		
DC	20.3 / 21.5	11.5 / 12.0
Suburbs	8.8 / 8.8	20.5 / 18.8
DC-SMSA	8.2 / 8.2	11.3 / 11.3
Personal larceny with contact		
DC	11.3 / 11.5	7.2 / 7.5
Suburbs	4.6 / 4.5	8.5 / 7.6
DC-SMSA	4.3 / 4.3	5.6 / 5.5
Personal larceny without contact		
DC	14.8 / 17.5	8.2 / 8.7
Suburbs	6.0 / 6.0	17.2 / 15.5
DC-SMSA	5.6 / 5.6	9.1 / 9.1
Personal vandalism		
DC	5.5 / 4.9	2.9 / 3.1
Suburbs	3.5 / 3.5	4.2 / 5.3
DC-SMSA	3.3 / 3.3	2.5 / 2.6

Table C-27

**Standard error estimates  
for table 27**

Type of crime and place of residence	White	
	Black	White
Crimes of violence		
DC	16.3	8.0
Suburbs	3.8	8.4
DC-SMSA	3.5	5.5
Rape		
DC	4.5	1.1
Suburbs	0.5	1.7
DC-SMSA	0.6	1.0
Robbery		
DC	10.2	5.1
Suburbs	1.3	3.9
DC-SMSA	1.5	3.1
Assault		
DC	11.3	5.8
Suburbs	3.4	7.0
DC-SMSA	3.1	4.4
Aggravated assault		
DC	4.1	3.9
Suburbs	2.0	4.6
DC-SMSA	1.8	2.9
Simple assault		
DC	10.6	4.4
Suburbs	2.8	5.3
DC-SMSA	2.6	3.3
Crimes of theft		
DC	26.4	11.4
Suburbs	6.7	14.0
DC-SMSA	6.2	8.6
Personal larceny with contact		
DC	7.7	2.8
Suburbs	1.1	3.2
DC-SMSA	1.2	2.1
Personal larceny without contact		
DC	25.7	11.1
Suburbs	6.6	13.7
DC-SMSA	6.1	8.4

Table C-28

## Standard error estimates for table 28

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization							
	White				Black			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
<b>Crimes of violence</b>								
DC	35.2 / 33.2	52.4 / 51.6	49.9 / 47.0	19.8 / 20.6	20.7 / 19.5	39.9 / 41.0	19.7 / 20.9	8.4 / 8.8
Suburbs	14.6 / 14.7	21.6 / 21.5	8.9 / 8.8	6.4 / 6.3	34.7 / 32.5	23.3 / 24.1	35.8 / 34.4	20.0 / 16.0
DC-SMSA	13.6 / 13.5	20.2 / 20.2	9.0 / 9.0	6.1 / 6.1	23.3 / 23.0	22.9 / 22.8	22.6 / 22.4	9.2 / 9.2
<b>Robbery</b>								
DC	8.6 / 7.3	39.5 / 35.3	10.2 / 8.7	13.3 / 14.2	15.0 / 13.2	24.0 / 24.9	13.2 / 13.7	5.2 / 5.4
Suburbs	4.5 / 4.4	11.5 / 11.4	3.7 / 3.7	2.6 / 2.6	21.0 / 19.5	12.2 / 14.2	6.6 / 6.3	10.6 / 8.3
DC-SMSA	4.1 / 4.1	11.2 / 11.1	3.5 / 3.5	2.6 / 2.7	14.4 / 14.2	13.2 / 13.4	6.8 / 6.8	5.2 / 5.2
<b>Assault</b>								
DC	22.5 / 19.7	26.5 / 32.3	41.5 / 40.5	9.6 / 11.9	11.1 / 10.6	24.4 / 25.0	10.5 / 11.5	5.3 / 5.8
Suburbs	10.1 / 10.2	15.5 / 15.5	6.8 / 6.7	3.9 / 3.9	19.5 / 18.2	20.4 / 20.1	26.4 / 25.5	13.3 / 10.7
DC-SMSA	9.3 / 9.3	14.1 / 14.1	7.0 / 7.1	3.7 / 3.7	13.0 / 12.8	15.9 / 15.8	16.3 / 16.1	6.0 / 6.0
<b>Threat to injure</b>								
DC	20.0 / 21.9	29.0 / 27.8	8.8 / 7.8	10.1 / 9.3	9.4 / 10.0	11.4 / 12.3	9.1 / 9.5	2.3 / 2.6
Suburbs	9.5 / 9.6	8.8 / 8.8	4.8 / 4.7	3.6 / 3.5	14.7 / 13.8	0.0 / 0.0	15.9 / 15.5	4.2 / 3.4
DC-SMSA	8.7 / 8.7	8.5 / 8.5	4.4 / 4.4	3.4 / 3.4	9.9 / 9.8	5.5 / 5.5	10.1 / 10.0	2.1 / 2.1
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>								
DC	43.5 / 42.2	58.9 / 54.5	47.9 / 53.8	25.8 / 30.0	37.5 / 38.9	36.9 / 37.7	32.8 / 34.5	13.8 / 14.4
Suburbs	25.1 / 24.9	27.8 / 28.0	19.4 / 19.5	11.6 / 11.6	49.8 / 47.3	59.3 / 57.3	44.6 / 44.1	28.7 / 24.7
DC-SMSA	22.7 / 22.7	25.7 / 25.7	18.3 / 18.4	10.9 / 10.9	34.3 / 34.1	35.5 / 35.2	29.5 / 29.5	13.9 / 13.8
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>								
DC	22.0 / 23.1	43.1 / 39.0	25.5 / 31.3	15.2 / 14.2	30.1 / 31.7	24.6 / 24.9	18.8 / 20.4	8.6 / 8.7
Suburbs	12.3 / 12.3	11.7 / 11.7	10.7 / 10.6	6.1 / 6.1	20.0 / 18.7	34.4 / 32.7	18.8 / 18.1	9.2 / 7.8
DC-SMSA	11.2 / 11.2	11.5 / 11.4	10.0 / 10.1	5.8 / 5.7	16.9 / 16.6	21.4 / 21.4	13.5 / 13.4	6.4 / 6.4
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>								
DC	31.4 / 33.7	40.5 / 39.5	42.5 / 46.5	19.2 / 26.3	23.1 / 23.3	24.9 / 25.9	26.4 / 27.1	9.7 / 10.3
Suburbs	15.2 / 15.0	18.5 / 18.6	14.0 / 14.0	8.1 / 8.1	40.8 / 38.4	45.7 / 44.8	34.8 / 34.5	26.0 / 21.6
DC-SMSA	13.9 / 13.8	17.1 / 17.2	13.3 / 13.3	7.6 / 7.6	27.3 / 27.2	26.6 / 26.4	23.1 / 23.1	11.7 / 11.6
<b>Personal vandalism</b>								
DC	14.4 / 12.0	21.8 / 18.1	11.3 / 11.8	5.9 / 5.6	12.1 / 13.1	9.0 / 8.6	10.4 / 11.8	3.1 / 3.1
Suburbs	10.9 / 11.0	12.6 / 12.7	5.8 / 5.9	4.8 / 4.8	8.9 / 10.7	0.0 / 0.0	10.8 / 11.0	6.4 / 8.6
DC-SMSA	9.8 / 9.8	11.4 / 11.4	5.4 / 5.5	4.5 / 4.5	7.2 / 7.4	4.4 / 4.2	7.7 / 7.7	3.1 / 3.2

Table C-29

## Standard error estimates for table 29

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization							
	White				Black			
	Ages 12-17		Age 18 and older		Ages 12-17		Age 18 and older	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>								
DC	50.0 / 50.1	35.7 / 39.6	19.9 / 19.4	32.0 / 32.3	8.3 / 9.3	13.3 / 13.3		
Suburbs	17.2 / 17.2	8.6 / 8.6	6.5 / 6.5	37.0 / 36.6	17.3 / 14.2	24.6 / 22.0		
DC-SMSA	16.5 / 16.5	8.4 / 8.4	6.2 / 6.2	25.3 / 25.4	8.5 / 8.4	14.1 / 14.1		
<b>Robbery</b>								
DC	0.0 / 0.0	18.9 / 29.1	10.4 / 9.7	18.1 / 18.2	5.6 / 5.9	9.2 / 9.4		
Suburbs	4.3 / 4.4	3.3 / 3.2	3.1 / 3.0	11.8 / 11.6	12.7 / 10.1	7.8 / 7.4		
DC-SMSA	4.1 / 4.2	3.2 / 3.2	3.0 / 2.9	10.3 / 10.3	6.1 / 6.1	6.0 / 6.1		
<b>Assault</b>								
DC	50.0 / 50.1	22.1 / 20.3	13.0 / 13.4	23.5 / 23.7	5.1 / 5.9	6.7 / 6.6		
Suburbs	12.5 / 12.5	6.3 / 6.2	4.0 / 4.0	33.8 / 33.4	8.2 / 6.9	17.1 / 15.4		
DC-SMSA	12.1 / 12.2	6.0 / 6.1	3.9 / 3.8	21.9 / 22.0	4.5 / 4.4	9.3 / 9.3		
<b>Threat to injure</b>								
DC	0.0 / 0.0	14.9 / 13.5	9.4 / 9.9	0.0 / 0.0	2.1 / 2.4	6.1 / 6.6		
Suburbs	8.0 / 7.9	4.3 / 4.3	4.0 / 3.9	11.6 / 11.5	6.0 / 5.4	9.4 / 8.2		
DC-SMSA	7.6 / 7.5	4.2 / 4.2	3.7 / 3.7	6.8 / 6.8	2.7 / 2.7	5.7 / 5.6		
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>								
DC	90.9 / 90.4	46.2 / 53.3	22.9 / 23.8	34.6 / 34.7	13.5 / 14.4	21.9 / 22.5		
Suburbs	24.8 / 24.7	15.6 / 15.4	11.7 / 11.7	45.9 / 45.8	30.8 / 25.9	31.9 / 30.3		
DC-SMSA	24.0 / 24.0	15.0 / 14.9	10.7 / 10.7	30.3 / 30.3	14.8 / 14.7	19.5 / 19.4		
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>								
DC	0.0 / 0.0	24.5 / 30.3	13.6 / 14.3	20.7 / 20.6	8.6 / 8.7	14.2 / 14.9		
Suburbs	20.6 / 20.6	7.5 / 7.4	5.7 / 5.6	22.2 / 22.4	13.4 / 11.1	13.4 / 12.3		
DC-SMSA	19.6 / 19.6	7.2 / 7.2	5.3 / 5.2	15.6 / 15.5	7.4 / 7.4	9.7 / 9.7		
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>								
DC	90.9 / 90.4	32.7 / 42.2	16.8 / 18.3	24.9 / 25.1	9.7 / 10.7	15.7 / 16.2		
Suburbs	16.1 / 16.0	10.7 / 10.6	7.9 / 7.9	41.7 / 41.5	23.2 / 19.4	27.1 / 25.1		
DC-SMSA	15.9 / 15.8	10.3 / 10.3	7.2 / 7.2	26.4 / 26.4	11.0 / 10.9	15.8 / 15.8		
<b>Personal vandalism</b>								
DC	0.0 / 0.0	9.9 / 9.1	6.8 / 6.4	6.1 / 8.0	3.5 / 4.2	5.8 / 5.7		
Suburbs	4.9 / 5.0	6.0 / 5.9	5.1 / 5.1	0.0 / 0.0	7.5 / 6.5	7.1 / 10.7		
DC-SMSA	4.7 / 4.8	5.7 / 5.7	4.6 / 4.6	3.4 / 3.4	3.7 / 3.6	4.6 / 4.7		

Table C-30

## Standard error estimates for table 30

Type of crime and place of residence	Before / after standardization							
	White		Black					
	Age 18 and older		Age 18 and older		High school or less		Beyond high school	
Ages 12-17	High school or less	Beyond high school	Ages 12-17	High school or less	Beyond high school			
<b>Crimes of violence</b>								
DC	50.0 / 50.1	25.1 / 32.5	14.4 / 14.9	27.5 / 27.7	7.4 / 8.1	10.4 / 10.9		
Suburbs	13.1 / 13.1	7.2 / 7.1	5.8 / 5.8	26.8 / 26.5	13.0 / 10.9	16.1 / 14.7		
DC-SMSA	12.7 / 12.7	7.0 / 7.0	5.4 / 5.4	19.4 / 19.4	6.8 / 6.8	9.7 / 9.6		
<b>Robbery</b>								
DC	0.0 / 0.0	18.9 / 29.1	10.4 / 9.7	18.1 / 18.2	5.6 / 5.9	7.2 / 7.5		
Suburbs	4.3 / 4.4	3.3 / 3.2	2.8 / 2.7	11.8 / 11.6	9.9 / 7.9	7.8 / 7.4		
DC-SMSA	4.1 / 4.2	3.2 / 3.2	2.8 / 2.8	10.3 / 10.3	5.2 / 5.2	5.3 / 5.4		
<b>Assault</b>								
DC	50.0 / 50.1	14.0 / 12.8	9.2 / 10.1	23.5 / 23.7	5.1 / 5.9	5.6 / 5.4		
Suburbs	11.7 / 11.7	5.8 / 5.7	3.8 / 3.8	22.0 / 21.7	8.2 / 6.9	14.5 / 13.2		
DC-SMSA	11.4 / 11.4	5.5 / 5.5	3.5 / 3.5	16.2 / 16.2	4.5 / 4.4	7.9 / 7.9		
<b>Threat to injure</b>								
DC	0.0 / 0.0	14.9 / 13.5	8.0 / 8.8	0.0 / 0.0	2.1 / 2.4	6.1 / 6.6		
Suburbs	6.0 / 6.0	3.8 / 3.7	3.8 / 3.7	11.6 / 11.5	6.0 / 5.4	9.4 / 8.2		
DC-SMSA	5.8 / 5.8	3.6 / 3.7	3.5 / 3.4	6.8 / 6.8	2.7 / 2.7	5.7 / 5.6		
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>								
DC	73.5 / 73.4	34.8 / 46.6	18.0 / 18.8	31.7 / 32.0	11.8 / 12.7	17.5 / 18.0		
Suburbs	21.3 / 21.3	12.5 / 12.3	8.7 / 8.7	45.9 / 45.8	19.7 / 16.8	23.4 / 22.8		
DC-SMSA	20.6 / 20.5	12.0 / 12.0	8.0 / 8.0	29.7 / 29.7	10.6 / 10.6	14.7 / 14.7		
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>								
DC	0.0 / 0.0	24.5 / 30.3	10.7 / 11.1	15.1 / 15.3	8.2 / 8.5	12.9 / 13.5		
Suburbs	17.5 / 17.4	6.7 / 6.6	5.4 / 5.3	22.2 / 22.4	13.4 / 11.1	13.4 / 12.3		
DC-SMSA	16.7 / 16.6	6.4 / 6.4	4.9 / 4.9	14.4 / 14.4	7.3 / 7.3	9.3 / 9.3		
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>								
DC	73.5 / 73.4	26.6 / 39.0	14.8 / 15.7	24.9 / 25.1	8.6 / 9.4	13.7 / 14.2		
Suburbs	14.1 / 14.0	9.6 / 9.5	6.9 / 6.9	41.7 / 41.5	15.9 / 13.4	20.6 / 19.0		
DC-SMSA	13.9 / 13.8	9.3 / 9.2	6.3 / 6.3	26.4 / 26.4	8.2 / 8.2	12.5 / 12.4		
<b>Personal vandalism</b>								
DC	0.0 / 0.0	9.9 / 9.1	6.8 / 6.4	8.1 / 8.0	2.8 / 3.2	5.8 / 5.7		
Suburbs	4.9 / 5.0	6.0 / 5.9	4.7 / 4.7	0.0 / 0.0	7.5 / 6.5	7.1 / 10.7		
DC-SMSA	4.7 / 4.8	5.7 / 5.7	4.2 / 4.2	3.4 / 3.4	3.4 / 3.4	4.6 / 4.7		

Table C-32

## Standard error estimates for table 32

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	6.4 / na
Other employees	5.3 / 5.4
<b>Robbery</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	2.6 / na
Other employees	2.4 / 2.2
<b>Assault</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	4.4 / na
Other employees	3.5 / 3.6
<b>Threat to injure</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	3.7 / na
Other employees	2.8 / 3.2
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	12.0 / na
Other employees	8.5 / 9.0
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	5.6 / na
Other employees	4.2 / 4.8
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	8.6 / na
Other employees	6.0 / 6.1
<b>Personal vandalism</b>	
Capitol Hill employees	4.8 / na
Other employees	3.1 / 3.4

Table C-33

## Standard error estimates for table 33

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization		
	White	Black	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>			
Capitol Hill employees	7.2 / na	15.3 / na	
Other employees	6.2 / 6.3	10.3 / 9.6	
<b>Robbery</b>			
Capitol Hill employees	2.7 / na	8.1 / na	
Other employees	2.7 / 2.5	5.2 / 5.0	
<b>Assault</b>			
Capitol Hill employees	5.1 / na	9.3 / na	
Other employees	4.0 / 4.1	7.0 / 6.1	
<b>Threat to injure</b>			
Capitol Hill employees	4.1 / na	8.5 / na	
Other employees	3.6 / 3.9	3.5 / 3.6	
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>			
Capitol Hill employees	13.4 / na	28.9 / na	
Other employees	10.4 / 10.6	15.2 / 16.5	
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>			
Capitol Hill employees	6.2 / na	14.5 / na	
Other employees	5.2 / 5.7	7.5 / 7.7	
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>			
Capitol Hill employees	9.6 / na	19.9 / na	
Other employees	7.1 / 7.1	12.1 / 12.8	
<b>Personal vandalism</b>			
Capitol Hill employees	5.5 / na	10.4 / na	
Other employees	4.1 / 4.2	3.1 / 3.2	

Table C-34

**Standard error estimates for table 34**

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization			
	Male		Female	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	8.7 / na		9.5 / na	
Other employees	7.9 / 7.9		6.8 / 7.4	
<b>Robbery</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	3.7 / na		3.9 / na	
Other employees	3.6 / 3.5		2.9 / 2.7	
<b>Assault</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	7.0 / na		5.4 / na	
Other employees	5.5 / 5.5		4.0 / 4.4	
<b>Threat to injure</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	3.8 / na		6.3 / na	
Other employees	3.5 / 3.7		4.1 / 4.7	
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	17.3 / na		16.6 / na	
Other employees	11.6 / 12.5		12.1 / 12.7	
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	6.8 / na		8.9 / na	
Other employees	5.5 / 5.9		6.5 / 7.3	
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	12.8 / na		11.4 / na	
Other employees	8.4 / 9.0		8.1 / 8.1	
<b>Personal vandalism</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	7.3 / na		6.3 / na	
Other employees	4.3 / 4.8		4.5 / 4.7	

Table C-35

**Standard error estimates for table 35**

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization			
	12-19	20-34	35-49	50+
<b>Crimes of violence</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	41.2 / na		10.1 / na	
Other employees	29.9 / 34.1		8.7 / 9.0	
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	88.0 / na		16.9 / na	
Other employees	31.3 / 37.5		12.9 / 13.5	
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	53.3 / na		8.0 / na	
Other employees	16.0 / 21.3		6.9 / 7.9	
<b>Personal larceny without contact</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	45.2 / na		12.1 / na	
Other employees	24.6 / 29.0		8.9 / 8.7	
<b>Personal vandalism</b>				
Capitol Hill employees	34.6 / na		6.2 / na	
Other employees	6.9 / 9.1		4.9 / 5.2	
	5.5 / 5.7		8.5 / 8.2	
			16.1 / 8.2	
				8.3

Table C-36

**Standard error estimates for table 36**

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization		
	Total	\$10,000– \$29,999	\$30,000 +
<b>Crimes of violence</b>			
Capitol Hill employees	6.4 / na	13.9 / na	7.7 / na
Other employees	5.3 / 5.4	10.7 / 11.3	7.5 / 7.5
Robbery			
Capitol Hill employees	2.6 / na	6.4 / na	2.5 / na
Other employees	2.4 / 2.2	3.8 / 3.7	3.2 / 3.1
Assault			
Capitol Hill employees	4.4 / na	9.2 / na	5.4 / na
Other employees	3.5 / 3.6	7.7 / 7.7	4.6 / 4.6
Threat to injure			
Capitol Hill employees	3.7 / na	7.7 / na	4.5 / na
Other employees	2.8 / 3.2	5.5 / 7.1	4.3 / 4.4
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>			
Capitol Hill employees	12.0 / na	22.3 / na	15.9 / na
Other employees	8.5 / 9.0	15.9 / 16.3	12.3 / 13.2
Personal larceny with contact			
Capitol Hill employees	5.6 / na	10.1 / na	7.3 / na
Other employees	4.2 / 4.8	7.2 / 8.2	6.6 / 7.2
Personal larceny without contact			
Capitol Hill employees	8.6 / na	16.9 / na	10.9 / na
Other employees	6.0 / 6.1	11.2 / 11.1	8.5 / 8.9
Personal vandalism			
Capitol Hill employees	4.8 / na	8.1 / na	6.9 / na
Other employees	3.1 / 3.4	6.6 / 7.2	4.5 / 4.8

Table C-37

**Standard error estimates for table 37**

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization				
	At home or vacation home	At work	To / from work	Public place	All others
<b>Crimes of violence</b>					
Capitol Hill employees	4.2 / na	2.7 / na	3.6 / na	4.0 / na	1.9 / na
Other employees	2.5 / 2.8	2.1 / 2.3	2.4 / 2.8	3.1 / 3.1	1.9 / 1.9
Robbery					
Capitol Hill employees	6.9 / na	4.8 / na	9.5 / na	9.6 / na	0.0 / na
Other employees	5.7 / 6.0	2.2 / 2.7	5.1 / 6.0	6.5 / 6.5	3.5 / 3.3
Assault					
Capitol Hill employees	5.6 / na	3.6 / na	5.2 / na	6.0 / na	3.6 / na
Other employees	3.1 / 3.6	3.0 / 3.2	3.4 / 3.8	4.4 / 4.7	2.7 / 3.0
Threat to injure					
Capitol Hill employees	7.8 / na	5.5 / na	5.1 / na	5.9 / na	2.1 / na
Other employees	5.3 / 5.5	4.7 / 4.8	3.8 / 4.5	4.5 / 4.1	3.8 / 3.5
<b>Crimes of theft or damage</b>					
Capitol Hill employees	2.4 / na	1.8 / na	1.3 / na	2.1 / na	1.1 / na
Other employees	2.1 / 2.2	1.5 / 1.6	0.9 / 1.0	1.6 / 1.6	1.3 / 1.3
Personal larceny with contact					
Capitol Hill employees	4.7 / na	2.9 / na	3.4 / na	4.6 / na	2.1 / na
Other employees	3.2 / 3.5	2.4 / 2.8	1.9 / 2.2	3.0 / 3.1	2.5 / 2.5
Personal larceny without contact					
Capitol Hill employees	3.2 / na	2.6 / na	1.4 / na	2.5 / na	1.5 / na
Other employees	2.8 / 2.9	2.3 / 2.3	1.0 / 1.0	2.0 / 2.1	1.8 / 1.8
Personal vandalism					
Capitol Hill employees	6.1 / na	3.4 / na	3.0 / na	5.3 / na	1.8 / na
Other employees	4.9 / 5.1	3.3 / 3.3	2.8 / 3.0	3.9 / 4.0	1.8 / 2.2

Table C-38

**Standard error estimates for table 38**

	Attitude	Capitol Hill employees	Other employees
From the standpoint of safety from crime would you rate your job as safer than average, about average, or less than average?	Safer than average	1.1	0.9
	Less safe than average	0.6	0.5
	About average	1.0	0.8
	All others	0.2	0.2
Were there hours you avoided working because they were not safe from crime?	Yes	0.8	0.6
	No	0.8	0.6
	All others	0.3	0.2
Were there places you avoided going on the job because they were not safe from crime?	Yes	0.8	0.6
	No	0.8	0.6
	All others	0.3	0.2

Table C-39

**Standard error estimates for table 39**

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization		
	Stranger involved	Nonstranger involved	Unknown offender
Crimes of violence			
Capitol Hill employees	4.5 / na	4.1 / na	3.3 / na
Other employees	3.1 / 3.4	2.6 / 2.7	2.5 / 2.6
Robbery			
Capitol Hill employees	6.2 / na	5.3 / na	3.5 / na
Other employees	5.9 / 6.2	4.1 / 4.9	5.1 / 4.6
Assault			
Capitol Hill employees	6.5 / na	5.9 / na	4.0 / na
Other employees	4.0 / 4.5	3.3 / 3.7	2.7 / 2.6
Threat to injure			
Capitol Hill employees	7.8 / na	7.0 / na	7.2 / na
Other employees	6.2 / 6.6	5.2 / 5.1	5.7 / 6.0
Crimes of theft or damage			
Capitol Hill employees	1.6 / na	1.0 / na	1.8 / na
Other employees	1.3 / 1.4	0.9 / 1.0	1.5 / 1.6
Personal larceny with contact			
Capitol Hill employees	4.6 / na	2.7 / na	4.7 / na
Other employees	3.2 / 3.3	2.2 / 2.5	3.4 / 3.7
Personal larceny without contact			
Capitol Hill employees	1.3 / na	1.1 / na	1.7 / na
Other employees	1.1 / 1.1	0.9 / 1.0	1.5 / 1.5
Personal vandalism			
Capitol Hill employees	2.7 / na	1.9 / na	3.2 / na
Other employees	3.6 / 3.9	0.5 / 0.1	3.6 / 3.9

Table C-41

**Standard error estimates for table 41**

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization
Crimes of violence	
Capitol Hill employees	3.4 / na
Other employees	2.7 / 2.7
Robbery	
Capitol Hill employees	9.5 / na
Other employees	5.6 / 6.0
Assault	
Capitol Hill employees	3.9 / na
Other employees	2.9 / 3.1
Threat to injure	
Capitol Hill employees	3.1 / na
Other employees	2.1 / 2.8
Crimes of theft or damage	
Capitol Hill employees	1.1 / na
Other employees	1.1 / 1.0
Personal larceny with contact	
Capitol Hill employees	3.1 / na
Other employees	2.1 / 2.2
Personal larceny without contact	
Capitol Hill employees	1.3 / na
Other employees	1.5 / 1.5
Personal vandalism	
Capitol Hill employees	0.0 / na
Other employees	0.0 / 0.0

Table C-42

**Standard error estimates for table 42**

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization
Crimes of violence	
Capitol Hill	4.3 / na
Other employees	3.2 / 3.3
Robbery	
Capitol Hill	8.6 / na
Other employees	6.5 / 6.6
Assault	
Capitol Hill	5.9 / na
Other employees	4.5 / 4.9
Threat to injure	
Capitol Hill	5.8 / na
Other employees	5.5 / 5.6
Crimes of theft or damage	
Capitol Hill	2.4 / na
Other employees	2.0 / 2.1
Personal larceny with contact	
Capitol Hill	5.0 / na
Other employees	3.4 / 3.5
Personal larceny without contact	
Capitol Hill	3.2 / na
Other employees	2.6 / 2.7
Personal vandalism	
Capitol Hill	5.8 / na
Other employees	5.0 / 5.2

Table C-40

**Standard error estimates for table 40**

Type of crime and employment group	Before / after standardization
Crimes of violence	
Capitol Hill	3.2 / na
Other employees	2.6 / 2.6
Robbery	
Capitol Hill	9.1 / na
Other employees	6.1 / 6.5
Assault	
Capitol Hill	5.2 / na
Other employees	4.0 / 4.2
Threat to injure	
Capitol Hill	na / na
Other employees	na / na

**Age**—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age at the time of interview.

**Annual family income**—Includes the income of the respondent and other household members from wages, salaries, pensions, dividends, Social Security, and other sources. Obtained as an income range from the first adult respondent within the household.

**Assault**—An unlawful physical attack on a person. Includes rape and attempted rape as well as attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery. Also excludes events in which there was a threat to injure but no attempt to injure occurred. Severity of crimes in this category range from attempted assault in which no injury occurred to incidents that bring the victim near death.

**Burglary**—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry. The entry may be by force, such as picking a lock, breaking a window, or slashing a screen, or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and entering occurred in a hotel or in a vacation residence, it would still be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time. If vacant at the time of breaking and entering, it would be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members owned the structure. Excludes incidents involving robbery, assault, or threat to injure.

**DC**—The District of Columbia

**DC-SMSA**—The District of Columbia Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area defined by the 1980 Census. Includes the District of Columbia; Charles County, Montgomery County, and Prince

George's County in Maryland; Arlington County, Fairfax County, Loudoun County, and Prince William County in Virginia; and the Virginia independent cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park.

**DC suburbs**—The DC-SMSA areas excluding the District of Columbia itself.

**Employed**—DC area survey respondents were classified as employed if they reported working as their main activity in the period from May 1982 to April 1983 or they reported working at least 1 month during that time period. Capitol Hill sample members were automatically classified as employed.

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

**Household crimes**—Burglary of a residence, theft or attempted theft of household property including motor vehicles if they are considered to be household property, and vandalism of household property; crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

**Household larceny**—Theft or attempted theft of property that the respondent classifies as belonging to the entire household. Household larceny does not have to occur at the residence or its immediate vicinity. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery person, or a guest. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved. Includes motor vehicle thefts and attempted thefts when the vehicle is classified as household property. Excludes all larceny of household property for which personal larceny with contact also occurred and all larceny of household property that involved injury, attempted injury, or a threat to injure.

**Household vandalism**—Intentional damage to property that the respondent classifies as belonging to the entire household. Household vandalism does

not have to occur at the residence or its immediate vicinity. For a household vandalism to occur within the home itself, the vandal must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery person, or a guest. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved. Excludes incidents involving larceny, injury, attempt to injure, and threat to injure.

**Incident**—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. In situations where commercial crime is involved, the incident is not counted unless larceny or vandalism of personal or household property occurred or injury, attempt to injure, or a threat to injure occurred.

**Injury**—A victimization was considered to involve injury when the respondent so stated.

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

**Motor vehicle**—Includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles, including those not legally allowed on public roads and highways.

**Nonstranger**—Victimizations (or incidents) are classified as involving non-strangers if the victim stated that one or more of the offenders was well known or a casual acquaintance. The victim need not have seen the offender(s) to state that one was well known or a casual acquaintance. Information from other sources could be used by the victim in identifying an offender as a nonstranger.

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

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

**Other employees**—Employed residents of the DC-SMSA (includes Capitol Hill employees living in the DC-SMSA).

**Personal crimes**—Robbery of person, assault including rape, threat to injure, personal larceny with contact, personal

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## Definitions: DC Crime Victimization Study

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**Larceny without contact, and personal vandalism.** Includes both completed and attempted acts.

**Personal crimes of theft or damage**—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash by stealth, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Also includes vandalism of personal (but not household) property.

**Personal crimes of violence**—Robbery of person, assault including rape, and threat to injure.

**Personal larceny with contact**—Theft or attempted theft of property that the victim classifies as part of his personal belongings, where the victim sees the offender or is in the same place at the same time as the offender. Excludes events involving force or the threat of force.

**Personal larceny without contact**—Theft or attempted theft, without contact between the victim and offender, of property that the victim classifies as a part of his personal belongings. Excludes larceny of personal belongings where household property is also taken or where the victim saw the offender or was in the same place at the same time as the offender.

**Personal vandalism**—Intentional damage done to property that the respondent classifies as a part of his personal belongings. Excludes vandalism of personal belongings where household property is also damaged and all events involving theft or attempted theft or the use of force or the threat of force.

**Physical injury**—The term is applicable to robbery and assault only. Injuries can be serious (gunshot wounds, knife or stab wounds, broken bones, internal injuries, rape, loss of consciousness, and other injuries requiring hospitalization for more than one night) to minor (black eyes, bruises, cuts, scratches, teeth chipped or knocked out).

**Prevalence rate**—For crimes against persons, the prevalence rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed as the number of distinct persons victimized by a particular type of crime per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over.

**Public place**—Includes eating, drinking, or entertainment places; hotels, motels, or lodging places; parking garages; public transportation vehicles or stations; and locations indicated as outdoors.

**Race**—Based on respondent report. The racial categories that the respondent could report were collapsed to white, black, and other. Respondents who reported their race as Hispanic were classified as white.

**Rate of victimization**—See "Victimization rate."

**Report to police**—A victimization was considered to have been reported to the police when the respondent indicated that he/she had personally reported the crime to the police or a government security guard or that someone else had reported the crime.

**Robbery**—Completed or attempted theft of property or cash accompanied by injury, an attempt to injure, or a threat to injure.

**Similar SMSAs**—20 SMSAs (including Washington, DC), each of which had a central city population of 1/2 to 1 million (or a combined central city and associated core population within this range) as of April 1, 1970.

**Stranger**—Victimizations (or incidents) are classified as involving strangers if the victim so stated or if the victim knew the offender only by sight. In crimes involving a mix of stranger or nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The victim need not see the offender(s) to state that the offender was a stranger; information from other sources could be used by the victim in identifying the offender as a stranger.

**Victim**—A person or household.

**Victimization**—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one individual is victimized during certain incidents. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

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

**Victimize**—To perpetrate a crime against a person or household.

**Age**—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

**Aggravated assault**—Attack with a weapon, irrespective of whether or not there was 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 two or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

**Annual family income**—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

**Assault**—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, on a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery. Severity of crimes in this general category range from minor threats to incidents that bring the victim near death.

**Attempted forcible entry**—A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

**Burglary**—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry. The entry may be by force, such as picking a lock, breaking a window, or slashing a screen, or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore,

the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and entering occurred in a hotel or in a vacation residence, it would still be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time.

**Central city**—The largest city (or grouping of two or three cities) of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA).

**DC-SMSA**—The District of Columbia Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area defined by the 1970 Census. Includes the District of Columbia; Montgomery County and Prince George's County in Maryland; and Fairfax County, Arlington County, Loundoun County, Prince William County, and the independent cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church in Virginia.

**Forcible entry**—A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry (e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen).

**Head of household**—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.

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

**Household crimes**—Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft; crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

**Household larceny**—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. For a

household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery person, or a guest. Forceable entry, attempted forceable entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

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

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

**Metropolitan area**—See "Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)."

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

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

**Nonmetropolitan area**—A locality not situated within an SMSA. The category covers a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely inhabited rural areas to cities of fewer than 50,000 population.

**Nonstranger**—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender either are related, well known to, or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

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

\*This glossary of terms used by the National Crime Survey was reproduced from pages 96-98 of *Crime Victimization in the United States, 1980* except for the definition of the DC-SMSA, which was provided by Adolfo Paez, Chief of the Victimization Studies Branch of the Census Bureau.

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## Definitions: National Crime Survey (NCS)

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

**Outside central cities**—See "Suburban area."

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

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

**Personal crimes of violence**—Rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Always involves contact between the victim and offender.

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

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

**Personal larceny without contact**—Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. The property need not be strictly personal in nature; the act is distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence. Examples of personal larceny without contact include the theft of a briefcase or umbrella from a restaurant, a portable radio from the beach, clothing from an automobile parked in a shopping center, a bicycle from a schoolground, food from a shopping cart in front of a supermarket, etc. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

**Physical injury**—The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence. For personal robbery and attempted robbery with injury, a distinc-

tion is made between injuries from "serious" and "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, and loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization; injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, and swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. For assaults resulting in victim injury, the degree of harm governs classification of the event. The same elements of injury applicable to robbery with injury from serious assault also pertain to aggravated assault with injury; similarly, the same types of injuries from minor assault are relevant to simple assault with injury.

**Race**—Determined by the interviewer on observation, and asked only about persons not related to the head of household who were not present at the time of interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and persons of Asian ancestry.

**Rape**—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

**Rate of victimization**—See "Victimization rate."

**Robbery**—Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

**Robbery with injury**—Completed 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, irrespective of the extent of injury, 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, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or undetermined but requiring 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, cuts, scratches, swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

**Robbery without injury**—Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

**Simple assault**—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.

**Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)**—Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or a grouping of two or three cities having a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSAs consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities.

**Stranger**—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as involving strangers if the victim so stated, or did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

**Suburban area**—The county, or counties, containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. On data tables, suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

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

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

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

**Victim**—A person or household.

**Victimize**—To perpetrate a crime against a person or household.

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