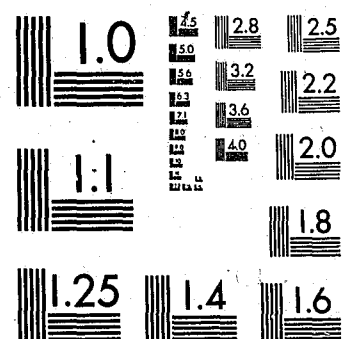




This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

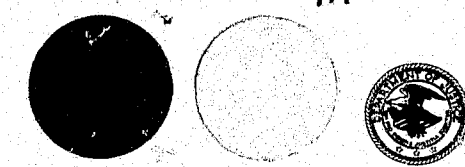
Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

DATE FILMED

112/28/81H

MF I



Crime Against the Elderly in 26 Cities

76709

Focus: Victimization of persons age 65 and older

Data base: National Crime Survey city data

Findings: The elderly (compared with younger age groups) were—

- Least likely to be injured
- Most likely to have their purses snatched or their pockets picked
- More likely to be victims of completed vs. attempted crimes
- More likely to report offenses to the police

Bureau of Justice Statistics Reports

Single copies are available at no charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850. Multiple copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

National Crime Survey: Criminal Victimization in the United States (annual):

Summary Findings of 1978-79 Changes in Crime and of Trends Since 1973, NCJ-62993
A Description of Trends from 1973 to 1978, NCJ-66716
1978 (final report), NCJ-66480
1977, NCJ-58725
1976, NCJ-49543
1975, NCJ-44593
1974, NCJ-39467
*1973, NCJ-34732

The Cost of Negligence: Losses from Preventable Household Burglaries, NCJ-53527

The Hispanic Victim: Advance Report, NCJ-67706

Intimate Victims: A Study of Violence Among Friends and Relatives, NCJ-62319

Crime and Seasonality, NCJ-64818

Criminal Victimization of New York State Residents, 1974-77, NCJ-66481

Criminal Victimization of California Residents, 1974-77, NCJ-70944

Indicators of Crime and Criminal Justice: Quantitative Studies, NCJ-62349

Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities (summary report, 1 vol.), NCJ-18471

Boston, NCJ-34818

Buffalo, NCJ-34820

Cincinnati, NCJ-34819

Houston, NCJ-34821

Miami, NCJ-34822

Milwaukee, NCJ-34823

Minneapolis, NCJ-34824

New Orleans, NCJ-34825

Oakland, NCJ-34826

Pittsburgh, NCJ-34827

San Diego, NCJ-34828

San Francisco, NCJ-34829

* Washington, D.C., NCJ-34830

Public Attitudes About Crime (13 vols.):

Boston, NCJ-46235

Buffalo, NCJ-46236

Cincinnati, NCJ-46237

Houston, NCJ-46238

Miami, NCJ-46239

Milwaukee, NCJ-46240

* Minneapolis, NCJ-46241

New Orleans, NCJ-46242

Oakland, NCJ-46243

Pittsburgh, NCJ-46244

San Diego, NCJ-46245

San Francisco, NCJ-46246

Washington, D.C., NCJ-46247

* **Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia:** A Comparison of 1972 and 1974 Findings, NCJ-36360

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Eight American Cities: A Comparison of 1971/72 and 1974/75 Findings—National Crime Surveys in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis, NCJ-36361

* **Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities:** National Crime Panel Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia, 1972, NCJ-16909

* **Crimes and Victims:** A Report on the Dayton/San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization, NCJ-013314

Applications of the National Crime Survey Victimization and Attitude Data:

Public Opinion About Crime: The Attitudes of Victims and Nonvictims in Selected Cities, NCJ-41336

Local Victim Surveys: A Review of the Issues, NCJ-39973

* **The Police and Public Opinion:** An Analysis of Victimization and Attitude Data from 13 American Cities, NCJ-42018

An Introduction to the National Crime Survey, NCJ-43732

Compensating Victims of Violent Crime: Potential Costs and Coverage of a National Program, NCJ-43387

Rape Victimization in 26 American Cities, NCJ-55878

Crime Against Persons in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas: A Comparative Analysis of Victimization Rates, NCJ-53551

Criminal Victimization in Urban Schools, NCJ-56396

Restitution to Victims of Personal and Household Crimes, NCJ-72770

Myths and Realities About Crime: A

Nontechnical Presentation of Selected Information from the National Prisoner Statistics Program and the National Crime Survey, NCJ-46249

National Prisoner Statistics:

Capital Punishment (annual):

1979, NCJ-70945

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31:

1979, NCJ-73719

* **Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1974** advance report, NCJ-25642

Profile of State Prison Inmates:

Sociodemographic Findings from the 1974 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, NCJ-58257

* **Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities, 1973,** NCJ-34729

Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates, 1978, preliminary report, NCJ-55172

Profile of Inmates of Local Jails: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, NCJ-65412

* **The Nation's Jails:** A report on the census of jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, NCJ-19067

Uniform Parole Reports:

Parole in the United States (annual):

1979, NCJ-69562

1978, NCJ-58722

1976 and 1977, NCJ-49702

A National Survey of Parole-Related Legislation Enacted During the 1979

Legislative Session, NCJ-64218

Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1978, NCJ-66479

Children in Custody: Juvenile Detention and

Correctional Facility Census

1977 advance report:

Census of Public Juvenile Facilities,

NCJ-60967

Census of Private Juvenile Facilities,

NCJ-60968

1975 (final report), NCJ-58139

1974, NCJ-57946

1973, NCJ-44777

*1971, NCJ-13403

State and Local Probation and Parole Systems,

NCJ-41335

State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney

Systems, NCJ-41334

National Survey of Court Organization:

1977 Supplement to State Judicial Systems,

NCJ-40022

*1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems,

NCJ-29433

1971 (full report), NCJ-11427

State Court Model Statistical Dictionary,

NCJ-62320

State Court Caseload Statistics:

The State of the Art, NCJ-46934

Annual Report, 1975, NCJ-51885

Annual Report, 1976, NCJ-56599

A Cross-City Comparison of Felony Case

Processing, NCJ-55171

Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data

for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-77

(annual), NCJ-57463

Expenditure and Employment Data for the

Criminal Justice System (annual)

1979 advance report, NCJ-73288

1978 Summary Report, NCJ-66483

1978 final report, NCJ-66482

1977 final report, NCJ-53206

Justice Agencies in the U.S.:

Summary Report of the National

Justice Agency List, NCJ-65560

Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology:

Terms and Definitions Proposed for Interstate

and National Data Collection and Exchange,

NCJ-36747

Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics

Project:

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1980

(annual), NCJ-71096

* **Offender-Based Transaction Statistics:** New

Directions in Data Collection and Reporting,

NCJ-29645

Sentencing of California Felony Offenders,

NCJ-29646

Crime-Specific Analysis:

* **The Characteristics of Burglary Incidents,**

NCJ-42093

An Empirical Examination of Burglary

Offender Characteristics, NCJ-43131

* **An Empirical Examination of Burglary**

Offenders and Offense Characteristics,

NCJ-42476

Sources of National Criminal Justice

Statistics: An Annotated Bibliography,

NCJ-45006

Federal Criminal Sentencing: Perspectives

of Analysis and a Design for Research,

NCJ-33683

Variations in Federal Criminal Sentences:

A Statistical Assessment at the National

Level, NCJ-33684

Federal Sentencing Patterns: A Study of

Geographical Variations, NCJ-33685

Predicting Sentences in Federal Courts: The

Feasibility of a National Sentencing Policy,

NCJ-33686

*out of stock but available on interlibrary loan

Application of Victimization Survey Results Project

ANALYTIC REPORT SD-VAD-10

Crime Against the Elderly in 26 Cities

by Ellen Hochstedler
Research Assistant

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER
Albany, New York

This project was supported by Grant No. 75-SS-99-6029, awarded to the Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York, by the Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice (now the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice), under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended. The project was directed for the Criminal Justice Research Center by Michael J. Hindelang and monitored for LEAA by Sue A. Lindgren. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics authorizes any person to reproduce, publish, translate, or otherwise use all or any part of the copyrighted material in this publication.

Copyright 1981 by Criminal Justice Research Center

SD-VAD-10, 1981, NCJ-76706

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Justice Statistics

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by
Bureau of Justice Statistics/US
Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Justice Statistics**

Benjamin H. Renshaw, III, Acting Director

**Charles R. Kindermann, Ph.D.
Acting Director
Statistics Division**

THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS (formerly the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) has been sponsoring the collection of victimization statistics through the National Crime Survey (NCS) since 1973. The NCS publication program has two major components. The first provides the timely release of victimization rates and trends; such data are published within 6 months of the end of data collection. The second component of the NCS publication program involves special reports, such as this report on victimization of the elderly, which examine a particular subject matter in depth. Because such detailed analysis involves a number of developmental phases, the data used in the report may be several years old by the time the report is published. In these cases, the report has been carefully reviewed to insure that the statistical relationships described in the report are not significantly different from those seen in data that have become available more recently. The reader should exercise caution, however, in interpreting data involving dollar amounts because of recent inflationary factors. NCS data that might be affected include income, value of loss due to victimization, and cost of medical treatment.

**Benjamin H. Renshaw, III
Acting Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics**

APPLICATION OF VICTIMIZATION SURVEY RESULTS

Project Staff

Michael J. Hindelang, Project Director
James Garofalo, Project Coordinator

Alan T. Harland, Research Analyst
M. Joan McDermott, Research Analyst
John J. Gibbs, Research Analyst
Vernetta D. Young, Research Analyst

Daniel L. Papenfuss, Computer Programmer
Teresa A. Quinn, Computer Programmer

Mark Blumberg, Research Assistant
Ellen Hochstedler, Research Assistant

CONTENTS

List of tables and figures	vi
Highlights of the findings	vii
Introduction	1
Survey description	2
Frequency of victimization	3
Summary of findings	5
Time and place of victimization	5
Summary of findings	6
Victim and offender characteristics	6
Age of victims and offenders	7
Sex of victims and offenders	7
Race of victims and offenders	8
Victim-offender relationship	9
Summary of findings	9
Victim-offender interaction	9
Number of victims and offenders	9
Weapons	10
Attack and injury	11
Use of self-protective measure	15
Completion of victimization	17
Reporting of victimizations to the police	20
Summary of findings	22
Summary and conclusions	23
Appendix A: National Crime Survey questionnaire	25
References	35

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1	Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) and percent distribution of personal victimization, by type of victimization and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 4	Figure 3	Percent attack and injury, by number of offenders and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 15
Table 2	Estimated rates (per 100,000 males and females 12 years of age or older) and percent distribution of personal victimization, by sex and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 5	Figure 4	Percent attack and injury, by presence of others during victimization and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 16
Table 3	Time of victimization, by type of victimization and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 6	Figure 5	Percent attack and injury, by presence of weapon and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 16
Table 4	Place of victimization, by type of crime and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 7	Figure 6	Percent employing a self-protective measure, by age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 17
Figure 1	Percent of victimization by black/other offenders, by number of offenders, race and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 8	Figure 7	Percent using a self-protective measure, by type of victimization and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 . . 18
Table 5	Number of offenders, by age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 . 10	Table 9	Percent of victimizations completed and attempted, by presence of weapon and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 19
Table 6	Percent of victimizations involving weapons, by place of victimization and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 11	Table 10	Percent victimizations completed, by type of self-protective measure and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 19
Table 7	Percent attack and injury, by age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 . 12	Table 11	Reporting to the police, by type of victimization and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 20
Table 8	Percent distribution of type of injury, by type of victimization and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 . . 12	Table 12	Percent of victimizations not reported to the police, by race of offender, race and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 21
Figure 2	Percent attack and injury, by number and age of offenders and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 . . 13	Table 13	Reporting to the police, by relationship to offender and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975 22

Highlights of the findings

THE FINDINGS presented in this report challenge many of the widely held beliefs about victimization of the elderly. A brief summary of the key findings is presented for the convenience of the reader.

1. The elderly had the lowest rates of victimization for the crimes of robbery and assault, but the highest rates for the crimes of pocket picking and purse snatching. The bulk of personal victimization of the elderly included an element of theft; crimes involving violence without theft accounted for only 17 percent of the victimizations of the elderly.

2. Offenders who preyed on the elderly did not differ greatly from those who preyed on younger victims: most offenders were male, at least 18 years old, and a member of a minority racial group. Victimization of elderly persons by one offender was about as likely as victimization by more than one offender.

3. The elderly were the least likely to be either attacked or injured, and when injured, serious injury was rare. The elderly were not likely to try to protect themselves; even the least aggressive types of self-protection, such as screaming or calling for help, were rarely used.

4. Victimization of the elderly were more likely than victimizations of the younger victims to be reported to law-enforcement authorities; almost one-half of all victimizations of the elderly were brought to the attention of the police.

CRIME AGAINST THE ELDERLY IN 26 CITIES

Introduction

THE ELDERLY ARE a sizeable segment of our population. The 1970 census data indicate that 10 percent, or more than 20 million Americans, are 65 years of age or older. Ten percent may not seem a very large segment until put into historical perspective. In 1900 only 4 percent of the Nation's people were 65 or older; in 1950 the figure was 8 percent (Botwinick, 1973:12). In short, the elderly portion of our population has been, and is, increasing rapidly. Although the national estimate is 13 to 15 percent (Bovier, Atlee, McVeigh, 1976:7), one estimate projects that by the year 2000 the elderly will constitute 20 percent of the population in certain areas of the country (Younger, 1976:160).

In the past two decades political attention and public concern have been focused, as never before, on the elderly. Various acts of Congress, supplemented by State and local legislation, have provided funding and policy designed to improve the quality of life for senior citizens through social, recreational, nutritional, and health programs. Given that one of the primary concerns of older Americans is the fear of crime (Harris, 1975:31, 32), it is not surprising that politicians are turning their attention to the problem of criminal victimization of the elderly. One example of this concern is the recent flurry of legislation proposing more severe penalties for offenders who choose elderly persons or the property of elderly persons as their target (Geis, 1977:150; Nicholson and Condit, 1977:154-157). Many State legislatures, along with the U.S. Congress, have established special committees or commissions to deal with problems of the aged.

The proposals for dealing with victimization of the elderly are many and varied. Some focus on "target hardening," emphasizing such things as installing secure locks on doors, carrying money in hard-to-get-to places, and learning the martial arts or

other self-protective techniques. Other programs focus on educating the elderly so that they might be alerted to criminal activity and avoid pitfalls of such things as confidence games and bunko schemes. Proposals advocating age-segregated housing for the elderly and special architectural innovations designed to minimize victimizations have also been suggested. Although legislators, planners, and those who provide services to the elderly are willing and eager to formulate protective policy, the fact is that apart from anecdotal data, testimony from victims, and sensational media reports, very little is known about the type, extent, and frequency of victimization of the elderly. This dearth of information is due partly to the general lack of knowledge concerning the "real" state of crime and victimization, but it is further complicated by the fact that criminal justice agencies in the past have typically kept information on the offender rather than the victim.

Despite the lack of systematic research, there are widely held beliefs concerning the incidence of criminal victimization of the elderly. It is often asserted that the elderly are actually victimized far more frequently than police statistics indicate because the elderly are especially reluctant to report victimizations due to fear of reprisals (U.S. Congress, 1976b:31, 32; U.S. Congress, 1976d:18, 19). Another popular belief is that juveniles are the most frequent offenders against the elderly and that some juvenile gangs prey solely on the very vulnerable senior citizens (U.S. Congress, 1976e:20; U.S. Congress, 1978a:3). It is often argued that regardless of the frequency of victimization, the impact of victimization on the elderly is much more devastating economically, physically, and psychologically than it is for younger members of the population (Goldsmith and Goldsmith, 1976:2; Goldsmith, 1977:146). The argument is made that because the elderly usually have fewer financial resources any economic loss resulting from criminal victimization

results in grave financial hardship. Furthermore, it is assumed that the fragile physical condition of the elderly persons renders them more susceptible than younger people to injury, and to serious injury.

The following analysis will challenge some, but not all, of these popular beliefs. The data used to test the empirical soundness of these beliefs came from extensive interviews of an extremely large sample of the population. The type of data collected determined the type of questions the data can be used to address. These data cannot inform as to why a victimization occurred, or how it could have been prevented. Furthermore, these data can yield only very limited information on the absolute or relative impact of the victimization on the elderly citizen. Nonetheless, analysis of these data can shed considerable light on the characteristics of the victims, the characteristics of the offenders, the nature and setting of the interaction, and whether or not the incident was reported to the police. This report is focused on these aspects of victimization, with respect to the personal crimes and attempted crimes of rape, robbery, assault, pocket picking, and purse snatching.¹

Survey description

Only a brief description of the collection procedures used in gathering the data employed in this report will be presented. For a complete survey description, refer to the fourth report in this series, "An Introduction to the National Crime Survey," by Garofalo and Hindelang (1978).

The data used in this report were collected by the Bureau of the Census in accord with the objectives of the National Crime Survey (NCS), as specified by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The data were collected in 13 cities in 1974 (Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Houston, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Oakland, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.) and another 13 cities in 1975 (Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis). In each city 10,000 households were selected for interview.

¹The common denominator of these crimes is that they all entail direct confrontation or contact between the offender and the victim. Rape will not be singled out for analysis in this report because rape of the elderly is so very rare that the small number of incidents reported were deemed statistically unreliable. However, when referring to personal victimization in general, such as an aggregate victimization rate, rape and attempted rape will be included in the aggregate. For further information on rape, see a companion report in this series by McDermott, *Rape and Attempted Rape Victimization*, 1979.

the selection based on a stratified probability sample. In these 260,000 households in 26 cities, there were approximately 572,000 eligible respondents 12 years of age or older. The respondents were questioned about the victimizations they might have suffered during the 12 months immediately prior to the interview.² See Appendix A for a copy of the survey questionnaire.

The elderly were not disproportionately represented in the cities that comprised the NCS sample. This is evident from the fact that approximately 10 percent of the entire U.S. population was 65 years of age or older, and about 11 percent of the population of the 26 cities surveyed was in the same age category (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977). However, there are limits to the generalizability of the findings based on these data. Strictly speaking, because findings in this report are based on data collected from 26 central cities, inferences made from these findings should be applied only to the 26 cities, whose population constituted only 13 percent of the U.S. resident population (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977). In any case, care should be taken to limit generalizations to populations of central cities only. Generalizability is further limited because the data presented in this report are aggregated. The aggregation was necessary to ensure a sufficient number of cases for statistical analysis. The aggregation, of course, masks variation between cities.

It must be stressed that all of the data used in this report were supplied by the victims themselves or, in special cases, by a proxy respondent. The reported offender characteristics, the incidence and extent of injury, and even whether or not the incident was reported to the police are all based on the victim's uncorroborated account.³ The point is that unlike official data, this report is a picture of victimization painted solely by the victim. Much of the information collected in this survey never came to the attention of the police or any other law-enforcement agency. This report, then, presents the larger, unofficial picture of victimization.

²For a discussion of the problems of respondent's recall, memory decay, and telescoping, see Gottfredson and Hindelang, 1975. Note that they found no indication that such problems were specifically related to age.

³In some cases that victim may not have known for sure the answers to some of the questions asked. In these instances, the respondent was sometimes asked to give his best estimate (e.g., the age of an offender who was a stranger), and always the respondent could elect to give a "don't know" response when that was a logical possibility. The sample size was sufficiently large that these "don't know" responses, in addition to answers that were not ascertained, generally did not present a problem for analysis.

Frequency of victimization

Common sense suggests that victimization rates should vary with exposure, that is, vulnerability to potential criminal victimization. Exposure should depend on the relative safety of one's environment and the individual's lifestyle, indicated by such things as where one resides, how much time is spent away from the home, where and with whom that time is spent. Lifestyle, in turn, should reflect demographic factors such as marital status, income, sex, race, and age (Hindelang, Gottfredson, Garofalo, 1978:Chap. 11).

The data collected in the victimization survey provide an indication of how the elderly differed from the total population in the 26 cities with respect to some of these demographic factors. First the variables that differentiated the elderly from the remainder of the population were determined, then they were analyzed in terms of rates of victimization. It is important to keep in mind that the rates reported in this study are estimates based on the surveyed population, which did not include persons under age 12.

Sixty percent of the elderly population were women, whereas females comprised only about 50 percent of the rest of the population. Males in all age groups had higher rates of personal victimization than did their female counterparts. Given that males had higher victimization rates, but that a smaller proportion of the elderly population was male, victimization rates for the elderly should be lower than for younger people.

Thirty percent of the general population, but only 18 percent of the elderly, were members of a racial minority group. For the population in general, persons belonging to racial minorities had higher overall victimization rates than did white persons. These findings predict that the elderly should have lower rates of victimization.

The elderly had the same proportion of married people as did the rest of the population included in the survey, but the elderly had significantly more widowed people and fewer divorced, separated, or single people. Married and widowed people, regardless of age, had much lower rates of victimization than did divorced, separated, or single people. Again, the expectation is that the elderly should have lower rates of victimization.

Three percent of the surveyed respondents were members of households with incomes of less than \$3,000 per year, but a full one-fourth of elderly Americans belonged to such households; 8 percent of the surveyed population reported household incomes between \$3,000 and \$7,500, whereas 44 percent of the

elderly fell into that income category. Victimization rates at the lower income levels were higher than at higher income levels. This one indicator of lifestyle, then, predicts higher victimization rates for elderly persons.⁴

When the relationships between these four lifestyle indicators—sex, race, marital status, and income—and rates of victimization for the general population are known, only one of the four, income, leads to the expectation that the elderly should have higher victimization rates than their younger counterparts. The distribution of the elderly population with respect to sex, race, and marital status leads to the expectation that, all else being equal, the elderly should have lower victimization rates than the general population. This is, in fact, the situation. Standardized for proportion in the population, Table 1 shows that the elderly have the lowest aggregate rate of victimization. Furthermore, they have the lowest rate of victimization for every personal crime except personal larceny with contact (purse snatching and pocket picking); for this crime they have the highest victimization rate of any age group.

For the population as a whole, robbery was the most common victimization and simple assault ranked second—both crimes that involved the use, show, or threat of force. In contrast, the elderly were most often victims of purse snatching or pocket picking (larceny with contact), followed very closely by robbery. The distinction between these two crimes of theft is the use, show, or threat of force present in the robbery situation that is not present in a larceny. That the elderly were not often victims of assaults without theft is made abundantly clear by the percentages in Table 1. Theft, rather than violence, constituted the bulk of personal victimization of the elderly. In 83 percent of the victimizations, the elderly fell prey to a thief. Violence for the sake of violence (that is, violence without theft) was comparatively rare.

The elderly can be distinguished from victims under 35 years of age by the type of criminal misfortune to which they were most often subjected, but do not differ greatly from victims aged 35 through 64. Table 1 shows that victims over 35 were more often victims of crimes involving theft than of crimes consisting solely of violence, whereas victims in the

⁴Family income may not be an appropriate measure for comparison purposes. The life-style that results from income varies greatly with the number of dependents on that income. Per capita income would probably have been a superior measure for comparison, but the data cannot reveal per capita income. However, the data do indicate that 30 percent of the elderly were the sole household member over 11 years of age, whereas only 12 percent of the younger population were in that situation.

TABLE 1 Estimated rates (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) and percent distribution of personal victimization, by type of victimization and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975

	Age of victim				Estimated totals ^a
	65 or older	50 to 64	35 to 49	12 to 34	
Population base	3,167,119	4,475,746	4,375,024	10,702,641	22,720,530
Rape	19 0% (610)	30 1% (1,377)	85 2% (3,841)	313 4% (34,339)	173 3% (40,167)
Aggravated assault	288 7% (9,303)	560 12% (25,489)	957 19% (42,601)	2,265 26% (247,583)	1,402 21% (324,977)
Simple assault	377 9% (12,124)	729 16% (33,142)	1,143 22% (50,189)	2,409 27% (263,606)	1,551 24% (359,693)
Robbery	1,615 40% (51,875)	1,742 39% (79,147)	1,926 38% (85,524)	2,794 32% (304,463)	2,255 34% (521,023)
Larceny with contact	1,752 43% (56,488)	1,442 32% (65,524)	1,050 20% (46,792)	999 11% (109,278)	1,201 18% (278,093)
Estimated totals ^a	4,053 100% (130,406)	4,503 100% (204,679)	5,162 100% (229,577)	8,780 100% (959,269)	6,582 100% (1,523,932)

^aCategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

youngest age category, 12 through 34, were involved in violence without theft in over half of their victimizations. Age of victim was also associated with the value of stolen property and distinguished the elderly from other victims. Only 19 percent of the elderly theft victims lost amounts over \$50, whereas 31 percent of victims under 65 years of age lost amounts over \$50.

Table 2 reveals that females differed from males with respect to the frequency of victimization and the type of crime to which they fell victim. Males suffered more crimes and a larger share of the serious crimes than did females. Among elderly persons, males had a robbery victimization rate that was more than 1½ times that of the female robbery rate, and an assault rate that was twice as high as the assault rate for women. However, elderly females had a victimization rate for personal larceny with contact that was almost twice that of their male counterparts. This finding can probably be explained by the fact that purse snatches are much more common than pocket pickings.

An examination of Table 2 shows that elderly females conformed to the general female rank order of crime-specific victimization rates. Females were

most often victims of theft, i.e., personal larceny with contact and robbery, and much less frequently victims of assault. In contrast, elderly males conformed neither to the female ranking nor to the aggregate male ranking. Males generally were victimized most often by robbery, followed by aggravated and simple assault, and least often by personal larceny with contact. In contrast, elderly males were most often victims of robbery, then of personal larceny with contact, then of simple and aggravated assault.

Despite the differences in ordinal ranking and frequency of victimization, the data reveal a pattern. For both males and females, assault was less likely when the victim was older. For robbery, which involves both force and theft, a victimization was less likely for someone at least 35 years of age, regardless of the victim's sex, and the elderly did not differ substantially from the 35- to 64-year-olds in frequency of robbery victimizations. The relationship between personal larceny with contact (which involves no force) and age was positive; larceny with contact was more frequent among elderly persons than nonelderly persons.

TABLE 2 Estimated rates (per 100,000 males and females 12 years of age or older) and percent distribution of personal victimization, by sex and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975

	Age of victim				Total
	65 or older	50 to 64	35 to 49	12 to 34	
Males:					
Population base	1,264,303	2,010,441	2,002,801	5,028,661	10,306,205
Rape	—	—	7	14	8
Aggravated assault	432 10%	821 17%	1,268 22%	3,377 31%	2,107 26%
Simple assault	567 13%	978 20%	1,359 24%	2,830 26%	1,905 24%
Robbery	2,155 50%	2,416 49%	2,587 45%	4,133 38%	3,255 41%
Larceny with contact	1,188 27%	719 15%	574 10%	641 6%	710 9%
Total ^a	4,342 100%	4,933 100%	5,795 100%	10,994 100%	7,986 100%
Females:					
Population base	1,902,816	2,465,305	2,372,223	5,673,980	12,414,325
Rape	32 1%	55 1%	153 3%	579 8%	309 6%
Aggravated assault	192 5%	348 8%	695 15%	1,280 19%	817 15%
Simple assault	252 7%	526 13%	960 21%	2,036 30%	1,257 23%
Robbery	1,257 33%	1,192 29%	1,367 30%	1,606 24%	1,425 26%
Larceny with contact	2,128 55%	2,031 49%	1,450 31%	1,316 19%	1,608 30%
Total ^a	3,860 100%	4,151 100%	4,627 100%	6,818 100%	5,416 100%

^aCategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Summary of findings

1. The elderly had the lowest victimization rate of any age group for the crimes of rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.
2. The elderly had the highest victimization rate of any age group for personal larceny with contact, which is purse snatching and pocket picking.
3. Eighty-three percent of all victimizations of the elderly involved theft; violence without theft was comparatively rare.
4. Elderly females reflected the type of crime distribution found for all females. Elderly males, however, suffered comparatively fewer victimizations that involved force than did nonelderly males.

Time and place of victimization

Almost three-fourths of all victimizations of elderly persons but only half of the victimizations of persons under age 65 were daytime occurrences. Regardless of the type of crime against the elderly, as Table 3 shows, the incident usually took place between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. In contrast, younger victims suffered robbery and aggravated assault more often at night than during the day.

Personal victimizations took place more often in an open public place, such as the street or a park, than in any other single place (see Table 4). Seventy-

TABLE 3 Time of victimization, by type of victimization and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975

	Time of victimization		Estimated totals ^a
	Day 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	Night 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.	
Rape:			
65 or older	65%	35%	(610)
12 to 64	38%	64%	(39,271)
Aggravated assault:			
65 or older	58%	42%	(9,283)
12 to 64	42%	58%	(313,693)
Simple assault:			
65 or older	68%	32%	(12,090)
12 to 64	53%	47%	(345,525)
Robbery:			
65 or older	66%	34%	(51,076)
12 to 64	46%	54%	(466,913)
Larceny with contact:			
65 or older	85%	15%	(55,953)
12 to 64	70%	30%	(219,798)
Total personal victimization:			
65 or older	74%	26%	(129,011)
12 to 64	50%	50%	(1,385,193)

^aThe very small number of respondents who did not know what time the victimization occurred were excluded from this table.

one percent of personal victimizations of both elderly and nonelderly persons occurred in one of two places, an open public place or a public commercial building. Another 26 percent of the victimizations of the elderly happened in or around the victim's home, but only 18 percent of the victimizations of persons under 65 took place there.

Pocket picking and purse snatching occurred more frequently in a public commercial building than in any other place and second most frequently on the street. Controlling for age revealed nothing new; each age group suffered most such victimizations in one of those two places (86 percent of the younger group and 88 percent of the older group). Robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault were primarily street crimes when younger victims were involved, but the same was not found in the case of elderly victims.

Summary of findings

1. Most victimizations of people 65 and older were daytime occurrences.
2. The elderly suffered slightly less than one-half of their victimizations in an open public place such as the street. About another half of their victimizations

were evenly divided between those occurring in a public commercial building and those occurring in or around their own home.

Victim and offender characteristics

Until recently, most of the data collected on personal characteristics associated with criminal events have been those of the offender. Police and prison statistics, along with criminological studies and experiments, are replete with information on offenders. Sex, race, age, socioeconomic status, intelligence quotient, and many other offender attributes have been examined in an effort to determine their criminogenic effect or, at least, their association with criminal status. Not until the advent of victimization studies was there any systematic collection of information concerning victim attributes. In this section, certain characteristics of victims as they relate to those same characteristics of offenders will be considered. The variables selected for consideration in this section have one underlying common link: they are attributes, not actions, and existed prior to the action of the victimization.

TABLE 4 Place of victimization, by type of crime and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975

	Place of occurrence								Estimated totals ^a
	Dwelling	Vacation	Public building	Office/factory	Around home	Street/open place	School	Other	
Rape:									
65 or older	82% (500)	0% (0)	2% (15)	0% (0)	12% (71)	4% (23)	0% (0)	0% (0)	100% (610)
12 to 64	22% (8,690)	2% (679)	8% (3,200)	1% (237)	12% (4,843)	43% (16,991)	1% (540)	11% (4,272)	100% (39,461)
Aggravated assault:									
65 or older	17% (1,608)	0% (37)	8% (795)	0% (0)	31% (2,902)	38% (3,514)	0% (0)	5% (447)	100% (9,303)
12 to 64	12% (37,814)	0% (1,532)	12% (38,830)	1% (4,480)	11% (34,739)	52% (163,785)	3% (9,630)	8% (24,585)	100% (315,396)
Simple assault:									
65 or older	12% (1,461)	0% (0)	11% (1,296)	0% (0)	24% (2,944)	50% (6,082)	0% (17)	3% (324)	100% (12,125)
12 to 64	11% (38,456)	0% (1,253)	16% (55,600)	3% (9,104)	11% (37,739)	48% (164,746)	6% (21,295)	5% (18,915)	100% (347,108)
Robbery:									
65 or older	15% (7,944)	1% (359)	12% (5,933)	1% (691)	21% (10,977)	49% (25,279)	0% (0)	1% (585)	100% (51,767)
12 to 64	8% (38,036)	0% (553)	14% (64,774)	1% (4,539)	9% (41,912)	62% (288,028)	3% (15,215)	3% (15,638)	100% (468,695)
Larceny with contact:									
65 or older	2% (1,312)	0% (14)	46% (25,683)	0% (0)	8% (4,403)	42% (23,591)	0% (0)	3% (1,448)	100% (56,451)
12 to 64	1% (2,565)	0% (316)	44% (98,197)	1% (1,427)	5% (11,428)	42% (92,883)	3% (6,093)	4% (8,565)	100% (221,454)
Total personal victimization:									
65 or older	10% (12,827)	0% (410)	26% (33,722)	1% (691)	16% (21,297)	45% (58,489)	0% (17)	2% (2,804)	100% (130,256)
12 to 64	9% (125,561)	0% (4,333)	19% (260,601)	1% (19,787)	9% (130,666)	52% (726,438)	4% (52,752)	5% (71,975)	100% (1,392,114)

^aThose whose responses were not ascertained were excluded from this table. Categories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Age of victims and offenders

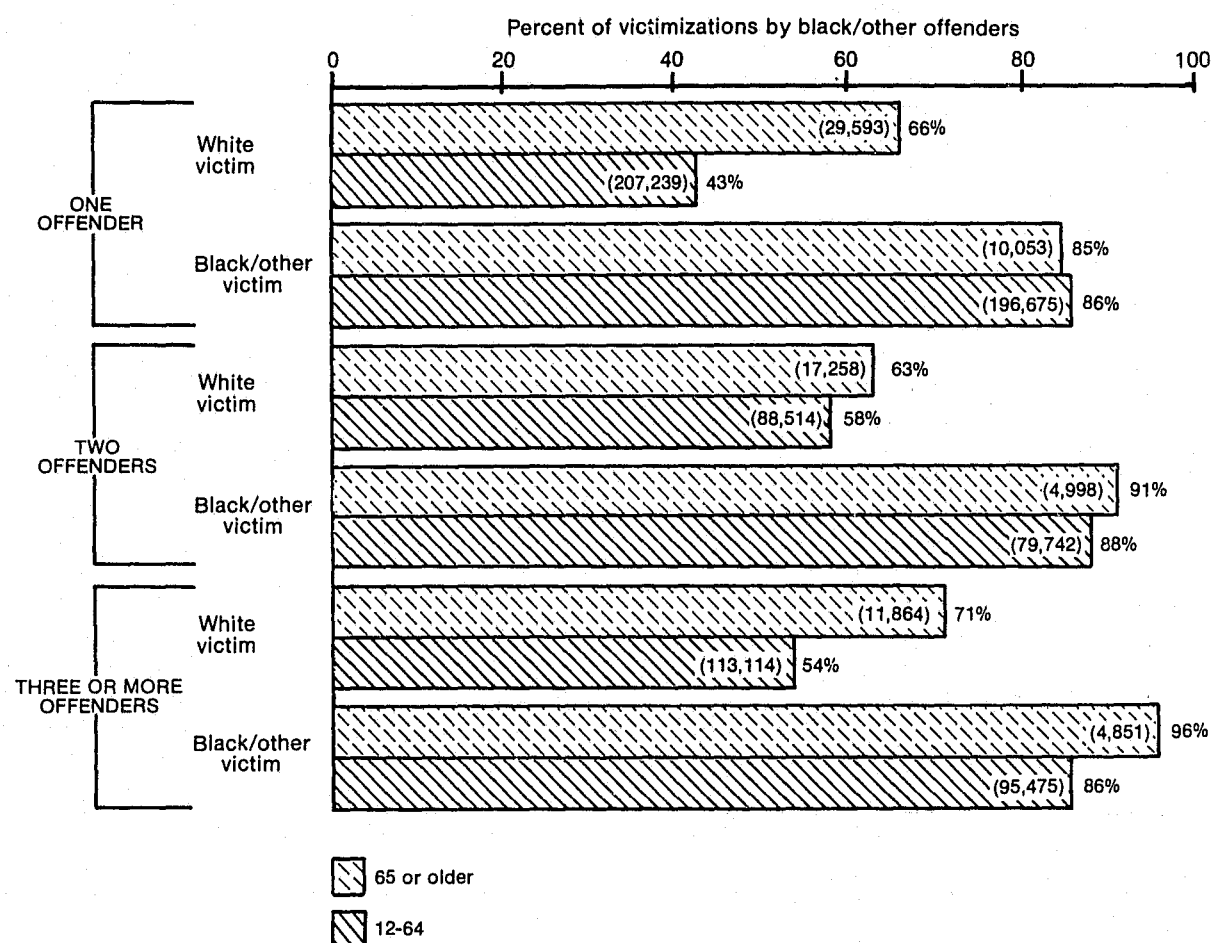
One popular belief is that it is usually juveniles who prey on the elderly. Although the data show that the elderly are disproportionately victims of juveniles when compared with younger victims, it cannot be said that they are usually victimized by juveniles. Most single offenders were at least 21 years old, regardless of victim's age; 51 percent of the single offenders against the elderly were at least 21, compared with 60 percent for the whole population. When the

crime involved more than one offender, the age differences between offenders against the elderly and those who preyed on younger victims were virtually nonexistent. It is worth noting, however, that offenders in pairs tended to be older than offenders in groups of three or more.

Sex of victims and offenders

As was true of the total surveyed population, the elderly overwhelmingly fell victim to male offenders.

FIGURE 1 Percent of victimization by black/other offenders, by number of offenders, race and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975



Approximately 94 percent of all male victims of one or two offenders claimed they were victimized by males; the elderly were no exception. Eighty-nine percent of all males victimized by three or more offenders fell victim to all-male offender groups; again the elderly were no exception. For those males who were victims of more than one offender, it was slightly more common for offenders of both sexes to be reported to the interviewer than for all-female offenders to be reported, although either of these occurrences was rather rare, accounting for less than 10 percent of the victimizations of males by more than one offender.

Much the same picture emerged for female vic-

tims. Every age group was primarily victimized by males, and when there was more than one offender, mixed groups of offenders were more common than all-female groups. However, female victims of single offenders, regardless of age group, were about twice as likely as were their male counterparts to admit having been victimized by a female.

Race of victims and offenders

Overall, victims most often reported that their offenders belonged to some race other than white. The data show (Figure 1) that black/other victims were usually victimized by black/other offenders,

regardless of the number of offenders or the age of the victim. Younger white victims of single offenders were most often the prey of white offenders, yet their older counterparts were victimized most frequently by black/other offenders. White victims under the age of 65 who succumbed to more than one offender reported most often that all their offenders were black, but their senior counterparts were even more likely to suffer victimization by groups of all black criminals.

Victim-offender relationship

All respondents were asked if the offender was related to them, well known to them, a casual acquaintance, known to them by sight only, or a stranger to them. The victim population as a whole claimed victimization by strangers 64 percent of the time, but the elderly claimed victimization by strangers in 85 percent of the incidents. This difference is primarily explained by the type of victimization each age group suffered. The elderly were most often the targets of robbers, pocket pickers, and purse snatchers; such offenders were usually strangers. Assault victims were more likely than other victims to know their assailants, and the under-65 age group were more often victims of assault than were those in the elderly age group. Victims from either age group seldom claimed to have been victimized by relatives.

Summary of findings

1. There were almost no differences between the ages of those who preyed on elderly victims and those who chose victims under 65 as their targets.
2. Both older and younger victims were primarily victimized by males, regardless of number of offenders. Females were victims of females proportionately more often than males were.
3. Black victims of all ages and elderly white victims were most often the prey of black offenders, whereas younger white victims were most often victims of white offenders.
4. The elderly were victims of strangers in 84 percent of the cases, whereas those under 65 were victimized by strangers 64 percent of the time.

Victim-offender interaction

Although the legal concepts of justified and provoked crimes have existed for quite some time, it has been comparatively recently that these concepts were taken to their next logical step: victim-precipitated

crimes (von Hentig, 1938; Wolfgang, 1958). The concept of victim-precipitated crime is based on the notion that the manner in which the victim behaves immediately prior to and during the commission of the crime can partially determine the outcome of the incident. The underlying assumption is a very simple one: personal victimization is one type of interpersonal behavior in general, with both parties contributing to the interaction and molding the outcome. Although the notion of victim-precipitation carries with it a flavor of blame, it need not be limited to that. The recognition that the victim has a role to play is a crucial one. An analysis of victim-offender interaction might reveal that certain measures taken by victims systematically increase or lessen the danger involved in the situation. Ideally, such an analysis would be very instructive in discovering methods by which a victim could best protect himself. Unfortunately, these data have the serious shortcoming of being without sequential order; thus it is impossible to discern, for example, whether an attack preceded or followed a self-protective measure. Because of this limitation the data can show association only; causal inferences are not appropriate.

In this section, offender-victim interaction, as recalled by the victim, will be considered. The factors upon which the analysis rests are: 1) the number of offenders and number of victims involved; 2) whether there was a weapon present and, if so, what kind; 3) whether there was an attack and, if so, whether injury resulted; 4) whether the victim tried to protect himself or his property and, if so, what method was employed; 5) whether the crime was completed; and 6) whether it was reported. Each of these variables represents an action taken or a choice made by either the victim or the offender; these were factors over which the offender, or the victim, or both, had some control.

Number of victims and offenders

Robbery was the only crime for which a majority of the incidents involved more than one offender; 58 percent of the robberies of the elderly persons involved more than one offender, and 62 percent of the robberies of younger victims were committed by more than one offender. Assaults, pocket pickings, and purse snatchings were more often committed by one than by two or more offenders, although 26 percent of the elderly and 35 percent of the younger victims of pocket picking and purse snatching did not know how many offenders were involved. This large number of don't know responses is understandable in

TABLE 5 Number of offenders, by age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975

Number of offenders	Age of victim			
	65 or older	50 to 64	35 to 49	12 to 34
One	51%	49%	57%	71%
Two	30%	27%	22%	11%
Three or more	20%	24%	21%	18%
Estimated total ^a	100% (111,957)	100% (174,890)	100% (206,379)	100% (887,097)

^aSubcategories may not sum to total due to rounding. Those who did not know whether they were victims of lone or multiple offenders, and those who did not know how many multiple offenders were involved were excluded from this table.

light of the fact that these offenses depend on stealth and swiftness for their execution rather than force. The elderly, however, were proportionately more likely (31 percent) than the 12- through 34-year-old victims (22 percent) to indicate more than one offender in crimes of purse snatching and pocket pickings.

As Table 5 indicates, the elderly did not differ substantially from other victims, except those under 35, with respect to victimization by more than one offender: those between 35 and 64 were victimized slightly more often by a single offender, whereas those under 35 were victimized by a single offender 71 percent of the time. Victimization of the elderly were evenly split between victimizations involving one offender and those involving more than one offender: victimizations involving more than one offender were more often (60 percent) comprised of offender pairs than larger groups (40 percent).

For both the elderly and those under 65, victims of more than one offender were more often strangers to the offenders than were victims of single offenders. When the data were controlled for racial category of the victim, it was discovered that about half of all black/other victims, regardless of age, and half of elderly white victims fell prey to more than one offender. White victims under 65 were victims of more than one offender only 43 percent of the time.

The respondents were asked if there were others, beside the offender(s), present at the scene of the crime. The practical meaning of a positive response is not clear, for this question did not ask if the victim was accompanied. For example, a victim of purse snatching may have been walking down the street alone, but within sight and hearing of another pedestrian. Such a situation would probably render the victim strategically and psychologically alone yet would result in a "yes" response to the interview question. In any case, the data revealed that the

elderly were most often alone when victimized, and that they had a higher proportion (57 percent) of victimizations while alone than did the younger victims (43 percent). Although all age groups reported that nonvictimizations of others who were present were more common than victimization, those who were present when an elderly person was victimized were substantially less likely to be harmed, robbed, or threatened than were those present when younger people were victimized. In other words, elderly victims were less likely than their younger counterparts to be involved in incidents in which there was more than one victim. When elderly persons were victimized on the street, which was the place they were most likely to be victimized, they were usually alone. They were also likely to be alone when they suffered victimizations in or around their own home. When victimized in a public commercial building, others were usually present, a finding easily explained by common sense.

Weapons

Elderly victims reported to the interviewer that weapons were present in the incident relatively infrequently. They were aware of the presence of a weapon only 24 percent of the time, whereas those under 65 mentioned that a weapon was present in 42 percent of the incidents. However, caution must be used in inferring that when a victim was unaware of a weapon, a weapon was not actually present, because of the large number (14 percent) of "don't know" responses to this query.

Of all the elderly who were confronted with a weapon, 39 percent were faced with a knife, 34 percent with a gun, 22 percent with some other weapon (such as a fist, hammer, etc.), and 5 percent with more than one weapon. In contrast, the ranking for the younger victim population was gun, knife, other, then more than one weapon.

TABLE 6 Percent of victimizations involving weapons, by place of victimization and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975

Age of victim	Place of victimization							
	Dwelling	Vacation house	Public building	Office/factory	Around home	Street/open place	School	Other
65 or older	58% (12,827)	78% (410) ^a	10% (33,722)	92% (691) ^a	37% (21,297)	19% (58,489)	0% (17) ^a	24% (2,804)
12 to 64	54% (125,561)	48% (4,333)	31% (260,601)	41% (19,787)	47% (130,666)	46% (726,438)	25% (52,752)	50% (71,975)

^aPercentage based on less than 50 cases; may not be statistically reliable.

By definition, only three of the crimes under consideration—rape, robbery, and aggravated assault—may include the element of a weapon, but none of them require the element of a weapon. Not surprisingly, when the elderly were faced with an offender wielding a knife, gun, or more than one weapon, the crime was usually robbery. Elderly victims were confronted with a weapon in 44 percent of the robbery incidents; this compares with 60 percent in the case of robbery of persons under 65. Victims of lone robbers were about as likely to note that a weapon was present as were victims of more than one robber.

Regardless of the victim's age, victimizations occurring at night were more likely than victimizations occurring during the day to be committed with the aid of a weapon. However, because the vast majority of crimes against the elderly were daytime happenings, if a senior citizen was confronted with a weapon it was most likely to be during the day.

Both elderly and younger victims were more likely to meet an offender with a weapon on the street than any place due to the frequency of street victimizations. However, as Table 6 shows, weapons were present in only 19 percent of all street victimizations of the elderly but in 46 percent of all street victimizations of those under 65. Regardless of age of victim, incidents inside the home involved weapons in over half the cases.

Lone stranger offenders against elderly victims were less likely to have a weapon than were those offenders who were known to the victim. The same was true when the offense was committed by more than one offender. In other words, regardless of the number of offenders, the elderly victim's acquaintance with the offender(s) was positively associated with presence of a weapon. In contrast, victims under 65 were about as likely to face a weapon when victimized by a stranger as when victimized by an offender they knew, regardless of the number of offenders involved.

Elderly victims who were alone at the time of the crime were twice as likely to be confronted with a weapon as those who were not alone. Being alone at the scene of the crime did not affect the younger victim's chance of being victimized with the aid of a weapon.

Attack and injury

By definition, personal larceny with contact precluded an attack. (If a purse snatching involved an attack, it was classified as a robbery.) The other crimes—rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault—involved at least the threat of force, but not necessarily an attack on the victim. All told, a victimization involved an attack on the victim in about 40 percent of personal victimizations, as Table 7 shows. For elderly victims this figure was 32 percent; for the youngest age group it was 43 percent.

As Table 7 shows, although most crimes involved no physical attack, when there was an attack, regardless of age, victims were more likely than not to sustain some kind of injury. However, the elderly not only suffered the fewest attacks but also the fewest injuries. Forty-six percent of the elderly who were physically attacked escaped injury, whereas only 35 percent of those between 35 and 64 and 40 percent of those between 12 and 34 escaped a physical attack uninjured.

The injuries reported to the interviewer were categorized into the following seven groups: 1) rape; 2) attempted rape; 3) knife or gunshot wounds; 4) broken bones or knocked out teeth; 5) internal injuries, unconsciousness; 6) bruises, scratches, cuts, swelling; and 7) other injuries. Table 8 shows the percent distribution of type of injury sustained. It is clear that the more serious injuries were extremely rare occurrences for either age group. It is also clear that the elderly did not sustain proportionately more broken bones, and sustained only slightly more internal injuries than did younger people.

TABLE 7 Percent attack and injury, by age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975

Age of victim	Not attacked	Attacked, not injured	Attacked and injured	Estimated totals ^a
65 and older	68%	15%	17%	100% (130,406)
35 to 64	66%	12%	22%	100% (434,257)
12 to 34	57%	17%	26%	100% (959,269)
Estimated totals	61% (923,433)	15% (233,776)	24% (366,723)	100% (1,523,932)

^aCategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

The elderly suffered over three-fourths of their injuries at the hands of robbers. Likewise, younger victims received more of their injuries while being robbed than in the course of any other crime, but this accounts for only 36 percent of their injuries. The younger victims received another 32 percent of their injuries during the course of aggravated assaults. The comparable figure for the elderly was 12 percent. This finding is not surprising, for it merely reflects both that the elderly were more likely to suffer robberies than assaults and that younger victims were more likely to suffer assaults than robberies.

Whether the victimization occurred during the day or at night did not affect the probability of injury when elderly victims were attacked. In both daytime and nighttime attacks, the elderly who suffered an at-

tack were injured slightly more than half the time.

Because the bulk of all offenders were at least 18 years old, it is not surprising that the majority of offenders who attacked their victims were at least 18 years old: 71 percent of the attackers of the elderly were at least 18 (47 percent were at least 21) and 75 percent of those who attacked younger victims were at least 18 (61 percent were at least 21). When more than one offender was involved, 46 percent of the time elderly victims estimated that the youngest attacker was 18 years or older, and the younger victims estimated the youngest attacker to be at least 18 years old 44 percent of the time.

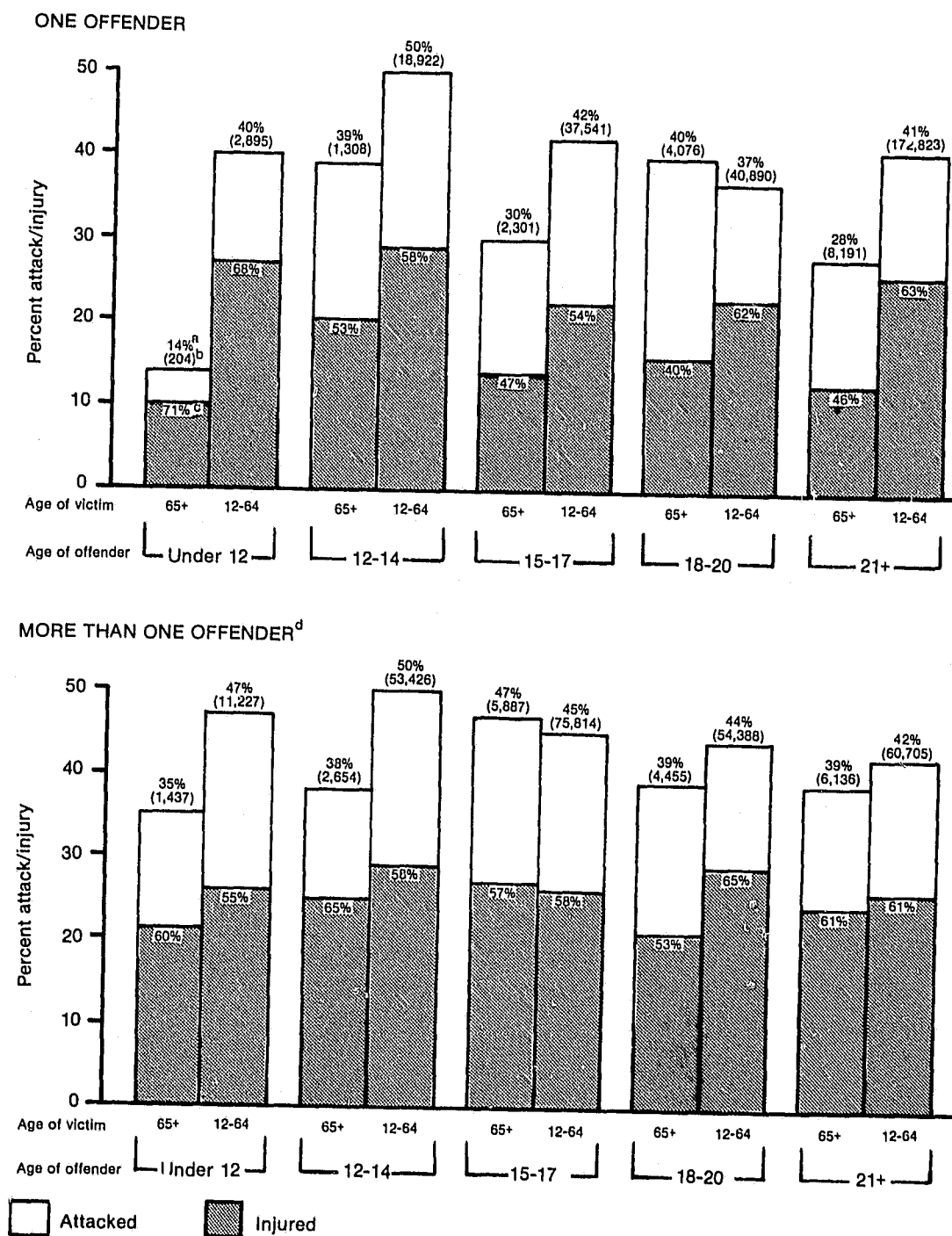
Figure 2 shows that attacks on the elderly by lone offenders from the older age groups were proportionately least likely to result in injuries, but the same

TABLE 8 Percent distribution of type of injury, by type of victimization and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975

Age of victim	Rape	Attempted rape	Wounds	Broken bones, teeth	Internal injuries	Bruises	Other	Other injuries	Estimated totals ^a
Violence only:									
65 or older	0%	0%	2%	3%	10%	74%	10%	1%	100% (5,756)
12 to 64	3%	2%	8%	5%	4%	67%	11%	0%	100% (251,814)
Violence with theft:									
65 or older	1%	1%	1%	8%	9%	64%	16%	0%	100% (22,247)
12 to 64	2%	1%	8%	7%	7%	67%	9%	0%	100% (155,069)

^aThe numbers in this table represent injuries, not individuals; therefore there are more injuries than injured individuals due to the occurrence of multiple injuries.

FIGURE 2 Percent attack and injury, by number and age of offenders and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975



^aPercent of those victimized who were attacked.

^bPercent based on less than 50 cases; may be statistically unreliable.

^cPercent of those attacked who were injured.

^dAge of more than one offender is based on the estimated age of the youngest offender in the group.

cannot be said for lone-offender attacks on younger victims. Given an attack, the difference between the two age groups in the probability of injury by an offender who was at least 18 years old was substantial. Similarly, when victims were attacked by more than one offender, the elderly were less likely than were younger victims to suffer injury from those offenders who were at least 18 years old. In contrast, given an attack, the elderly were slightly more likely than younger victims to suffer injury from groups of offenders whose youngest member was less than 15 years of age. The data do not indicate that the elderly suffered a disproportionately greater number of attacks by very young offenders, but there is some suggestion that attacks by very young offenders disproportionately resulted in injury of the elderly victims. Regardless of the age of the victim or the age of the offenders, injury was the usual result when a victim was attacked by more than one offender.

Males, whether young or old, were more likely to be physically attacked than were females in their own age group. However, victims under 65 were so much more frequently attacked than were those 65 and older that younger females were attacked as often as were elderly males. Elderly male victims of lone offenders were injured in 41 percent of the attacks on them. Younger males did not fare so well; they were injured in 59 percent of the attacks on them by single offenders. Elderly females suffered injuries in 59 percent of such attacks, whereas younger females were injured in 63 percent of the attacks. These findings indicate that although males were attacked by lone offenders more often than were females, females, if attacked, were injured more often than males. Likewise, male victims of more than one offender were attacked more frequently than were female victims, regardless of age. In the cause of multiple offenders, however, females were no more likely than were males to suffer injury. When race of offender, race of victim, and prior relationship with offender were controlled, nothing new was revealed about the incidence of attack and injury.

Multiple offenders were responsible for 60 percent of the injuries inflicted upon the elderly victims. In contrast, single offenders were responsible for more than half of the injuries sustained by nonelderly victims.

Of the elderly who were victims of lone offenders, 30 percent were attacked, and half of those attacks resulted in injury (see Figure 3). When an older person was victimized by two offenders, there was an attack in 35 percent of the incidents, and an injury occurred in 60 percent of those attacks. In the event of victimization by three or more offenders, elderly vic-

tims were attacked in half of the cases and injured in 58 percent of the attacks. All told, multiple offenders were responsible for 60 percent of the injuries inflicted upon the elderly victims.

In contrast to the elderly, lone offenders were responsible for more than half of the injuries sustained by nonelderly victims. Of younger victims who were victims of single offenders, 40 percent were attacked and 61 percent of those attacks resulted in injury. When the victimization involved two offenders, victims under 65 were attacked 39 percent of the time and injured in 59 percent of the attacks. When the victimization involved three or more offenders, the nonelderly victims were attacked in 50 percent of the incidents and injured in 64 percent of the attacks.

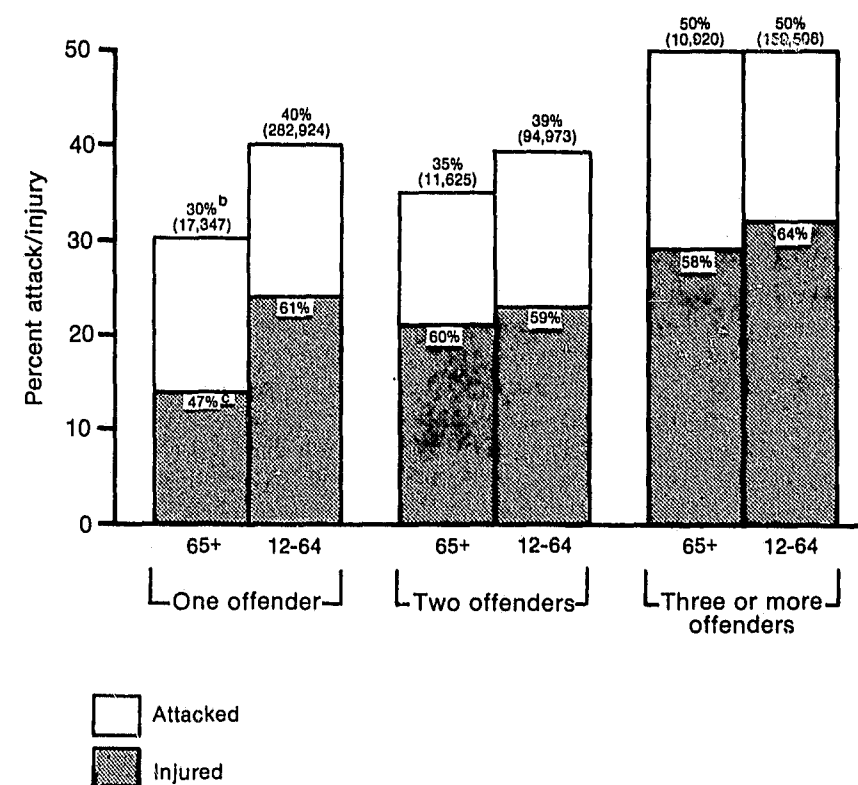
It can be seen from Figure 3 that there were only small differences between the elderly and younger victims in incidence of attack when more than one offender was involved. The only substantial difference was found in victimizations involving lone offenders: in these incidents the elderly were less likely to be attacked than were younger victims. This finding undoubtedly reflects the fact that the elderly were far more likely to be victims of personal larceny with contact, which precluded an attack, whereas victims under 65 were more likely to suffer an assault, which may have involved a physical attack.

Also note that Figure 3 shows a positive association between number of offenders and the likelihood of attack and injury for elderly victims. For younger victims the association is not quite so straightforward. One important conclusion to be drawn from Figure 3 is that even when an attack occurred, the elderly were not substantially more likely than younger people to suffer an injury.

Whether or not others were present at the scene of the crime was related to whether or not the victim was attacked, as shown by Figure 4. Elderly victims who were alone were substantially more likely to be attacked than those who were not alone. The same relationship was found for younger victims, but to a lesser degree. Furthermore, when others were present during the victimization, younger victims were much more likely to be attacked than were elderly victims. Regardless of whether or not they were alone when attacked, elderly victims were less likely to be injured than were their juniors.

Even when weapons were present, most victims were not attacked. However, as Figure 5 shows, injury was more common when a weapon was present. A victim attacked by an offender who was not wielding a weapon was as likely to escape injury as to be injured; on the other hand, when the victim was attacked by an offender who had a weapon, injury

FIGURE 3 Percent attack and injury, by number of offenders^a and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975



^aThose who did not know how many offenders were present were excluded from this figure.
^bPercent of those victimized who were attacked.
^cPercent of those attacked who were injured.

resulted in two-thirds of the incidents involving elderly victims and in almost three-fourths of the attacks on younger victims.

Injury resulted in two-thirds of those incidents in which an offender armed with a gun attacked his victim, regardless of the victim's age. (This is not to imply that one-third of the gun-toting attackers were very poor marksmen; certainly, a gunshot is an attack, but so is a pistol-whipping or a push from an offender carrying a gun.) Elderly victims were injured in 58 percent of the attacks made by the offenders carrying knives, whereas their younger counterparts were injured in 68 percent of such attacks. Both older and younger victims were very likely to be injured when an attacker used some other weapon, such as a fist, a hammer, a pipe, or a rock.

Use of self-protective measure

A self-protective measure, as defined by this

survey, included a wide variety of actions, some bold, others mild. The respondents were asked if they 1) used or brandished a gun or knife, 2) used or attempted physical force such as hitting, chasing, throwing an object, or using some weapon other than gun or knife, 3) tried to get help, attract attention, or scare the offender away, 4) threatened, argued or reasoned with the offender, 5) resisted without using force, for example, by running or driving away, holding on to property, locking a door, shielding oneself, or 6) used some other means of self-protection. Despite the mildness of some of the forms of resistance, in 70 percent of the cases the elderly did not try to protect themselves in any way. The relationship between increased age and decreased use of a self-protective measure is a linear one, as Figure 6 shows. In those instances in which the victims did try to protect themselves, the elderly were not distinct from the younger population in choice of

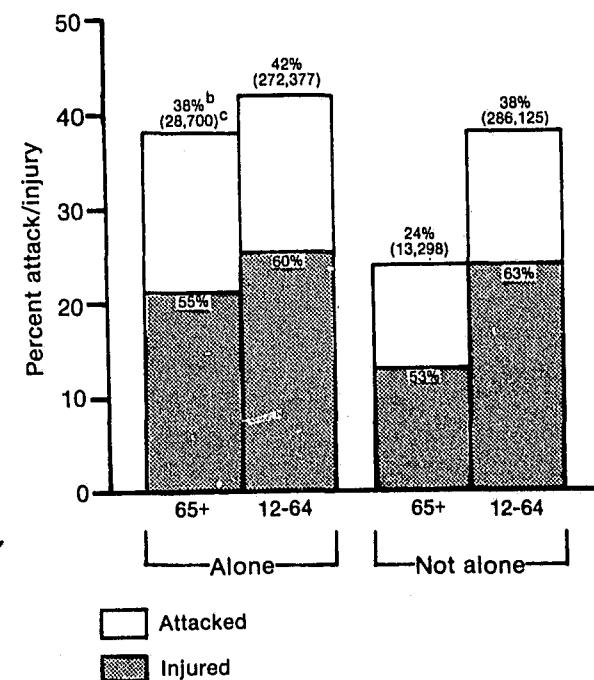
method except that they were less likely to use physical force and more likely to try to get help or attract attention.

Figure 7 reveals that use of a self-protective measure varied greatly with the nature of the victimization. Those incidents that involved no force, i.e., pocket pickings and purse snatchings, evoked the least amount of self-protection from the victim. This finding is understandable when the stealth and swiftness of the offense is considered. It is very likely that often the victim had no real opportunity to employ a self-protective measure.

No matter where the elderly were, they were not likely to protect themselves. They were most likely to take a self-protective measure if they were victimized on the street, but even there they made the effort in only 37 percent of the incidents. In contrast, younger victims protected themselves more often than not, regardless of location, except for crimes committed in a public commercial building.

Although age of offender showed no association with the employment of a self-protective measure, sex of offender and victim did. Male and female vic-

FIGURE 4 Percent attack and injury, by presence of others during victimization^a and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975



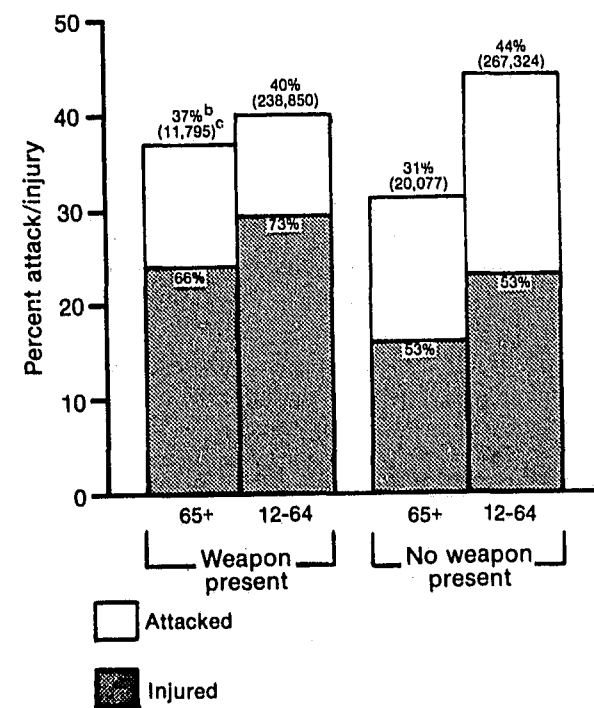
^a Those who did not respond to this question were excluded from this figure.
^b Percent of those victimized who were attacked.
^c Percent of those attacked who were injured.

tims under 65 and elderly female victims were as likely to protect themselves from male offenders as from female offenders. Elderly males, however, neglected to protect themselves more often when their offenders were female than when males victimized them.

The data revealed that white victims under 65 used self-protection substantially more often than did their black/other counterparts. The elderly reflected this tendency but the association was not as pronounced. Furthermore, younger victims resisted an offender of their own race more often than they resisted an offender of another race. This may be accounted for by the fact that younger victims had a high incidence of assault victimizations and that assaults tended to be both intraracial and frequently resisted by the victim. Again, the elderly exhibited a similar relationship of greater intraracial resistance, but to a lesser degree than younger people.

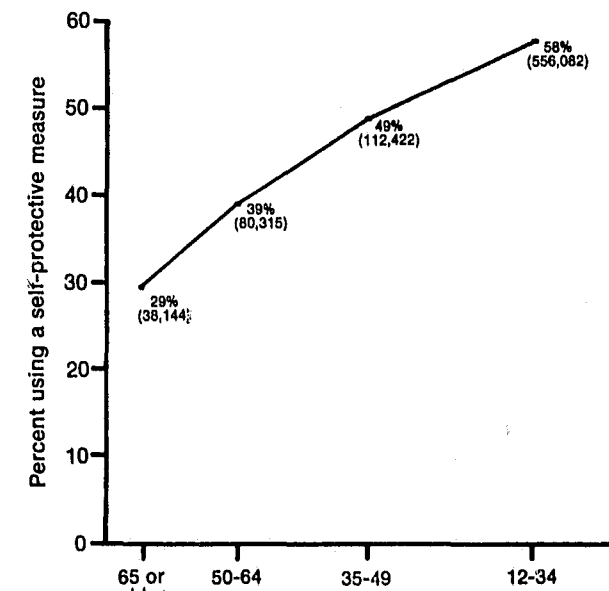
The elderly were most likely to protect themselves when they knew the offender casually or well, less likely when the offender was known by sight only,

FIGURE 5 Percent attack and injury, by presence of weapon^a and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975



^a Those who did not know whether or not a weapon was present or not were excluded from this figure.
^b Percent of those victimized who were attacked.
^c Percent of those attacked who were injured.

FIGURE 6 Percent employing a self-protective measure^a, by age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975



^a A self-protective measure includes using or brandishing a weapon, hitting, chasing, or throwing an object, trying to attract attention or get help, arguing, threatening, reasoning, running or driving away, shielding self, holding on to property, or some other means of self-protection.

and least likely when the offender was a stranger. The same rank ordering emerged for younger victims, but their rate of self-protection was much higher. Again, this finding may be reflective of the type of victimization involved. Assaults were more likely to be committed by someone known to the victim than were crimes of theft, and victims of assaults were more likely than victims of theft to use a self-protective measure.

Surprisingly, the elderly were no more likely to protect themselves from single offenders than from more than one offender. Younger victims exhibited more selection, protecting themselves more often when there was only one offender with whom to contend. Whether or not others were present at the time of victimization did not change the overall relationship between age and employment of a self-protective measure: the victims under 65 tended to protect themselves whether alone or not; the older victims did not.

The presence of a weapon appears to have possibly influenced the elderly victim's decision to protect himself. More than half of all their attempts to protect themselves were made in those instances where they thought the offender was not armed. Only 25 percent of the self-protective measures were

attempted when a weapon was present. This reaction pattern was very different from that of victims under 65, who were about as likely to protect themselves when a weapon was present as when no weapon was present. This finding is probably related to the difference in the type of victimizations suffered by the two age groups. Considering that assaults were offenses that typically met with a self-protective measure from the victim, that almost all aggravated assaults involved a weapon, and that aggravated assaults accounted for only 7 percent of all victimizations of the elderly but 23 percent of victimizations of those under 65, the finding above is not surprising.

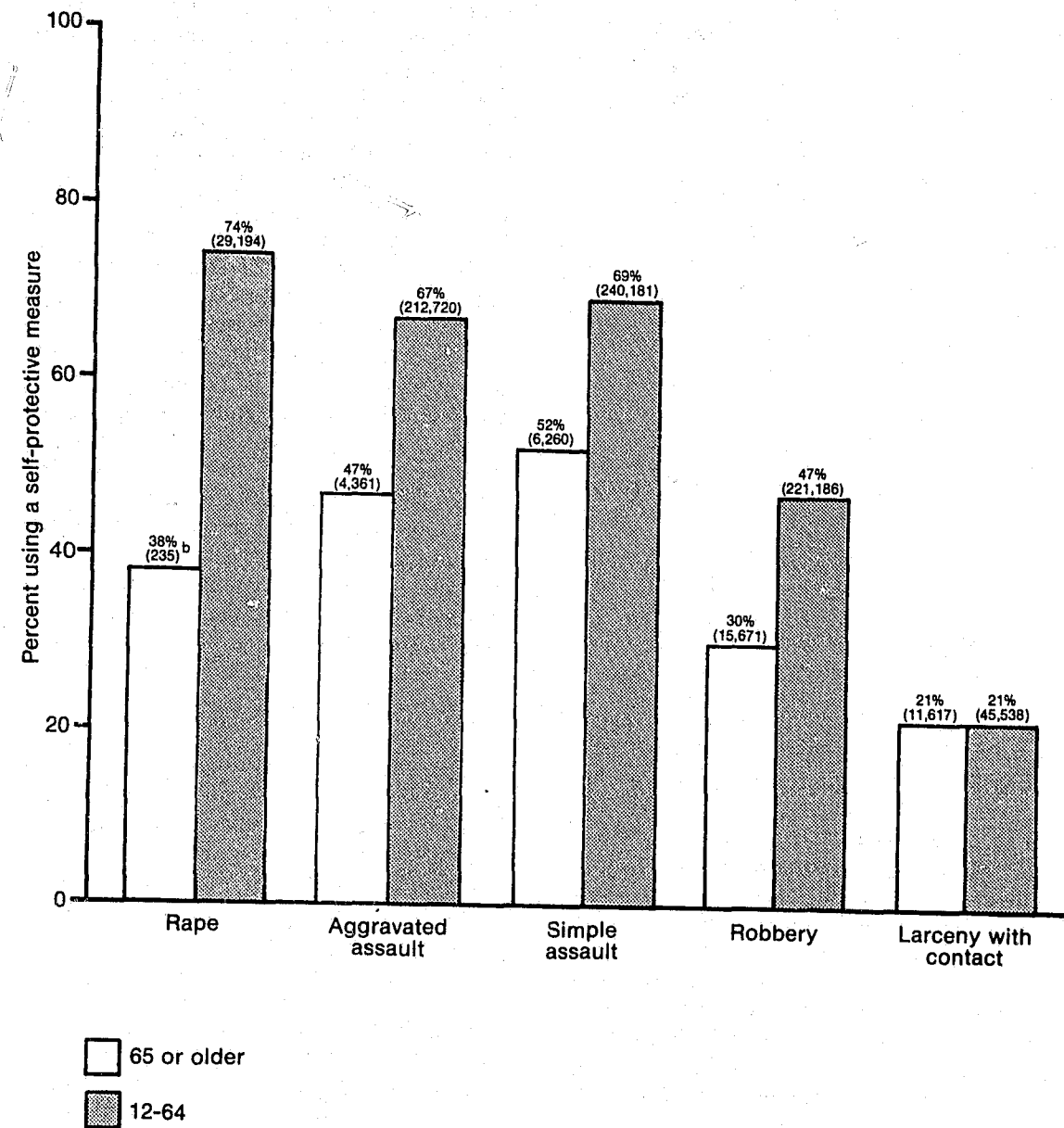
It is unfortunate that because of the nature of the data, causal relationships cannot be inferred: it is impossible to ascertain precisely the order in which the events occurred, and although it can be assumed that injury followed attack, it cannot be assumed that the self-protective measure followed the attack or even preceded the injury. In fact, it is possible that the self-protective measure, such as running away or calling for help, was not undertaken until after the crime was completed. In any case, victims under 65 were substantially more likely to use a self-protective measure if attacked than if not attacked, but the elderly exhibited this tendency only to a very slight degree. Regardless of age, those who were attacked were no less likely to be injured if they used a self-protective measure than if they did not.

Completion of victimization

As stated at the outset of this report, the personal victimizations being considered include both attempted and completed victimizations. In this portion of the report completed and attempted victimizations will be considered separately. With only one exception, pocket picking, all recorded victimizations could have been either completed or only attempted; by definition there were no attempted pocket pickings. More victimizations were completed when the elderly were the prey. Seventy-three percent of the crimes against the elderly were completed; only 53 percent of the crimes against victims under 65 were completed.

Oddly, daytime (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) victimizations of the elderly were completed most often (76 percent); whereas the crimes committed against the elderly in the morning hours (12 a.m. to 6 a.m.) were completed least often (56 percent). In contrast, crimes against younger victims were completed slightly more often than not, regardless of the time of day or night. Crimes committed in a public commercial building were most likely to be completed,

FIGURE 7 Percent using a self-protective measure,^a by type of victimization and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975



^a A self-protective measure includes using or brandishing a weapon, hitting, chasing, or throwing an object, trying to attract attention or get help, arguing, threatening, reasoning, running or driving away, shielding self, holding on to property, or some other means of self-protection.

^b Percent based on less than 50 cases; may be statistically unreliable.

TABLE 9 Percent of victimizations completed and attempted, by presence of weapon and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975

	Completed	Attempted	Estimated totals ^a
Weapon present:			
65 or older	67%	33%	(31,885)
12 to 64	63%	37%	(189,411)
No weapon present:			
65 or older	73%	27%	(64,302)
12 to 64	50%	50%	(605,078)

^a Those who responded that they did not know whether or not a weapon was present were excluded from this table.

TABLE 10 Percent victimizations completed, by type of self-protective measure and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975

	Gun or knife	Physical force	Attract attention	Argued, reasoned	Resisted without force	Other	Estimated totals ^a
65 or older	39% ^b (895) ^c	55% (8,946)	64% (14,058)	27% (5,319)	26% (11,453)	25% (3,237)	44% (43,908)
12 to 64	22% (21,396)	52% (298,787)	47% (149,910)	26% (122,266)	26% (243,300)	30% (54,134)	38% (889,793)

^a Only those who used some form of self-protective measure are included in this table.

^b Percent victimizations not completed can be obtained by subtracting cell percent from 100.

^c Percent based on fewer than 50 cases; may not be statistically reliable.

regardless of the victim's age. However, 85 percent of such victimizations of the elderly were completed, but only 63 percent of such victimizations of nonelderly victims were completed. Considering that personal larcenies with contact and robberies accounted for most of the victimizations that occurred in commercial establishments, and that these two victimizations were the most often completed of the personal victimizations, such a finding is not unexpected.

The elderly were most likely to prove an easy mark for strangers: 69 percent of the elderly victimizations committed by strangers were completed, but only 25 percent of the offenses against elderly persons committed by offenders well known to the victim were completed. In contrast, strangers who preyed on nonelderly victims were about as likely as nonstranger offenders to complete their offense.

For offenders, there seemed to be strength in number. Offenses committed by more than one offender were substantially more often completed than those committed by lone offenders, regardless of victim's age. On the other hand, for elderly victims, being alone at the scene of the crime was not related to the likelihood that the crime would be completed.

Whether the victim was alone or not, 73 percent of the crimes against the elderly were completed. When younger victims were alone, only 45 percent of the crimes against them were completed; however, 51 percent were completed when the victim was not alone.

The data revealed that offenders against the elderly completed their crimes slightly more often when they did *not* have a weapon than when they did. This can be attributed to the fact that the bulk of personal larcenies with contact, which by definition did not involve a weapon, were completed victimizations, and such victimizations comprised a large share of the total elderly victimizations. On the other hand, as Table 9 shows, crimes against younger victims were more often completed when the offender was aided by a weapon.

Slightly less than half of the victimizations of elderly persons were completed when the victims employed some measure of self-protection. When no attempt was made to foil the offender, 85 percent of the offenses were completed. A similar relationship was found for the younger victims, although fewer of their victimizations were completed, regardless of employment of a self-protective measure. Table 10

TABLE 11 Reporting to the police, by type of victimization and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975

	Not reported	Reported	Don't know	Estimated totals ^a
Aggravated assault: 65 or older	38%	61%	1%	100% (9,303)
12 to 64	47%	51%	2%	100% (315,674)
Simple assault: 65 or older	67%	33%	0%	100% (12,125)
12 to 64	64%	35%	1%	100% (347,568)
Robbery: 65 or older	37%	63%	0%	100% (51,870)
12 to 64	46%	53%	1%	100% (469,133)
Larceny with contact: 65 or older	62%	38%	0%	100% (56,499)
12 to 64	62%	37%	1%	100% (221,594)
All personal victimizations: 65 or older	51%	49%	0%	100% (130,406)
12 to 64	54%	47%	1%	100% (1,393,526)

^aSubcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

shows that of the methods used with considerable frequency by the elderly, arguing or reasoning and resisting without physical force were most weakly associated with completion. The same finding is true for the younger victims.

Reporting of victimizations to the police

The victim was asked in each case if the incident had been brought to the attention of the police. It is impossible to know whether the report was made by the victim or by someone else. The available responses to the question were that the event was: 1) not reported; 2) reported by a household member; 3) reported by someone else; 4) known to the police because they were at the scene of the crime; or that 5) the victim did not know if the crime had been reported or not.

Fifty-one percent of the crimes committed against the elderly went unreported. In comparison, 47 percent of the crimes against those 12 through 64 were unreported. Over half of all unreported victimizations of the elderly were pocket pickings and purse

snatchings. Robbery accounted for 29 percent of the crimes against the elderly that were never reported to the police. Although personal larceny with contact was the most frequently committed crime against the elderly, it was not reported 62 percent of the time, whereas the second most common crime against older persons, robbery, went unreported 37 percent of the time. As can be seen from Table 11, the more serious victimizations of the elderly, robbery and aggravated assault, were reported to the police more often than were simple assaults or purse snatchings and pocket pickings. Although the same finding is true for victims under 65, the robbery and aggravated assault victimizations of the elderly were reported more often than were the same victimizations of younger persons. These findings make it clear that the contention that elderly victims disproportionately underreport their victimizations is without support from these data.

Theft victimizations were usually reported when the property stolen was valued at over \$10 but usually not reported when the property was valued at less, regardless of the victim's age. If the elderly were

TABLE 12 Percent of victimizations not reported to the police, by race of offender, race and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975

Age and race of victim	Race of offender			Estimated totals
	White	Black/other	Unknown	
65 or older: White	48%	48%	56%	49% (44,751)
Black/other	72%	55%	70%	57% (11,841)
12 to 64: White	59%	56%	62%	58% (480,408)
Black/other	62%	51%	52%	52% (217,004)

more devastated by theft victimizations than were victims under 65, they did not translate their relatively greater suffering into increased reporting to the law-enforcement authorities.

There was much similarity in the reasons given by the elderly and by younger victims for not reporting the victimization to the police. The single exception was that the elderly seldom said it was a private or personal matter, although that was the third most common reason cited by younger victims. Forty-four percent of the reasons for nonreporting given by the elderly centered around the conviction that nothing could be done due to lack of proof. The rest of the population offered this reason most often as well, but it accounted for only 33 percent of the reasons given. For both age groups the second most common reason for nonreporting was that the incident was not important enough. The third most common explanation cited by elderly victims was that the police would not want to be bothered but, as mentioned above, younger victims gave third rank to the reason that the incident was of a personal nature. These three reasons accounted for over 80 percent of all reasons for nonreporting offered by the elderly for and about 75 percent of those offered by younger victims. Only 4 percent of the elderly mentioned fear of reprisal, a finding that contradicts much popular opinion.

The race of the victim as well as the race of the offender appears to be important in determining whether or not a crime was reported to the authorities. Victimizations of elderly black/other victims were most likely to go unreported, and victimizations of elderly white victims were least likely to remain unreported. Table 12 shows that white victims, regardless of age, failed to report white of-

fenders to the police as often as they failed to report black/other offenders. In marked contrast, black/other victims, regardless of age, failed to report white offenders far more often than they failed to report black/other offenders.

The data presented in Table 13 show that for elderly victims, the closer the relationship between the victim and the offender, the more likely the offense was reported to the police. In contrast, there is no evidence of a similar association between relationship and reporting in the case of nonelderly victims. This can probably be explained by the fact that nonelderly victims often cited privacy concerns as a reason for nonreporting, and that reason would imply that a relatively intimate relationship between the victim and offender was being protected.

The presence of a weapon was related to whether or not the incident was reported to the police, regardless of victim's age. Victimizations of the elderly were reported only 43 percent of the time when a weapon was not evident but 70 percent of the time when a weapon was present. Victimizations of persons under 65 that involved no weapon were reported only 38 percent of the time but 55 percent of the time when weapons were involved.

A physical attack on an elderly victim was associated with reporting the victimization. Although 41 percent of the incidents involving an attack were never reported, 55 percent of those not involving an attack went unreported. The same relationship was found for attacks on victims under 65. Furthermore, only 41 percent of victimizations involving no injury were reported, regardless of age of victim, but 74 percent of the victimizations of the elderly that involved injury and 59 percent of the victimizations in which a

TABLE 13 Reporting to the police, by relationship to offender and age of victim, aggregate data for 26 cities, 1974, 1975

Relationship to offender	Not reported	Reported	Estimated totals ^a
Unknown:			
65 or older	71%	29%	100% (2,264)
12 to 64	61%	39%	100% (15,614)
Stranger:			
65 or older	52%	48%	100% (48,377)
12 to 64	55%	45%	100% (434,561)
Known by sight only:			
65 or older	37%	63%	100% (2,788)
12 to 64	57%	43%	100% (71,938)
Casual acquaintance:			
65 or older	37%	63%	100% (1,616)
12 to 64	64%	36%	100% (77,655)
Well known:			
65 or older	23%	77%	100% (1,708)
12 to 64	52%	48%	100% (100,646)

^aThis table includes only those victimizations committed by lone offenders and excludes those incidents for which it was not known if the offense was reported to the police. Categories may not sum to total due to rounding.

person under 65 was injured were reported to the police. As expected, completed offenses were reported substantially more often than were attempted crimes, regardless of the victim's age.

Summary of findings

1. About half of the victimizations of the elderly were committed by more than one offender, as were about 45 percent of the victimizations of younger victims.
2. When victimized by more than one offender, the elderly were more often the target of pairs of offenders, whereas younger victims were more often preyed on by offender groups of three or more.
3. Elderly victims were more likely than younger victims to be alone when victimized and less likely to be involved in an incident that had more than one victim.
4. The elderly were confronted with a weapon

substantially less often than were victims under 65. If confronted, the weapon present was a knife in 39 percent of the cases and a gun in 34 percent. If a weapon was present, the crime was usually robbery.

5. The elderly were least likely to be confronted with a weapon when victimized by a stranger and most likely to be confronted with a weapon when victimized by an offender they knew well.
6. The elderly were subjected to fewer physical attacks and suffered fewer injuries than did younger persons.
7. Elderly males were markedly more likely than elderly females to be attacked but less likely to be injured if attacked.
8. For elderly victims, the data revealed a positive association between the number of offenders in a single victimization and the probability of attack and injury.
9. When the elderly were attacked by an offender with a weapon, injury was twice as likely as no in-

jury, but it was three times as likely for their younger counterparts.

10. In 70 percent of their victimizations, the elderly made no effort to protect themselves or foil the offender. Younger victims use a self-protective measure in over half of their criminal victimizations.

11. Males were no more likely than females to use a self-protective measure, regardless of victim's age. However, elderly males showed a reluctance not seen in other victims to protect themselves from female offenders.

12. The elderly were no more likely to protect themselves from lone offenders than from more than one offender, but younger victims were.

13. Victims under 65 were about as likely to protect themselves when a weapon was present as when one was not present. In contrast, the elderly took over half of all their self-protective measures when they believed that the offender was unarmed.

14. Completion of the crime was far more common for crimes against the elderly than for those committed against victims under 65.

15. Daytime crimes against the elderly had a higher probability of being completed than did nighttime crimes, and crimes committed in a public commercial building were more likely to be completed than those committed elsewhere.

16. A negative relationship exists between completion of the offense and intimacy of offender and elderly victim; strangers who preyed on the elderly completed more of their victimizations than did offenders acquainted with their victims. For younger victims, there was no association between completion and intimacy.

17. Those committing crimes in pairs or groups more often completed their offenses against the elderly than did lone offenders. When the elderly victim was alone, the victimization was completed no more often than when others were present.

18. Victimizations of the elderly were reported to the police less often than were victimizations of those between 35 and 64, but more often than victimizations of those between 12 and 34.

19. Regardless of the victim's age, more of the serious victimizations (robbery and aggravated assault) were reported to the police than were the less serious victimizations of simple assault and personal larceny with contact. However, a larger share of the serious victimizations of the elderly were reported than of the serious victimizations of those under 65.

20. The elderly were not distinct from younger victims in the reasons offered for not reporting a crime, except that younger victims were much more likely than the elderly to fail to report because the

matter was a personal one. Regardless of the victim's age, the most frequent reason for a crime not being reported was that the victim felt proof was lacking; the second most common reason was that the victim felt the incident was not important enough.

21. Regardless of the victim's age, presence of a weapon in a victimization was associated with reporting to police, as was attack, injury, and completion of offense.

Summary and conclusions

The ways in which the elderly differed demographically from the younger population led to the expectation that their rates of victimization would be lower than those for the general population, as was in fact the case. The victimization survey indicated that the elderly had a lower aggregate victimization rate than did the younger population. When the total personal victimization rate was broken down into specific types of crimes, it was found that the elderly had the lowest rates of robbery and assault, but the highest rate of personal larceny with contact.

Robbery and personal larceny with contact are both theft-motivated crimes. It seems paradoxical at first that the elderly would show high rates of one type of theft and low rates of another type of theft. However, when the robbery and personal larceny with contact victimization rates are combined it is found that the elderly had a theft victimization rate virtually equal to the theft victimization rate of the younger population. The combined victimization rate for robbery, purse snatching and pocket picking for the elderly was 3,367 per 100,000; the comparable rate for the population aged 12 through 64 was 3,470. It is clear then, that the elderly suffered theft victimizations about as often as did younger people, but the violent component of the theft victimization occurred less frequently. This is congruent with the finding that elderly victims, compared with younger victims, were rarely assaulted.

Once the data established the type of victimizations that the elderly most commonly suffered, and once some notion of lifestyle was established, the findings held very few surprises. The elderly were more commonly victimized during the day than were younger people, a finding that undoubtedly reflects the lifestyle of the elderly, as do the findings that the victimizations most often occurred on the street or in a public commercial building, and most often when the victim was alone.

The characteristics of those who victimized the elderly were remarkably similar to those who vic-

timized other people. The differences found, i.e., that the elderly were victimized more often by black/other offenders and strangers than were their younger counterparts, are understandable in light of the fact that greater proportions of theft victimizations were committed by black/other offenders and strangers. Robbery victimizations typically involved more than one offender, and robbery victimizations constituted a slightly larger share of all victimizations of the elderly than they did of all victimizations of those under 65. This finding helps clarify why the elderly had a slightly larger proportion of offenders who committed crimes in pairs or groups than did the younger victims.

The elements of the interaction between the victim and the offender determined the classification of the victimization. Because personal larceny with contact was defined as a victimization devoid of an element of force or show of force, it followed that elderly victims were confronted with weapons less often than were younger victims; likewise, they suffered fewer physical attacks and fewer injuries. Also because of the nature of the victimizations, the elderly had less opportunity and less need to employ a self-protective measure than did victims of more violent offenses. However, the data do not provide an explanation of why elderly men used a self-protective measure no more often than did elderly women, in spite of the fact that elderly men were most often robbery victims and elderly women were most often victims of pocket picking or purse snatching.

It is not surprising to find that more of the serious victimizations, that is, robbery and aggravated assault, were reported than were simple assaults and personal larcenies with contact. Nor is it surprising to find, in light of the reason for nonreporting commonly offered by victims under 65—that the matter was of a personal nature—that aggravated assault victimizations of the elderly were more often reported than were those of younger victims. However, the data provide no ready explanation why more robbery victimizations of the elderly were reported to the police than were robbery victimizations of younger people.

Although the data were in agreement with some previously reported research findings, some of the commonly held beliefs about victimization of the elderly were left wholly unsupported by this data analysis. There was no indication that the elderly were particularly reluctant to report their victimizations to the police or that the elderly were disproportionately victimized by juvenile gangs. There was some evidence that the elderly were relatively easy prey, usually not offering any resistance to the of-

fender. However, it should not too readily be assumed that their vulnerability and frailty worked to their disadvantage. In light of the fact that the elderly had a theft victimization rate that equalled that of the remainder of the population, it could be argued that their vulnerability did not make them more susceptible to theft but rather more susceptible to less serious and less frightening forms of theft. In other words, the elderly might be getting their pockets picked and their purses snatched, *instead* of being robbed.

Given the data, little can be said about the economic, physical, or psychological impact of victimization on the elderly. There was one rather poor indication of economic impact. The elderly were no more likely than younger victims to report thefts when the property stolen was valued at less than \$10, or at any other amount. If the economic impact of a theft victimization was more severe for the elderly victims, the hardship was not reflected in reporting the loss to the police. With respect to physical impact, the data indicated that, when attacked and injured, the elderly sustained very few serious injuries. The findings, then, do not support the conclusion that violent victimization results in a differential impact on the elderly victims.⁵

Although many questions were not and cannot be answered by these data, a new picture of victimization of the elderly has been drawn. This picture is based on the victim's own report in a confidential interview and provides insights not available from other sources. The nature, extent, and frequency of victimization of the elderly have been described in this report and compared with similar findings for nonelderly victims. The summary conclusion to be drawn from these data is that the elderly, compared with younger people, were not overly victimized in general, nor were their victimizations of a more serious nature.

⁵The psychological impact of victimization poses a difficult measurement problem, and the victimization survey instrument was not designed to collect such information. However, an attitude survey was administered to a random half sample of the respondents in the 26 cities. Garofalo (1976) reported that although the fear of crime was highest among the elderly, victimization experience was only very weakly associated with fear of crime (Garofalo, 1976: 24, 22).

FORM NCS-1 AND NCS-2 (4-1-74) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY NATIONAL SAMPLE NCS-1 - BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE NCS-2 - CRIME INCIDENT REPORT		NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Public Law 93-83). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.	
Sample (cc 4) Control number (cc 5) PSU Segment CK Serial JO _____		Household number (cc 2) Land use (cc 9-11)	
1. Interviewer identification Code Name (010) _____		8. Number of housing units in structure (cc 26) (024) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-9 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile home or trailer 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Only OTHER units	
2. Record of interview Line number of household respondent (cc 12) Date completed (011) _____		ASK IN EACH HOUSEHOLD: 9. (Other than the . . . business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address? (025) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What kind of business is that? _____	
3. TYPE Z NONINTERVIEW Interview not obtained for Line number (016) _____ (017) _____ (018) _____ (019) _____ NOTE: Fill NCS-7 Noninterview Record, for Types A, B, and C noninterviews. Complete 14-21 for each line number listed.		10. Family income (cc 27) (026) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000 2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 to 1,999 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2,000 to 2,999 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3,000 to 3,999 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4,000 to 4,999 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 5,000 to 5,999 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6,000 to 7,499 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 7,500 to 9,999 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10,000 to 11,999 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 12,000 to 14,999 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 15,000 to 19,999 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 20,000 to 24,999 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 25,000 and over	
4. Household status (020) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Same household as last enumeration 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement household since last enumeration 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Previous noninterview or not in sample before		11. Household members 12 years of age and OVER (027) _____ Total number	
5. Special place type code (cc 6c) (021) _____		12. Household members UNDER 12 years of age (028) _____ Total number 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
6. Tenure (cc 8) (022) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Owned or being bought 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Rented for cash 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No cash rent		13. Crime Incident Reports filled (029) _____ Total number 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
7. Type of living quarters (cc 15) (023) Housing unit 1 <input type="checkbox"/> House, apartment, flat 2 <input type="checkbox"/> HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> HU - Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> HU in rooming house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile home or trailer 6 <input type="checkbox"/> HU not specified above - Describe _____ OTHER Unit 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant tent site or trailer site 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified above - Describe _____		Notes	
CENSUS USE ONLY		(030)	(031)

NCS 1 and 2

Preceding page blank

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS													
14. NAME (of household respondent)	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO.	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	19. MARITAL STATUS	20a. RACE	20b. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended?	24. Did you complete that year?		
NEVER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19a)	(cc 19b)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. Transcribe for 25+ yrs. (cc 22)	(cc 23)		
Last	(034) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per.- Self-resp. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel.- Self-resp.	(035)	(036) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	(037)	(038) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM	(039) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ot.	(040)	(041) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	(042) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	(043) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary (01-08) <input type="checkbox"/> H.S. (09-12) <input type="checkbox"/> College (21-26+)	(044) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
First	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per.- Proxy 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel.- Proxy 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - Fill 16-21												
<p>CHECK ITEM A Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? (044) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____</p> <p>c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? (045) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____</p> <p>d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? (047) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>CHECK ITEM B Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 29 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? (048) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 26d 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.) (049) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a</p> <p>c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? (050) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27</p> <p>26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? (051) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes No - When did you last work? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago } SKIP to 29 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked</p> <p>27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? (052) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Already had a job 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) (053) x <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 29</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm) (054) _____</p> <p>c. Were you - (055) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?</p> <p>d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer) (056) _____</p> <p>e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.) (057) _____</p>													

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS		
29. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 6 months - between _____, 197____ and _____, 197____. During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow (illegally) get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property? (058) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	32. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	33. What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months? (057) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 36 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more
30. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door (jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	35. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal part of (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
31. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 6 months - between _____, 197____ and _____, 197____. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)? (059) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	47. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____ _____ _____ (058) <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	CHECK ITEM C Look at 47. Was HH member (2+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	43. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	48. Did anything happen to you during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____ _____ _____ (059) <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No	CHECK ITEM D Look at 48. Was HH member (2+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No
CHECK ITEM E Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover page. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.		

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS											
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO.	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	19. MARITAL STATUS	20a. RACE	20b. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended?	24. Did you complete that year?
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19a)	(cc 19b)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. Transcribe for 25+yrs. (cc 22)	(cc 23)
Last	034 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Self-resp. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self-resp.	035	036 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	037	038 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM	039 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ol.		040 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	041 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	042 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary (01-08) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> H.S. (09-12) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> College (21-26+)	043 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
First	034 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Proxy 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Proxy 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - Fill 10-21										
CHECK ITEM A Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____											
c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____											
d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
CHECK ITEM B Is this person 16 years old or older? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes											
26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 26d 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)											
b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a											
c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27											
26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes No - When did you last work? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago } SKIP to 36 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked											
27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Already had a job 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____											
28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) 051 _____											
b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm) 052 _____											
c. Were you - 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?											
d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer) 053 _____											
e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.) 054 _____											
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS											
36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 6 months - between _____, 197_____ and _____, 197_____. Did you have your (pocket) picked/purse snatched? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
43. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while travelling? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
47. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____											
48. Did anything happen to you during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____											
CHECK ITEM C Look at 47 - Was HH member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
CHECK ITEM D Look at 48 - Was HH member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
CHECK ITEM E Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover page. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.											

KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		Notes
Line number		
Screen question number		
Incident number		
<p>1a. You said that during the last 6 months - (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime). In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? (Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)</p> <p>103 _____ Month (01-12)</p> <p>104</p> <p>105 CHECK ITEM A Is this incident report for a series of crimes? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 2 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately)</p> <p>b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>106 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spring (March, April, May) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Summer (June, July, August) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Fall (September, October, November) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Winter (December, January, February)</p> <p>c. How many incidents were involved in this series? 107 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Three or four 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Five to ten 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Eleven or more 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>INTERVIEWER - If series, the following questions refer only to the most recent incident.</p> <p>2. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen? 108 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 2 <input type="checkbox"/> During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 p.m. to midnight 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Midnight to 6 a.m. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>3a. In what State and county did this incident occur? 109 <input type="checkbox"/> Outside U.S. - END INCIDENT REPORT State _____ County _____</p> <p>b. Did it happen INSIDE THE LIMITS of a city, town, village, etc.? 110 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Enter name of city, town, etc. _____</p> <p>4. Where did this incident take place? 112 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in own dwelling, in garage or other building on property (Includes break-in or attempted break-in) } SKIP to 6a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in a vacation home, hotel/motel } 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station } ASK 5a 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside office, factory, or warehouse } 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Near own home: yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) } 6 <input type="checkbox"/> On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot } SKIP to Check Item B 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside school } 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner? 113 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Customer 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything belonging to the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.? 114 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to Check Item B</p> <p>6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman? 115 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building? 116 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) (forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building? 117 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door or window 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Slashed screen 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ } SKIP to Check Item B</p> <p>d. How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)? 118 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Had key 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle, or wrench? 119 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Gun 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way? 120 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 7f 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way? 121 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 7e 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>		
FORM NCS-2 (4-1-74)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CRIME INCIDENT REPORT		NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY - NATIONAL SAMPLE

NCS 2 INCIDENT REPORT

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

7d. How were you threatened? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)
123 1 Verbal threat of rape
2 Verbal threat of attack other than rape
3 Weapon present or threatened with weapon
4 Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)
5 Object thrown at person
6 Followed, surrounded
7 Other - Specify
9c. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?
133 1 Not yet settled
2 None
3 All
4 Part
10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?
135 1 No - SKIP to 11
2 Yes
136 b. What did you do? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)
1 Used/brandished gun or knife
2 Used/tried physical force (hit, chased, threw object, used other weapon, etc.)
3 Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called for help, turned on lights, etc.)
4 Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender
5 Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)
6 Other - Specify
11. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?
137 1 Only one
2 Don't know
3 More than one
138 a. Was this person male or female?
1 Male
2 Female
3 Don't know
139 b. How old would you say the person was?
1 Under 12
2 12-14
3 15-17
4 18-20
5 21 or over
6 Don't know
140 c. Was the person someone you knew or was he a stranger?
1 Stranger
2 Don't know
3 Known by sight only
4 Casual acquaintance
5 Well known
141 d. Was the person a relative of yours?
1 No
Yes - What relationship?
2 Spouse or ex-spouse
3 Parent
4 Own child
5 Brother or sister
6 Other relative - Specify
142 e. Was he/she -
1 White?
2 Negro?
3 Other? - Specify
4 Don't know
143 f. How many persons?
144 g. Were they male or female?
1 All male
2 All female
3 Male and female
4 Don't know
145 h. How old would you say the youngest was?
1 Under 12
2 12-14
3 15-17
4 18-20
5 21 or over - SKIP to j
146 i. How old would you say the oldest was?
1 Under 12
2 12-14
3 15-17
4 18-20
5 21 or over
6 Don't know
147 j. Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?
1 All strangers - SKIP to m
2 Don't know - SKIP to m
3 All relatives - SKIP to i
4 Some relatives
5 All known
6 Some known
148 k. How well were they known? (Mark all that apply)
1 By sight only - SKIP to m
2 Casual acquaintance(s) - SKIP to m
3 Well known
149 l. How were they related to you? (Mark all that apply)
1 Spouse or ex-spouse
2 Parents
3 Own children
4 Brothers/sisters
5 Other - Specify
150 m. Were all of them -
1 White?
2 Negro?
3 Other? - Specify
4 Combination - Specify
5 Don't know

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)?
151 1 Yes - SKIP to 13a
2 No
152 b. How many of these persons, not counting yourself, were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.
0 None - SKIP to 13a
Number of persons
153 c. Are any of these persons members of your household now? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.
0 No
Yes - How many, not counting yourself?
(Also mark "Yes" in Check Item 1 on page 12)
154 13a. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household? INTERVIEWER - Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.
154 1 Yes - SKIP to 13f
2 No
155 b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?
1 No - SKIP to 13e
2 Yes
156 c. What did they try to take? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)
1 Purse
2 Wallet or money
3 Car
4 Other motor vehicle
5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 Don't know
7 Other - Specify
CHECK ITEM C Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)
1 No - SKIP to 18a
2 Yes
157 d. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?
1 Yes - SKIP to 18a
2 No
158 e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply)
1 Attacked
2 Threatened with harm
3 Attempted to break into house or garage
4 Attempted to break into car
5 Harassed, argument, abusive language
6 Damaged or destroyed property
7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
8 Other - Specify
159 f. What was taken that belonged to you or others in the household? What else?
Cash: \$
and/or Property: (Mark all that apply)
160 0 Only cash taken - SKIP to 14c
1 Purse
2 Wallet
3 Car
4 Other motor vehicle
5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 Other - Specify
CHECK ITEM D Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)
1 No - SKIP to Check Item E
2 Yes
161 14a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?
1 No
2 Don't know - SKIP to Check Item E
3 Yes
162 b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?
1 Yes
2 No
Is Box 1 or 2 marked in 13f?
CHECK ITEM E 1 No - SKIP to 15a
2 Yes
163 c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?
1 Yes
2 No
CHECK ITEM F Was only cash taken? (Box 0 marked in 13f)
1 Yes - SKIP to 16a
2 No
164 15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken? INTERVIEWER - Exclude stolen cash, and enter 30 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.
164 \$
165 b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? (Mark all that apply)
1 Original cost
2 Replacement cost
3 Personal estimate of current value
4 Insurance report estimate
5 Police estimate
6 Don't know
7 Other - Specify
166 16a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance?
1 None - SKIP to 17a
2 All
3 Part
167 b. What was recovered?
Cash: \$
and/or Property: (Mark all that apply)
168 0 Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a
1 Purse
2 Wallet
3 Car
4 Other motor vehicle
5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 Other - Specify
169 c. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?
169 \$

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued	
<p>17a. Was there any insurance against theft?</p> <p>170 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 18a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?</p> <p>171 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 18a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?</p> <p>172 <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet settled } SKIP to 18a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No }</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>d. How much was recovered?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER - If property replaced by insurance company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate of value of the property replaced.</p> <p>173 \$ _____</p>	<p>20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?</p> <p>181 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - SKIP to Check Item G</p> <p>Yes - Who told them?</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Household member</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Police on scene } SKIP to Check Item G</p> <p>b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>182 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing could be done - lack of proof</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not think it important enough</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Police wouldn't want to be bothered</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to take time - too inconvenient</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Private or personal matter, did not want to report it</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get involved</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to someone else</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>CHECK ITEM G <input type="checkbox"/> Is this person 16 years or older?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item H</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 21a</p> <p>21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?</p> <p>183 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item H</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. What was the job?</p> <p>184 <input type="checkbox"/> Same as described in NCS-1 Items 28a-e - SKIP to Check Item H</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Different than described in NCS-1 Items 28a-e</p> <p>c. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)</p> <p>d. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)</p> <p>187 _____</p> <p>e. Were you -</p> <p>188 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?</p> <p>f. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)</p> <p>189 _____</p> <p>g. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)</p> <p>189 _____</p> <p>Summarize this incident or series of incidents.</p> <p>CHECK ITEM H _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>CHECK ITEM I <input type="checkbox"/> Look at 12c on Incident Report, Is there an entry for "How many?"</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Be sure you have an Incident Report for each HH member 12 years of age or over who was robbed, harmed, or threatened in this incident.</p> <p>CHECK ITEM J <input type="checkbox"/> Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next Incident Report.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Is this the last HH member to be interviewed?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - END INTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in Item 13 on the cover of NCS-1.</p>
<p>18a. Did any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?</p> <p>174 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 19a</p> <p>Yes - How many members? _____</p> <p>b. How much time was lost altogether?</p> <p>175 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 day</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 days</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 days</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 10 days</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>19a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing damaged, or damage done to a car, etc.?</p> <p>176 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 20a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?</p> <p>177 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 19d</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?</p> <p>178 \$ _____ } SKIP to 20a</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?</p> <p>179 <input type="checkbox"/> No cost or don't know - SKIP to 20a</p> <p>\$ _____</p> <p>e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>180 <input type="checkbox"/> Household member</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Landlord</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	

References

Botwinick, J. (1973). *Aging and Behavior: A Comprehensive Integration of Research Findings*. New York: Springer.

Bouvier, L., E. Atlee, F. McVeigh (1976). "The Elderly in America," *Population Bulletin* 30 (3): 1-36.

Garofalo, J. (1976). *Public Opinion About Crime: The Attitudes of Victims and Nonvictims in Selected Cities*. Analytic Report SD-VAD-1. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Garofalo, J. and M. J. Hindelang (1978). *An Introduction to the National Crime Survey*. Analytic Report SD-VAD-4. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Geis, G. (1977). "Severe Terms for the Victimization of Elderly Persons," in G. Nicholson, T. Condit, and S. Greenbaum (eds.), *Forgotten Victims: An Advocate's Anthology*. Sacramento, Ca.: California District Attorneys Association.

Goldsmith, J. (1976). "A Symposium on Crime and the Elderly." *The Police Chief*.

Goldsmith, J. (1977). "The Elderly Victim and the Criminal Justice System: A Time for Advocacy," in G. Nicholson, T. Condit, and S. Greenbaum (eds.), *Forgotten Victims: An Advocate's Anthology*. Sacramento, Ca.: California District Attorneys Association.

Goldsmith, J. and S. Goldsmith, eds. (1976). *Crime and the Elderly: Challenge and Response*. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books.

Gottfredson, M. and M. Hindelang (1977). "A Consideration of Telescoping and Memory Decay Biases in Victimization Surveys," *Journal of Criminal Justice* 5 (3):205-216.

Harris, L. and Associates (1975). *The Myth and Reality of Aging in America*. National Council on Aging. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Hindelang, M.J., M.R. Gottfredson, and J. Garofalo (1977). *Victims of Personal Crimes: An Empirical Foundation for a Theory of Victimization*. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger.

McDermott, M.J. (1978). *Rape and Attempted Rape Victimization*. Analytic Report SD-VAD-10. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Newman, O. (1973). *Defensible Space: Crime Prevention Through Urban Design*. New York: Macmillan Co.

Nicholson, G. and T. Condit (1977). "Crimes Against the Elderly and Strict Liability," in G. Nicholson, T. Condit, and S. Greenbaum (eds.), *Forgotten Victims: An Advocate's Anthology*. Sacramento, Ca.: California District Attorneys Association.

Nicholson, G., T. Condit, and S. Greenbaum, (eds.) (1977). *Forgotten Victims: An Advocate's Anthology*. Sacramento, Ca.: California District Attorneys Association.

Rifai, M. (1978). "Perspectives on Justice and Older Americans," in M. Rifai (ed.), *Justice and Older Americans*. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books.

Sherman, E., E. Newman, and A. Nelson (1976). "Patterns of Age Integration in Public Housing and the Incidence and Fears of Crime Among Elderly Tenants," in J. Goldsmith and S. Goldsmith (eds.), *Crime and the Elderly: Challenge and Response*. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books.

U.S. Bureau of the Census (1975). "Projections of the Population of the United States: 1975 to 2050," Series P-25, No. 601, *Current Population Reports*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Bureau of the Census (1977). *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1977* (98th edition). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Congress (1976a). Hearing before the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests of the House Select Committee on Aging. 94th Cong., 2nd Sess. March 29, 1976.

U.S. Congress (1976b). Hearing before the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests of the House Select Committee on Aging. 94th Cong., 2nd Sess. April 12, 13, 1976.

U.S. Congress (1976c). Hearing before the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests of the House Select Committee on Aging. 94th Cong., 2nd Sess. May 6, 1976.

U.S. Congress (1976d). Hearing before the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests of the House Select Committee on Aging. 94th Cong., 2nd Sess. September 18, 1976.

U.S. Congress (1976e). Hearing before the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests of the House Select Committee on Aging. 95th Cong., 1st Sess. April.

U.S. Congress (1978a). Joint Hearings before the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Scientific Planning, Analysis, and Cooperation, of the House Committee on Science and Technology and the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests of the House Select Committee on Aging. 95th Cong., 2nd Sess. Jan. 31.

U.S. Congress (1978b). Joint Hearings before the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Scientific Planning, Analysis, and Cooperation, of the House Committee on Science and Technology, and the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests of the House Select Committee on Aging. 95th Cong., 2nd Sess. Feb. 1.

von Hentig, Hans (1948). **The Criminal and His Victim.** New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press.

Wolfgang, Marvin E. (1958). **Patterns in Criminal Homicide.** Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

Younger, E. (1976). "The California Experience in Crime Prevention Programs with Senior Citizens," in J. Goldsmith and S. Goldsmith (eds.), **Crime and the Elderly: Challenge and Response.** Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books.

NCJ-76706
SD-VAD-10

NCJRS REGISTRATION

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) abstracts documents published in the criminal justice field. Persons who are registered with the Reference Service receive announcements of documents in their stated fields of interest and order forms for free copies of Bureau of Justice Statistics publications. If you are not registered with the Reference Service, and wish to be, please provide your name and mailing address below and check the appropriate box.

Name	Telephone ()	<input type="checkbox"/> Please send me a NCJRS registration form.	
Number and street			
City	State	ZIP Code	<input type="checkbox"/> Please send me the reports listed below.

(Fold here)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20531

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

User Services Department 2
National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Bureau of Justice Statistics
U.S. Department of Justice
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850

(Fold here)

If you wish to receive copies of any of the Bureau of Justice Statistics Reports listed on the reverse side, please list them below.

Bureau of Justice Statistics Reports

Single copies are available at no charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850. Multiple copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

National Crime Survey:

Criminal Victimization in the United States (annual):

Summary Findings of 1978-79 Changes in Crime and of Trends Since 1973, NCJ-62993

A Description of Trends from 1973 to 1978, NCJ-66716

1978 (final report), NCJ-66480

1977, NCJ-58725

1976, NCJ-49543

1975, NCJ-44593

1974, NCJ-39467

*1973, NCJ-34732

The Cost of Negligence: Losses from Preventable Household Burglaries, NCJ-53527

The Hispanic Victim: Advance Report, NCJ-67706

Intimate Victims: A Study of Violence Among Friends and Relatives, NCJ-62319

Crime and Seasonality, NCJ-64818

Criminal Victimization of New York State Residents, 1974-77, NCJ-66481

Criminal Victimization of California Residents, 1974-77, NCJ-70944

Indicators of Crime and Criminal Justice: Quantitative Studies, NCJ-62349

Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities (summary report, 1 vol.), NCJ-18471

Boston, NCJ-34818

Buffalo, NCJ-34820

Cincinnati, NCJ-34819

Houston, NCJ-34821

Miami, NCJ-34822

Milwaukee, NCJ-34823

Minneapolis, NCJ-34824

New Orleans, NCJ-34825

Oakland, NCJ-34826

Pittsburgh, NCJ-34827

San Diego, NCJ-34828

San Francisco, NCJ-34829

***Washington, D.C.,** NCJ-34830

Public Attitudes About Crime (13 vols.):

Boston, NCJ-46235

Buffalo, NCJ-46236

Cincinnati, NCJ-46237

Houston, NCJ-46238

Miami, NCJ-46239

Milwaukee, NCJ-46240

***Minneapolis,** NCJ-46241

New Orleans, NCJ-46242

Oakland, NCJ-46243

Pittsburgh, NCJ-46244

San Diego, NCJ-46245

San Francisco, NCJ-46246

Washington, D.C., NCJ-46247

***Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia:** A Comparison of 1972 and 1974 Findings, NCJ-36360

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Eight American Cities: A Comparison of 1971/72 and 1974/75 Findings—National Crime Surveys in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis, NCJ-36361

***Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities:** National Crime Panel Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia, 1972, NCJ-16909

***Crimes and Victims:** A Report on the Dayton/San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization, NCJ-013314

Applications of the National Crime Survey Victimization and Attitude Data:

Public Opinion About Crime: The Attitudes of Victims and Nonvictims in Selected Cities, NCJ-41336

Local Victim Surveys: A Review of the Issues, NCJ-39973

***The Police and Public Opinion:** An Analysis of Victimization and Attitude Data from 13 American Cities, NCJ-42018

An Introduction to the National Crime Survey, NCJ-43732

Compensating Victims of Violent Crime: Potential Costs and Coverage of a National Program, NCJ-43387

Rape Victimization in 26 American Cities, NCJ-55878

Crime Against Persons in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas: A Comparative Analysis of Victimization Rates, NCJ-53551

Criminal Victimization in Urban Schools, NCJ-56396

Restitution to Victims of Personal and Household Crimes, NCJ-72770

Myths and Realities About Crime: A

Nontechnical Presentation of Selected Information from the National Prisoner Statistics Program and the National Crime Survey, NCJ-46249

National Prisoner Statistics:

Capital Punishment (annual):

1979, NCJ-70945

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31:

1979, NCJ-73719

***Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1974** advance report, NCJ-25642

Profile of State Prison Inmates:

Sociodemographic Findings from the 1974 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, NCJ-58257

***Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities, 1973,** NCJ-34729

Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates, 1978, preliminary report, NCJ-55172

Profile of Inmates of Local Jails: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, NCJ-65412

***The Nation's Jails:** A report on the census of jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, NCJ-19067

Uniform Parole Reports:

Parole in the United States (annual):

1979, NCJ-69562

1978, NCJ-58722

1976 and 1977, NCJ-49702

A National Survey of Parole-Related Legislation Enacted During the 1979 Legislative Session, NCJ-64218

Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1978, NCJ-66479

Children in Custody: Juvenile Detention and

Correctional Facility Census

1977 advance report:

Census of Public Juvenile Facilities,

NCJ-60967

Census of Private Juvenile Facilities,

NCJ-60968

1975 (final report), NCJ-58139

1974, NCJ-57946

1973, NCJ-44777

*1971, NCJ-13403

State and Local Probation and Parole Systems, NCJ-41335

State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems, NCJ-41334

National Survey of Court Organization:

1977 Supplement to State Judicial Systems,

NCJ-40022

*1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems,

NCJ-29433

1971 (full report), NCJ-11427

State Court Model Statistical Dictionary,

NCJ-62320

State Court Caseload Statistics:

The State of the Art, NCJ-46934

Annual Report, 1975, NCJ-51885

Annual Report, 1976, NCJ-56599

A Cross-City Comparison of Felony Case

Processing, NCJ-55171

Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data

for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-77

(annual), NCJ-57463

Expenditure and Employment Data for the

Criminal Justice System (annual)

1979 advance report, NCJ-73288

1978 Summary Report, NCJ-66483

1978 final report, NCJ-66482

1977 final report, NCJ-53206

Justice Agencies in the U.S.:

Summary Report of the National

Justice Agency List, NCJ-65560

Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology:

Terms and Definitions Proposed for Interstate and National Data Collection and Exchange,

NCJ-36747

Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics

Project:

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1980

(annual), NCJ-71096

***Offender-Based Transaction Statistics:** New Directions in Data Collection and Reporting,

NCJ-29645

Sentencing of California Felony Offenders,

NCJ-29646

Crime-Specific Analysis:

***The Characteristics of Burglary Incidents,**

NCJ-42093

An Empirical Examination of Burglary

Offender Characteristics, NCJ-43131

***An Empirical Examination of Burglary**

Offenders and Offense Characteristics,

NCJ-42476

Sources of National Criminal Justice

Statistics: An Annotated Bibliography,

NCJ-45006

Federal Criminal Sentencing: Perspectives

of Analysis and a Design for Research,

NCJ-33683

Variations in Federal Criminal Sentences:

A Statistical Assessment at the National

Level, NCJ-33684

Federal Sentencing Patterns: A Study of

Geographical Variations, NCJ-33685

Predicting Sentences in Federal Courts: The

Feasibility of a National Sentencing Policy,

NCJ-33686

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department of Justice
Jus 436

THIRD CLASS
BULK RATE



Washington, D.C. 20531

Crime Against the Elderly in 26 Cities

*out of stock but available on interlibrary loan

END