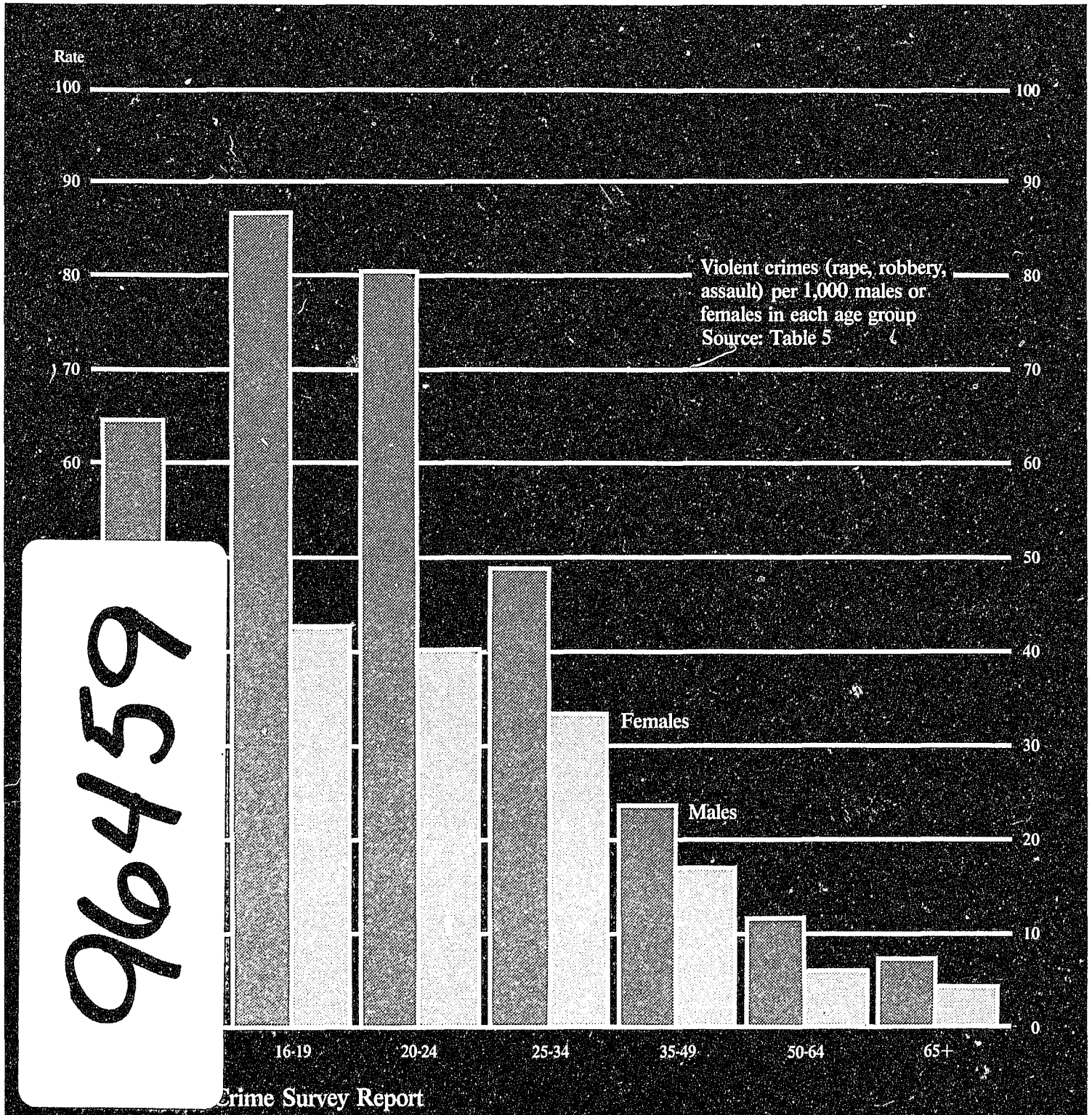




Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1983



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Bureau of Justice Statistics



Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1983

A National Crime Survey Report
NCJ-96459

August 1985

**U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics**

**Steven R. Schlesinger
Director**

**Joseph M. Bessette
Deputy Director**

**Benjamin H. Renshaw III
Deputy Director**

**Charles R. Kindermann
Assistant Director**

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Preface

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States during 1983. It is the 11th in a series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program. The study is based on findings from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units across the United States. Approximately 60,000 housing units, inhabited by about 127,000 individuals age 12 and over, took part in the survey. The participation rate for 1983 was 96 percent of all eligible housing units.

As presently constituted, the NCS focuses on certain criminal offenses, whether completed or attempted, that are of major concern to the general public and law enforcement authorities. These are the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and larceny, and the household crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.¹ In this report, as in others in the series, the crimes are examined from the perspective of their frequency, the characteristics of the victims and offenders, the circumstances surrounding the offenses and their impact, and the pattern of police reporting.

The format of this report is similar to that of the 1982 edition: five data tables have been added (numbers 45, 46, 52, 73 and 104). Selected general findings for 1983 are combined with technical information designed to aid in the interpretation of data contained in the 111 tables that follow in Appendix I.

Statistics in this report are comparable with those in the 1982 edition. Both reports are based on population controls derived from the 1980 Census.²

¹Definitions of the measured crimes do not necessarily conform to any Federal or State statutes, which vary considerably. The NCS offense definitions (listed in the glossary at the end of this report) are generally compatible with conventional usage and with the definitions used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its annual publication Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports.

²For a discussion of comparability with data before 1981, see Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1982, Bureau of Justice Statistics, NJC-92820, August 1984.

Appendix II contains a facsimile of the survey questionnaire and a brief description on administering the instrument. Appendix III has technical information concerning sample design, data collection, estimation procedures, and sources of nonsampling error. The latter appendix also includes instructions concerning the computation and application of standard errors. Besides listing crime category and sub-category definitions, the glossary (last section of the report) contains the meanings of variables and other terms used in the NCS.

All statistical data in this report are estimates subject to errors arising from the use of information obtained from a sample survey rather than a complete census and to errors that occur in the collection and processing of data.

With respect to sampling errors, estimates of variability can be determined and used in analyzing survey data. In the summary findings for 1983, comparisons passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of statistical significance (i.e., the 90-percent "confidence level"), or better. In fact, most comparisons passed the test at the 0.05 level (or the 95-percent confidence level). Thus, for most comparisons cited, the estimated difference between values being examined was greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison, qualified by the expression "some indication" or "some evidence," denote that the estimated difference between values being examined was within the range of 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors—statistically significant at the 0.10 level but not at the 0.05 level (or a confidence level of between 90 and 95 percent).

Since its inception in 1972, the National Crime Survey has been conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (formerly the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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Introduction

The National Crime Survey (NCS) provides information on a number of crimes that are of major interest to the general public and the criminal justice community. The program does not and cannot measure all criminal activity, as many crimes are not amenable to examination through general population surveys.

NCS-measured crimes

Victimization surveys like the NCS have proved most successful in measuring crimes with specific victims who understand what occurred to them and how it happened and who are willing to report what they know. More specifically, such surveys have been shown to be most applicable to rape, robbery, assault, burglary, personal and household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—crimes measured by the NCS.

The NCS includes offenses reported to the police as well as those not reported. Details about the crimes come directly from the victims, and no attempt is made to validate the information against police records or any other source.

Crimes not measured

Murder and kidnaping are not covered, and commercial burglary and robbery were dropped from the program during 1977, largely for economy reasons. The so-called victimless crimes, such as drunkenness, drug abuse, and prostitution, also are excluded, as are crimes for which it is difficult to identify knowledgeable respondents or to locate data records.

Crimes of which the victim may not be aware also cannot be measured effectively. Buying stolen property may fall into this category, as may some instances of fraud and embezzlement. Attempted crimes of many types probably are under-recorded for this reason.

Finally, events in which the victim has shown a willingness to participate in illegal activity also are excluded. Examples of these,

which are unlikely to be reported to interviewers, include gambling, various types of swindles, con games, and blackmail.

Classifying the crimes

In any encounter involving a personal crime, more than one criminal act can be committed against an individual. A rape may be associated with a robbery, for example. Or, a household offense, such as a burglary, can escalate into something more serious in the event of a personal confrontation.

In classifying the survey-measured crimes, each criminal incident has been counted only once, by the most serious act that took place during the incident, ranked in accordance with the seriousness classification system used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The order of seriousness for crimes against persons is rape, robbery, assault, and larceny. Consequently, if a person were both robbed and assaulted, the event would be classified as robbery; if the victim suffered physical harm, the crime would be categorized as robbery with injury. Personal crimes of contact take precedence over household offenses; among the latter, burglary is the most serious and larceny the least serious.

Victimizations vs. incidents

Certain negative events, such as an automobile accident, can cause human suffering (or even death) to more than one person simultaneously. So it is with some crimes. It is possible, for example, that two or more individuals are victimized together during a single personal robbery. In other words, a single robbery incident can result in the victimization of more than one individual. As used in this report, the statistical difference between the two concepts applies to crimes in the personal sector, but not to those in the household sector. This is because each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve only one victim—the affected household as a unit.

A victimization, the basic measure of the occurrence of crime, is a specific criminal act because it affects a single victim. The number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts.

Victimization counts serve as key elements in computing rates of victimization, as described in the victim characteristics sections of this report. Victimization also are used in developing a variety of information on crime characteristics and on the effects of crime on victims: victim injury and medical care, economic losses, time lost from work, victim self-protection, and reporting to police. For violent personal crimes, offender characteristics also are measured by victimizations.

An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. The number of incidents of personal crime is lower than that of victimizations, because some crimes are simultaneously committed against more than one individual.

Incident figures are used in describing the settings and circumstances in which crimes occurred, including the time and place of occurrence, number of victims and offenders, and use of weapons.

Series victimizations

Three or more similar but separate criminal events, which the respondent is unable separately to describe in detail to an NCS interviewer, are known as series victimizations. Prior to 1979, series victimizations were recorded by the season (or seasons) of occurrence and tabulated by the quarter of the year in which the data were collected. For those and other reasons, it was not possible to tabulate series and regular (i.e., nonseries) crimes jointly.

Summary findings

The question about series crimes was one of several items changed in the NCS questionnaire, beginning in January 1979. This enabled the matching of reference periods and assessment of the effects of combining series crimes with regular crimes. Such an examination was a special feature of the initial release of 1980 data.³

Although the combining of series and regular crimes has been facilitated, the issue of how best to accomplish this is being addressed by the NCS Redesign Consortium. Pending a resolution of the problem, summary data on series crimes will be presented separately in the NCS annual reports. A table displaying the relationships between series and regular crimes for 1983 can be found in Appendix III.

³See Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1979-80 Changes, 1973-80 Trends. BJS Technical Report NCJ-80838, July 1982.

The statements that follow are illustrative of the information that readers can draw from this report's data tables. As a guide to readers, table source citations are in parentheses after each finding.

- The National Crime Survey (NCS) determined that an estimated 37 million criminal victimizations, including both completed and attempted offenses, were incurred by individuals or households across the United States in 1983⁴ (table 1).
- Approximately 36% of all violent crime victimizations reported to the NCS were for completed offenses. For personal crimes of theft, 94% of the reported victimizations were for completed offenses, while 84% of the household crimes were completed offenses (table 1).
- Rape, personal robbery, and assault—the most serious of the crimes measured by the NCS because they involved confrontation between victim and offender and the threat or act of violence—made up 16% of the victimizations (table 1).
- The less serious types of offenses, namely personal and household larcenies, accounted for 64% of all crimes in 1983. The remaining 20% included motor vehicle thefts and residential burglaries (table 1).
- Violent crimes generally had lower victimization rates than property crimes in 1983. The rate for all three violent crimes—rape, robbery, and assault—was 31 per 1,000 population age 12 and over. By contrast, the overall rate for personal larcenies was 77 per 1,000 (table 2).

⁴A detailed breakdown of the overall level of victimization is found in table 1, Appendix I. Crime levels appearing in that and other tables in this report are comparable with those in the 1982 edition.

Characteristics of personal crime victims

Victimization rates are basic measures of the occurrence of crime, computed by dividing the number of victimizations associated with a specific crime, or grouping of crimes, by the number of persons under consideration. For crimes against persons, the rates are based on the total number of individuals age 12 and over, or on a portion of that population sharing a particular characteristic or set of traits. Over the years, the NCS has demonstrated that persons within certain population groups are victimized to a greater extent than others. Victimization rates for personal crimes of violence were relatively higher for males, younger persons, blacks, the poor, and single persons (those separated or divorced, as well as those never married). For personal crimes of theft, males, younger persons, single persons, and the more affluent had higher victimization rates.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

- Overall, violent crime rates were approximately two times higher for males than for females. Males also had somewhat higher victimization rates for crimes of theft (table 3).
- Young persons age 12-24 had the highest victimization rates for crimes of violence and crimes of theft. For victims beyond age 24, both violent and theft crime rates decreased as age increased. Elderly persons (age 65 and over) had the lowest victimization rates for both violent and theft crimes (table 4).
- Blacks were victims of violent crimes at a higher rate than whites or members of other minority groups (Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, etc., considered collectively), but the rates for whites did not differ significantly from the other minority groups (table 6).
- There were no significant differences for overall crimes of theft between whites and blacks. However, both whites and blacks had higher rates of theft victimization than members of other minority groups (table 6).

- Joint consideration of race and sex indicated black males sustained violent crime at the highest rate and white females at the lowest (table 7).
- Hispanics were victims of violent crimes at a higher rate than non-Hispanics, while there were no significant differences for crimes of theft (table 8).

Marital status

- The overall rate for violent crimes was highest for divorced or separated persons and persons never married (table 11).
- For personal crimes of theft, persons never married had the highest rate of victimization, followed by persons divorced or separated. The rates for married persons ranked third and those for widowed persons, fourth (table 11).
- When gender was examined in conjunction with marital status, the general relationships regarding victimization rates and marital status were somewhat altered. The highest violent crime victimization rate for males was for those males who had never married, while among females the highest violent crime victimization rates were experienced by divorced or separated females (table 12).
- For crimes of theft, males who were never married or were divorced or separated had higher rates than those married or widowed. Females who had never married had higher victimization rates for crimes of theft than the other marital status categories, followed by divorced or separated females (table 12).

Household composition

- Examination of the relationship between victimization rates and victim relationship to the head of household disclosed that in households headed by males, persons unrelated to the household head had the highest overall victimization rate for violent crimes. Wives of the male heads of household had the lowest rate. In households headed by females, children under 18 and non-relatives had the highest victim-

ization rate for crimes of violence, while female heads of household living alone had the lowest rate (table 13).

- In households headed by males, persons unrelated to the household head had the highest victimization rates for crimes of theft, while the head of household (when living with others), wives, and relatives other than wife or children had the lowest victimization rates. In female-headed households, individuals unrelated to the head of household and children under age 18 had the highest theft victimization rates. All the other household composition categories had lower victimization rates; however, they did not markedly differ from one another (table 13).

Educational attainment

Victimization rates for personal crimes were calculated on the basis of educational levels for the population age 12 and over. This differs from prior years, in which rates were calculated for those age 25 and over. This change was made to provide crime information that would be consistent with other tables in this report.

- There were no discernible patterns in rates of violent crime victimization across the various levels of educational attainment (table 16). For crimes of theft, persons with at least some college training had higher rates of victimization than individuals with lower levels of educational attainment. Individuals with elementary school-level education had the lowest victimization rates (table 16).

Employment

The calculation of victimization rates was limited to the civilian population age 16 and over, or approximately 9 in every 10 persons within the scope of the NCS. Excluded from the employment data were youngsters ages 12-15, relatively few of whom participate in the labor force, and Armed Forces personnel.

Characteristics of household crime victims

- During 1983, unemployed persons—whether male, female, white, or black—had a higher violent crime rate than employed persons in their respective groups (tables 17, 18).
- There were fewer differences between employed and unemployed persons for crimes of theft. Unemployed whites and females had higher theft victimization rates than their employed counterparts. There were no significant rate differences among employed and unemployed blacks or males (tables 17, 18).
- Among the employed, there were no significant differences in theft or violent crime rates for those in the government and private sectors (table 17).
- With regard to the gender of labor force participants, unemployed men had the highest violent crime rate, followed in order by unemployed women, employed men, and employed women. Among labor force nonparticipants, males generally had higher violent crime rates than did females (table 17).

Locality of residence

- Individuals residing in cities had higher victimization rates for violent crimes than individuals living in suburban or rural areas. Victimization rates for suburban residents were higher than for residents of rural areas (table 20).

Household crimes are regarded as being directed against the household as a unit rather than against individual members. In calculating a rate, therefore, the number of victimizations associated with a specific crime are divided by the number of households in question. Crimes against household property occurred to a greater extent to black heads of household, renters, large households, and younger heads of household.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

- Black heads of household were more frequently victims of household crimes than white heads of household as well as members of other minority groups combined; rates for whites and members of other minority groups did not differ significantly from each other (table 22).
- Burglary rates were highest for black heads of household, while rates for household larceny victimization did not differ across racial categories (table 22).
- Hispanic heads of household had higher victimization rates than non-Hispanics for overall household crime rates as well as for burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft, individually (table 23).
- Based on the number of vehicles owned, black heads of household were victimized by motor vehicle theft at a higher rate than whites or members of other minority groups. There were no significant rate differences between whites and members of other minority groups (table 24).
- Rates of motor vehicle victimization declined sharply as age of head of household increased (table 24).
- Total household crime victimization rates were highest for the youngest heads of household, but decreased as age increased (table 25).

Annual family income

Household crime rates were fairly evenly distributed across all income categories, with one exception. Persons with family incomes

less than \$7,500 had a higher burglary victimization rate than individuals in any other family income category (table 26).

- Incidence of motor vehicle theft was greater for higher-income households than for lower-income households (table 26).
- Total burglary rates for blacks were higher than for whites across all income categories, although not all differences between specific income categories were statistically significant (table 27).
- Household larceny rates generally were not significantly different across income categories (table 28).
- Rates of motor vehicle theft victimization increased slightly as household income increased. Motor vehicle theft rates for blacks did not significantly differ from whites across the various income groups, with the exception that there was some indication that blacks in the two lowest income categories and those in the \$30,000 - \$49,999 income group were victimized at a higher rate than whites in the same income categories (table 29).

Household size and tenure

- Persons living in households with six or more persons experienced more total household victimizations than individuals in smaller households (table 30).
- Home renters were victimized at a higher rate than home owners for all three major household crime categories—burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft (table 31).
- There was some indication that black renters were victims of household crimes at a greater rate than white renters. Black home owners were victimized at a higher rate than white home owners (table 31).

Locality of residence

- Individuals residing in cities had higher victimization rates for household crimes than residents of suburban or rural areas. Victimization rates for residents of suburban areas were higher than for residents of rural areas (table 33).

Victim-offender relationships

The NCS gathers information about the relationship between the victims and offenders, with the objective of determining if they were related or knew one another when the victimization took place. Conditions governing the classification of crimes as having involved strangers or nonstrangers are described in the glossary.

- The number of violent crime victimizations involving strangers was 18.4 per 1000 persons age 12 and over, compared with 12.6 per 1000 victimizations involving non-strangers-acquaintances, friends, or relatives of the victims (table 35).

- Of all crimes of violence, 59% were committed by strangers: 67% of males were victimized by strangers, while 47% of females were victimized by strangers (table 36).

- Approximately three-fourths of robberies were committed by strangers, while a little more than half of assaults and rapes were committed by strangers (table 36).

- There was some evidence that whites were victims of violent crimes involving strangers at a slightly higher rate than blacks (table 37).

- Divorced or separated persons were less likely to have been victimized by strangers compared with individuals in the other marital status categories (table 38).

- The proportion of stranger-to-stranger violent crimes for whites was higher in families with annual incomes over \$50,000 than families in the two lowest income categories (table 39).

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

Based on their perceptions, victims were asked to describe three basic attributes of the offenders: sex, age, and race.

- Most violent crimes in which only one offender was involved were perceived to have been committed by males, individuals age 21 and over, and by whites (tables 40, 41, 42).

- Of the single-offender violent crimes, 68% were perceived to have been committed by individuals 21 years old or older; 21% of multiple-offender crimes were perceived to have been committed by groups in which all offenders were either ages 21 to 29 or 30 and older. Thirty-nine percent of multiple-offender crimes involved offenders all under age 21, while 30% were perceived to have been committed by persons of mixed age groups (tables 41, 48).

- Approximately two-thirds of the single-offender violent crimes were perceived to have been committed by whites. One-half of multiple-offender victimizations involved offenders perceived by the victim to be all white, while one-third involved groups of black offenders. Eight percent of the multiple-offender victimizations involved offenders of mixed races (tables 42, 49).

- Considering victimizations where a lone offender was involved and the offender was not a stranger to the victim, 46% of the offenders were labeled by the victim as well-known, but not related to the victim, 36% were casual acquaintances, and 19% were relatives (table 46).

- Of multiple-offender victimizations by nonstrangers, at least one of the offenders was a casual acquaintance in 53% of the victimizations, well-known to the victim in 36%, and a relative in 10% of the victimizations (table 52).

- Violent crime had intraracial as well as interracial aspects. On the one hand, most violent crimes against whites were committed by white offenders (78%); most violent crimes against blacks were committed by black offenders (87%); and most violent crimes committed by white offenders were against white victims (98%). On the other hand, 55% of the violent crimes committed by black offenders were against white victims (tables 44, 45).

- White victims of violent crimes ascribed a higher proportion of single-offender crimes to blacks than black victims did to white offenders (table 44).

Crime characteristics

The characteristics of crimes measured by the NCS may be grouped into two overall categories: (1) the settings and associated circumstances under which the offenses occurred (time and place of occurrence, number of victims and offenders, and weapons used), and (2) the impact of the crimes on the victims, including self-protective measures, physical injury, economic loss, and worktime loss. The first group of topics is based on incidents, while the second group of topics is based on victimizations.

- Violent crime victimizations, as a group, outnumbered incidents by 17% in 1983. This was ascribable to the finding that 12% of the incidents were against two or more people (tables 53, 54).

- Most multiple-victim incidents of violence involved two victims rather than three or more (table 54).

Time of occurrence

- Approximately half of all violent crimes measured by the NCS in 1983 took place at night between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., with the majority of nighttime incidents occurring between 6 p.m. and midnight (table 56).

- Considering the number of incidents in which victims were able to estimate the time an offense occurred, the largest proportion of incidents of personal theft occurred during the day, between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., while the majority of household crimes occurred at night. It should be noted, however, that 16% of theft victims and 28% of household crime victims did not know at what time the incident had occurred (table 56).

- A larger proportion of armed robberies occurred at night rather than during the day, while daytime and nighttime unarmed robbery rates were comparable (table 57).

- Crimes of violence—rape, robbery, and assault—occurring at night were more likely to involve strangers, with the exception of rape. Daytime assaults were more likely to involve nonstrangers, while robbery and rape occurring during the day involved strangers and nonstrangers at comparable rates (table 58).

Place of occurrence

- Streets were the most common site for personal crimes of violence and personal larceny with contact (table 59).

- Rape was most likely to have occurred in the victim's home or within another building on the victim's property (table 59).

- Armed and unarmed robberies as well as armed and unarmed assaults occurred most frequently on the street (table 60).

- The greatest proportion of violent crimes involving strangers occurred on the street, while crimes involving nonstrangers occurred most frequently in the victim's home or within another building on the victim's property (table 61).

- Of the rape incidents involving strangers, 35% occurred in the victim's home or in a building on the victim's property, while 24% occurred on the street. Of the rape victimizations involving nonstrangers, 39% occurred in the victim's home or in a building on the victim's property, while 35% occurred in another location such as at a friend's house or a vacation home (table 61).

Number of offenders

- An estimated 71% of violent crimes were committed by a lone offender; 29% involved two or more offenders (table 65).

- The majority of rapes and assaults involved a single offender, while approximately half of all robberies involved two or more offenders (table 65).

- Crimes of violence committed by nonstrangers were more likely to have involved only one offender compared with crimes of violence by strangers (table 65).

Use of weapons

- The majority of violent crimes did not involve the use of a weapon. Weapons were used in approximately one-third of the reported incidents (table 66).

- Weapons were used more frequently in stranger-to-stranger

violent confrontations than incidents involving nonstrangers (table 66).

- Knives were used more often than firearms in violent incidents of crime. Other weapons (grouped together) were used more frequently than either firearms or knives (table 67).

- Handguns were used in 20% of all violent crime incidents involving armed offenders (table 69).

Victim self-protection

- In approximately three out of four violent crime victimizations, victims took some self-protective measure, which included reasoning with the offender, fleeing from the offender, screaming or yelling for help, hitting, kicking, or scratching the offender, and using or brandishing a weapon (table 68).

- Victims of rape and assault were more likely to defend themselves than robbery victims (table 68).

- Robbery victims who suffered an injury used self-protective measures in 69% of the victimizations, whereas uninjured robbery victims used self-protective measures in 34% of the cases. This difference was statistically significant for stranger-to-stranger confrontations, but not nonstranger confrontations (table 68).

- Male and female violent crime victims attempted to defend themselves at equal rates. There were also no differences between black and white victims. Older victims were less likely to defend themselves than younger victims, although differences between all age categories are not significant (table 69).

- Of victims who tried to defend themselves in a violent crime situation, the two most common self-protective measures employed were the use of nonviolent resistance and the use of physical force, followed by attempts to threaten or reason with the offender, and attempts to get help or frighten the offender. The use or brandishing of a weapon accounted for only 4% of the types of self-defense methods employed (table 70).

- Robbery victims who tried to use physical force or tried to get help or frighten the offender were more

likely to have been injured. Robbery victims who took a more passive self-protective measure, such as those who tried to threaten or reason with the offender or those who used nonviolent resistance, were less likely to have been injured (table 70).

- Males used physical force more often than females (table 71).

Physical injury to victims of personal crimes of violence

- Approximately 30% of all robbery and assault victims sustained some sort of physical injury (table 72).
- Female robbery victims sustained injuries at higher rates than males. There was some indication that injury rates from assault were higher for females as well (table 72).
- Violent crimes involving strangers were less likely to result in injury to the victim than crimes involving nonstrangers (table 72).
- One out of 10 violent crime victims incurred medical expenses. Of injured violent crime victims, 32% incurred medical expenses. Only 14% of the expenses fell below \$50, with 24% falling between \$50 and \$249, and 26% more than \$250. Thirty-six percent of the injured victims did not know the amount of their medical expenses (tables 74, 75, 76).
- Approximately two-thirds of the injured violent crime victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services. That proportion did not differ significantly for white and black victims (table 77).
- Of the violent crime victims receiving medical care, 30% received care at a hospital emergency room or emergency clinic, 25% were cared for at home or at a neighbor's or friend's home, 23% received inpatient treatment at a hospital, while the remaining 22% received care at a doctor's office or health clinic, at the scene, at a health unit at work or a first aid station, or from another source (table 73).
- Of all violent crime victims, 8% received hospital care; of injured violent crime victims, 26% received hospital care (tables 78, 79).

- The majority of victims who received hospital treatment required inpatient care. Of the victims that received inpatient care, 66% were hospitalized for less than one day (table 80).

Economic losses

- Approximately 96% of victimizations of personal crimes of theft resulted in economic losses, which include both theft and damage losses. Nine out of ten household crimes resulted in economic losses, while only 25% of violent crime victimizations resulted in economic losses (table 81).
- Nearly half of all losses from personal crimes were valued at less than \$50 per victimization; 15% of all personal crimes resulted in losses of \$250 or more (table 83).
- Of completed motor vehicle thefts reported in 1983, 86% of the vehicles were valued over \$500 (table 83).
- Victims of motor vehicle theft were most likely to have recovered some of their theft losses. There was at least a partial recovery of theft losses in 83% of all motor vehicle thefts reported in 1983 (table 85).
- There was no recovery in 83% of personal larcenies, 78% of burglaries, and 87% of household larcenies (table 85).

Time lost from work

- About 5% of all measured personal crime victimizations and 6% of household crime victimizations resulted in time lost from work (table 88).
- Worktime loss occurred most frequently for victims of completed robbery with injury and completed motor vehicle theft (table 88).
- Of victims who lost time from work, 85% were absent from work for five days or less (table 91).

Reporting crimes to the police

The majority of crimes, as measured by the NCS, were not reported to the police in 1983. The NCS data permit an examination of reasons for reporting and not reporting crimes to the police as well as the characteristics of victims who did and did not report crimes.

Rates of reporting

- Nearly half of all violent crime victimizations were reported to the police in 1983. Approximately one-fourth of theft victimizations and 37% of household crimes were reported to the police (tables 94, 95).
- The more serious or costly crimes were more likely to have been reported to the police. The crimes most frequently reported to the police included completed motor vehicle thefts, forcible entry burglary, and completed robbery with injury. Personal and household larcenies under \$50 and attempted personal larcenies were the most frequently unreported crimes. An 88% reporting rate was associated with completed motor vehicle thefts, while only 26% of personal larceny without contact incidents were reported to the police (table 94).
- For violent crimes, personal crimes of theft, and household crimes, completed offenses were more likely to be reported to the police than attempted offenses (table 94).
- Female victims and black victims reported violent crimes to the police at slightly higher rates than male and white victims. There were no significant differences between the reporting rates for Hispanic and non-Hispanic victims (table 95).
- Teenagers were least likely to report crimes to the police (table 99).
- The reporting rate for violent crimes involving strangers did not differ significantly from crimes involving nonstrangers (table 96).
- Among victims of household crimes, home owners were more likely to report crimes to the police than home renters (table 101).

- Frequency of reporting crimes to the police tended to increase as the level of family income increased, although the differences between all income categories were not significant (table 102).
- In general, the greater the loss, the more likely the police were notified of a crime (table 103).

Reasons for reporting and not reporting

- In 1983, the most frequently cited reason for reporting a violent crime to the police was to keep the crime from happening again (table 104).
- For both personal theft and household crimes, the most frequent reason for reporting the offense to the police was the desire to recover property (table 104).
- The most frequent specific reason given by victims for not reporting personal or household crimes to the police was that the offense was not important enough to warrant police attention (table 105).
- For crimes of violence, 25% of the victims did not report the offense to the police because they felt it was a private or personal matter; 22% felt the crime was not important enough to be reported to the police (table 105).
- Of theft victims, 27% did not report the crime to the police because they felt it was not important enough, while 17% of the victims felt they lacked enough proof to report the crime to the police (table 105).
- Reasons for not reporting crimes to the police did not vary markedly for victims of different race or income groups (tables 106, 107, 109, 110).
- Violent crimes involving strangers were most frequently not reported to the police because the victims felt the offense was not important enough. For violent crimes involving nonstrangers, the most frequent reason for not reporting the offense to the police was because it was a private or personal matter (table 108).

- Of victims with household crime losses valued at less than \$250, 34% of the victims did not report the crime to the police because they felt it was not important enough. Of victims with losses valued at \$250 or more, lack of proof was the most frequently cited reason for not reporting the offense to the police (table 111).

Survey data tables

The 111 data tables in this appendix present results of the National Crime Survey for calendar 1983. They are grouped along topical lines, generally paralleling the summary findings.

All topics treated in the previous report, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1982, are covered again, and the statistics in both editions are comparable.

All data generated by the survey are estimates. They vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variance, or sampling error, because they were derived from a survey rather than a complete enumeration. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, victimization (or incident) levels based on about 10 or fewer sample cases—representing weighted estimates of less than 13,000—have been considered statistically unreliable. Rates or percentages derived from levels of less than 13,000 also were considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report.

Victimization rate tables 3-34 display the size of each group for which a rate was computed. As with the rates, these control figures are estimates; independent population estimates derived from the 1980 census were used in generating the control figures.

Subjects covered by the data tables are described below. The list under each main subheading shows the number and title of each data table and the page on which it appears.

General

(Tables 1 and 2)

Table 1 displays the number and percent distribution of victimizations, whereas table 2 shows rates of victimization. Each table covers all measured crimes, broken out to the maximum extent possible insofar as the forms, or subcategories, of each offense are concerned.

Personal and household crimes

Number and percent distribution of victimizations —

1. *By sector and type of crime*, 12

Victimization rates —

2. *By sector and type of crime*, 13

Victim characteristics

(Tables 3 – 34)

The tables contain victimization rate figures for crimes against persons (3 – 21) and households (22 – 34).

Personal crimes

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over —

3. *By type of crime and sex of victims*, 14

4. *By type of crime and age of victims*, 15

5. *By sex and age of victims and type of crime*, 16

6. *By type of crime and race of victims*, 16

7. *By type of crime and sex and race of victims*, 17

8. *By type of crime and ethnicity of victims*, 18

9. *By race and age of victims and type of crime*, 18

10. *By race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime*, 20

11. *By type of crime and marital status of victims*, 21

12. *By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime*, 22

13. *By sex of head of household, relationship of victims to head, and type of crime*, 22

14. *By type of crime and annual family income of victims*, 24

15. *By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime*, 24

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over —

16. *By level of educational attainment and race of victims and type of crime*, 26

Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over —

17. *By participation in the civilian labor force, employment status and sector, sex of victims, and type of crime*, 28

18. *By participation in the civilian labor force, employment status and sector, race of victims, and type of crime*, 30

Victimization rates for employed persons age 16 and over —

19. *By civilian labor force sector, type of employment of victims, and type of crime*, 32

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over —

20. *By type of crime and type of locality of residence of victims*, 34

21. *By type of locality of residence, race and sex of victims, and type of crime*, 36

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime —

22. *And race of head of household*, 36

23. *And ethnicity of head of household*, 37

Motor vehicle theft

Victimization rates on the basis of thefts per 1,000 households and of thefts per 1,000 vehicles owned —

24. *By selected household characteristics*, 38

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime —

25. *And age of head of household*, 39

26. *And annual family income*, 40

Household burglary

Victimization rates —

27. *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary*, 40

Household larceny

Victimization rates —

28. *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of larceny*, 40

Motor vehicle theft

Victimization rates —

29. *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft*, 42

Household crimes

Victimization rates —

30. *By type of crime and number of persons in household*, 42

31. *By type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household*, 43

32. *By type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household*, 43

33. *By type of crime and type of locality of residence*, 44

34. *By type of locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime*, 44

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

(Tables 35 – 52)

Five tables (35 – 39) relate to victim-offender relationship; the first of these is a rate table, whereas the others are percentage distribution tables reflecting victim characteristics for stranger-to-stranger violent crimes. Of the remaining tables (40 – 52), six present demographic information on the offenders only and seven others have such data on both victims and offenders; a basic distinction is made in these 13 tables between single- and multiple-offender victimizations.

Personal crimes of violence

Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over —

35. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship*, 45

Percent of victimizations involving strangers —

36. *By sex and age of victims and type of crime*, 46

37. *By sex and race of victims and type of crime*, 46

38. *By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime*, 47

39. *By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime*, 47

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations —

40. *By type of crime and perceived sex of offender*, 48

41. *By type of crime and perceived age of offender*, 48

42. *By type of crime and perceived race of offender*, 48

43. *Based on age of victims, by type of crime and perceived age of offender*, 48

44. *Based on race of victims, by type of crime and perceived race of offender*, 50

45. *Based on perceived race of offender, by type of crime and race of victims*, 51

46. *By type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship*, 52

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations —

47. *By type of crime and perceived sex of offenders*, 52

48. *By type of crime and perceived age of offenders*, 53

49. *By type of crime and perceived race of offenders*, 54

50. *By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders*, 54

51. *By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders*, 55

52. *By type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship*, 56

Crime characteristics

(Tables 53 – 93)

The first of these tables illustrates the distinction between victimizations and incidents, as the terms relate to crimes against persons. Table 54 displays data on the number of victims per incident, whereas table 55 gives incident levels for personal crimes of violence broken out by victim-offender relationship. Topical areas covered by the remaining tables include: time of occurrence (56 – 58); place of occurrence (59 – 64); number of offenders (65); use of weapons (66 – 67); victim self-protection (68 – 71); physical injury to victims (72 – 80); economic losses (81 – 87) and time lost from work (88 – 93). As applicable, the tables cover crimes against person or households. When the data were compatible in terms of subject matter and variable categories, both sectors were included on a table.

Personal crimes

Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations —

53. *By type of crime*, 56

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —

54. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims*, 58

Number and percent distribution of incidents —

55. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship*, 59

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents —

56. *By type of crime and time of occurrence*, 60

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents —

57. *By type of crime and offender and time of occurrence*, 61

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —

58. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence*, 61

Selected personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents —

59. *By type of crime and place of occurrence*, 62

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents —
60. *By type of crime and offender and place of occurrence, 63*

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —
61. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence, 64*

Percent distribution between stranger and nonstranger incidents within place of occurrence —
62. *By type of crime, 64*

Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact

Percent distribution of incidents —
63. *By type of crime and place of occurrence, 66*
64. *By type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss, 66*

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —
65. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders, 67*

Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons —
66. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 68*

Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders —
67. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon, 68*

Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures —
68. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 69*
69. *By characteristics of victims and type of crime, 69*

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims —
70. *By type of measure and type of crime, 70*
71. *By selected characteristics of victims, 70*

Personal robbery and assault

Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury —
72. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 71*

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of victims receiving medical care —
73. *By type of crime and where care was received, 71*

Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses —
74. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 72*

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses —
75. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 72*

Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses —
76. *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses, 73*

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services —
77. *By selected characteristics of victims, 73*

Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care —
78. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 74*

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care —
79. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 74*

Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care —
80. *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care, 75*

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss —
81. *By type of crime and type of loss, 76*

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss —
82. *By type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship, 77*

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss —
83. *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 78*

Selected personal crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss —
84. *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 80*

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss —
85. *By race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered, 80*

Percent distribution of theft loss victimizations which resulted in either recovery and/or insurance reimbursement —
86. *By type of crime and method of recovery of loss, 81*

Household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss —
87. *By value of loss and type of crime, 81*

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work —
88. *By type of crime, 82*
89. *By type of crime and race of victims, 83*

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work —
90. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 83*

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work —
91. *By type of crime and number of days lost, 83*

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work —
92. *By number of days lost and victim-offender relationship, 84*

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work —
93. *By race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost, 34*

Reporting of victimizations to the police
(Tables 94 – 111)

Information is displayed on the extent of reasons for reporting and on reasons for failure to report. Certain tables display data on both personal and household crimes.

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations —
94. *By type of crime and whether or not reported to the police, 85*

Personal crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police —
95. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 86*
96. *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims, 86*
97. *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims, 88*
98. *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims, 90*
99. *By type of crime and age of victims, 92*

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations reported to the police —
100. *By age of victims and victim-offender relationship, 92*

Household crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police —
101. *By type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure, 93*
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**Table 1. Personal and household crimes, 1983:
Number and percent distribution of victimizations,
by sector and type of crime**

Sector and type of crime	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes
All crimes	37,001,200	...	100.0
Personal sector	20,560,740	100.0	55.6
Crimes of violence	5,903,440	28.7	16.0
Completed violent crimes	2,120,350	10.3	5.7
Attempted violent crimes	3,783,090	18.4	10.2
Rape	154,180	0.7	0.4
Completed rape	49,610	0.2	0.1
Attempted rape	104,570	0.5	0.3
Robbery	1,149,170	5.6	3.1
Completed robbery	709,550	3.5	1.9
With injury	252,450	1.2	0.7
From serious assault	128,150	0.6	0.3
From minor assault	124,310	0.6	0.3
Without injury	457,090	2.2	1.2
Attempted robbery	439,630	2.1	1.2
With injury	124,940	0.6	0.3
From serious assault	58,970	0.3	0.2
From minor assault	65,970	0.3	0.2
Without injury	314,690	1.5	0.9
Assault	4,600,090	22.4	12.4
Aggravated assault	1,517,310	7.4	4.1
Completed with injury	537,120	2.6	1.5
Attempted assault with weapon	980,190	4.8	2.6
Simple assault	3,082,770	15.0	8.3
Completed with injury	824,070	4.0	2.2
Attempted assault without weapon	2,258,710	11.0	6.1
Crimes of theft	14,657,300	71.3	39.6
Completed crimes of theft	13,788,260	67.1	37.3
Attempted crimes of theft	869,040	4.2	2.3
Personal larceny with contact	562,560	2.7	1.5
Purse snatching	176,580	0.9	0.5
Completed purse snatching	126,900	0.6	0.3
Attempted purse snatching	49,680	0.2	0.1
Pocket picking	385,980	1.9	1.0
Personal larceny without contact	14,094,740	68.6	38.1
Completed larceny without contact	13,275,380	64.6	35.9
Less than \$50	6,698,810	32.6	18.1
\$50 or more	6,094,430	29.6	16.5
Amount not available	482,130	2.3	1.3
Attempted larceny without contact	819,360	4.0	2.2
Total population age 12 and over	190,504,010	...	...
Household sector	16,440,460	100.0	44.4
Completed household crimes	13,858,080	84.3	37.5
Attempted household crimes	2,582,390	15.7	7.0
Burglary	6,063,140	36.9	16.4
Completed burglary	4,510,300	27.4	12.2
Forcible entry	1,903,030	11.6	5.1
Unlawful entry without force	2,607,270	15.9	7.0
Attempted forcible entry	1,552,850	9.4	4.2
Household larceny	9,113,690	55.4	24.6
Completed household larceny	8,537,840	51.9	23.1
Less than \$50	4,428,960	26.9	12.0
\$50 or more	3,699,090	22.5	10.0
Amount not available	409,790	2.5	1.1
Attempted household larceny	575,850	3.5	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,263,620	7.7	3.4
Completed theft	809,940	4.9	2.2
Attempted theft	453,680	2.8	1.2
Total number of households	86,635,240	...	...

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

...Represents not applicable.

Table 2. Personal and household crimes, 1983:

**Victimization rates,
by sector and type of crime**

Sector and type of crime	Rate
Personal sector (Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)	
All personal crimes	107.9
Crimes of violence	31.0
Completed violent crimes	11.1
Attempted violent crimes	19.9
Rape	0.8
Completed rape	0.3
Attempted rape	0.5
Robbery	6.0
Completed robbery	3.7
With injury	1.3
From serious assault	0.7
From minor assault	0.7
Without injury	2.4
Attempted robbery	2.3
With injury	0.7
From serious assault	0.3
From minor assault	0.3
Without injury	1.7
Assault	24.1
Aggravated assault	8.0
Completed with injury	2.8
Attempted assault with weapon	5.1
Simple assault	16.2
Completed with injury	4.3
Attempted assault without weapon	11.9
Crimes of theft	76.9
Completed crimes of theft	72.4
Attempted crimes of theft	4.6
Personal larceny with contact	3.0
Purse snatching	0.9
Completed purse snatching	0.7
Attempted purse snatching	0.3
Pocket picking	2.0
Personal larceny without contact	74.0
Completed larceny without contact	69.7
Less than \$50	35.2
\$50 or more	32.0
Amount not available	2.5
Attempted larceny without contact	4.3
Household sector (Rate per 1,000 households)	
All household crimes	189.8
Completed household crimes	160.0
Attempted household crimes	29.8
Burglary	70.0
Completed burglary	52.1
Forcible entry	22.0
Unlawful entry without force	30.1
Attempted forcible entry	17.9
Household larceny	105.2
Completed household larceny	98.5
Less than \$50	51.1
\$50 or more	42.7
Amount not available	4.7
Attempted household larceny	6.6
Motor vehicle theft	14.6
Completed theft	9.3
Attempted theft	5.2

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

Table 3. Personal crimes, 1983:

**Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and sex of victims**

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

Type of crime	Both sexes (190,504,020)	Male (91,226,520)	Female (99,277,500)
Crimes of violence	31.0	40.2	22.5
Completed violent crimes	11.1	13.8	8.7
Attempted violent crimes	19.9	26.4	13.8
Rape	0.8	0.2	1.4
Completed rape	0.3	^a 0.1	0.5
Attempted rape	0.5	^a 0.1	0.9
Robbery	6.0	8.3	4.0
Completed robbery	3.7	4.8	2.7
With injury	1.3	1.5	1.1
From serious assault	0.7	1.0	0.4
From minor assault	0.7	0.6	0.7
Without injury	2.4	3.3	1.6
Attempted robbery	2.3	3.5	1.3
With injury	0.7	0.9	0.5
From serious assault	0.3	0.5	^a 0.1
From minor assault	0.3	0.4	0.3
Without injury	1.7	2.6	0.8
Assault	24.1	31.8	17.1
Aggravated assault	8.0	11.7	4.5
Completed with injury	2.8	4.1	1.6
Attempted assault with weapon	5.1	7.6	2.9
Simple assault	16.2	20.1	12.6
Completed with injury	4.3	4.8	3.9
Attempted assault without weapon	11.9	15.3	8.7
Crimes of theft	76.9	82.7	71.7
Completed crimes of theft	72.4	77.6	67.6
Attempted crimes of theft	4.5	5.0	4.2
Personal larceny with contact	3.0	2.6	3.3
Purse snatching	0.9	^a 0.0	1.7
Pocket picking	2.0	2.6	1.5
Personal larceny without contact	74.0	79.9	68.5
Completed larceny without contact	69.7	75.0	64.8
Less than \$50	35.1	35.9	34.5
\$50 or more	32.0	36.8	27.6
Amount not available	2.5	2.4	2.7
Attempted larceny without contact	4.3	4.9	3.7

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

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 4. Personal crimes, 1983:

**Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and age of victims**

(Rate per 1,000 population in each age group)

Type of crime	12-15 (14,575,580)	16-19 (15,155,400)	20-24 (21,037,750)	25-34 (39,847,790)	35-49 (40,749,470)	50-64 (33,056,010)	65 and over (26,082,010)
Crimes of violence	51.3	64.5	60.1	42.1	20.4	9.0	5.5
Completed violent crimes	19.8	24.8	21.8	14.0	6.7	3.2	2.2
Attempted violent crimes	31.5	40.1	38.3	27.0	13.7	5.8	3.3
Rape	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.2	^a 0.2	^a 0.1	^a 0.1
Robbery	8.3	12.1	11.6	6.8	4.3	2.8	2.5
Completed robbery	4.8	6.7	6.6	4.3	2.9	1.8	1.8
With injury	1.1	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.7
From serious assault	^a 0.3	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	^a 0.3	^a 0.1
From minor assault	^a 0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	^a 0.3	0.6
Without injury	3.7	4.8	4.3	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.1
Attempted robbery	3.5	5.4	5.0	2.5	1.4	0.9	0.7
With injury	1.1	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.4	^a 0.2	^a 0.2
From serious assault	^a 0.5	1.0	0.6	^a 0.3	^a 0.2	^a 0.1	^a 0.0
From minor assault	^a 0.6	^a 0.7	0.9	0.3	^a 0.2	^a 0.0	^a 0.2
Without injury	2.3	3.8	3.5	1.9	1.0	0.7	^a 0.4
Assault	41.9	50.4	46.6	33.1	15.8	6.1	3.0
Aggravated assault	11.4	16.6	17.6	11.1	4.7	2.1	1.0
Completed with injury	5.5	7.4	6.3	3.4	1.3	0.6	^a 0.2
Attempted assault with weapon	5.9	9.2	11.4	7.7	3.4	1.5	0.8
Simple assault	30.5	33.8	28.9	21.9	11.2	4.0	2.1
Completed with injury	9.3	9.8	8.1	6.0	2.4	0.7	^a 0.3
Attempted assault without weapon	21.2	24.0	20.8	16.0	8.7	3.3	1.8
Crimes of theft	125.8	118.7	119.1	88.4	72.5	43.5	22.9
Completed crimes of theft	123.5	113.7	110.1	82.6	68.3	39.9	21.2
Attempted crimes of theft	2.3	5.0	9.0	5.8	4.2	3.6	1.7
Personal larceny with contact	3.0	2.1	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.3
Purse snatching	^a 0.2	^a 0.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3
Pocket picking	2.8	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.1
Personal larceny without contact	122.7	116.6	115.7	85.4	69.6	40.8	19.6
Completed larceny without contact	120.5	111.7	107.1	79.8	65.6	37.6	18.1
Less than \$50	94.0	67.2	50.4	35.9	27.4	15.0	7.9
\$50 or more	23.0	40.6	53.8	41.4	35.2	21.2	8.7
Amount not available	3.5	3.9	2.9	2.6	3.0	1.5	1.5
Attempted larceny without contact	2.2	4.9	8.6	5.6	4.0	3.2	1.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases,
is statistically unreliable.

Table 5. Personal crimes, 1983:

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by sex and age of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population in each age group)

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Male				
12-15 (7,437,650)	64.8	26.3	38.4	^a 0.4
16-19 (7,615,640)	86.7	31.3	55.4	^a 0.5
20-24 (10,344,760)	80.8	27.7	53.0	^a 0.2
25-34 (19,673,400)	48.6	14.9	33.7	^a 0.2
35-49 (19,926,910)	23.7	7.7	16.0	^a 0.1
50-64 (15,578,300)	11.9	3.7	8.3	^a 0.1
65 and over (10,649,860)	7.3	3.1	4.2	^a 0.0
Female				
12-15 (7,137,930)	37.2	13.1	24.2	2.0
16-19 (7,539,760)	42.7	18.2	24.5	4.2
20-24 (10,693,000)	40.1	16.1	24.0	3.6
25-34 (20,174,390)	33.8	13.2	20.6	2.1
35-49 (20,822,550)	17.1	5.7	11.4	^a 0.3
50-64 (17,477,710)	6.4	2.8	3.7	^a 0.2
65 and over (15,432,160)	4.3	1.6	2.7	^a 0.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Table 6. Personal crimes, 1983:

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and race of victims

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

Type of crime	White (164,877,540)	Black (21,326,750)	Other (4,299,720)
Crimes of violence	29.9	40.6	24.4
Completed violent crimes	10.2	19.0	9.0
Attempted violent crimes	19.7	21.6	15.3
Rape	0.8	1.1	^a 0.7
Robbery	5.1	13.4	6.7
Completed robbery	3.0	8.9	4.2
With injury	1.2	2.4	^a 1.7
From serious assault	0.5	1.9	^a 0.7
From minor assault	0.7	^a 0.5	^a 1.1
Without injury	1.9	6.5	^a 2.4
Attempted robbery	2.0	4.5	^a 2.5
With injury	0.6	1.4	^a 0.0
From serious assault	0.3	0.7	^a 0.0
From minor assault	0.3	0.7	^a 0.0
Without injury	1.4	3.1	^a 2.5
Assault	24.1	26.0	16.9
Aggravated assault	7.5	12.3	4.0
Completed with injury	2.5	5.6	^a 1.0
Attempted assault with weapon	5.0	6.7	3.0
Simple assault	16.6	13.7	12.9
Completed with injury	4.4	4.1	3.2
Attempted assault without weapon	12.2	9.6	9.8
Crimes of theft	77.4	78.6	51.1
Completed crimes of theft	72.8	73.8	48.6
Attempted crimes of theft	4.6	4.8	^a 2.5
Personal larceny with contact	2.6	5.9	3.7
Purse snatching	0.8	2.1	^a 0.7
Pocket picking	1.8	3.8	3.0
Personal larceny without contact	74.8	72.7	47.4
Completed larceny without contact	70.5	68.3	44.9
Less than \$50	36.2	30.4	19.3
\$50 or more	31.9	34.6	24.3
Amount not available	2.5	3.4	^a 1.3
Attempted larceny without contact	4.3	4.4	^a 2.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Total	Robbery		Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury		Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
14.0	3.8	10.1	50.4	15.7	34.7	128.6	125.8	2.7	4.6	123.9
19.3	6.0	13.3	66.9	24.3	42.6	130.8	124.3	6.5	2.4	128.5
15.3	4.1	11.1	65.3	28.0	37.4	123.2	113.9	9.3	2.7	120.5
7.4	2.0	5.4	40.9	15.8	25.1	92.9	86.4	6.4	2.4	90.5
5.4	2.0	3.3	18.3	5.4	12.9	74.0	70.1	4.0	2.9	71.1
3.8	0.9	2.9	8.1	2.7	5.3	46.1	42.2	3.9	1.9	44.2
3.1	^a 0.9	2.2	4.2	1.4	2.8	26.6	24.7	1.9	2.3	24.3
2.3	^a 0.6	^a 1.7	32.9	6.8	26.1	122.8	121.0	1.9	^a 1.3	121.5
4.8	^a 1.1	3.7	33.8	8.8	24.9	106.5	102.9	3.5	1.8	104.7
8.1	3.4	4.6	28.4	7.6	20.8	115.1	106.4	8.8	4.1	111.1
6.2	2.7	3.5	25.5	6.6	18.8	84.0	78.8	5.2	3.5	80.5
3.3	1.3	2.0	13.5	3.9	9.6	71.1	66.7	4.4	3.1	68.1
1.9	^a 0.6	1.2	4.4	1.6	2.8	41.2	37.9	3.3	3.4	37.8
2.0	1.0	1.0	2.2	^a 0.6	1.6	20.3	18.8	1.5	4.0	16.3

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 7. Personal crimes, 1983:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and sex and race of victims

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	White (79,408,880)	Black (9,702,540)	White (85,468,660)	Black (11,624,210)
Crimes of violence	39.2	50.0	21.3	32.8
Completed violent crimes	12.6	24.1	7.9	14.6
Attempted violent crimes	26.7	25.8	13.3	18.1
Rape	^a 0.1	^a 0.5	1.3	1.7
Robbery	6.7	20.6	3.5	7.4
Completed robbery	3.7	13.1	2.4	5.4
With injury	1.2	3.7	1.1	1.3
Without injury	2.5	9.4	1.2	4.2
Attempted robbery	3.0	7.5	1.1	2.0
With injury	0.7	2.6	0.5	^a 0.4
Without injury	2.3	4.9	0.7	1.6
Assault	32.4	28.9	16.4	23.6
Aggravated assault	11.4	16.0	3.9	9.2
Completed with injury	3.8	7.3	1.3	4.1
Attempted assault with weapon	7.6	8.7	2.6	5.1
Simple assault	21.0	12.9	12.4	14.5
Completed with injury	5.0	3.7	3.8	4.4
Attempted assault without weapon	16.1	9.2	8.6	10.0
Crimes of theft	83.1	83.5	72.0	74.5
Completed crimes of theft	78.1	77.9	67.8	70.4
Attempted crimes of theft	5.0	5.6	4.2	4.1
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	5.3	2.8	6.3
Personal larceny without contact	80.8	78.2	69.2	68.2
Completed larceny without contact	75.9	72.6	65.5	64.7
Attempted larceny without contact	4.9	5.6	3.8	3.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 8. Personal crimes, 1983:

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and ethnicity of victims

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

Type of crime	Total ^a (190,504,010)	Hispanic (11,274,870)	Non-Hispanic (178,806,830)
Crimes of violence	31.0	38.1	30.5
Completed violent crimes	11.1	16.4	10.8
Attempted violent crimes	19.9	21.7	19.7
Rape	0.8	^b 1.1	0.8
Robbery	6.0	11.1	5.7
Completed robbery	3.7	7.6	3.5
With injury	1.3	2.0	1.3
From serious assault	0.7	^b 0.5	0.7
From minor assault	0.7	1.4	0.6
Without injury	2.4	5.6	2.2
Attempted robbery	2.3	3.6	2.2
With injury	0.7	^b 1.0	0.6
From serious assault	0.3	^b 0.6	0.3
From minor assault	0.3	^b 0.4	0.3
Without injury	1.7	2.6	1.5
Assault	24.1	25.9	24.0
Aggravated assault	8.0	9.8	7.9
Completed with injury	2.8	2.9	2.8
Attempted assault with weapon	5.1	6.9	5.0
Simple assault	16.2	16.1	16.2
Completed with injury	4.3	5.6	4.2
Attempted assault without weapon	11.9	10.5	11.9
Crimes of theft	76.9	73.8	77.1
Completed crimes of theft	72.4	68.0	72.7
Attempted crimes of theft	4.5	5.7	4.5
Personal larceny with contact	3.0	5.6	2.8
Purse snatching	0.9	2.4	0.8
Pocket picking	2.0	3.1	2.0
Personal larceny without contact	74.0	68.2	74.3
Completed larceny without contact	69.7	63.5	70.1
Less than \$50	35.1	29.7	35.5
\$50 or more	32.0	31.6	32.0
Amount not available	2.5	2.2	2.6
Attempted larceny without contact	4.3	4.7	4.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.
^aTotal includes persons whose ethnicity

was not ascertained.
^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 9. Personal crimes, 1983:

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by race and age of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population in each age group)

Race and age	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
White				
12-15 (12,071,170)	48.7	18.0	30.7	1.1
16-19 (12,561,530)	63.4	22.9	40.5	2.5
20-24 (17,748,760)	59.1	20.3	38.9	2.1
25-34 (33,951,390)	41.3	13.5	27.7	1.0
35-49 (35,503,740)	20.0	6.2	13.9	^a 0.2
50-64 (29,422,280)	8.6	2.9	5.7	^a 0.1
65 and over (23,618,660)	5.6	2.1	3.5	^a 0.1
Black				
12-15 (2,123,050)	72.2	32.2	40.0	^a 1.8
16-19 (2,223,870)	75.5	35.8	39.6	^a 1.6
20-24 (2,773,040)	69.2	36.0	33.1	^a 1.2
25-34 (4,742,420)	41.7	17.3	24.4	^a 2.1
35-49 (4,249,620)	24.7	11.0	13.6	^a 0.8
50-64 (3,036,200)	12.8	6.2	6.5	^a 0.0
65 and over (2,178,540)	^a 5.2	^a 3.9	^a 1.3	^a 0.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Total	Robbery		Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury		Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
6.7	2.1	4.6	40.9	10.1	30.8	129.7	127.3	2.3	2.9	126.8
8.9	3.0	5.9	52.0	16.3	35.7	127.5	122.1	5.4	1.6	125.9
9.9	3.7	6.2	47.1	17.4	29.7	124.1	114.3	9.8	2.9	121.2
6.2	2.3	3.9	34.0	10.6	23.4	88.3	82.6	5.8	2.3	86.0
3.6	1.3	2.3	16.3	4.4	11.9	73.2	69.0	4.2	2.58	70.6
2.4	0.6	1.8	6.1	2.0	4.0	42.6	39.1	3.5	2.4	40.3
2.3	0.9	1.5	3.2	1.0	2.2	22.7	21.1	1.6	3.2	19.5
18.7	^a 3.5	15.2	51.7	19.8	31.9	117.1	114.4	^a 2.7	^a 4.4	112.7
29.4	6.2	23.2	44.4	20.4	24.1	80.3	76.5	^a 3.8	^a 5.0	75.3
22.7	^a 4.7	18.0	45.2	21.2	24.0	93.0	87.6	5.4	5.9	87.1
10.9	3.3	7.6	28.8	15.6	13.2	96.8	90.2	6.6	7.5	89.2
9.3	4.6	4.7	14.5	7.0	7.6	74.2	69.2	5.0	5.7	68.4
6.2	^a 2.5	^a 3.6	6.6	^a 3.4	^a 3.2	54.5	50.0	4.5	6.4	48.1
^a 3.9	^a 1.9	^a 2.0	^a 1.3	^a 0.7	^a 0.6	23.5	20.5	^a 3.0	^a 3.8	19.7

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 10. Personal crimes, 1983:

**Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime**

(Rate per 1,000 population in each age group)

Race, sex and age	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White		
Male		
12-15 (6,174,780)	62.5	135.6
16-19 (6,343,310)	84.6	140.4
20-24 (8,796,570)	79.6	128.1
25-34 (16,934,290)	50.1	92.1
35-49 (17,553,790)	23.5	74.5
50-64 (13,960,840)	11.8	45.0
65 and over (9,645,310)	7.0	25.8
Female		
12-15 (5,896,400)	34.2	123.5
16-19 (6,218,220)	41.7	114.4
20-24 (8,952,200)	39.0	120.2
25-34 (17,017,100)	32.5	84.6
35-49 (17,949,950)	16.7	71.9
50-64 (15,461,440)	5.7	40.5
65 and over (13,973,350)	4.7	20.5
Black		
Male		
12-15 (1,064,350)	85.1	101.8
16-19 (1,095,240)	99.0	89.7
20-24 (1,278,880)	93.1	90.0
25-34 (2,167,010)	40.1	107.2
35-49 (1,903,570)	27.3	78.7
50-64 (1,329,080)	13.5	60.6
65 and over (864,420)	^a 11.7	29.8
Female		
12-15 (1,058,700)	59.3	132.5
16-19 (1,128,640)	52.6	71.2
20-24 (1,494,160)	48.7	95.5
25-34 (2,575,420)	43.2	88.0
35-49 (2,346,050)	22.5	70.5
50-64 (1,707,120)	12.2	49.8
65 and over (1,314,120)	^a 0.9	19.4

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11. Personal crimes, 1983:

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and marital status of victims

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

Type of crime	Never married (56,653,030)	Married (104,797,270)	Widowed (12,904,360)	Divorced and separated (15,674,020)
Crimes of violence	55.4	16.5	8.8	58.0
Completed violent crimes	21.2	4.6	3.9	24.4
Attempted violent crimes	34.1	12.0	4.9	33.5
Rape	1.7	0.2	^a 0.3	1.9
Robbery	11.1	2.8	2.7	12.1
Completed robbery	6.6	1.7	2.2	7.8
With injury	2.0	0.7	1.0	3.7
From serious assault	1.0	0.4	^a 0.1	2.1
From minor assault	1.0	0.3	^a 0.9	1.5
Without injury	4.6	1.1	1.2	4.2
Attempted robbery	4.5	1.1	^a 0.5	4.2
With injury	1.3	0.3	^a 0.3	1.2
From serious assault	0.6	0.1	^a 0.0	^a 0.7
From minor assault	0.7	0.2	^a 0.3	^a 0.5
Without injury	3.2	0.8	^a 0.2	3.0
Assault	42.6	13.5	5.7	44.0
Aggravated assault	14.1	4.4	2.2	14.5
Completed with injury	5.8	1.1	^a 0.6	5.1
Attempted assault with weapon	8.3	3.3	1.7	9.4
Simple assault	28.5	9.1	3.5	29.5
Completed with injury	8.3	1.6	^a 1.0	10.7
Attempted assault without weapon	20.2	7.5	2.5	18.8
Crimes of theft	117.9	56.8	28.4	103.3
Completed crimes of theft	112.0	53.1	26.5	95.6
Attempted crimes of theft	5.9	3.7	1.9	7.7
Personal larceny with contact	3.9	1.9	3.7	6.1
Purse snatching	1.0	0.6	1.7	2.4
Pocket picking	2.9	1.3	1.9	3.8
Personal larceny without contact	114.0	54.9	24.8	97.1
Completed larceny without contact	108.4	51.4	23.2	87.7
Less than \$50	63.6	22.7	9.2	36.2
\$50 or more	41.2	26.7	12.0	50.5
Amount not available	3.6	2.0	1.9	3.1
Attempted larceny without contact	5.6	3.5	1.6	7.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; data on persons whose marital status was not

^aascertained are excluded.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Personal crimes, 1983:

**Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by sex and marital status of victims
and type of crime**

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

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Male				
Never married (30,223,980)	71.1	26.5	44.6	^a 0.4
Married (52,798,550)	21.3	5.7	15.6	^a 0.1
Widowed (2,038,870)	17.3	9.3	8.0	^a 0.6
Divorced/separated (5,940,870)	59.2	22.6	36.7	^a 0.0
Female				
Never married (26,429,050)	37.5	15.3	22.2	3.2
Married (51,998,720)	11.6	3.4	8.2	0.4
Widowed (10,865,490)	7.2	2.9	4.4	^a 0.3
Divorced/separated (9,733,160)	57.2	25.6	31.6	3.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes
data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

Table 13. Personal crimes, 1983:

**Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by sex of head of household,
relationship of victims to head,
and type of crime**

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

Sex of head of house- hold and relationship to head	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Households headed by males				
All male heads (61,060,900)	27.9	8.3	19.6	^a 0.1
Male heads living alone (8,360,390)	56.7	20.4	36.2	^a 0.5
Male heads living with others (52,700,510)	23.3	6.4	16.9	^a 0.1
Wives (46,807,330)	10.3	3.0	7.3	^a 0.2
Own children under age 18 (15,500,390)	45.5	17.0	28.5	^a 0.6
Own children age 18 and over (12,787,220)	43.8	18.3	25.5	1.5
Other relatives (3,974,430)	36.9	15.4	21.5	^a 1.5
Nonrelatives (3,974,460)	93.3	32.4	60.9	^a 2.6
Households headed by females				
All female heads (27,087,290)	30.9	13.1	17.8	2.0
Female heads living alone (12,538,430)	19.3	7.7	11.7	1.4
Female heads living with others (14,548,860)	40.9	17.8	23.1	2.5
Husbands (3,391,390)	30.3	6.4	23.9	^a 0.0
Own children under age 18 (4,885,920)	77.3	31.9	45.4	3.9
Own children age 18 and over (5,606,050)	55.9	24.1	31.7	^a 0.9
Other relatives (2,719,390)	37.1	15.3	21.7	^a 0.6
Nonrelatives (2,709,260)	74.6	27.9	46.7	^a 4.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Total	Robbery		Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury		Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
15.5	4.4	11.1	55.1	19.9	35.3	124.3	117.6	6.7	4.0	120.3
3.7	1.2	2.5	17.6	6.5	11.1	56.4	52.7	3.7	1.5	54.9
^a 5.7	^a 2.3	^a 3.3	11.0	^a 5.8	^a 5.1	45.6	44.9	^a 0.7	^a 2.2	43.4
12.8	3.5	9.4	46.4	18.7	27.7	115.7	106.6	9.1	5.5	110.2
6.0	1.9	4.1	28.3	7.6	20.7	110.6	105.6	5.0	3.8	106.8
1.9	0.8	1.2	9.3	2.3	7.1	57.2	53.5	3.7	2.2	54.9
2.2	^a 1.1	^a 1.1	4.8	1.6	3.2	25.2	23.1	2.1	3.9	21.3
11.6	5.7	5.9	42.5	11.9	30.7	95.7	88.9	6.8	6.5	89.2

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Total	Robbery		Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury		Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
5.3	1.6	3.7	22.5	8.2	14.2	70.4	65.6	4.8	2.2	68.3
13.0	3.4	9.6	43.1	15.3	27.8	122.2	114.1	8.1	6.1	116.1
4.1	1.3	2.8	19.2	7.1	12.1	62.2	57.9	4.3	1.6	60.7
1.7	0.7	1.0	8.4	1.8	6.6	56.0	52.4	3.5	2.1	53.9
7.1	1.9	5.3	37.8	10.3	27.5	125.5	122.7	2.7	1.9	123.6
8.6	2.6	6.0	33.7	10.8	22.8	87.3	82.8	4.5	1.4	85.9
8.1	4.0	4.1	27.3	12.6	14.7	53.2	50.4	^a 2.8	^a 2.4	50.8
16.9	6.3	10.6	73.7	23.9	49.8	145.3	134.7	10.7	9.0	136.3
6.8	2.7	4.1	22.2	7.3	14.8	75.5	70.1	5.4	5.8	69.7
3.9	1.4	2.4	14.1	4.8	9.3	60.8	56.7	4.1	5.9	54.9
9.3	3.8	5.5	29.1	9.5	19.6	88.2	81.7	6.5	5.8	82.4
5.1	^a 1.0	4.1	25.2	10.1	15.1	64.9	60.7	4.2	^a 2.2	62.8
16.5	5.0	11.5	56.9	17.8	39.0	124.8	122.2	^a 2.6	5.7	119.1
12.4	4.5	7.9	42.6	18.4	24.2	76.5	70.3	6.2	3.3	73.2
11.0	^a 4.4	6.7	25.5	9.2	16.3	72.2	67.0	5.2	5.1	67.1
16.2	^a 2.7	13.5	54.3	14.3	40.0	139.8	128.9	10.8	5.3	134.5

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14. Personal crimes, 1983:

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and annual family income of victims

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

Type of crime	Less than \$7,500 (28,723,100)	\$7,500- \$9,999 (10,165,500)
Crimes of violence	47.9	31.3
Completed violent crimes	20.9	12.2
Attempted violent crimes	27.0	19.0
Rape	2.4	^a 0.7
Robbery	10.6	8.0
Completed robbery	6.9	5.2
With injury	2.1	2.1
From serious assault	1.3	^a 0.6
From minor assault	0.8	1.4
Without injury	4.8	3.2
Attempted robbery	3.7	2.7
With injury	1.1	^a 0.6
From serious assault	0.6	^a 0.3
From minor assault	0.6	^a 0.3
Without injury	2.6	2.1
Assault	34.8	22.6
Aggravated assault	12.0	8.2
Completed with injury	5.4	3.2
Attempted assault with weapon	6.6	5.0
Simple assault	22.8	14.4
Completed with injury	7.7	3.7
Attempted assault without weapon	15.2	10.8
Crimes of theft	70.3	62.4
Completed crimes of theft	66.1	57.4
Attempted crimes of theft	4.3	5.0
Personal larceny with contact	4.9	1.9
Purse snatching	1.5	^a 0.4
Pocket picking	3.3	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	65.5	60.5
Completed larceny without contact	61.5	55.5
Less than \$50	31.1	27.6
\$50 or more	27.5	26.7
Amount not available	2.9	^a 1.2
Attempted larceny without contact	4.0	5.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

Table 15. Personal crimes, 1983:

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by race and annual family income of victims
and type of crime

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

Race and income	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
White				
Less than \$7,500 (21,267,000)	47.8	19.7	28.1	2.5
\$7,500-\$9,999 (8,207,400)	27.5	9.7	17.8	^a 0.8
\$10,000-\$14,999 (22,542,900)	33.6	12.3	21.3	0.7
\$15,000-\$24,999 (38,098,800)	26.9	8.1	18.9	0.4
\$25,000-\$29,999 (16,420,900)	29.4	9.0	20.3	1.0
\$30,000-\$49,999 (29,228,800)	25.0	7.8	17.2	^a 0.3
\$50,000 or more (11,519,700)	23.4	7.3	16.1	^a 0.4
Black				
Less than \$7,500 (6,751,900)	49.6	24.9	24.7	2.1
\$7,500-\$9,999 (1,760,700)	49.2	23.1	26.0	^a 0.0
\$10,000-\$14,999 (3,468,800)	33.9	16.2	17.7	^a 0.0
\$15,000-\$24,999 (3,880,700)	28.7	14.0	14.6	^a 0.3
\$25,000-\$29,999 (1,207,800)	32.4	11.5	20.9	^a 1.0
\$30,000-\$49,999 (1,642,500)	38.1	15.5	22.6	^a 3.1
\$50,000 or more (345,300)	41.3	^a 10.6	^a 30.7	^a 0.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

\$10,000- \$14,999 (26,594,800)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (42,874,100)	\$25,000- \$29,999 (18,004,600)	\$30,000- \$49,999 (31,650,800)	\$50,000 or more (12,178,700)
33.4	27.0	29.5	25.6	23.4
12.7	8.6	9.2	8.2	7.4
20.7	18.4	20.3	17.4	16.1
0.6	0.4	1.0	0.4	^a 0.4
6.5	5.1	4.7	3.7	4.0
4.3	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.6
1.5	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2
0.7	0.6	^a 0.4	0.6	^a 0.4
0.8	0.5	^a 0.4	0.5	^a 0.8
2.8	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.4
2.2	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.4
0.8	0.7	^a 0.4	^a 0.2	^a 0.2
^a 0.3	^a 0.3	^a 0.3	^a 0.2	^a 0.0
0.5	0.4	^a 0.2	^a 0.0	^a 0.2
1.4	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.2
26.3	21.5	23.9	21.5	19.0
10.3	7.2	7.8	5.8	4.3
3.7	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.6
6.6	5.0	5.4	4.1	2.7
16.1	14.4	16.1	15.6	14.8
4.6	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.2
11.5	10.9	12.1	11.7	11.6
70.8	77.0	77.7	91.9	105.3
66.7	73.0	71.4	86.9	99.8
4.0	4.0	6.3	5.0	5.5
4.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	3.3
1.6	0.7	^a 0.7	^a 0.4	^a 0.9
2.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.3
66.7	74.7	75.8	90.2	102.0
63.0	71.0	70.0	85.4	96.8
32.7	37.1	35.0	45.0	41.1
28.3	31.7	32.2	37.6	52.2
2.0	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.6
3.7	3.7	5.8	4.8	5.1

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Total	Robbery		Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury		Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
9.2	3.3	5.9	36.1	11.0	25.1	72.6	68.4	4.3	4.3	68.3
5.6	2.7	2.9	21.1	6.8	14.4	64.7	59.5	5.2	^a 1.2	63.5
5.6	1.8	3.8	27.3	10.0	17.3	69.3	65.3	4.0	3.0	66.3
4.6	1.6	3.0	21.9	7.3	14.6	76.8	72.6	4.2	2.0	74.8
4.1	1.2	3.0	24.3	7.8	16.5	76.8	70.5	6.3	2.0	74.8
3.3	1.3	2.1	21.4	5.8	15.6	91.9	87.2	4.6	1.6	90.3
4.0	1.3	2.6	19.1	4.4	14.7	104.0	98.4	5.6	3.3	100.7
14.9	3.0	11.9	32.6	15.8	16.9	65.5	61.0	4.5	6.4	59.0
19.3	^a 3.0	16.3	29.8	15.1	14.8	54.6	50.2	^a 4.4	^a 5.3	49.3
11.0	4.8	6.2	23.0	13.4	9.6	84.5	79.7	4.8	10.5	74.1
10.4	^a 2.8	7.6	18.0	7.3	10.7	84.3	82.0	^a 2.2	4.5	79.8
^a 10.6	^a 1.8	^a 8.8	20.8	^a 9.9	10.9	99.3	89.9	^a 9.4	^a 1.4	97.9
11.6	^a 2.6	9.0	23.4	^a 6.1	17.3	105.8	94.3	11.5	^a 2.6	103.2
^a 5.4	^a 5.4	^a 0.0	^a 35.9	^a 5.2	^a 30.7	173.8	173.8	^a 0.0	^a 0.0	173.8

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16. Personal crimes, 1983:

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by level of educational attainment and race of victims
and type of crime

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

Level of educational attainment and race	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery		
					Total	With injury	Without injury
Elementary school							
All races ^a (33,851,630)	29.3	12.7	16.5	0.9	6.6	1.7	4.9
White (27,821,900)	27.7	11.7	16.0	0.7	5.7	1.8	4.0
Black (5,159,470)	39.3	18.8	20.5	^c 1.3	12.4	^c 1.8	10.7
0-4 years							
All races ^a (4,427,970)	15.6	10.5	5.1	^c 0.3	7.7	^c 1.6	6.1
White (3,211,410)	19.9	13.8	6.1	^c 0.4	9.9	^c 2.1	7.7
Black (999,680)	^c 3.8	^c 2.2	^c 1.6	^c 0.0	^c 2.2	^c 0.0	^c 2.2
5-7 years							
All races ^a (16,133,230)	34.7	14.2	20.5	0.9	7.3	1.8	5.5
White (13,005,390)	34.2	13.7	20.5	^c 1.0	6.3	1.9	4.5
Black (2,682,440)	40.4	17.6	22.8	^c 0.5	12.7	^c 1.9	10.8
8 years							
All races ^a (13,290,430)	27.2	11.7	15.5	1.1	5.5	1.6	3.8
White (11,605,100)	22.5	8.9	13.6	^c 0.5	3.9	1.5	2.3
Black (1,477,350)	61.4	32.2	29.2	^c 3.7	18.9	^c 2.8	16.1
High school							
All races ^a (96,771,670)	31.8	12.2	19.6	0.9	6.6	2.4	4.1
White (83,706,560)	30.2	11.0	19.2	0.8	5.2	2.0	3.2
Black (11,467,170)	44.5	21.4	23.1	^c 1.1	16.0	5.2	10.8
1-3 years							
All races ^a (30,665,750)	40.4	16.6	23.8	1.1	8.8	3.4	5.4
White (25,306,110)	37.9	14.1	23.8	1.2	6.3	2.5	3.9
Black (4,799,830)	54.4	28.9	25.4	^c 1.1	21.2	7.5	13.7
4 years							
All races ^a (66,105,920)	27.9	10.2	17.6	0.7	5.6	2.0	3.5
White (58,400,450)	26.9	9.7	17.2	0.7	4.8	1.8	2.9
Black (6,667,340)	37.4	15.9	21.5	^c 1.0	12.2	3.6	8.6
College							
All races ^a (58,522,460)	31.0	8.4	22.6	0.7	4.8	1.4	3.4
White (52,276,200)	31.0	8.1	23.0	0.7	4.5	1.3	3.2
Black (4,469,360)	32.6	13.1	19.5	^c 1.2	7.9	^c 2.8	5.1
1-3 years							
All races ^a (30,100,090)	38.4	11.0	27.4	1.0	5.3	1.5	3.8
White (26,486,350)	38.7	10.6	28.0	1.0	4.9	1.4	3.5
Black (2,861,310)	38.8	16.2	22.6	^c 1.1	8.1	^c 2.7	5.5
4 or more years							
All races ^a (28,422,370)	23.2	5.7	17.5	^c 0.4	4.3	1.2	3.1
White (25,789,850)	23.2	5.5	17.7	^c 0.3	4.0	1.2	2.9
Black (1,608,050)	21.5	^c 7.5	14.0	^c 1.3	^c 7.6	^c 3.2	^c 4.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons age 12 and over whose level of education was not ascertained.

Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
	Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
21.8	6.3	15.5	62.4	60.5	1.9	3.2	59.2
21.3	5.7	15.5	63.8	61.8	2.0	2.9	60.9
25.6	10.1	15.5	60.6	58.9	^c 1.8	5.0	55.6
7.6	^c 2.9	4.7	20.5	19.6	^c 0.9	4.9	15.6
9.6	^c 3.5	6.1	19.9	18.6	^c 1.3	5.8	14.1
^c 1.6	^c 1.6	^c 0.0	24.0	24.0	^c 0.0	^c 1.5	22.5
26.6	7.1	19.4	78.5	76.4	2.1	2.8	75.7
26.9	6.8	20.2	82.0	79.9	2.1	2.0	80.0
27.2	10.0	17.2	67.5	64.7	^c 2.8	7.3	60.2
20.6	6.3	14.3	56.7	54.9	1.9	3.0	53.7
18.2	5.2	13.0	55.5	53.4	2.0	3.0	52.5
38.8	16.0	22.8	72.9	71.9	^c 1.0	^c 3.1	69.8
24.4	8.7	15.7	69.6	65.4	4.2	2.5	67.2
24.1	8.1	16.0	69.4	65.2	4.3	2.1	67.4
27.5	13.6	13.9	74.4	70.0	4.4	5.5	68.9
30.5	11.6	18.9	78.3	74.4	3.8	3.2	75.1
30.4	10.6	19.8	80.4	76.5	3.9	2.3	78.1
32.0	17.0	15.0	70.3	66.1	4.3	7.8	62.5
21.6	7.4	14.2	65.6	61.3	4.4	2.2	63.5
21.4	7.0	14.4	64.7	60.3	4.4	1.9	62.8
24.2	11.1	13.1	77.3	72.9	4.5	3.9	73.5
25.5	7.8	17.7	98.0	91.3	6.7	3.6	94.4
25.9	7.6	18.3	98.0	91.5	6.5	3.2	94.8
23.5	11.8	11.7	109.8	100.7	9.1	7.7	102.1
32.1	10.7	21.4	98.2	91.0	7.2	3.4	94.8
32.7	10.4	22.4	96.8	89.9	6.9	2.6	94.2
29.6	15.9	13.7	117.4	106.5	10.9	9.6	107.8
18.5	4.8	13.8	97.8	91.6	6.2	3.9	93.9
18.9	4.7	14.1	99.3	93.1	6.2	3.8	95.4
12.7	^c 4.5	8.2	96.2	90.4	^c 5.9	^c 4.2	92.0

^aIncludes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

^bIncludes persons who never attended or who attended kindergarten only.

^cEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 17. Personal crimes, 1983:

**Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over,
by participation in the civilian labor force,
employment status and sector, sex of victims,
and type of crime**

(Rate per 1,000 population age 16 and over)

Labor force participation, employment status and sector, and sex	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery		
					Total	With injury	Without injury
Labor force participants							
Both sexes (114,652,000)	35.8	12.5	23.3	0.9	6.6	2.3	4.3
Male (64,714,000)	41.5	13.7	27.8	^a 0.2	7.6	2.3	5.4
Female (49,938,000)	28.4	11.0	17.4	1.8	5.2	2.2	2.9
Employed							
Both sexes (105,541,000)	32.6	10.9	21.7	0.7	5.6	2.0	3.7
Male (59,734,000)	38.1	11.8	26.3	^a 0.1	6.4	1.8	4.5
Female (45,806,000)	25.4	9.6	15.8	1.4	4.7	2.1	2.6
Private sector							
Both sexes (89,450,090)	32.7	11.2	21.5	0.8	6.1	2.1	4.0
Male (51,810,990)	37.2	11.6	25.5	^a 0.1	6.9	2.0	4.9
Female (37,639,110)	26.7	10.6	16.1	1.7	5.0	2.2	2.8
Government sector							
Both sexes (16,090,610)	31.8	9.1	22.8	^a 0.2	3.1	1.0	2.0
Male (7,923,300)	44.5	13.3	31.3	^a 0.0	3.0	^a 0.4	2.5
Female (8,167,300)	19.5	5.0	14.5	^a 0.3	3.2	1.6	^a 1.6
Unemployed							
Both sexes (9,112,000)	72.9	31.2	41.7	3.1	17.2	5.7	11.5
Male (4,980,000)	82.2	35.7	46.5	^a 1.1	22.6	7.5	15.1
Female (4,132,000)	61.7	25.8	35.8	5.6	10.6	3.5	7.1
Labor force nonparticipants							
Both sexes (60,197,000)	16.6	6.5	10.1	0.6	4.4	1.4	3.1
Male (18,132,000)	25.0	9.4	15.7	^a 0.1	8.0	2.1	5.9
Female (42,065,000)	13.0	5.2	7.7	0.8	2.9	1.0	1.9
Keeping house							
Both sexes (31,489,000)	11.4	4.2	7.1	0.5	2.5	0.8	1.7
Male (491,000)	^a 8.6	^a 2.9	^a 5.7	^a 0.3	^a 2.9	^a 0.0	^a 2.9
Female (30,998,000)	11.4	4.3	7.2	0.5	2.5	0.9	1.6
In school							
Both sexes (6,387,000)	48.4	17.0	31.4	2.6	10.1	2.1	8.0
Male (3,178,000)	69.9	22.8	47.1	^a 0.5	16.5	^a 3.9	12.6
Female (3,209,000)	27.1	11.3	15.8	4.7	^a 3.9	^a 0.4	^a 3.5
Unable to work							
Both sexes (3,824,000)	18.1	8.6	9.4	^a 0.0	7.2	^a 2.3	4.9
Male (2,051,000)	22.5	9.9	12.5	^a 0.0	10.8	^a 3.6	7.2
Female (1,772,000)	13.0	^a 7.1	^a 5.8	^a 0.0	^a 2.9	^a 0.8	^a 2.2
Retired							
Both sexes (11,232,000)	8.2	3.8	4.4	^a 0.0	3.9	1.5	2.5
Male (9,220,000)	8.8	3.9	4.9	^a 0.0	3.7	^a 1.1	2.6
Female (2,012,000)	^a 5.6	^a 3.5	^a 2.1	^a 0.0	^a 4.9	^a 2.9	^a 2.0
Other							
Both sexes (7,266,000)	23.6	10.0	13.6	^a 0.6	7.1	2.2	4.8
Male (3,191,000)	31.5	12.5	19.0	^a 0.0	10.9	^a 2.7	8.2
Female (4,074,000)	17.3	8.0	9.4	^a 1.1	4.0	^a 1.8	^a 2.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
	Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
28.4	9.8	18.6	88.2	82.5	5.7	3.0	85.3
33.7	12.9	20.8	86.5	80.7	5.8	2.4	84.1
21.4	5.8	15.6	90.5	84.8	5.7	3.7	86.8
26.3	8.8	17.5	87.6	81.8	5.8	2.9	84.7
31.6	11.8	19.9	86.4	80.5	5.8	2.3	84.1
19.3	4.9	14.3	89.2	83.4	5.7	3.7	85.5
25.9	8.8	17.1	87.3	81.3	6.0	3.0	84.2
30.1	11.3	18.8	86.6	80.7	6.0	2.4	84.3
20.0	5.2	14.8	88.1	82.2	5.9	3.9	84.2
28.6	9.1	19.5	89.6	84.7	4.9	2.3	87.3
41.5	14.7	26.8	84.6	79.7	4.9	1.9	82.8
16.0	3.6	12.4	94.4	89.5	4.9	2.7	91.7
52.6	21.5	31.1	95.4	90.6	4.8	3.4	91.9
58.5	26.5	32.0	87.5	82.9	4.7	3.0	84.5
45.5	15.4	30.1	104.8	99.8	5.0	4.0	100.9
11.6	3.5	8.1	43.0	40.2	2.8	2.9	40.1
17.0	5.6	11.4	48.0	44.9	3.1	2.6	45.4
9.3	2.6	6.6	40.8	38.1	2.7	3.0	37.8
8.4	2.5	5.9	36.5	34.2	2.4	2.7	33.8
^a 5.7	^a 2.9	^a 2.8	32.8	29.9	^a 2.9	^a 3.0	29.8
8.4	2.5	6.0	36.6	34.2	2.4	2.7	33.9
35.7	10.0	25.6	104.6	99.7	4.8	2.6	102.0
53.0	15.2	37.8	122.9	117.8	5.1	^a 2.4	120.6
18.5	5.0	13.5	86.4	81.9	4.5	^a 2.8	83.6
10.9	4.3	6.6	31.1	29.1	^a 2.0	4.8	26.3
11.6	^a 5.8	^a 5.8	37.4	34.3	^a 3.1	6.9	30.5
10.1	^a 2.5	7.6	23.9	23.1	^a 0.8	^a 2.5	21.4
4.3	1.2	3.1	23.1	20.9	2.2	3.0	20.1
5.1	1.5	3.6	22.4	20.3	2.1	^a 1.5	20.9
^a 0.7	^a 0.0	^a 0.7	26.3	24.0	^a 2.3	10.1	16.2
15.9	5.5	10.3	53.9	49.3	4.5	3.0	50.9
20.6	8.0	12.6	56.7	52.9	^a 3.8	^a 3.5	53.2
12.2	3.5	8.7	51.7	46.5	5.1	^a 2.5	49.1

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 18. Personal crimes, 1983:

**Victimization rates for person age 16 and over,
by participation in the civilian labor force,
employment status and sector, race of victims,
and type of crime**

(Rate per 1,000 population age 16 and over)

Labor force participation, employment status and sector, and race	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Labor force participants				
White (99,792,000)	35.3	11.7	23.6	0.9
Black (12,287,000)	41.8	19.6	22.3	1.1
Employed				
White (92,928,000)	32.7	10.5	22.2	0.7
Black (10,239,000)	34.3	15.1	19.2	^a 0.7
Private sector				
White (79,591,080)	32.5	10.7	21.8	0.8
Black (7,851,840)	36.9	16.6	20.3	^a 0.9
Government sector				
White (13,337,140)	33.4	9.1	24.3	^a 0.2
Black (2,387,070)	25.8	10.3	15.5	^a 0.0
Unemployed				
White (6,864,000)	71.7	28.8	42.9	3.2
Black (2,048,000)	79.6	41.7	37.9	^a 3.2
Labor force nonparticipants				
White (52,130,000)	14.9	5.4	9.5	0.5
Black (6,762,000)	27.8	14.0	13.9	^a 1.0
Keeping house				
White (27,753,000)	10.1	3.8	6.3	^a 0.3
Black (3,107,000)	21.2	7.6	13.6	^a 1.0
In school				
White (4,930,000)	46.8	14.1	32.7	3.0
Black (1,130,000)	54.8	28.2	26.5	^a 1.5
Unable to work				
White (3,052,000)	15.7	7.3	8.4	^a 0.0
Black (707,000)	29.9	^a 15.3	^a 14.6	^a 0.0
Retired				
White (10,277,000)	8.0	3.4	4.7	^a 0.0
Black (827,000)	^a 12.1	^a 10.2	^a 1.9	^a 0.0
Other				
White (6,118,000)	22.2	8.2	14.0	^a 0.5
Black (992,000)	29.7	19.9	^a 9.8	^a 1.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Total	Robbery		Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury		Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
5.6	2.0	3.6	28.8	9.5	19.4	88.6	82.8	5.8	2.5	86.1
14.2	4.3	9.9	26.5	13.5	13.0	90.4	85.0	5.4	6.3	84.0
5.0	1.8	3.2	26.9	8.7	18.3	87.7	81.9	5.9	2.5	85.2
11.2	3.5	7.7	22.4	11.2	11.3	92.7	86.7	6.0	6.5	86.2
5.4	2.0	3.5	26.3	8.4	17.9	87.3	81.2	6.1	2.7	84.6
12.5	3.9	8.6	23.5	12.8	10.6	93.3	87.7	5.5	6.6	86.7
2.5	^a 0.9	1.6	30.7	9.9	20.8	89.8	85.5	4.2	1.5	88.3
6.8	^a 2.1	^a 4.7	19.0	5.7	13.3	90.9	83.4	7.4	6.4	84.5
14.1	5.2	8.9	54.5	20.8	33.7	100.9	95.7	5.2	2.8	98.1
29.3	8.0	21.3	47.1	25.3	21.8	78.7	76.3	^a 2.4	^a 5.2	73.4
3.5	1.1	2.5	10.9	3.0	7.8	43.3	40.6	2.7	2.6	40.7
10.3	2.8	7.5	16.6	7.4	9.2	43.1	39.3	3.9	5.2	38.0
2.1	0.8	1.3	7.7	2.2	5.6	36.5	34.1	2.4	2.2	34.3
6.2	^a 1.8	4.4	14.0	5.3	8.8	41.1	39.0	^a 2.1	5.7	35.4
7.6	^a 1.8	5.8	36.2	8.7	27.5	114.9	110.2	4.7	^a 1.5	113.4
18.7	^a 1.5	17.2	34.5	16.1	18.4	75.4	68.7	^a 6.7	^a 8.2	67.3
^a 4.3	^a 0.9	^a 3.4	11.4	^a 4.3	7.1	33.7	32.7	^a 0.9	6.1	27.6
20.0	^a 8.5	^a 11.6	^a 9.9	^a 4.6	^a 5.3	23.0	^a 16.3	^a 6.8	^a 0.0	23.0
3.5	1.3	2.2	4.5	^a 1.2	3.4	22.6	20.2	2.4	3.0	19.6
^a 10.2	^a 3.5	^a 6.6	^a 1.9	^a 1.9	^a 0.0	27.8	27.8	^a 0.0	^a 3.6	24.2
6.6	^a 1.7	4.9	15.1	4.8	10.3	56.5	52.3	4.2	2.4	54.1
^a 6.6	^a 2.8	^a 3.7	21.5	^a 10.6	^a 10.8	39.9	32.6	^a 7.3	^a 5.1	34.8

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 19. Personal crimes, 1983:

Victimization rates for employed persons age 16 and over,
by civilian labor force sector, type of employment of victims,
and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population age 16 and over)

Sector and type of employment	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery		
					Total	With injury	Without injury
Private sector (89,450,090)	32.7	11.2	21.5	0.8	6.1	2.1	4.0
Agriculture (3,479,020)	14.3	6.0	8.2	^a 0.4	^a 1.3	^a 0.5	^a 0.9
Wage/salary (1,563,630)	22.3	9.6	12.7	^a 0.9	^a 1.0	^a 1.0	^a 0.0
Self-employed/ unpaid (1,915,390)	7.7	^a 3.1	^a 4.6	^a 0.0	^a 1.6	^a 0.0	^a 1.6
Non-agriculture (85,971,070)	33.5	11.4	22.1	0.8	6.3	2.2	4.1
Wage/salary (78,298,390)	33.6	11.6	22.0	0.8	6.4	2.1	4.2
Mining/construc- tion (5,672,770)	42.9	17.7	25.2	^a 0.5	7.2	2.7	4.5
Manufacturing (20,435,100)	25.4	9.0	16.4	^a 0.3	4.9	1.4	3.5
Transportation/public utilities (5,736,120)	30.0	10.2	19.8	^a 0.5	6.1	2.6	3.4
Wholesale trade (4,138,420)	28.5	7.5	21.0	^a 0.0	6.6	^a 1.2	5.4
Retail trade (15,780,640)	47.0	16.6	30.4	1.5	9.4	3.4	6.0
Finance, insurance, real estate (5,969,310)	26.6	9.7	16.9	^a 1.0	6.3	2.7	3.6
Services (20,566,040)	33.0	10.3	22.7	1.2	5.5	1.7	3.8
Self-employed/ unpaid (7,672,680)	32.3	9.6	22.7	^a 0.4	5.3	2.5	2.8
Government sector (16,090,610)	31.8	9.1	22.8	^a0.2	3.1	1.0	2.0
Public adminis- tration (5,006,930)	57.7	16.3	41.5	^a 0.3	4.2	^a 0.9	3.3
All other govern- ment (11,083,670)	20.1	5.8	14.3	^a 0.1	2.6	^a 1.1	1.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
	Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
25.9	8.8	17.1	87.3	81.3	6.0	3.0	84.2
12.5	5.6	6.9	57.8	55.5	^a 2.3	^a 0.5	57.3
20.4	8.8	11.6	65.0	61.0	^a 4.0	^a 1.1	64.0
^a 6.1	^a 3.0	^a 3.1	51.9	51.0	^a 0.8	^a 0.0	51.9
26.4	8.9	17.5	88.4	82.3	6.1	3.1	85.3
26.4	8.9	17.5	88.9	82.8	6.2	3.0	85.9
35.2	16.8	18.4	92.5	87.4	5.1	3.5	89.0
20.2	7.5	12.7	68.5	63.5	5.0	2.2	66.3
23.5	8.5	15.0	90.4	85.8	4.6	^a 1.5	88.9
21.9	7.8	14.1	84.3	79.1	5.2	^a 0.0	84.3
36.2	10.5	25.7	106.9	99.3	7.6	2.9	104.0
19.4	5.8	13.6	91.9	84.6	7.4	3.9	88.0
26.3	8.1	18.2	94.0	87.3	6.7	4.6	89.4
26.6	8.8	17.9	83.7	78.0	5.6	4.2	79.4
28.6	9.1	19.5	89.6	84.7	4.9	2.3	87.3
53.3	19.6	33.6	84.8	79.9	4.9	^a 2.3	82.6
17.4	4.3	13.1	91.7	86.8	4.9	2.3	89.4

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 20. Personal crimes, 1983:

**Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and type of locality of residence
of victims**

(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	Total		
	All areas (190,504,010)	Central cities (52,713,870)	Outside central cities (76,168,480)
Crimes of violence	31.0	43.3	29.4
Completed violent crimes	11.1	17.9	9.6
Attempted violent crimes	19.9	25.4	19.8
Rape	0.8	1.4	0.4
Robbery	6.0	12.5	4.3
Completed robbery	3.7	8.0	2.7
With injury	1.3	2.5	1.1
Without injury	2.4	5.6	1.6
Attempted robbery	2.3	4.5	1.6
With injury	0.7	1.1	0.5
Without injury	1.7	3.4	1.1
Assault	24.1	29.4	24.7
Aggravated assault	8.0	10.9	7.3
Simple assault	16.2	18.5	17.4
Crimes of theft	76.9	92.0	82.0
Completed crimes of theft	72.4	85.1	77.2
Attempted crimes of theft	4.5	6.9	4.8
Personal larceny with contact	3.0	6.8	1.9
Personal larceny without contact	74.0	85.2	80.1
Completed larceny without contact	69.7	79.0	75.5
Attempted larceny without contact	4.3	6.2	4.6

NOTE: The population range categories shown under the heading "Metropolitan areas" are based only on the size of the central city and do not reflect the population

Metropolitan areas								
50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999		500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more		Nonmetropolitan areas (61,621,660)
Central cities (15,803,210)	Outside central cities (22,299,010)	Central cities (10,824,390)	Outside central cities (17,853,160)	Central cities (10,791,690)	Outside central cities (18,003,050)	Central cities (15,294,580)	Outside central cities (18,013,250)	
38.1	25.2	39.4	30.3	48.1	30.2	48.2	32.8	22.4
12.7	8.6	17.5	10.4	18.6	9.5	23.1	10.1	7.2
25.4	16.7	21.9	19.9	29.5	20.7	25.1	22.7	15.2
1.3	^a 0.3	2.3	^a 0.4	1.4	^a 0.3	1.0	^a 0.5	0.8
5.8	2.7	8.7	4.4	12.6	4.2	22.2	6.3	2.6
3.5	1.7	4.4	2.9	7.4	2.5	14.9	4.0	1.3
1.3	0.9	1.8	1.1	2.6	0.8	4.0	1.8	0.6
2.3	0.8	3.6	1.8	4.8	1.7	10.9	2.2	0.7
2.2	1.0	3.3	1.5	5.2	1.8	7.2	2.3	1.3
^a 0.6	^a 0.5	1.4	^a 0.4	^a 1.1	^a 0.5	1.4	0.8	0.4
1.6	^a 0.5	1.9	1.2	4.1	1.3	5.8	1.5	0.9
31.0	22.2	28.4	25.5	34.0	25.6	25.1	26.0	19.0
10.9	6.7	11.1	6.9	13.0	8.1	9.2	7.6	6.3
20.1	15.6	17.2	18.6	21.0	17.5	15.9	18.4	12.7
89.5	71.5	85.4	78.6	104.5	87.8	90.4	92.7	57.7
83.5	67.5	79.7	74.2	97.3	82.6	81.8	87.0	55.5
6.0	4.0	5.7	4.5	7.2	5.2	8.6	5.7	2.2
2.3	1.2	3.8	2.6	6.2	1.7	14.0	2.3	1.0
87.2	70.3	81.6	76.0	98.3	86.1	76.4	90.4	56.7
81.3	66.3	76.3	72.0	91.4	81.1	69.6	84.8	54.5
5.9	4.0	5.3	4.1	6.9	5.1	6.8	5.6	2.2

of the entire metropolitan area.
Numbers in parentheses refer to
population in the group. Detail may

not add to total shown because of rounding.
^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample
cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21 Personal crimes, 1983:

**Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of locality of residence, race and sex
of victims, and type of crime**

(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)

Area and race and sex	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Total	Robbery	
						With injury	Without injury
All areas							
White male (79,408,880)	39.2	12.6	26.7	^a 0.1	6.7	1.9	4.8
White female (85,468,660)	21.3	7.9	13.3	1.3	3.5	1.6	1.9
Black male (9,702,540)	50.0	24.1	25.8	^a 0.5	20.6	6.4	14.3
Black female (11,624,210)	32.8	14.6	18.1	1.7	7.4	1.7	5.7
Metropolitan Areas							
Central cities							
White male (18,413,650)	53.3	18.8	34.6	^a 0.3	13.7	3.2	10.5
White female (20,586,210)	31.2	13.0	18.1	2.6	7.6	3.1	4.5
Black male (5,252,180)	64.2	35.0	29.2	^a 0.4	29.8	7.8	22.0
Black female (6,529,400)	41.0	19.0	22.0	2.2	11.7	3.0	8.7
Outside central cities							
White male (33,611,230)	39.7	12.1	27.6	^a 0.0	5.5	1.9	3.6
White female (35,862,930)	19.4	6.8	12.6	0.6	2.5	1.3	1.2
Black male (2,262,840)	45.2	16.3	28.9	^a 0.0	14.4	6.2	8.2
Black female (2,618,140)	24.4	10.8	13.5	^a 1.3	^a 3.8	^a 0.0	^a 3.8
Nonmetropolitan areas							
White male (27,384,000)	29.2	9.0	20.2	^a 0.2	3.4	1.0	2.4
White female (29,019,510)	16.6	5.7	10.9	1.5	1.9	0.9	1.0
Black male (2,187,520)	20.7	6.1	14.5	^a 1.0	^a 4.9	^a 3.0	^a 1.9
Black female (2,476,680)	19.8	7.2	12.6	^a 0.6	^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 0.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Table 22. Household crimes, 1983:

**Victimization rates, by type of crime
and race of head of household**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All races (86,635,240)	White (75,588,460)	Black (9,452,840)	Other (1,593,950)
Household crimes	189.8	183.3	241.9	187.4
Completed household crimes	159.9	154.7	201.0	166.3
Attempted household crimes	29.8	28.6	40.9	21.1
Burglary	70.0	66.7	97.9	59.2
Completed burglary	52.1	49.4	73.1	51.2
Forcible entry	22.0	19.7	40.1	20.3
Unlawful entry without force	30.1	29.7	33.0	30.9
Attempted forcible entry	17.9	17.3	24.8	^a 8.1
Household larceny	105.2	103.3	118.7	113.9
Completed household larceny	98.5	96.8	111.7	104.4
Less than \$50	51.1	51.7	46.4	52.3
\$50 or more	42.7	41.0	56.3	42.4
Amount not available	4.7	4.1	8.9	9.7
Attempted household larceny	6.6	6.5	7.0	9.5
Motor vehicle theft	14.6	13.3	25.2	14.2
Completed theft	9.3	8.5	16.2	10.7
Attempted theft	5.2	4.8	9.1	^a 3.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
	Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
32.4	11.4	21.0	83.1	78.1	5.0	2.3	80.8
16.4	3.9	12.4	72.0	67.8	4.2	2.8	69.2
28.9	16.0	12.9	83.5	77.9	5.6	5.3	78.2
23.6	9.2	14.5	74.5	70.4	4.1	6.3	68.2
39.3	15.02	24.2	107.0	98.4	8.6	4.9	102.1
21.0	5.7	15.3	87.6	80.9	6.7	7.4	80.2
34.0	18.8	15.2	89.3	84.0	5.2	7.3	82.0
27.1	11.0	16.1	78.4	72.7	5.7	10.0	68.4
34.1	11.1	22.9	84.6	79.6	5.0	1.7	82.9
16.3	3.4	12.9	79.2	74.6	4.7	2.0	77.2
30.8	16.0	14.8	96.0	88.7	7.3	^a 2.3	93.6
19.2	6.1	13.2	92.8	90.6	^a 2.2	^a 1.7	91.0
25.7	9.1	16.6	65.2	62.8	2.4	1.3	63.9
13.2	3.3	9.8	52.1	50.3	1.9	0.5	51.7
14.7	9.5	^a 5.3	56.7	52.0	^a 4.6	^a 3.5	53.2
19.2	7.6	11.6	44.9	43.0	^a 1.8	^a 1.6	43.3

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 23. Household crimes, 1983:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and ethnicity of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Total ^a (86,635,240)	Hispanic (4,426,180)	Non-Hispanic (81,976,200)
Household crimes	189.8	246.7	186.8
Completed household crimes	159.9	201.2	157.8
Attempted household crimes	29.8	45.5	29.0
Burglary	70.0	94.9	68.7
Completed burglary	52.1	68.6	51.2
Forcible entry	22.0	41.1	21.0
Unlawful entry without force	30.1	27.6	30.2
Attempted forcible entry	17.9	26.2	17.5
Household larceny	105.2	127.0	104.1
Completed household larceny	98.5	116.9	97.6
Less than \$50	51.1	50.4	51.3
\$50 or more	42.7	59.3	41.8
Amount not available	4.7	7.2	4.6
Attempted household larceny	6.6	10.0	6.5
Motor vehicle theft	14.6	24.8	14.1
Completed theft	9.3	15.6	9.0
Attempted theft	5.2	9.2	5.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

^aTotal includes household heads whose ethnicity was not ascertained.

Table 24. Motor vehicle theft, 1983:

Victimization rates on the basis of thefts per 1,000 households and of thefts per 1,000 vehicles owned, by selected household characteristics

Characteristic	Based on households			Based on vehicles owned		
	Number of households	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000	Number of vehicles owned	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000
Race of head of household						
All races	86,635,220	1,263,640	14.6	148,527,770	1,393,540	9.4
White	75,588,460	1,002,410	13.3	135,613,060	1,103,210	8.1
Black	9,452,810	238,550	25.2	10,463,580	264,910	25.3
Other	1,593,940	22,670	14.2	2,451,130	25,420	10.4
Age of head of household						
12-19	892,930	34,770	38.9	948,640	40,380	42.6
20-34	25,890,940	525,080	20.3	43,645,800	559,400	12.8
35-49	22,761,240	400,780	17.6	46,831,360	453,470	9.7
50-64	19,221,930	222,340	11.6	37,156,770	248,250	6.7
65 and over	17,868,170	80,670	4.5	19,945,210	92,040	4.6
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	55,095,780	613,750	11.1	109,788,200	691,900	6.3
Rented	31,539,430	649,880	20.6	38,739,300	701,500	18.1

NOTE: The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification of the event; personal crimes of contact and burglary occurring in conjunction with motor vehicle thefts take precedence in determining the final classification based on the number of households.

Table 25. Household crimes, 1983:

**Victimization rates, by type of crime
and age of head of household**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19 (892,930)	20-34 (25,890,970)	35-49 (22,761,240)	50-64 (19,221,930)	65 and over (17,868,170)
Household crimes	394.6	256.3	217.3	146.2	94.9
Completed household crimes	348.7	214.2	184.0	123.4	80.6
Attempted household crimes	45.9	42.1	33.3	22.8	14.2
Burglary	157.9	90.4	79.9	52.4	42.2
Completed burglary	126.9	64.2	61.3	39.0	33.1
Forcible entry	25.0	31.5	22.8	17.2	12.0
Unlawful entry without force	101.9	32.7	38.4	21.8	21.1
Attempted forcible entry	31.1	26.3	18.6	13.4	9.1
Household larceny	197.8	145.6	119.8	82.2	48.1
Completed household larceny	196.3	137.2	111.2	76.6	45.1
Less than \$50	106.9	73.7	51.1	40.3	27.1
\$50 or more	81.6	59.1	53.7	32.1	21.5
Amount not available	^a 7.8	4.4	6.3	4.2	3.7
Attempted household larceny	^a 1.5	8.4	8.6	5.6	3.0
Motor vehicle theft	38.9	20.3	17.6	11.6	4.5
Completed theft	25.6	12.8	11.5	7.8	2.5
Attempted theft	^a 13.4	7.5	6.1	3.8	2.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 26. Household crimes, 1983:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and annual family income

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$7,500 (16,961,300)	\$7,500- \$9,999 (5,148,400)
Household crimes	213.9	179.0
Completed household crimes	179.6	149.3
Attempted household crimes	34.3	29.6
Burglary	95.7	68.3
Completed burglary	71.8	48.5
Forcible entry	29.9	18.7
Unlawful entry without force	41.9	29.8
Attempted forcible entry	23.9	19.8
Household larceny	106.0	99.5
Completed household larceny	100.2	93.4
Less than \$50	54.7	52.5
\$50 or more	39.8	36.3
Amount not available	5.7	4.6
Attempted household larceny	5.8	6.1
Motor vehicle theft	12.2	11.1
Completed theft	7.6	7.5
Attempted theft	4.6	3.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

Table 27. Household burglary, 1983:
Victimization rates, by race of head of household,
annual family income, and type of burglary

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All burglaries	Completed Burglary		
		Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White				
Less than \$7,500 (13,033,200)	91.4	25.3	42.7	23.4
\$7,500-\$9,999 (4,306,800)	61.8	16.1	28.9	16.7
\$10,000-\$14,999 (11,048,100)	71.3	21.7	27.3	22.4
\$15,000-\$24,999 (16,703,500)	63.9	20.4	27.4	16.1
\$25,000-\$29,999 (6,672,700)	58.7	18.6	24.7	15.4
\$30,000-\$49,999 (11,114,100)	58.0	16.1	29.8	12.1
\$50,000 or more (4,273,800)	64.1	17.0	33.6	13.6
Black				
Less than \$7,500 (3,600,900)	114.3	48.9	37.8	27.6
\$7,500-\$9,999 (755,100)	98.5	28.4	30.2	39.8
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,454,000)	88.1	37.0	31.2	20.1
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,495,700)	85.9	34.6	24.5	26.8
\$25,000-\$29,999 (456,100)	95.5	41.8	^a 27.7	^a 26.1
\$30,000-\$49,999 (586,100)	87.7	34.2	39.4	^a 14.1
\$50,000 or more (121,700)	^a 106.3	^a 43.4	^a 27.9	^a 35.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not

ascertained.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

\$10,000- \$14,999 (12,734,800)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (18,509,900)	\$25,000- \$29,999 (7,254,800)	\$30,000- \$49,999 (11,940,900)	\$50,000 or more (4,500,900)
201.1	186.7	192.4	183.5	189.4
170.0	157.9	161.5	156.5	164.0
34.1	28.8	30.9	27.0	25.4
73.0	65.3	60.7	58.8	65.8
51.0	48.6	45.0	46.8	50.8
23.5	21.7	19.9	16.8	17.3
27.6	26.9	25.1	29.9	33.5
22.0	16.8	15.8	12.0	15.0
114.7	105.4	114.6	107.7	104.1
107.6	98.6	104.4	101.2	98.9
56.5	50.9	56.3	53.1	45.8
46.2	42.8	44.8	44.1	50.2
4.9	4.9	3.2	3.9	3.0
7.0	6.8	10.2	6.5	5.2
13.4	15.9	17.0	17.0	19.5
8.3	10.6	12.1	8.5	14.3
5.1	5.2	4.9	8.4	5.2

Table 28. Household larceny, 1983:
Victimization rates, by race of head of household,
annual family income, and type of larceny

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All household larcenies ^a	Completed larceny		Attempted larceny
		Less than \$50	\$50 or more	
White				
Less than \$7,500 (13,033,200)	106.9	58.0	38.6	5.8
\$7,500-\$9,999 (4,306,800)	97.4	54.4	33.8	5.8
\$10,000-\$14,999 (11,048,100)	110.6	56.4	43.1	7.1
\$15,000-\$24,999 (16,703,500)	103.6	51.9	40.3	6.6
\$25,000-\$29,999 (6,672,700)	111.6	54.2	44.6	9.8
\$30,000-\$49,999 (11,114,100)	106.6	54.1	42.8	6.2
\$50,000 or more (4,273,800)	102.2	45.0	49.3	5.1
Black				
Less than \$7,500 (3,600,900)	102.1	44.0	44.0	5.2
\$7,500-\$9,999 (755,100)	110.0	44.0	48.7	^b 5.3
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,454,000)	142.2	60.9	63.7	^b 6.9
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,495,700)	120.4	34.8	72.0	9.8
\$25,000-\$29,999 (456,100)	139.3	69.8	54.9	^b 10.6
\$30,000-\$49,999 (586,100)	140.7	41.0	75.1	^b 13.3
\$50,000 or more (121,700)	229.5	^b 91.6	113.8	^b 12.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

^aIncludes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 29. Motor vehicle theft, 1983:

Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All vehicle thefts	Completed thefts	Attempted thefts
White			
Less than \$7,500 (13,033,200)	10.7	6.2	4.5
\$7,500-\$9,999 (4,306,800)	8.9	7.3	^a 1.6
\$10,000-\$14,999 (11,048,100)	12.1	7.0	5.1
\$15,000-\$24,999 (16,703,500)	15.4	10.5	4.9
\$25,000-\$29,999 (6,672,700)	13.7	10.1	3.7
\$30,000-\$49,999 (11,114,100)	15.2	7.9	7.3
\$50,000 or more (4,273,800)	19.4	13.9	5.5
Black			
Less than \$7,500 (3,600,900)	17.9	12.7	5.1
\$7,500-\$9,999 (755,100)	23.7	^a 7.6	^a 16.1
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,454,000)	21.3	15.5	^a 5.8
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,495,700)	21.4	12.6	8.9
\$25,000-\$29,999 (456,100)	66.3	45.4	^a 20.9
\$30,000-\$49,999 (586,100)	50.7	^a 19.5	31.2
\$50,000 or more (121,700)	^a 27.1	^a 27.1	^a 0.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not

ascertained. ^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 30. Household crimes, 1983:

Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (20,492,600)	Two-three (43,707,890)	Four-five (18,984,290)	Six or more (3,450,460)
Household crimes	146.1	182.3	234.8	295.2
Completed household crimes	119.3	153.8	200.7	254.7
Attempted household crimes	26.8	28.5	34.1	40.6
Burglary	64.8	66.5	78.5	97.3
Completed burglary	46.7	49.4	59.7	75.9
Forcible entry	22.5	21.3	22.0	27.0
Unlawful entry without force	24.3	28.0	37.7	48.9
Attempted forcible entry	18.1	17.2	18.8	21.4
Household larceny	69.1	102.0	138.1	179.1
Completed household larceny	64.8	95.6	129.3	167.1
Less than \$50	35.6	51.2	62.5	78.5
\$50 or more	25.4	39.7	61.4	79.6
Amount not available	3.8	4.6	5.4	9.0
Attempted household larceny	4.3	6.4	8.8	12.0
Motor vehicle theft	12.2	13.8	18.2	18.9
Completed theft	7.7	8.9	11.8	11.7
Attempted theft	4.4	4.9	6.5	7.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on

households where the number of persons could not be ascertained.

Table 31. Household crimes, 1983:

Victimization rates, by type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought			Rented		
	All races ^a (55,095,780)	White (50,201,610)	Black (4,153,370)	All races ^a (31,539,460)	White (25,386,840)	Black (5,299,470)
Household crimes	158.8	153.5	219.4	243.8	242.2	259.5
Completed household crimes	136.7	132.0	189.5	200.5	199.5	210.0
Attempted household crimes	22.1	21.4	29.9	43.3	42.8	49.5
Burglary	56.4	54.6	77.4	93.7	90.7	114.1
Completed burglary	44.1	42.4	63.9	66.0	63.4	80.3
Forcible entry	17.6	16.1	34.8	29.6	26.9	44.3
Unlawful entry without force	26.5	26.3	29.0	36.4	36.5	36.1
Attempted forcible entry	12.3	12.2	13.5	27.8	27.3	33.7
Household larceny	91.3	88.8	117.6	129.5	131.9	119.5
Completed household larceny	85.4	83.2	109.6	121.4	123.6	113.3
Less than \$50	44.2	44.0	43.1	63.2	66.7	49.0
\$50 or more	36.8	35.0	59.0	53.0	52.8	54.2
Amount not available	4.5	4.1	7.5	5.2	4.1	10.1
Attempted household larceny	5.9	5.7	8.1	8.0	8.3	6.2
Motor vehicle theft	11.1	10.0	24.4	20.6	19.6	25.9
Completed theft	7.2	6.5	16.0	13.2	12.4	16.3
Attempted theft	4.0	3.6	8.4	7.4	7.2	9.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

^aIncludes data on "other" races not shown separately.

Table 32. Household crimes, 1983:

Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ^a (61,264,700)	Two (6,034,800)	Three (1,682,900)	Four (2,791,900)	Five-nine (4,258,900)	Ten or more (9,575,400)	Other than housing unit (889,800)
Household crimes	174.6	245.8	247.82	278.5	223.9	189.6	293.0
Completed household crimes	149.7	203.4	190.93	234.8	185.5	147.7	276.2
Attempted household crimes	24.9	42.4	56.9	43.7	38.3	41.9	16.8
Burglary	62.8	87.5	106.3	101.6	87.3	73.3	156.1
Completed burglary	48.3	60.5	73.0	72.8	62.0	47.3	148.9
Forcible entry	19.9	29.6	32.8	30.7	30.7	22.8	16.4
Unlawful entry without force	28.5	31.0	40.2	42.1	31.3	24.4	132.5
Attempted forcible entry	14.5	27.0	33.3	28.8	25.3	26.0	7.2
Household larceny	100.0	139.5	108.8	152.7	116.3	95.4	119.8
Completed household larceny	93.4	130.4	102.7	147.6	109.6	88.6	119.8
Less than \$50	49.2	62.5	49.5	75.3	58.5	43.3	80.2
\$50 or more	39.6	60.5	49.8	64.7	49.2	41.1	37.9
Amount not available	4.7	7.4	3.3	7.6	1.9	4.2	1.8
Attempted household larceny	6.6	9.1	6.1	5.1	6.7	6.8	0.0
Motor vehicle theft	11.8	18.8	32.8	24.2	20.3	20.9	17.1
Completed theft	8.0	12.4	15.3	14.4	14.0	11.9	7.5
Attempted theft	3.9	6.3	17.5	9.8	6.3	9.1	9.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on households where the number of units in structure could not be ascertained.

^aIncludes data on mobile homes not shown separately.^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 33. Household crimes, 1983:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and type of locality of residence

(Rate per 1,000 household)

Type of crime	All areas (86,635,240)	Total	
		Central cities (25,423,330)	Outside central cities (33,304,810)
Household crimes	189.8	245.4	182.3
Completed household crimes	159.9	199.5	154.3
Attempted household crimes	29.8	45.8	28.0
Burglary	70.0	93.3	65.5
Completed burglary	52.1	67.2	48.7
Forcible entry	22.0	34.7	19.9
Unlawful entry without force	30.1	32.6	28.9
Attempted forcible entry	17.9	26.0	16.8
Household larceny	105.2	129.6	101.5
Completed household larceny	98.5	119.2	95.4
Less than \$50	51.1	56.6	50.1
\$50 or more	42.7	56.1	41.0
Amount not available	4.7	6.5	4.3
Attempted household larceny	6.6	10.5	6.1
Motor vehicle theft	14.6	22.5	15.3
Completed theft	9.3	13.1	10.2
Attempted theft	5.2	9.4	5.1

NOTE: The population range categories shown under the heading "Metropolitan areas" are based on the size of the central city and do not reflect the

Table 34. Household crimes, 1983:
Victimization rates, by type of locality of residence,
race of head of household, and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Area and race	Household crimes	Completed household crimes	Attempted household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All Areas						
White (75,588,460)	183.3	154.7	28.6	66.7	103.3	13.3
Black (9,452,840)	241.9	201.0	40.9	97.9	118.7	25.2
Metropolitan Areas						
Central cities						
White (19,266,540)	241.2	196.6	44.6	89.5	131.7	20.0
Black (5,430,310)	269.6	215.9	53.7	110.5	127.0	32.2
Outside central cities						
White (30,592,710)	178.7	150.6	28.1	64.4	99.8	14.6
Black (2,062,110)	240.1	211.8	28.4	90.6	123.2	26.3
Nonmetropolitan Areas						
White (25,729,210)	145.3	128.2	17.1	52.4	86.2	6.7
Black (1,960,420)	166.8	148.2	18.6	70.9	91.1	^a 4.9

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Metropolitan areas									Nonmetro- politan areas (27,907,100)
50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999		500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more			
Central cities (7,622,720)	Outside central cities (9,653,640)	Central cities (5,069,000)	Outside central cities (7,966,520)	Central cities (5,276,270)	Outside central cities (7,912,760)	Central cities (7,455,340)	Outside central cities (7,771,890)		
248.4	165.0	260.5	193.7	257.5	187.0	223.4	187.2	148.0	
207.5	143.3	211.2	164.5	211.9	156.3	174.7	155.4	130.6	
40.9	21.7	49.2	29.2	45.6	30.7	48.7	31.9	17.3	
88.1	58.3	105.7	67.6	95.0	70.8	88.8	67.0	54.1	
64.4	45.5	74.2	47.8	70.3	52.3	63.2	50.0	42.2	
28.1	18.1	38.1	17.4	41.9	20.2	33.9	24.2	12.9	
36.3	27.4	36.1	30.4	28.5	32.1	29.3	25.8	29.3	
23.7	12.8	31.5	19.7	24.7	18.6	25.6	17.0	11.9	
147.2	95.7	134.9	112.1	143.5	102.4	98.2	96.8	87.3	
134.0	90.0	125.2	106.0	132.2	96.3	90.7	90.3	83.5	
70.0	46.0	60.5	53.0	62.7	57.0	35.9	45.0	47.4	
58.2	40.0	58.4	47.4	61.2	35.8	48.6	41.0	32.5	
5.8	4.0	6.3	5.6	8.3	3.5	6.1	4.2	3.6	
13.2	5.7	9.8	6.2	11.3	6.1	7.6	6.6	3.8	
13.1	11.0	19.8	14.0	19.1	13.8	36.4	23.3	6.6	
9.1	7.8	11.9	10.7	9.4	7.7	20.9	15.1	4.9	
4.0	3.2	7.9	3.3	9.7	6.0	15.6	8.3	1.7	

population of the entire metropolitan areas. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:
Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	3,495,790	18.4	2,407,650	12.6
Completed violent crimes	1,168,570	6.1	951,780	5.0
Attempted violent crimes	2,327,230	12.2	1,455,860	7.6
Rape	89,620	0.5	64,560	0.3
Completed rape	21,630	0.1	27,980	0.1
Attempted rape	67,990	0.4	36,580	0.2
Robbery	899,780	4.7	249,400	1.3
Completed robbery	551,710	2.9	157,840	0.8
With injury	175,580	0.9	76,870	0.4
From serious assault	86,970	0.5	41,180	0.2
From minor assault	88,610	0.5	35,690	0.2
Without injury	376,130	2.0	80,960	0.4
Attempted robbery	348,070	1.8	91,560	0.5
With injury	100,490	0.5	24,450	0.1
From serious assault	45,030	0.2	13,940	0.1
From minor assault	55,460	0.3	10,510	0.1
Without injury	247,580	1.3	67,110	0.4
Assault	2,506,400	13.2	2,093,690	11.0
Aggravated assault	882,340	4.6	634,980	3.3
Completed with injury	243,230	1.3	293,890	1.5
Attempted assault with weapon	639,110	3.4	341,090	1.8
Simple assault	1,624,060	8.5	1,458,710	7.7
Completed with injury	351,990	1.8	472,080	2.5
Attempted assault without weapon	1,272,070	6.7	986,630	5.2

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

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 36. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and age of victims and type of crime

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes	59.2	55.1	61.5	58.1	78.3	73.2	80.8	54.5	58.2	52.7
12-15	47.7	43.7	50.3	^a 44.9	73.6	80.3	71.2	42.7	53.2	38.8
16-19	54.6	51.4	56.5	54.3	74.0	70.4	75.5	49.9	51.1	49.3
20-24	62.0	58.6	64.0	55.9	72.5	62.1	77.4	59.7	64.8	56.6
25-34	62.1	53.7	66.5	63.7	77.2	68.2	82.0	58.9	59.1	58.8
35-49	59.7	58.1	60.5	^a 84.2	85.1	76.3	90.7	52.5	56.5	50.8
50-64	66.7	66.4	66.9	^a 32.2	89.9	95.3	87.8	57.0	51.4	60.0
65 and over	74.6	87.9	65.5	^a 100.0	91.0	93.4	89.6	60.8	77.8	52.9
Male	66.6	65.4	67.2	^a 72.5	80.4	79.7	80.7	63.0	65.3	61.6
12-15	55.2	53.5	56.4	^a 51.6	77.2	82.4	75.2	49.1	60.5	44.0
16-19	59.7	54.1	62.8	^a 61.5	73.6	73.9	73.5	55.6	57.4	54.6
20-24	70.4	70.3	70.5	^a 0.0	75.0	78.8	73.6	69.5	69.2	69.8
25-34	72.1	71.4	72.4	^a 100.0	84.7	83.6	85.1	69.7	69.7	69.7
35-49	66.8	69.8	65.3	^a 100.0	87.3	74.0	95.5	60.6	63.1	59.6
50-64	71.1	74.1	69.7	^a 100.0	90.0	100.0	87.0	61.9	58.2	63.8
65 and over	74.9	87.4	65.5	^a 0.0	87.4	^a 82.6	89.2	65.5	^a 72.1	62.1
Female	47.1	40.0	51.5	56.4	74.4	64.1	81.2	40.0	41.2	39.6
12-15	34.2	23.0	40.2	^a 43.5	^a 51.5	^a 65.3	^a 47.0	32.4	35.4	31.6
16-19	44.0	46.7	42.0	53.5	75.5	^a 51.0	82.7	38.4	33.6	40.1
20-24	45.7	39.1	50.2	58.2	67.8	42.6	86.4	37.9	49.4	33.6
25-34	48.1	34.1	57.0	59.8	68.6	57.3	77.4	42.1	34.7	44.7
35-49	50.3	43.0	54.0	^a 79.3	81.6	79.6	82.9	42.0	47.7	39.6
50-64	59.5	57.3	61.2	^a 0.0	89.5	^a 89.6	^a 56.5	49.1	^a 41.2	53.6
65 and over	74.2	88.6	65.6	^a 100.0	95.0	100.0	90.0	54.7	^a 86.6	^a 42.0

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and race of victims and type of crime

Sex and race	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes	59.8	55.2	62.2	59.8	76.9	73.2	78.8	56.2	61.8	53.7
White	59.8	55.2	62.2	59.8	76.9	73.2	78.8	56.2	61.8	53.7
Black	54.8	52.8	56.6	44.0	81.9	70.6	86.4	41.3	40.8	41.9
Male	66.6	65.0	67.4	^a 62.2	78.5	80.1	77.9	64.2	68.5	61.8
White	66.6	65.0	67.4	^a 62.2	78.5	80.1	77.9	64.2	68.5	61.8
Black	64.5	64.9	64.1	^a 100.0	84.5	76.1	88.3	49.6	47.3	52.4
Female	48.1	40.9	52.4	59.5	73.9	65.6	80.9	41.6	43.9	40.9
White	48.1	40.9	52.4	59.5	73.9	65.6	80.9	41.6	43.9	40.9
Black	42.6	36.2	47.8	^a 31.4	75.9	^a 53.5	82.4	33.0	31.3	34.0

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 38. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes										
Never married	60.2	56.6	62.5	55.9	79.9	78.6	80.4	55.3	57.3	54.3
Married	65.4	64.1	65.9	^a 55.8	84.1	76.9	87.9	61.7	67.2	59.0
Widowed	60.8	71.0	52.8	^a 100.0	80.1	91.7	^a 69.2	49.3	70.4	35.8
Divorced and separated	43.9	37.4	48.6	61.3	63.4	50.6	72.0	37.7	41.2	36.0
Male										
Never married	66.1	64.3	67.2	^a 62.8	80.3	80.9	80.0	62.2	64.4	61.0
Married	69.6	71.8	68.8	^a 100.0	82.6	73.4	86.8	66.8	71.9	63.8
Widowed	72.0	70.0	^a 74.4	^a 100.0	^a 77.7	^a 100.0	^a 62.3	67.5	^a 49.7	^a 87.6
Divorced and separated	59.3	57.5	60.3	^a 0.0	75.4	86.1	71.5	54.8	52.0	56.7
Female										
Never married	47.4	41.3	51.7	54.9	78.7	72.7	81.5	40.0	36.1	41.4
Married	57.6	50.9	60.3	^a 49.5	87.1	82.4	90.3	51.8	53.6	51.2
Widowed	55.8	71.6	45.4	^a 100.0	81.3	^a 88.6	^a 73.3	41.5	84.8	^a 20.1
Divorced and separated	34.1	26.5	40.3	61.3	55.3	37.3	72.5	26.4	30.9	24.6

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 39. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime

Race and annual family income	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
All races^a										
Less than \$7,500	52.1	49.3	54.3	64.5	73.4	66.6	76.4	44.8	47.6	43.3
\$7,500-\$9,999	61.3	61.2	61.4	^b 48.8	82.6	59.2	94.5	54.2	60.8	50.4
\$10,000-\$14,999	56.2	54.3	57.4	^b 39.7	75.8	71.1	78.4	51.7	50.1	52.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	63.0	57.8	65.4	^b 50.9	81.7	79.8	82.7	58.8	66.1	55.1
\$25,000-\$29,999	62.7	51.4	67.9	^b 42.5	80.0	^b 51.2	90.0	60.2	66.8	57.0
\$30,000-\$49,999	62.2	62.5	62.0	^b 57.3	82.0	90.7	77.2	58.8	65.6	56.3
\$50,000 or more	63.6	50.9	69.5	^b 64.4	71.1	^b 64.7	74.6	62.0	69.8	59.8
White										
Less than \$7,500	52.7	48.2	55.8	69.9	69.3	68.0	70.0	47.3	50.4	45.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	52.0	58.8	58.9	^b 48.8	75.4	62.4	87.4	55.0	67.1	49.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	56.7	55.9	57.1	^b 39.7	75.4	70.3	77.9	53.3	53.6	53.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	63.2	57.7	65.5	^b 47.1	82.0	79.1	83.6	59.5	69.3	54.6
\$25,000-\$29,999	63.8	49.8	70.0	^b 45.8	75.3	^b 45.6	87.2	62.5	71.7	58.2
\$30,000-\$49,999	62.8	63.9	62.3	^b 69.9	82.4	93.1	75.8	59.7	65.0	57.7
\$50,000 or more	65.0	52.3	70.9	^b 64.4	73.2	^b 72.5	73.5	63.4	72.2	60.7
Black										
Less than \$7,500	49.9	50.9	48.8	^b 36.8	80.8	^b 57.1	86.8	36.6	42.1	31.4
\$7,500-\$9,999	68.5	65.7	71.0	^b 0.0	91.6	^b 45.5	100.0	53.6	^b 45.8	61.6
\$10,000-\$14,999	50.5	44.0	56.5	^b 0.0	79.4	^b 64.9	90.4	36.8	31.6	44.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	60.9	56.1	65.4	^b 100.0	78.9	^b 83.7	77.1	49.8	^b 34.7	60.1
\$25,000-\$29,999	44.9	^b 58.5	^b 37.4	^b 0.0	^b 100.0	^b 100.0	^b 19.1	^b 19.1	^b 14.0	^b 23.6
\$30,000-\$49,999	53.7	^b 47.4	58.1	^b 35.9	78.4	^b 69.8	^b 81.0	43.9	^b 85.0	^b 29.5
\$50,000 or more	^b 33.3	^b 0.0	^b 44.8	^b 0.0	^b 0.0	^b 0.0	^b 0.0	^b 38.3	^b 0.0	^b 44.8

^aIncludes data on "other" race, not shown separately.

^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 40. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived sex of offender

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offender			Not known and not available
		Male	Female		
Crimes of violence (4,121,080)	100.0	87.9	11.5		0.6
Completed violent crimes (1,368,680)	100.0	88.0	11.4		^a 0.6
Attempted violent crimes (2,752,240)	100.0	87.8	11.6		0.6
Rape (132,410)	100.0	97.7	^a 2.3		^a 0.0
Robbery (569,180)	100.0	93.6	5.6		^a 0.8
Completed robbery (334,160)	100.0	90.9	7.7		^a 1.4
With injury (112,140)	100.0	91.2	^a 7.3		^a 1.4
Without injury (222,020)	100.0	90.7	7.9		^a 1.4
Attempted robbery (235,020)	100.0	97.4	^a 2.6		^a 0.0
With injury (62,160)	100.0	97.8	^a 2.2		^a 0.0
Without injury (172,860)	100.0	97.2	^a 2.8		^a 0.0
Assault (3,419,500)	100.0	86.6	12.9		0.5
Aggravated assault (1,017,650)	100.0	88.8	10.7		^a 0.4
Simple assault (2,401,850)	100.0	85.6	13.8		0.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 41. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offender

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offender							Not known and not available
		Under 12	Total	12-14	15-17	18-20	21-29	30+	
Crimes of violence (4,121,080)	100.0	^a 0.3	28.9	5.1	10.8	12.9	36.6	31.7	2.5
Completed violent crimes (1,368,680)	100.0	^a 0.3	29.9	4.5	12.0	13.3	37.4	29.8	2.6
Attempted violent crimes (2,752,400)	100.0	^a 0.3	28.4	5.4	10.2	12.7	36.2	32.6	2.5
Rape (132,410)	100.0	^a 0.0	19.7	^a 2.1	^a 4.1	13.5	45.9	26.2	^a 8.1
Robbery (569,180)	100.0	^a 0.0	36.3	4.3	13.0	18.9	37.4	23.6	2.8
Completed robbery (334,160)	100.0	^a 0.0	30.6	^a 1.6	11.8	17.1	37.5	27.1	4.8
With injury (112,140)	100.0	^a 0.0	23.2	^a 2.5	^a 8.6	12.2	47.0	28.4	^a 1.4
Without injury (222,020)	100.0	^a 0.0	34.3	^a 1.2	13.5	19.6	32.7	26.5	6.5
Attempted robbery (235,020)	100.0	^a 0.0	44.4	8.1	14.7	21.6	37.1	18.5	^a 0.0
With injury (62,160)	100.0	^a 0.0	44.2	^a 10.8	^a 16.9	^a 16.4	34.0	21.8	^a 0.0
Without injury (172,860)	100.0	^a 0.0	44.4	^a 7.1	13.9	23.4	38.2	17.3	^a 0.0
Assault (3,419,500)	100.0	^a 0.4	28.0	5.4	10.7	11.9	36.1	33.3	2.2
Aggravated assault (1,017,650)	100.0	^a 0.8	26.4	3.9	10.7	11.7	34.4	36.3	2.1
Simple assault (2,401,850)	100.0	^a 0.2	28.6	6.0	10.6	12.0	36.9	32.0	2.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 42. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived race of offender

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offender			
		White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (4,120,080)	100.0	68.7	25.6	3.8	1.8
Completed violent crimes (1,368,680)	100.0	65.3	29.8	3.7	1.2
Attempted violent crimes (2,752,400)	100.0	70.4	23.6	3.9	2.2
Rape (132,410)	100.0	60.8	29.5	^a 5.3	^a 4.4
Robbery (569,180)	100.0	41.1	53.8	3.5	^a 1.6
Completed robbery (334,160)	100.0	39.8	54.3	^a 3.7	^a 2.2
With injury (112,140)	100.0	47.7	49.6	^a 1.2	^a 1.4
Without injury (222,020)	100.0	35.8	56.6	^a 4.9	^a 2.7
Attempted robbery (235,020)	100.0	42.9	53.2	^a 3.3	^a 0.6
With injury (62,160)	100.0	45.4	52.3	^a 0.0	^a 2.3
Without injury (172,860)	100.0	42.0	53.5	^a 4.5	^a 0.0
Assault (3,419,500)	100.0	73.6	20.8	3.8	1.8
Aggravated assault (1,017,650)	100.0	66.6	27.6	4.2	1.6
Simple assault (2,401,850)	100.0	76.5	17.9	3.7	1.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. ^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 43. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime, age of victims,
and perceived age of offender

Type of crime and age of victim	Total	Under 12	Perceived age of offender						Not known and not available
			Total	12-20			21-29	30+	
				12-14	15-17	18-20			
Crimes of violence^a									
12-19 (1,129,600)	100.0	^b 0.8	65.2	15.9	29.5	19.8	19.7	12.8	1.5
20-34 (2,095,240)	100.0	^b 0.1	15.8	0.9	3.0	11.9	47.6	34.0	2.5
35-49 (603,320)	100.0	^b 0.2	14.8	^b 1.4	6.7	6.7	32.1	50.1	2.7
50-64 (202,280)	100.0	^b 0.0	6.4	^b 1.5	^b 2.1	^b 2.8	32.3	54.2	7.0
65 and over (90,650)	100.0	^b 0.0	20.7	^b 3.1	^b 3.2	^b 14.3	33.1	41.5	^b 4.7
Robbery									
12-19 (144,610)	100.0	^b 0.0	65.4	11.7	29.2	24.4	17.2	16.3	^b 1.0
20-34 (270,060)	100.0	^b 0.0	25.3	^b 1.1	6.3	17.9	47.4	25.2	^b 2.2
35-49 (83,010)	100.0	^b 0.0	31.5	^b 3.7	^b 14.5	^b 13.3	33.4	27.9	^b 7.2
50-64 (38,830)	100.0	^b 0.0	^b 14.9	^b 0.0	^b 7.3	^b 7.6	49.5	^b 28.4	^b 7.2
65 and over (32,670)	100.0	^b 0.0	^b 35.5	^b 4.4	^b 0.0	^b 31.2	^b 39.2	^b 25.3	^b 0.0
Assault									
12-19 (941,200)	100.0	^b 0.9	66.3	16.9	30.3	19.0	19.5	11.8	1.5
20-34 (1,749,640)	100.0	^b 0.2	14.8	0.9	2.7	11.2	47.2	35.6	2.3
35-49 (511,410)	100.0	^b 0.3	11.8	^b 1.1	5.5	5.2	32.2	54.1	^b 1.6
50-64 (160,700)	100.0	^b 0.0	^b 4.5	^b 1.9	^b 0.9	^b 1.7	27.9	60.5	^b 7.1
65 and over (56,550)	100.0	^b 0.0	^b 12.6	^b 2.5	^b 5.1	^b 5.0	30.4	52.0	^b 5.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses. ^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately. ^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 44. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime, race of victims,
and perceived race of offender

Type of crime and race of victim	Total	Perceived race of offender			
		White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence					
White (3,518,920)	100.0	77.8	16.4	4.0	1.9
Black (537,380)	100.0	11.0	87.1	^a 0.7	^a 1.3
Completed violent crimes					
White (1,126,390)	100.0	77.6	17.1	4.3	^a 1.0
Black (225,110)	100.0	^a 5.3	93.9	^a 0.0	^a 0.8
Attempted violent crimes					
White (2,392,530)	100.0	77.9	16.1	3.8	2.3
Black (312,030)	100.0	15.1	82.1	^a 1.1	^a 1.7
Rape					
White (111,880)	100.0	70.3	22.1	^a 6.2	^a 1.3
Black (17,400)	100.0	^a 10.6	82.4	^a 0.0	^a 7.1
Robbery					
White (436,970)	100.0	50.8	44.0	3.8	^a 1.3
Black (120,300)	100.0	^a 7.4	88.7	^a 1.3	^a 2.6
Completed robbery					
White (256,930)	100.0	49.8	43.2	^a 4.8	^a 2.3
Black (72,990)	100.0	^a 6.9	90.7	^a 0.0	^a 2.4
With injury					
White (96,530)	100.0	54.0	42.9	^a 1.4	^a 1.7
Black (15,610)	100.0	^a 8.9	91.0	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
Without injury					
White (160,390)	100.0	47.3	43.3	^a 6.8	^a 2.6
Black (57,390)	100.0	^a 6.4	90.6	^a 0.0	^a 3.0
Attempted robbery					
White (180,050)	100.0	52.3	45.2	^a 2.5	^a 0.0
Black (47,320)	100.0	^a 8.1	85.5	^a 3.4	^a 3.0
With injury					
White (49,070)	100.0	53.4	46.6	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
Black (13,090)	100.0	^a 15.6	^a 73.6	^a 0.0	^a 10.8
Without injury					
White (130,970)	100.0	51.8	44.7	^a 3.5	^a 0.0
Black (34,230)	100.0	^a 5.3	90.1	^a 4.6	^a 0.0
Assault					
White (2,970,060)	100.0	82.0	12.1	3.9	2.0
Black (399,430)	100.0	12.1	86.8	^a 0.5	^a 0.7
Aggravated assault					
White (827,410)	100.0	78.7	14.5	4.8	1.9
Black (181,020)	100.0	12.1	87.9	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
Simple assault					
White (2,142,650)	100.0	83.3	11.2	3.6	2.0
Black (218,410)	100.0	12.0	85.9	^a 0.9	^a 1.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
based on perceived race of offender, by type of crime
and race of victims

Type of crime and race of victims	Perceived race of offender			Not known and not available
	White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	(2,796,010)	(1,044,150)	(143,370)	(72,760)
White	97.9	55.2	97.6	90.3
Black	2.1	44.8	^a 2.4	^a 9.7
Completed violent crimes	(886,390)	(403,480)	(48,360)	(13,260)
White	98.7	47.6	100.0	^a 87.0
Black	^a 1.3	52.4	^a 0.0	^a 13.0
Attempted violent crimes	(1,909,610)	(640,430)	(95,020)	(59,490)
White	97.5	60.0	96.3	91.0
Black	2.5	40.0	^a 3.7	^a 9.0
Rape	(80,540)	(39,090)	(6,990)	(2,660)
White	97.7	63.3	^a 100.0	^a 53.8
Black	^a 2.3	36.7	^a 0.0	^a 46.2
Robbery	(230,950)	(299,040)	(18,380)	(8,900)
White	96.1	64.3	91.3	^a 64.7
Black	^a 3.9	35.7	^a 8.7	^a 35.3
Completed robbery	(133,040)	(177,150)	(12,230)	(7,500)
White	96.2	62.6	^a 100.0	^a 77.1
Black	^a 3.8	37.4	^a 0.0	^a 22.9
With injury	(53,470)	(55,660)	(1,390)	(1,610)
White	97.4	74.5	^a 100.0	^a 100.0
Black	^a 2.6	25.5	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
Without injury	(79,560)	(121,500)	(10,830)	(5,890)
White	95.4	57.2	^a 100.0	^a 70.6
Black	^a 4.6	42.8	^a 0.0	^a 29.4
Attempted robbery	(97,920)	(121,890)	(6,150)	(1,410)
White	96.1	66.8	^a 74.1	^a 0.0
Black	^a 3.9	33.2	^a 25.9	^a 100.0
With injury	(28,250)	(32,500)	(0)	(1,410)
White	92.8	70.3	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
Black	^a 7.2	29.7	^a 0.0	^a 100.0
Without injury	(69,670)	(89,390)	(6,150)	(0)
White	97.4	65.5	^a 74.1	^a 0.0
Black	^a 2.6	34.5	^a 25.9	^a 0.0
Assault	(2,484,510)	(705,780)	(118,010)	(61,190)
White	98.1	50.9	98.4	95.6
Black	1.9	49.1	^a 1.6	^a 4.4
Aggravated assault	(673,530)	(279,070)	(39,940)	(15,890)
White	96.7	43.0	100.0	100.0
Black	3.3	57.0	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
Simple assault	(1,810,980)	(426,710)	(78,070)	(45,300)
White	98.6	56.0	97.6	94.1
Black	1.4	44.0	^a 2.4	^a 5.9

NOTE: Number of victimizations shown
in parentheses.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or
fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

**Table 46. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and detailed victim-offender
relationship**

Type of crime	Total	Total	Spouse
Crimes of violence (1,783,690)	100.0	18.7	7.6
Completed violent crimes (695,630)	100.0	21.6	10.7
Attempted violent crimes (1,088,040)	100.0	16.8	5.7
Rape (55,700)	100.0	^b 10.7	^b 5.0
Robbery (135,120)	100.0	19.8	^b 3.5
Completed robbery (84,220)	100.0	24.3	^b 3.9
Attempted robbery (50,920)	100.0	^b 12.5	^b 2.8
Assault (1,592,870)	100.0	18.9	8.1
Aggravated assault (432,980)	100.0	17.9	8.4
Simple assault (1,159,880)	100.0	19.2	7.9

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

^aIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim

**Table 47. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived sex of offenders**

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offenders			
		All male	All female	Male and female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (1,674,740)	100.0	77.9	6.8	13.0	2.2
Completed violent crimes (706,100)	100.0	79.4	5.9	13.3	^a 1.4
Attempted violent crimes (968,640)	100.0	76.9	7.5	12.8	2.8
Rape (15,880)	100.0	90.9	^a 0.0	^a 9.1	^a 0.0
Robbery (556,710)	100.0	86.8	2.4	10.0	^a 0.8
Completed robbery (360,100)	100.0	86.3	^a 2.0	10.8	^a 0.9
With injury (129,250)	100.0	82.5	^a 2.3	12.9	^a 2.4
Without injury (230,850)	100.0	88.5	^a 1.9	9.6	^a 0.0
Attempted robbery (196,600)	100.0	87.6	^a 3.1	8.5	^a 0.8
With injury (61,280)	100.0	82.8	^a 7.3	^a 9.9	^a 0.0
Without injury (135,330)	100.0	89.7	^a 1.2	^a 7.9	^a 1.1
Assault (1,102,160)	100.0	73.3	9.2	14.6	2.9
Aggravated assault (451,490)	100.0	76.2	4.8	15.5	3.5
Simple assault (650,670)	100.0	71.3	12.2	14.0	2.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Related						
Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Brother or Sister	Other relative	Well-known not related ^a	Casual acquaintance
3.6	1.0	b ⁰ .7	1.4	4.4	45.6	35.8
3.8	b ¹ .2	b ⁰ .2	2.2	3.6	49.8	28.6
3.5	b ⁰ .8	b ¹ .0	b ⁰ .8	5.0	42.9	40.3
b ³ .3	b ² .5	b ⁰ .0	b ⁰ .0	b ⁰ .0	62.3	26.9
b ⁴ .7	b ² .1	b ⁰ .0	b ⁴ .3	b ⁵ .3	47.2	32.9
b ⁵ .7	b ³ .3	b ⁰ .0	b ⁵ .0	b ⁶ .4	44.2	31.5
b ² .9	b ⁰ .0	b ⁰ .0	b ³ .2	b ³ .4	52.3	35.2
3.5	b ⁰ .8	b ⁰ .8	1.2	4.5	44.8	36.3
b ² .7	b ¹ .1	b ⁰ .6	b ⁰ .4	4.7	44.2	37.8
3.8	b ⁰ .7	b ⁰ .9	1.4	4.4	45.1	35.7

could not be ascertained.

^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 48. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offenders

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offenders					Mixed ages	Not known and not available
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21-29	All 30 and over			
Crimes of violence (1,674,740)	100.0	^a 0.3	38.4	14.8	6.2	30.3	10.0	
Completed violent crimes (706,110)	100.0	^a 0.0	35.9	16.0	4.5	32.3	11.3	
Attempted violent crimes (968,640)	100.0	^a 0.4	40.2	13.9	7.5	28.9	9.1	
Rape (15,880)	100.0	^a 0.0	^a 14.7	^a 19.3	^a 16.4	^a 49.6	^a 0.0	
Robbery (556,710)	100.0	^a 0.0	39.7	15.9	4.3	26.7	13.3	
Completed robbery (360,100)	100.0	^a 0.0	37.8	17.0	4.7	26.3	14.3	
With injury (129,250)	100.0	^a 0.0	30.9	12.6	^a 5.9	33.5	17.1	
Without injury (230,850)	100.0	^a 0.0	41.7	19.4	^a 4.0	22.2	12.7	
Attempted robbery (196,600)	100.0	^a 0.0	43.2	14.0	^a 3.7	27.6	11.5	
With injury (61,280)	100.0	^a 0.0	49.5	^a 10.3	^a 2.5	24.5	^a 13.1	
Without injury (135,330)	100.0	^a 0.0	40.3	15.7	^a 4.2	29.1	10.8	
Assault (1,102,160)	100.0	^a 0.4	38.1	14.1	7.0	31.9	8.5	
Aggravated assault (451,490)	100.0	^a 1.0	29.9	13.5	8.7	37.7	9.2	
Simple assault (650,670)	100.0	^a 0.0	43.7	14.5	5.9	27.9	8.0	

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

**Table 49. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived race of offenders**

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offenders				
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (1,674,740)	100.0	51.5	34.5	4.1	8.4	1.5
Completed violent crimes (706,110)	100.0	43.0	42.6	4.2	9.1	^a 1.1
Attempted violent crimes (968,640)	100.0	57.7	28.6	4.0	7.8	1.8
Rape (15,880)	100.0	^a 29.8	^a 52.4	^a 17.8	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
Robbery (556,710)	100.0	26.6	56.6	5.3	9.3	^a 2.2
Completed robbery (360,100)	100.0	25.3	59.6	5.3	7.7	^a 2.1
With injury (129,250)	100.0	32.9	50.3	^a 7.7	^a 9.1	^a 0.0
Without injury (230,850)	100.0	21.1	64.7	^a 4.0	6.9	^a 3.3
Attempted robbery (196,600)	100.0	29.0	51.6	^a 5.3	11.8	^a 2.2
With injury (61,280)	100.0	32.3	44.5	^a 4.9	^a 18.3	^a 0.0
Without injury (135,330)	100.0	27.6	54.8	^a 5.4	^a 8.9	^a 3.2
Assault (1,102,160)	100.0	64.4	23.0	3.3	8.1	^a 1.1
Aggravated assault (451,490)	100.0	62.7	22.9	3.8	8.8	^a 1.8
Simple assault (650,670)	100.0	65.6	23.1	3.0	7.6	^a 0.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

**Table 50. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime, age of victims,
and perceived age of offenders**

Type of crime and age of victims	Total	Perceived age of offenders					
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21-29	All 30 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence^a							
12-19 (583,040)	100.0	^b 0.2	65.6	5.8	^b 2.2	18.3	7.8
20-34 (747,780)	100.0	^b 0.0	20.8	19.2	7.7	41.8	10.4
35-49 (202,690)	100.0	^b 0.0	30.9	19.3	9.2	29.1	11.5
50-64 (92,030)	100.0	^b 3.2	22.8	22.3	^b 13.4	20.9	17.4
65 and over (49,210)	100.0	^b 0.0	42.9	^b 20.0	^b 5.5	^b 20.7	^b 10.9
Robbery							
12-19 (154,210)	100.0	^b 0.0	76.9	^b 6.1	^b 1.7	8.6	^b 6.7
20-34 (235,680)	100.0	^b 0.0	19.2	18.2	6.1	41.2	15.3
35-49 (84,400)	100.0	^b 0.0	37.4	15.5	^b 1.9	27.8	17.5
50-64 (51,200)	100.0	^b 0.0	25.4	28.9	^b 10.8	^b 20.4	^b 14.5
65 and over (31,220)	100.0	^b 0.0	^b 41.2	^b 26.9	^b 0.0	^b 14.7	^b 17.2
Assault							
12-19 (421,910)	100.0	^b 0.3	62.1	5.8	^b 2.0	21.4	8.3
20-34 (504,460)	100.0	^b 0.0	21.9	19.4	8.6	41.8	8.2
35-49 (118,290)	100.0	^b 0.0	26.3	22.0	14.4	30.0	^b 7.2
50-64 (39,510)	100.0	^b 7.4	^b 20.1	^b 14.5	^b 14.0	^b 22.3	^b 21.7
65 and over (17,990)	100.0	^b 0.0	^b 45.7	^b 8.1	^b 15.2	^b 31.1	^b 0.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 51. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime, race of victims,
and perceived race of offenders

Type of crime and race of victims	Perceived race of offenders					
	Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence^a						
White (1,338,070)	100.0	61.3	26.0	3.8	7.4	1.5
Black (301,230)	100.0	10.2	72.4	^b 4.2	12.4	^b 0.9
Robbery						
White (382,380)	100.0	33.8	48.0	6.8	8.9	^b 2.5
Black (160,590)	100.0	8.9	77.6	^b 2.2	9.7	^b 1.6
Assault						
White (944,970)	100.0	72.6	16.8	2.6	6.8	^b 1.2
Black (135,490)	100.0	12.2	67.2	^b 4.6	16.0	^b 0.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 52. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	Total	Total
Crimes of violence (360,330)	100.0	10.3
Completed violent crimes (147,310)	100.0	13.6
Attempted violent crimes (213,010)	100.0	8.0
Rape (1,580)	^b 100.0	^b 0.0
Robbery (59,320)	100.0	^b 9.5
Completed robbery (45,790)	100.0	^b 9.3
Attempted robbery (13,520)	100.0	^b 10.1
Assault (299,430)	100.0	10.5
Aggravated assault (111,510)	100.0	^b 8.6
Simple assault (187,920)	100.0	11.6

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

^aIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the

Table 53. Personal crimes, 1983:

Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations, by type of crime

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	5,066,020	5,903,440	1:1.17
Completed violent crimes	1,875,260	2,120,350	1:1.13
Attempted violent crimes	3,190,760	3,783,090	1:1.19
Rape	146,620	154,180	1:1.05
Completed rape	48,870	49,610	1:1.02
Attempted rape	97,750	104,570	1:1.07
Robbery	1,039,650	1,149,170	1:1.11
Completed robbery	646,160	709,550	1:1.10
With injury	227,730	252,450	1:1.11
From serious assault	112,000	128,150	1:1.14
From minor assault	115,730	124,310	1:1.07
Without injury	418,430	457,090	1:1.09
Attempted robbery	393,490	439,630	1:1.12
With injury	114,080	124,940	1:1.10
From serious assault	52,970	58,970	1:1.11
From minor assault	61,100	65,970	1:1.08
Without injury	279,420	314,690	1:1.13
Assault	3,879,750	4,600,090	1:1.19
Aggravated assault	1,203,280	1,517,310	1:1.26
Completed with injury	443,390	537,120	1:1.21
Attempted assault with weapon	759,890	980,190	1:1.29
Simple assault	2,676,460	3,082,770	1:1.15
Completed with injury	736,840	824,070	1:1.12
Attempted assault without weapon	1,939,620	2,258,710	1:1.17
Crimes of theft	14,488,080	14,657,300	1:1.01
Completed crimes of theft	13,638,160	13,788,260	1:1.01
Attempted crimes of theft	849,920	869,040	1:1.02
Personal larceny with contact	489,460	562,560	1:1.15
Purse snatching	164,360	176,580	1:1.07
Completed purse snatching	118,420	126,900	1:1.07
Attempted purse snatching	45,940	49,680	1:1.08
Pocket picking	325,100	385,980	1:1.19
Personal larceny without contact	13,998,620	14,094,740	1:1.01
Completed larceny without contact	13,194,640	13,275,380	1:1.01
Less than \$50	6,658,130	6,698,810	1:1.01
\$50 or more	6,060,760	6,094,430	1:1.01
Amount not available	475,750	482,130	1:1.01
Attempted larceny without contact	803,980	819,360	1:1.02

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

Spouses, ex-spouses	Some or all related			Other relatives	Some or all well-known, not related ^a	Some or all casual acquaintances
	Parents	Children	Brothers, Sisters			
3.7	b0.4	b0.4	b1.3	4.5	36.5	53.3
b3.5	b0.9	b1.0	b0.0	b8.2	33.3	53.3
b3.9	b0.0	b0.0	b2.2	b1.9	38.7	53.4
b0.0	b0.0	b0.0	b0.0	b0.0	b0.0	b100.0
b2.3	b2.2	b2.4	b0.0	b2.6	30.1	60.4
b0.0	b2.9	b3.1	b0.0	b3.3	b21.7	69.0
b10.1	b0.0	b0.0	b0.0	b0.0	b58.4	b31.4
b4.1	b0.0	b0.0	b1.5	4.9	37.9	51.6
b2.4	b0.0	b0.0	b0.0	b6.3	46.3	45.1
b5.1	b0.0	b0.0	b2.5	b4.0	33.0	55.5

victim could not be ascertained.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases,
is statistically unreliable.

Table 54. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims

Relationship and type of crime	Number of victims				
	Total ^a	One	Two	Three	Four or more
All incidents					
Crimes of violence (4,984,340)	100.0	88.5	8.9	1.7	1.0
Completed violent crimes (1,838,680)	100.0	91.0	6.9	1.3	0.7
Attempted violent crimes (3,145,650)	100.0	87.0	10.0	1.9	1.1
Rape (146,610)	100.0	95.2	b _{4.4}	b _{0.4}	b _{0.0}
Robbery (1,020,410)	100.0	92.7	6.0	b _{0.8}	b _{0.5}
Completed robbery (631,680)	100.0	93.4	5.5	b _{0.6}	b _{0.5}
With injury (220,730)	100.0	92.6	6.7	b _{0.2}	b _{0.5}
Without injury (410,950)	100.0	93.8	4.9	b _{0.8}	b _{0.6}
Attempted robbery (388,730)	100.0	91.6	6.7	b _{1.1}	b _{0.6}
With injury (114,080)	100.0	92.1	b _{7.0}	b _{0.4}	b _{0.5}
Without injury (274,640)	100.0	91.4	6.6	b _{1.3}	b _{0.6}
Assault (3,817,310)	100.0	87.1	9.8	1.9	1.1
Aggravated assault (1,180,210)	100.0	82.4	13.2	2.6	1.9
Simple assault (2,637,090)	100.0	89.2	8.3	1.7	0.8
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence (2,889,570)	100.0	87.3	9.7	1.8	1.1
Completed violent crimes (993,720)	100.0	90.0	7.7	1.5	b _{0.8}
Attempted violent crimes (1,895,840)	100.0	85.9	10.8	2.0	1.3
Rape (84,690)	100.0	94.2	b _{5.8}	b _{0.0}	b _{0.0}
Robbery (805,240)	100.0	92.8	6.1	b _{0.6}	b _{0.5}
Completed robbery (496,800)	100.0	93.4	5.6	b _{0.5}	b _{0.4}
With injury (154,050)	100.0	91.9	b _{7.7}	b _{0.0}	b _{0.5}
Without injury (342,740)	100.0	94.1	4.7	b _{0.8}	b _{0.4}
Attempted robbery (308,440)	100.0	91.8	6.9	b _{0.6}	b _{0.7}
With injury (91,930)	100.0	92.2	b _{7.1}	b _{0.0}	b _{0.6}
Without injury (216,500)	100.0	91.7	6.7	b _{0.8}	b _{0.8}
Assault (1,999,660)	100.0	84.8	11.4	2.4	1.4
Aggravated assault (658,320)	100.0	80.1	14.7	2.8	2.4
Simple assault (1,341,330)	100.0	87.1	9.7	2.2	b _{1.0}
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence (2,094,760)	100.0	90.1	7.7	1.4	0.8
Completed violent crimes (844,960)	100.0	92.3	6.1	b _{1.0}	b _{0.7}
Attempted violent crimes (1,249,810)	100.0	88.6	8.8	1.7	b _{0.8}
Rape (61,920)	100.0	96.6	b _{2.6}	b _{0.8}	b _{0.0}
Robbery (215,190)	100.0	92.4	b _{5.5}	b _{1.5}	b _{0.6}
Completed robbery (134,890)	100.0	93.3	b _{5.1}	b _{0.6}	b _{1.0}
With injury (66,670)	100.0	94.3	b _{4.6}	b _{0.6}	b _{0.5}
Without injury (68,220)	100.0	92.3	b _{5.5}	b _{0.7}	b _{1.5}
Attempted robbery (80,300)	100.0	90.8	b _{6.3}	b _{2.9}	b _{0.0}
With injury (22,140)	100.0	91.5	b _{6.6}	b _{1.9}	b _{0.0}
Without injury (58,150)	100.0	90.6	b _{6.2}	b _{3.2}	b _{0.0}
Assault (1,817,630)	100.0	89.6	8.2	1.4	0.8
Aggravated assault (521,880)	100.0	85.2	11.3	b _{2.4}	b _{1.2}
Simple assault (1,295,750)	100.0	91.4	6.9	1.1	b _{0.6}

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
^aExcludes incidents in which the number of victims could not be determined.

^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 55. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Number and percent distribution of incidents,
by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	5,066,020	100.0	2,948,670	58.2	2,117,350	41.8
Completed violent crimes	1,875,260	100.0	1,018,790	54.3	856,470	45.7
Attempted violent crimes	3,190,760	100.0	1,929,880	60.5	1,260,880	39.5
Rape	146,620	100.0	84,690	57.8	61,930	42.2
Robbery	1,039,650	100.0	818,610	78.7	221,040	21.3
Completed robbery	646,160	100.0	506,220	78.3	139,940	21.7
With injury	227,730	100.0	157,860	69.3	69,870	30.7
From serious assault	112,000	100.0	76,130	68.0	35,870	32.0
From minor assault	115,730	100.0	81,740	70.6	34,000	29.4
Without injury	418,430	100.0	348,360	83.3	70,070	16.7
Attempted robbery	393,490	100.0	312,400	79.4	81,090	20.6
With injury	114,080	100.0	91,930	80.6	22,150	19.4
From serious assault	52,970	100.0	40,590	76.6	^a 12,380	^a 23.4
From minor assault	61,100	100.0	51,340	84.0	^a 9,770	^a 16.0
Without injury	279,420	100.0	220,470	78.9	58,950	21.1
Assault	3,879,750	100.0	2,045,360	52.7	1,834,380	47.3
Aggravated assault	1,203,280	100.0	676,780	56.2	526,510	43.8
Completed with injury	443,390	100.0	191,870	43.3	251,530	56.7
Attempted assault with weapon	759,890	100.0	484,910	63.8	274,980	36.2
Simple assault	2,676,460	100.0	1,368,590	51.1	1,307,880	48.9
Completed with injury	736,840	100.0	299,820	40.7	437,020	59.3
Attempted assault without weapon	1,939,620	100.0	1,068,760	55.1	870,860	44.9

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

statistically unreliable.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is

Table 56. Personal and household crimes, 1983:

Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence

Type of crime	Total	Daytime	Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
		6 a.m.- 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.- midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.		
Crimes of violence	100.0	48.7	50.8	35.7	14.6	0.5	0.5
Completed violent crimes	100.0	43.6	56.0	38.3	17.2	^a 0.6	^a 0.4
Attempted violent crimes	100.0	51.7	47.8	34.3	13.0	0.5	0.5
Rape	100.0	35.9	64.1	24.4	36.1	^a 3.7	^a 0.0
Robbery	100.0	45.1	54.6	40.4	13.9	^a 0.3	^a 0.3
Completed robbery	100.0	44.7	54.8	41.1	13.3	^a 0.5	^a 0.5
With injury	100.0	41.9	58.1	42.9	14.6	^a 0.7	^a 0.0
From serious assault	100.0	26.7	73.5	48.8	24.6	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
From minor assault	100.0	56.7	43.3	37.1	^a 4.8	^a 1.4	^a 0.0
Without injury	100.0	46.2	53.1	40.1	12.6	^a 0.3	^a 0.7
Attempted robbery	100.0	45.8	54.2	39.3	15.0	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
With injury	100.0	35.7	64.3	49.3	15.0	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
From serious assault	100.0	^a 23.6	76.4	50.3	26.1	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
From minor assault	100.0	46.2	53.8	48.4	^a 5.4	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
Without injury	100.0	49.9	50.1	35.2	14.9	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
Assault	100.0	50.1	49.3	34.9	13.9	0.5	0.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	43.4	56.1	39.3	16.4	^a 0.3	^a 0.5
Completed with injury	100.0	40.7	59.0	39.7	19.1	^a 0.2	^a 0.3
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	45.1	54.4	39.1	14.9	^a 0.4	^a 0.6
Simple assault	100.0	53.2	46.3	33.0	12.8	0.5	0.5
Completed with injury	100.0	45.7	53.9	35.3	18.0	^a 0.7	^a 0.4
Attempted assault without weapon	100.0	56.0	43.4	32.1	10.8	^a 0.5	^a 0.6
Crimes of theft	100.0	48.7	35.0	18.5	8.9	7.6	16.3
Completed crimes of theft	100.0	49.6	34.0	18.0	8.5	7.5	16.4
Attempted crimes of theft	100.0	35.0	50.9	27.2	14.5	9.2	14.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	63.5	35.1	26.3	7.9	^a 0.9	^a 1.4
Purse snatching	100.0	67.1	32.9	28.4	^a 4.6	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
Pocket picking	100.0	61.7	36.2	25.3	9.5	^a 1.4	^a 2.1
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	48.2	35.0	18.3	8.9	7.9	16.8
Completed larceny without contact	100.0	49.1	34.0	17.7	8.5	7.8	16.9
Less than \$50	100.0	56.1	26.8	15.1	5.4	6.3	17.0
\$50 or more	100.0	41.3	42.3	21.0	12.0	9.3	16.4
Amount not available	100.0	50.3	28.1	12.8	7.4	8.0	21.6
Attempted larceny without contact	100.0	33.5	51.6	26.7	15.1	9.7	14.9
Household crimes	100.0	26.3	46.2	14.0	17.7	14.6	27.5
Completed household crimes	100.0	26.9	44.8	13.4	16.6	14.9	28.2
Attempted household crimes	100.0	22.9	53.5	17.1	23.6	12.8	23.6
Burglary	100.0	33.4	36.7	16.1	12.7	7.9	29.9
Completed burglary	100.0	35.7	34.8	16.0	11.1	7.7	29.5
Forcible entry	100.0	38.2	40.0	18.3	13.4	8.2	21.8
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	33.9	31.1	14.4	9.5	7.3	35.1
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	26.7	42.1	16.3	17.3	8.5	31.2
Household larceny	100.0	21.4	50.4	11.5	19.7	19.2	28.2
Completed household larceny	100.0	22.0	48.7	11.2	18.5	18.9	29.3
Less than \$50	100.0	22.4	45.6	9.9	15.1	20.6	32.1
\$50 or more	100.0	20.7	53.9	13.1	23.5	17.3	25.4
Amount not available	100.0	29.6	35.2	7.6	11.1	16.4	35.3
Attempted household larceny	100.0	13.3	75.3	16.0	36.6	22.6	11.5
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	27.5	61.7	21.2	27.1	13.4	10.9
Completed theft	100.0	30.4	59.7	21.1	26.2	12.3	9.9
Attempted theft	100.0	22.2	65.2	21.5	28.5	15.2	12.6

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

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 57. Personal robbery and assault
by armed or unarmed offenders, 1983:

Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime
and offender and time of occurrence^a

Type of crime	Total	Daytime	Nighttime		Not known	Not known and not available	
		6 a.m.- 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.- midnight			Midnight- 6 a.m.
Robbery							
By armed offenders	100.0	39.1	60.9	42.5	18.0	^b 0.3	^b 0.0
By unarmed offenders	100.0	53.6	46.4	36.8	9.6	^b 0.0	^b 0.0
Assault							
By armed offenders	100.0	43.0	56.5	39.8	16.4	^b 0.3	^b 0.5
By unarmed offenders	100.0	53.6	45.9	33.3	2.2	^b 0.4	^b 0.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
^aExcludes incidents in which the presence of a weapon could not be determined.

^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 58. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender
relationship, type of crime and time of occurrence

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Daytime	Nighttime		Not known	Not known and not available	
		6 a.m.- 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.- midnight			Midnight- 6 a.m.
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	43.2	56.4	39.0	16.8	0.6	^a 0.4
Rape	100.0	39.2	60.8	20.6	36.9	^a 3.3	^a 0.0
Robbery	100.0	42.6	57.0	42.2	14.6	^a 0.2	^a 0.4
Assault	100.0	43.6	56.0	38.5	16.9	^a 0.6	^a 0.4
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	56.3	43.1	31.2	11.4	^a 0.5	^a 0.6
Rape	100.0	31.3	68.7	29.6	34.9	^a 4.2	^a 0.0
Robbery	100.0	54.3	45.7	33.7	11.3	^a 0.7	^a 0.0
Assault	100.0	57.4	41.9	31.0	10.6	^a 0.3	^a 0.6

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

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 59. Selected personal and household crimes, 1983:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime
and place of occurrence

Type of crime	Total	Inside own home, Near other building on property	Near own home	Inside restaurant, bar	Other commercial buildings	On public transportation, inside station	On the street
Crimes of violence	100.0	11.8	11.2	6.1	6.0	1.6	28.7
Completed violent crimes	100.0	14.8	9.4	5.0	4.2	1.3	29.2
Attempted violent crimes	100.0	10.1	12.3	6.8	7.0	1.8	28.5
Rape	100.0	36.6	^a 7.9	^a 1.1	^a 2.1	^a 0.9	14.9
Robbery	100.0	9.0	9.5	1.6	5.7	4.0	42.9
Completed robbery	100.0	10.9	9.6	^a 1.9	6.5	3.3	40.3
With injury	100.0	11.6	12.6	^a 2.3	8.3	^a 3.3	35.0
Without injury	100.0	10.6	8.0	^a 1.7	5.5	3.2	43.2
Attempted robbery	100.0	5.8	9.4	^a 1.1	4.5	5.3	47.2
With injury	100.0	^a 7.1	^a 6.7	^a 0.7	^a 1.8	^a 2.5	55.9
Without injury	100.0	5.3	10.6	^a 1.2	5.6	6.4	43.7
Assault	100.0	11.7	11.8	7.5	6.2	1.0	25.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	12.7	11.9	5.9	3.4	1.2	29.9
Simple assault	100.0	11.2	11.7	8.2	7.4	1.0	23.5
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	^a 2.0	5.4	9.7	18.7	12.0	29.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	1.6	40.3	^a 0.0	^a 0.8	^a 0.0	14.6
Completed theft	100.0	2.1	39.3	^a 0.0	^a 1.2	^a 0.0	15.2
Attempted theft	100.0	^a 0.6	42.0	^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 0.0	13.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 60. Personal robbery and assault
by armed or unarmed offenders, 1983:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime
and offender and place of occurrence^a

Type of crime and offender	Total	Inside own home, other building on property	Near own home	Inside restaurant bar
Robbery				
By armed offenders	100.0	7.7	11.4	^b 1.3
By unarmed offenders	100.0	10.9	7.2	^b 2.0
Assault				
By armed offenders	100.0	12.2	12.2	6.2
By unarmed offenders	100.0	11.9	11.6	8.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
^aExcludes incidents in which the presence of a weapon could not be determined.

In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Other location
9.2	2.9	8.8	13.7
9.9	3.3	7.2	15.7
8.8	2.6	9.7	12.5
^a 4.3	^a 3.6	^a 5.9	22.7
10.5	2.9	4.6	9.3
9.7	3.2	3.4	11.2
8.9	^a 2.7	^a 1.9	13.6
10.2	3.5	4.3	9.9
11.8	^a 2.4	6.4	6.2
^a 8.8	^a 3.1	^a 7.3	^a 6.2
13.0	^a 2.1	6.0	6.2
9.0	2.8	10.0	14.5
11.0	3.6	5.2	15.2
8.2	2.5	12.1	14.2
4.6	^a 1.6	5.2	11.4
32.5	^a 0.3	1.4	8.5
30.5	^a 0.5	^a 1.1	10.1
36.1	^a 0.0	^a 2.1	5.6

Other commercial buildings	On public transportation, inside station	On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Other location
5.9	3.5	46.2	10.8	^b 2.2	^b 1.0	10.1
6.7	3.9	37.1	9.7	3.4	9.4	9.7
3.3	1.3	30.7	10.5	3.6	4.9	15.1
7.2	0.8	21.8	8.0	2.6	12.8	14.9

^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 61. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

**Percent distribution of incidents,
by victim-offender relationship, type of crime,
and place of occurrence**

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Inside own home, Near other building own on property home		Inside restaurant bar
Involving strangers				
Crimes of violence	100.0	4.8	9.3	7.3
Rape	100.0	35.0	^a 9.8	^a 1.9
Robbery	100.0	3.9	8.7	1.8
Assault	100.0	3.9	9.5	9.7
Involving nonstrangers				
Crimes of violence	100.0	21.7	13.9	4.5
Rape	100.0	38.9	^a 5.3	^a 0.0
Robbery	100.0	28.0	12.7	^a 0.7
Assault	100.0	20.4	14.3	5.1

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

Table 62. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

**Percent distribution between stranger and nonstranger
incidents within place of occurrence, by type of crime**

Type of crime and victim-offender relationship	Inside own home, Near other building own on property home	Inside restaurant bar
Crimes of violence		
Stranger	100.0	100.0
Nonstranger	23.4	48.3
Rape	76.6	51.7
Stranger	100.0	^a 100.0
Nonstranger	55.2	^a 71.4
Robbery	44.8	^a 28.6
Stranger	100.0	100.0
Nonstranger	33.9	71.6
Assault	66.1	28.4
Stranger	100.0	100.0
Nonstranger	17.5	42.6
Stranger	82.5	57.4
Nonstranger		32.0

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

Other commercial buildings	On public transportation, inside station	On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Other location
5.7	2.6	39.1	11.4	3.5	5.9	10.5
^a 0.0	^a 0.0	24.2	^a 3.9	^a 6.2	^a 5.6	^a 13.4
5.8	5.1	49.2	11.3	3.3	3.2	7.8
5.9	1.7	35.6	11.7	3.5	7.0	11.5
6.3	^a 0.3	14.4	6.2	2.0	12.7	18.1
^a 4.9	^a 2.1	^a 2.0	^a 4.8	^a 0.0	^a 6.4	35.5
^a 5.3	^a 0.0	19.9	7.3	^a 1.5	9.7	14.9
6.5	^a 0.2	14.1	6.1	2.1	13.3	17.9

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Other commercial buildings	On public transportation, inside station	On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Other location
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
55.6	92.9	79.1	72.0	71.0	39.2	44.8
44.4	^a 7.1	20.9	28.0	29.0	60.8	55.2
^a 100.0	^a 100.0	100.0	^a 100.0	^a 100.0	^a 100.0	100.0
^a 0.0	^a 0.0	94.2	^a 52.5	^a 100.0	^a 54.4	^a 34.0
^a 100.0	^a 100.0	^a 5.8	^a 47.7	^a 0.0	^a 45.7	66.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
80.4	100.0	90.1	85.2	88.8	54.8	65.8
^a 19.6	^a 0.0	9.9	14.8	^a 11.3	45.2	34.2
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
50.2	88.5	73.8	68.2	64.8	37.0	41.8
49.8	^a 11.5	26.2	31.8	35.2	63.0	58.2

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 63. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1983:

Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Percent within type	Percent of total
Total	...	100.0
Household larceny	100.0	39.4
Inside own home, other building on property	14.8	5.8
Near own home	85.2	33.6
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	60.6
Inside restaurant, bar	4.1	2.5
Other commercial buildings	11.1	6.7
On public transportation, inside station	0.7	0.4
On the street	11.7	7.1
In a parking lot	30.5	18.5
In a park, field, or playground	2.0	1.2
Inside school, on school property	21.1	12.8
Other location	18.8	11.4

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

Table 64. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1983:

Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Less than \$50	\$50 or more	Amount not available	Attempted larceny
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household larceny	40.0	37.9	46.3	41.8
Inside own home, other building on property	5.1	6.7	10.0	2.9
Near own home	34.8	31.2	36.3	38.9
Personal larceny without contact	60.0	62.1	53.7	58.2
Inside restaurant, bar	2.5	2.6	3.4	1.3
Other commercial buildings	8.0	5.9	6.5	2.9
On public transportation, inside station	0.3	0.6	^a 0.5	^a 0.7
On the street	4.7	9.4	5.9	10.3
In a parking lot	13.9	22.7	14.9	27.2
In a park, field, or playground	1.3	1.2	^a 1.3	1.0
Inside school, on school property	19.8	6.1	10.1	5.2
Other location	9.6	13.6	11.1	9.7

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

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 65. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Number of offenders				
		One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
All incidents						
Crimes of violence	100.0	71.3	12.4	6.5	7.2	2.6
Completed violent crimes	100.0	66.2	14.0	7.8	9.0	3.0
Attempted violent crimes	100.0	74.3	11.5	5.7	6.1	2.4
Rape	100.0	85.9	^a 2.1	^a 5.0	^a 2.9	^a 4.0
Robbery	100.0	51.0	22.9	12.6	10.5	3.0
Completed robbery	100.0	48.6	22.7	13.7	11.2	3.9
With injury	100.0	46.8	21.7	12.9	12.2	6.4
Without injury	100.0	49.5	23.2	14.1	10.6	^a 2.6
Attempted robbery	100.0	54.9	23.4	10.9	9.4	^a 1.4
With injury	100.0	52.3	23.9	^a 9.9	12.5	^a 1.3
Without injury	100.0	56.0	23.2	11.2	8.1	^a 1.5
Assault	100.0	76.2	10.0	4.9	6.4	2.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	69.2	13.5	4.4	8.8	4.1
Simple assault	100.0	79.4	8.4	5.2	5.4	1.7
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	67.2	14.4	7.1	7.6	3.6
Completed violent crimes	100.0	57.9	17.6	9.5	10.4	4.7
Attempted violent crimes	100.0	72.2	12.7	5.9	6.2	3.1
Rape	100.0	83.0	^a 3.6	^a 6.8	^a 3.3	^a 3.3
Robbery	100.0	48.8	25.0	12.8	10.3	3.0
Completed robbery	100.0	45.9	25.1	14.2	10.7	4.1
With injury	100.0	38.2	26.3	14.3	14.0	^a 7.2
Without injury	100.0	49.3	24.6	14.2	9.2	^a 2.7
Attempted robbery	100.0	53.6	24.9	10.6	9.6	^a 1.3
With injury	100.0	48.7	26.1	^a 9.3	14.2	^a 1.6
Without injury	100.0	55.6	24.4	11.1	7.7	^a 1.2
Assault	100.0	74.0	10.6	4.9	6.7	3.9
Aggravated assault	100.0	67.4	14.5	3.5	8.3	6.4
Simple assault	100.0	77.2	8.6	5.6	5.9	2.7
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	77.0	9.7	5.6	6.6	1.2
Completed violent crimes	100.0	76.2	9.7	5.7	7.4	^a 1.1
Attempted violent crimes	100.0	77.5	9.7	5.5	6.0	1.2
Rape	100.0	90.0	^a 0.0	^a 2.6	^a 2.5	^a 5.0
Robbery	100.0	59.0	15.2	11.8	11.3	^a 2.8
Completed robbery	100.0	58.3	13.8	11.7	12.9	^a 3.3
With injury	100.0	66.2	^a 11.4	^a 9.9	^a 8.2	^a 4.3
Without injury	100.0	50.5	^a 16.2	^a 13.5	^a 17.6	^a 2.2
Attempted robbery	100.0	60.1	17.6	^a 11.9	^a 8.5	^a 1.9
With injury	100.0	67.4	^a 14.7	^a 12.7	^a 5.1	^a 0.0
Without injury	100.0	57.4	^a 18.6	^a 11.6	^a 9.7	^a 2.7
Assault	100.0	78.7	9.3	5.0	6.1	0.9
Aggravated assault	100.0	71.5	12.3	5.6	9.4	^a 1.3
Simple assault	100.0	81.6	8.1	4.7	4.8	^a 0.7

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

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 66. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons,
by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	32.2	36.5	26.3
Completed violent crimes	37.1	44.0	28.9
Attempted violent crimes	29.4	32.5	24.5
Rape	19.5	28.1	17.7
Robbery	46.8	49.6	36.5
Completed robbery	50.7	55.5	33.4
With injury	40.1	41.2	37.7
Without injury	56.5	62.0	29.2
Attempted robbery	40.4	40.0	41.8
With injury	41.7	39.8	49.5
Without injury	39.8	40.0	38.9
Assault ^a	28.8	31.6	25.7
Aggravated assault	92.8	95.4	89.6

^aIncludes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 67. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents
by armed offenders, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime,
and type of weapon

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Firearm			Knife	Other	Type unknown
		Total	Hand Gun	Other Gun			
All incidents							
Crimes of violence	100.0	26.1	20.1	6.0	32.0	38.2	3.8
Completed violent crimes	100.0	24.7	21.5	3.1	28.7	42.0	4.6
Attempted violent crimes	100.0	27.1	19.0	8.1	34.4	35.3	3.1
Rape	100.0	^a 10.8	^a 10.8	^a 0.0	^a 41.4	^a 33.7	^a 14.1
Robbery	100.0	31.8	27.5	4.3	38.0	25.6	4.5
Completed robbery	100.0	39.4	34.6	4.7	34.2	21.3	5.1
With injury	100.0	20.7	13.9	^a 6.8	29.5	41.7	^a 8.1
Without injury	100.0	46.7	42.8	^a 3.9	36.1	13.3	^a 3.9
Attempted robbery	100.0	15.8	12.4	^a 3.3	46.2	34.7	^a 3.3
With injury	100.0	^a 4.8	^a 4.8	^a 0.0	52.8	41.0	^a 1.4
Without injury	100.0	20.6	15.8	^a 4.8	43.3	32.0	^a 4.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	24.0	17.1	6.9	29.1	43.7	3.2
Completed with injury	100.0	11.6	9.8	^a 1.8	23.4	60.7	4.4
Attempted with weapon	100.0	29.8	20.6	9.3	31.8	35.7	2.6
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	27.5	22.5	4.9	32.5	35.6	4.4
Rape	100.0	^a 4.6	^a 4.6	^a 0.0	^a 44.2	^a 34.5	^a 16.7
Robbery	100.0	33.5	30.6	^a 2.9	38.3	23.1	5.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	24.5	18.2	6.4	28.4	43.6	3.5
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	23.5	15.5	8.0	30.9	43.0	2.6
Rape	100.0	^a 44.3	^a 44.3	^a 0.0	^a 26.5	^a 29.2	^a 0.0
Robbery	100.0	23.5	^a 12.3	^a 11.2	36.6	37.9	^a 2.1
Aggravated assault	100.0	23.3	15.8	7.5	30.0	44.0	2.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one weapon present.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 68. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	77.3	75.7	79.6
Completed violent crimes	71.8	61.9	83.9
Attempted violent crimes	80.4	82.6	76.8
Rape	84.5	83.6	85.9
Robbery	62.8	58.4	78.4
Completed robbery	46.6	39.0	73.0
With injury	68.6	63.4	80.3
From serious assault	63.9	59.1	74.2
From minor assault	73.4	67.7	87.5
Without injury	34.4	27.6	66.1
Attempted robbery	88.9	89.2	87.7
With injury	88.2	90.4	79.2
From serious assault	80.3	85.5	^a 63.5
From minor assault	95.3	94.5	^a 100.0
Without injury	89.2	88.7	90.9
Assault	80.7	81.6	79.6
Aggravated assault	83.2	83.0	83.5
Completed with injury	82.3	80.1	84.1
Attempted assault with weapon	83.7	84.1	83.1
Simple assault	79.5	80.9	77.9
Completed with injury	86.4	85.0	87.5
Attempted assault without weapon	76.9	79.7	73.3

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 69. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Sex										
Male	76.9	69.2	80.9	^a 67.7	60.9	70.0	57.4	81.1	84.5	79.0
Female	78.0	75.5	79.6	86.5	66.2	82.8	55.2	80.1	80.2	80.1
Race										
White	78.4	74.8	80.3	89.2	65.4	75.1	60.3	80.8	84.0	79.4
Black	71.0	60.0	80.6	71.3	55.5	76.3	47.2	79.0	80.1	77.9
Age										
12-19	77.1	73.8	79.1	89.7	65.1	79.8	59.2	79.3	81.2	78.5
20-34	80.5	76.3	82.8	83.8	69.9	80.6	64.6	82.7	84.6	81.7
35-49	75.1	65.1	80.0	^a 68.8	50.6	64.5	41.7	81.8	85.8	80.2
50-64	63.7	52.3	70.0	^a 64.1	49.5	70.9	41.5	70.1	74.3	67.9
65 and over	56.5	36.2	70.1	^a 100.0	46.4	53.5	42.0	63.8	76.7	57.8

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 70. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by type of measure and type of crime

Self-protective measure	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm	1.4	0.7	1.7	^a 0.0	1.5	^a 0.3	2.4	1.4	3.3	^a 0.4
Used or brandished knife	0.5	^a 0.6	0.4	^a 0.0	^a 1.0	^a 1.2	^a 0.8	0.4	0.8	^a 0.2
Used or brandished some other weapon	1.7	1.0	2.1	^a 1.9	2.5	^a 1.7	3.1	1.5	2.1	1.2
Used physical force	24.9	34.5	19.5	25.3	26.8	35.2	20.4	24.5	24.8	24.3
Tried to get help or frighten offender	16.9	19.1	15.6	30.4	22.6	28.7	18.0	15.1	14.3	15.5
Threatened or reasoned with offender	20.2	16.6	22.2	18.5	16.1	11.1	20.0	21.2	18.3	22.7
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	30.0	24.6	33.0	20.2	24.9	17.8	30.4	31.5	32.3	31.1
Other	4.5	2.9	5.4	^a 3.6	4.5	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.1	4.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one self-protective measure employed.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 71. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by selected characteristics of victims

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm	1.4	2.0	^a 0.4	1.5	^a 0.8
Used or brandished knife	0.5	0.6	^a 0.3	0.5	^a 0.6
Used or brandished some other weapon	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.8
Used physical force	24.9	29.8	17.6	24.5	28.4
Tried to get help or frighten offender	16.9	10.3	26.6	16.3	20.0
Threatened or reasoned with offender	20.2	21.4	18.6	20.9	15.7
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	30.0	28.8	31.9	30.0	28.4
Other	4.5	5.1	3.5	4.7	3.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one self-protective measure employed.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 72. Personal robbery and assault, 1983:

Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	30.2	32.8	29.6
Male	28.3	29.1	28.1
Female	33.6	40.0	32.1
Age			
12-15	33.9	27.0	35.3
16-19	33.2	29.6	34.1
20-24	31.2	32.4	30.9
25-34	29.6	34.6	28.5
35-49	26.8	38.8	23.6
50-64	23.3	27.2	21.5
65 and over	25.2	38.5	^a 14.4
Race			
White	29.7	34.6	28.6
Black	34.1	28.4	37.1
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	25.6	30.7	23.7
Nonstrangers	37.0	40.6	36.6
Income			
Less than \$7,500	35.8	30.8	37.4
\$7,500-\$9,999	31.1	33.6	30.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	32.1	35.5	31.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	27.4	32.7	26.1
\$25,000-\$29,999	26.4	25.8	26.5
\$30,000-\$49,999	27.9	35.2	26.6
\$50,000 or more	27.0	35.6	25.2
Not available	35.2	35.3	25.8

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 73. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of victims receiving medical care, by type of crime and where care was received

Type of crime	Total	At the scene	At home or neighbor's or friend's home	Health unit at work or first aid station	Doctor's office or health clinic	Emergency room at hospital, emergency clinic	Hospital	Other
Crimes of violence	100.0	4.6	25.3	2.4	13.0	29.7	22.7	2.3
Completed violent crimes	100.0	4.4	25.2	2.4	13.1	29.9	22.8	2.3
Attempted violent crimes	100.0	^a 6.8	26.4	^a 2.8	11.9	27.2	22.0	^a 2.8
Rape	100.0	^a 9.9	^a 18.7	^a 0.0	^a 18.9	^a 18.8	31.0	^a 2.7
Robbery	100.0	^a 3.6	20.3	^a 1.7	15.4	34.2	24.2	^a 0.6
Completed robbery	100.0	^a 3.4	16.8	^a 0.7	17.1	35.0	27.0	^a 0.0
Attempted robbery	100.0	^a 4.0	28.5	^a 4.0	^a 11.6	32.4	17.6	^a 1.9
Assault	100.0	4.5	27.2	2.8	11.8	29.1	21.7	2.8
Aggravated assault	100.0	3.9	18.3	^a 2.1	10.2	35.4	28.5	^a 1.7
Simple assault	100.0	5.3	37.2	3.7	13.7	22.0	14.1	4.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have received medical attention at more than one location.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 74. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ^a	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races ^b	9.9	11.7	9.3
White	9.1	11.8	8.3
Black	14.9	11.6	16.7
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	8.9	10.8	8.0
Nonstrangers	11.5	15.0	10.8

NOTE: Data include victimizations in which the amount of medical expense incurred was not known.

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.
^bIncludes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 75. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ^a	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races ^b	32.1	35.6	31.4
White	29.9	34.0	28.9
Black	43.4	40.7	44.9
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	34.0	35.1	33.7
Nonstrangers	30.3	37.0	29.6

NOTE: Data include victimizations in which the amount of medical expense incurred was not known.

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.
^bIncludes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 76. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Less than \$50	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known
Race					
All races ^a					
Crimes of violence ^b	100.0	13.7	24.4	25.7	36.2
Robbery	100.0	12.8	25.0	22.0	40.1
Assault	100.0	14.5	24.9	26.1	34.5
White					
Crimes of violence ^b	100.0	14.7	24.3	27.5	33.6
Robbery	100.0	15.5	20.5	23.6	40.3
Assault	100.0	14.9	26.1	27.5	31.5
Black					
Crimes of violence ^b	100.0	11.5	24.1	21.3	43.1
Robbery	100.0	^c 6.1	40.7	^c 19.3	^c 33.9
Assault	100.0	^c 13.7	18.9	22.8	44.6
Victim-offender relationship					
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence ^b	100.0	11.6	26.6	24.0	37.7
Robbery	100.0	^c 11.4	20.6	24.1	43.9
Assault	100.0	11.8	31.2	23.0	34.0
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence ^b	100.0	16.1	21.8	27.7	34.4
Robbery	100.0	^c 16.5	36.6	^c 16.5	^c 30.4
Assault	100.0	16.9	19.3	28.9	34.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
^aIncludes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.
^cEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 77. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services, by selected characteristics of victims

Characteristic	Percent covered
Race	
All races ^a	68.4
White	68.3
Black	68.1
Annual family income	
Less than \$7,500	57.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	60.7
\$10,000-\$14,999	68.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	71.3
\$25,000-\$29,999	87.4
\$30,000-\$49,999	81.4
\$50,000 or more	76.6

NOTE: Data include only those victimizations in which victims received medical attention.
^aIncludes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 78. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ^a	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	8.0	9.6	7.3
Male	8.0	8.7	7.8
Female	7.8	11.2	6.3
Age			
12-19	6.6	7.1	6.3
20-34	8.8	8.5	8.4
35-49	8.3	15.7	6.4
50-64	7.9	^b 13.4	^b 5.5
65 and over	^b 5.3	^b 7.6	^b 3.6
Race			
White	7.2	9.3	6.4
Black	12.8	10.2	14.2
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	7.5	9.1	6.6
Nonstrangers	8.6	11.2	8.1
^a Includes data on rape, not shown separately.		fewer sample cases, is statistically	
^b Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or		unreliable.	

Table 79. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ^a	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	25.8	29.1	24.6
Male	28.3	30.0	27.9
Female	22.4	27.9	19.7
Age			
12-19	19.2	24.9	18.3
20-34	28.4	25.3	28.4
35-49	30.7	40.5	27.2
50-64	33.5	^b 49.4	^b 25.7
65 and over	^b 21.4	^b 19.7	^b 25.1
Race			
White	23.5	26.9	22.2
Black	37.5	35.9	38.3
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	28.9	29.7	27.9
Nonstrangers	22.7	27.5	22.0
^a Includes data on rape, not shown separately.		fewer sample cases, is statistically	
^b Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or		unreliable.	

Table 80. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Emergency room care	Inpatient care				
			Total	Less than one day	1-3 days	4 days or more	Not available
Sex							
Both sexes							
Crimes of violence ^a	100.0	42.4	57.6	38.0	6.7	11.0	b _{2.1}
Robbery	100.0	44.0	56.0	40.7	b _{5.4}	b _{7.4}	b _{2.5}
Assault	100.0	43.1	56.9	35.7	7.1	12.5	b _{1.5}
Male							
Crimes of violence ^a	100.0	42.4	57.6	36.4	7.8	12.0	b _{1.3}
Robbery	100.0	40.7	59.3	44.7	b _{4.9}	b _{7.7}	b _{2.1}
Assault	100.0	43.2	56.8	33.6	8.7	13.4	b _{1.1}
Female							
Crimes of violence ^a	100.0	42.2	57.8	40.6	b _{4.7}	9.2	b _{3.3}
Robbery	100.0	49.0	51.0	34.7	b _{6.1}	b _{7.0}	b _{3.2}
Assault	100.0	42.8	57.2	40.2	b _{3.7}	b _{10.8}	b _{2.5}
Race							
White							
Crimes of violence ^a	100.0	44.1	55.9	38.0	6.8	9.5	b _{1.6}
Robbery	100.0	37.0	63.0	41.4	b _{7.6}	b _{10.5}	b _{3.6}
Assault	100.0	48.2	51.8	35.3	6.5	9.4	b _{0.5}
Black							
Crimes of violence ^a	100.0	36.3	63.7	37.3	b _{6.6}	16.3	b _{3.5}
Robbery	100.0	62.0	b _{38.0}	b _{38.0}	b _{0.0}	b _{0.0}	b _{0.0}
Assault	100.0	26.2	73.8	36.7	b _{9.3}	23.0	b _{4.9}
Victim-offender relationship							
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence ^a	100.0	43.6	56.4	40.4	b _{4.4}	8.3	b _{3.2}
Robbery	100.0	39.0	61.0	44.5	b _{5.1}	b _{7.9}	b _{3.4}
Assault	100.0	48.2	51.9	36.6	b _{4.5}	8.4	b _{2.3}
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence ^a	100.0	40.7	59.3	34.8	9.5	14.3	b _{0.6}
Robbery	100.0	58.8	b _{41.2}	b _{29.4}	b _{6.0}	b _{5.8}	b _{0.0}
Assault	100.0	38.1	61.9	34.9	9.7	16.6	b _{0.8}

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 81. Personal and household crimes, 1983:

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by type of crime, and type of loss

Type of crime	All economic losses	Theft losses		Damage losses			
		All theft losses	With damage	Without damage	All damage losses	With theft	Without theft
All personal crimes	75.9	70.7	7.9	62.8	13.2	7.9	5.3
Crimes of violence	25.1	12.3	1.8	10.5	14.7	1.8	12.8
Completed violent crimes	51.7	33.5	5.0	28.5	23.2	5.0	18.2
Attempted violent crimes	10.3	0.5	^a 0.0	0.4	9.9	^a 0.0	9.8
Rape	29.3	18.6	^a 6.3	12.3	17.3	^a 6.3	11.0
Robbery	67.4	61.5	8.6	52.9	14.5	8.6	5.9
Completed robbery	100.0	100.0	14.0	86.0	14.0	14.0	...
With injury	100.0	100.0	23.7	76.3	23.7	23.7	...
Without injury	100.0	100.0	9.0	91.0	9.0	9.0	...
Attempted robbery	15.3	...	...	...	15.3	...	15.3
With injury	29.3	...	...	...	29.3	...	29.3
Without injury	9.7	...	...	...	9.7	...	9.7
Assault	14.6	...	...	...	14.6	...	14.6
Aggravated assault	19.3	...	...	...	19.3	...	19.3
Simple assault	12.3	...	...	...	12.3	...	12.3
Crimes of theft	96.4	94.1	10.4	83.7	12.6	10.4	2.3
Completed crimes of theft	100.0	100.0	11.0	89.0	11.0	11.0	...
Attempted crimes of theft	38.2	...	...	...	38.2	...	38.2
Personal larceny with contact	92.5	91.2	3.3	87.9	4.6	3.3	^a 1.3
Purse snatching	76.0	71.9	^a 3.4	68.4	7.5	^a 3.4	^a 4.1
Pocket picking	100.0	100.0	^a 3.2	96.8	^a 3.2	^a 3.2	...
Personal larceny without contact	96.5	94.2	10.6	83.6	12.9	10.6	2.3
Completed larceny without contact	100.0	100.0	11.3	88.7	11.3	11.3	...
Less than \$50	100.0	100.0	5.4	94.6	5.4	5.4	...
\$50 or more	100.0	100.0	18.0	82.0	18.0	18.0	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	7.9	92.1	7.9	7.9	...
Attempted larceny without contact	39.6	...	...	...	39.6	...	39.6
All household crimes	90.1	79.3	12.1	67.2	22.9	12.1	10.8
Completed household crimes	96.5	93.8	14.2	79.6	16.9	14.2	2.7
Attempted household crimes	55.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	55.2	1.1	54.1
Burglary	82.5	60.9	18.4	42.5	40.0	18.4	21.6
Completed burglary	89.2	80.8	24.1	56.7	32.5	24.1	8.4
Forcible entry	92.1	75.5	52.4	23.1	68.9	52.4	16.5
Unlawful entry without force	87.1	84.6	3.5	81.2	5.9	3.5	2.5
Attempted forcible entry	63.1	3.0	1.8	1.2	61.9	1.8	60.1
Household larceny	95.5	93.7	8.1	85.5	10.0	8.1	1.9
Completed household larceny	100.0	100.0	8.7	91.3	8.7	8.7	...
Less than \$50	100.0	100.0	4.5	95.5	4.5	4.5	...
\$50 or more	100.0	100.0	13.7	86.3	13.7	13.7	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	9.5	90.5	9.5	9.5	...
Attempted household larceny	29.5	...	...	...	29.5	...	29.5
Motor vehicle theft	87.3	64.1	10.4	53.7	33.6	10.4	23.2
Completed theft	100.0	100.0	16.2	83.8	16.2	16.2	...
Attempted theft	64.6	...	...	...	64.6	...	64.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because both theft and damage losses occurred in some victimizations, the sum of entries under "All theft losses" and "All damage losses" does not equal the entry shown under "All economic losses."

... Represents not applicable.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 82. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss,
by type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All economic losses	Theft losses			Damage losses		
		All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	25.4	12.2	15.8	7.1	14.6	12.6	17.5
Completed violent crimes	52.1	33.2	46.6	16.8	23.1	19.6	27.3
Attempted violent crimes	14.2	0.5	^a 0.3	^a 0.7	9.9	9.1	11.1
Rape	29.6	18.6	16.9	20.9	17.3	14.7	20.9
Robbery	68.1	60.3	59.6	62.7	14.2	12.9	19.2
Completed robbery	100.0	97.7	97.3	99.1	13.7	11.9	19.9
With injury	100.0	93.5	91.4	98.2	22.2	17.3	33.2
Without injury	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.0	9.4	^a 7.3
Attempted robbery	16.5	...	...	...	15.1	14.3	18.1
With injury	29.3	...	...	...	29.3	30.5	^a 24.5
Without injury	11.4	...	...	...	9.5	7.8	^a 15.8
Assault	14.6	...	...	...	14.6	12.4	17.2
Aggravated assault	19.3	...	...	...	19.3	15.4	24.9
Simple assault	12.3	...	...	...	12.3	10.8	13.8

NOTE: Because both theft and damage losses occurred in some victimizations, the sum of entries under each "All victimizations" category does not equal entry shown under "All economic losses."

... Represents not applicable.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 83. Personal and household crimes, 1983:

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500 or more	Not known and not available
All races^a								
All personal crimes	100.0	1.3	46.7	14.5	15.6	7.4	7.5	7.1
Crimes of violence ^b	100.0	7.4	35.7	11.7	13.5	7.2	10.6	13.9
Completed violent crimes	100.0	6.1	36.8	11.8	13.7	7.0	12.2	12.3
Attempted violent crimes	100.0	11.0	32.6	11.2	13.1	7.5	6.3	18.3
Robbery	100.0	^c 1.6	32.0	13.4	13.8	8.8	16.1	14.3
Completed robbery	100.0	^c 0.4	32.0	13.7	14.6	9.3	17.1	12.9
With injury	100.0	^c 1.2	29.7	9.4	13.5	13.6	20.8	11.9
Without injury	100.0	^c 0.0	33.2	15.9	15.2	7.0	15.1	13.5
Attempted robbery	100.0	^c 14.2	32.0	^c 10.1	^c 5.9	^c 4.4	^c 5.2	28.2
With injury	100.0	^c 22.1	^c 23.5	^c 18.3	^c 4.2	^c 0.0	^c 3.8	^c 28.0
Without injury	100.0	^c 4.5	^c 42.3	^c 0.0	^c 7.9	^c 9.9	^c 6.9	^c 28.5
Assault	100.0	14.1	40.4	9.9	13.0	5.5	4.6	12.6
Aggravated assault	100.0	13.1	32.7	9.9	14.0	7.4	7.4	15.5
Simple assault	100.0	14.8	46.3	9.9	12.2	4.1	^c 2.4	10.3
Crimes of theft	100.0	0.6	47.9	14.8	15.8	7.4	7.1	6.4
Completed crimes of theft	100.0	0.3	48.2	14.9	15.8	7.5	7.2	6.1
Attempted crimes of theft	100.0	15.1	33.8	8.5	16.6	5.3	^c 2.2	18.5
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	^c 0.5	38.6	15.4	17.8	8.8	5.8	13.1
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	0.6	48.2	14.7	15.7	7.4	7.2	6.1
All household crimes	100.0	2.5	37.9	12.7	14.1	7.5	15.2	10.0
Completed household crimes	100.0	0.9	38.7	13.0	14.6	7.9	16.7	8.1
Attempted household crimes	100.0	16.9	30.0	9.9	9.0	3.7	1.9	28.5
Burglary	100.0	5.7	24.4	10.3	13.5	9.0	21.5	15.6
Completed burglary	100.0	1.8	22.4	11.3	15.7	10.7	26.4	11.7
Forcible entry	100.0	3.3	11.3	7.9	10.6	10.3	37.3	19.2
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	0.6	30.9	13.9	19.6	11.0	18.0	6.0
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	21.9	32.8	6.0	4.3	2.0	^c 1.2	31.8
Household larceny	100.0	0.8	49.7	15.0	15.3	6.9	5.5	6.7
Completed household larceny	100.0	0.6	50.0	15.0	15.4	6.9	5.6	6.5
Attempted household larceny	100.0	9.2	33.3	14.4	12.3	^c 5.6	^c 4.9	20.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	1.5	5.2	5.8	7.0	5.9	63.6	10.9
Completed theft	100.0	^c 0.3	^c 0.4	^c 0.5	^c 1.2	5.2	85.7	6.7
Attempted theft	100.0	4.9	18.6	20.6	22.8	8.1	^c 2.5	22.5
White								
All personal crimes	100.0	1.3	47.5	14.2	15.2	7.4	7.5	6.8
Crimes of violence ^b	100.0	8.3	36.5	11.3	12.3	6.6	11.5	13.6
Completed violent crimes	100.0	6.7	38.9	11.1	11.3	5.9	13.3	12.8
Attempted violent crimes	100.0	12.3	30.3	11.7	14.8	8.6	6.8	15.5
Robbery	100.0	^c 1.9	33.8	12.1	11.3	7.8	18.3	14.8
Completed robbery	100.0	^c 0.6	34.1	12.1	11.6	7.8	19.5	14.3
With injury	100.0	^c 1.5	32.6	8.7	9.0	13.0	20.5	14.7
Without injury	100.0	^c 0.0	35.0	14.1	13.2	4.8	18.9	14.0
Attempted robbery	100.0	^c 18.7	^c 29.6	^c 12.7	^c 7.4	^c 7.4	^c 3.5	^c 20.7
With injury	100.0	^c 23.2	^c 27.6	^c 19.2	^c 5.8	^c 0.0	^c 5.3	^c 18.8
Without injury	100.0	^c 10.0	^c 33.4	^c 0.0	^c 10.3	^c 21.8	^c 0.0	^c 24.5
Assault	100.0	14.5	39.7	10.4	12.9	5.7	5.2	11.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	13.1	33.1	10.5	13.0	7.3	8.8	14.2
Simple assault	100.0	15.4	44.3	10.4	12.8	4.6	^c 2.7	9.7
Crimes of theft	100.0	0.6	48.6	14.5	15.5	7.4	7.2	6.2
Completed crimes of theft	100.0	0.3	49.0	14.6	15.5	7.5	7.3	5.9
Attempted crimes of theft	100.0	15.0	31.5	8.5	16.7	6.0	^c 2.5	19.8
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	^c 0.6	35.5	16.3	18.2	9.8	5.2	14.4
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	0.6	49.0	14.4	15.4	7.3	7.2	5.9
All household crimes	100.0	2.6	39.6	12.6	14.1	7.0	14.7	9.4
Completed household crimes	100.0	1.0	40.5	13.0	14.7	7.4	16.1	7.4
Attempted household crimes	100.0	17.9	30.4	9.5	8.7	3.7	1.8	28.0
Burglary	100.0	6.1	25.7	10.1	14.3	7.9	20.8	15.0
Completed burglary	100.0	1.9	23.8	11.3	16.8	9.3	25.8	11.2
Forcible entry	100.0	3.7	12.3	7.3	11.6	8.5	37.8	18.9
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	^c 0.6	31.9	14.1	20.4	9.8	17.4	5.8
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	23.1	33.6	5.4	4.6	2.4	^c 0.9	30.1
Household larceny	100.0	0.7	51.3	14.8	14.9	6.7	5.6	6.1
Completed household larceny	100.0	0.6	51.6	14.8	14.9	6.7	5.6	5.8
Attempted household larceny	100.0	^c 7.8	33.9	14.5	13.4	^c 4.8	^c 5.9	19.8
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	^c 1.4	4.5	6.0	6.4	6.2	64.2	11.2
Completed theft	100.0	^c 0.2	^c 0.2	^c 0.6	^c 1.4	5.6	85.8	6.2
Attempted theft	100.0	^c 5.0	16.7	21.5	20.9	8.0	^c 2.5	25.5

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500 or more	Not known and not available
Black								
All personal crimes	100.0	1.1	42.0	16.2	17.3	7.6	6.5	9.3
Crimes of violence ^b	100.0	4.1	35.1	12.7	17.8	8.7	7.0	14.7
Completed violent crimes	100.0	^c 3.4	32.4	13.7	21.2	10.8	8.4	10.2
Attempted violent crimes	100.0	^c 6.4	43.5	^c 9.7	^c 7.1	^c 1.9	^c 2.7	28.7
Robbery	100.0	^c 0.9	29.6	15.5	19.2	11.4	10.4	12.9
Completed robbery	100.0	^c 0.0	28.8	16.8	21.4	13.0	10.8	9.1
With injury	100.0	^c 0.0	^c 20.1	^c 10.2	^c 26.5	^c 17.9	^c 22.2	^c 3.0
Without injury	100.0	^c 0.0	31.7	19.1	19.7	11.3	^c 6.9	11.2
Attempted robbery	100.0	^c 7.6	^c 35.5	^c 6.2	^c 3.6	^c 0.0	^c 7.7	^c 39.3
With injury	^c 100.0	^c 19.4	^c 13.2	^c 16.0	^c 0.0	^c 0.0	^c 0.0	^c 51.3
Without injury	100.0	^c 0.0	^c 49.7	^c 0.0	^c 5.9	^c 0.0	^c 12.7	^c 31.7
Assault	100.0	^c 9.8	47.2	^c 7.4	14.4	^c 3.3	^c 0.0	18.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	^c 13.7	33.1	^c 7.8	^c 18.6	^c 5.4	^c 0.0	^c 21.4
Simple assault	100.0	^c 3.8	68.8	^c 6.7	^c 7.9	^c 0.0	^c 0.0	^c 12.8
Crimes of theft	100.0	^c 0.5	43.4	16.8	17.2	7.4	6.4	8.3
Completed crimes of theft	100.0	^c 0.2	43.3	17.1	17.2	7.6	6.5	8.2
Attempted crimes of theft	100.0	^c 17.4	50.0	^c 4.4	^c 18.3	^c 0.0	^c 0.0	^c 9.8
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	^c 0.0	50.4	12.1	13.9	^c 5.5	^c 7.5	^c 10.6
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	^c 0.5	42.8	17.2	17.4	7.6	6.3	8.1
All household crimes	100.0	2.2	28.3	13.4	13.9	10.2	18.2	13.7
Completed household crimes	100.0	1.0	28.3	13.6	14.4	11.1	20.2	11.4
Attempted household crimes	100.0	11.8	28.6	11.7	10.3	^c 3.1	^c 2.6	31.8
Burglary	100.0	4.1	18.8	10.6	9.2	14.1	24.6	18.6
Completed burglary	100.0	^c 1.6	16.3	11.1	10.8	17.2	29.4	13.7
Forcible entry	100.0	^c 2.1	8.0	10.4	7.9	17.2	35.6	18.7
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	^c 1.1	26.5	11.9	14.2	17.1	21.7	7.5
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	15.5	30.1	^c 8.5	^c 2.2	^c 0.0	^c 3.1	40.6
Household larceny	100.0	^c 0.8	39.2	17.1	18.4	8.6	5.2	10.7
Completed household larceny	100.0	^c 0.7	39.5	17.1	18.6	8.5	5.4	10.3
Attempted household larceny	100.0	^c 8.5	^c 25.5	^c 17.3	^c 7.9	^c 12.5	^c 0.0	^c 28.4
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	^c 2.0	8.7	^c 5.1	9.2	^c 4.8	59.5	10.7
Completed theft	100.0	^c 0.8	^c 1.2	^c 0.0	^c 0.9	^c 3.9	83.8	9.5
Attempted theft	100.0	^c 4.9	26.4	^c 17.0	28.9	^c 6.8	^c 2.4	^c 13.6

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

^aIncludes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

^cEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 84. Selected personal crimes, 1983:

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than					\$1,000 or more	Not available
			\$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$999		
All races^a									
Robbery	100.0	^c 0.4	11.6	23.6	14.0	14.5	16.8	8.6	10.6
Crimes of theft ^b	100.0	0.3	15.4	34.4	15.4	16.4	11.5	2.6	4.1
White									
Robbery	100.0	^c 0.6	13.1	24.4	12.1	12.3	16.7	9.3	11.5
Crimes of theft ^b	100.0	0.3	15.5	35.0	15.0	16.2	11.4	2.7	3.9
Black									
Robbery	100.0	^c 0.0	7.9	23.0	18.0	19.3	17.8	^c 6.6	7.5
Crimes of theft ^b	100.0	^c 0.3	14.8	29.9	18.4	17.6	12.0	1.6	5.4

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

^aIncludes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

^bIncludes both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

^cEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 85. Personal and household crimes, 1983:

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered

Race and type of crime	Total	None recovered ^c	Some recovered			All recovered	Not available	
			Total	Less than half	Half or more			Proportion unknown ^d
All races^a								
All personal crimes^b	100.0	82.8	10.6	3.2	4.5	2.9	6.1	0.5
Robbery	100.0	74.0	16.3	5.0	4.6	6.7	8.4	^e 1.4
Crimes of theft	100.0	83.3	10.3	3.1	4.5	2.7	5.9	0.5
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	72.3	21.8	7.4	6.2	8.2	5.6	^e 0.3
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	83.7	9.9	2.9	4.5	2.5	5.9	0.5
All household crimes	100.0	79.9	12.1	3.1	5.7	3.3	7.4	0.6
Burglary	100.0	77.7	16.2	4.5	8.4	3.2	5.7	0.4
Household larceny	100.0	86.8	6.8	1.8	2.8	2.2	5.8	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	17.3	48.7	10.1	23.5	15.0	33.0	^e 1.0
White								
All personal crimes^b	100.0	82.3	10.9	3.3	4.8	2.9	6.2	0.5
Robbery	100.0	69.8	19.2	7.1	4.7	7.5	9.3	^e 1.7
Crimes of theft	100.0	82.9	10.6	3.1	4.8	2.7	6.1	0.5
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	69.0	25.0	8.7	7.2	9.1	5.6	^e 0.4
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	83.3	10.1	3.0	4.7	2.5	6.1	0.5
All household crimes	100.0	79.7	12.2	3.2	5.8	3.2	7.5	0.6
Burglary	100.0	76.4	17.1	4.7	9.2	3.2	5.9	0.5
Household larceny	100.0	86.4	7.1	1.9	2.9	2.3	5.9	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	18.0	46.7	10.4	22.5	13.8	34.2	^e 1.1
Black								
All personal crimes^b	100.0	85.9	8.5	2.5	3.1	2.9	5.1	^e 0.5
Robbery	100.0	84.6	8.6	^e 0.0	^e 3.9	^e 4.6	^e 6.8	^e 0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	86.1	8.5	2.7	3.0	2.7	4.9	^e 0.5
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	81.8	13.3	^e 4.1	^e 3.8	^e 5.3	^e 4.9	^e 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	86.4	8.1	2.6	3.0	2.5	4.9	^e 0.6
All household crimes	100.0	81.2	11.4	2.6	5.0	3.8	7.1	^e 0.4
Burglary	100.0	83.7	11.3	3.8	4.9	2.6	5.0	^e 0.0
Household larceny	100.0	89.4	4.9	^e 1.0	2.0	1.9	5.1	^e 0.5
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	14.2	56.0	8.8	26.1	21.0	28.8	^e 1.0

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

^aIncludes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.

^cIncludes items that were taken that had no value.

^dIncludes items that were recovered that had no value.

^eEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 86. Personal and household crimes, 1983:

Percent distribution of theft loss victimizations which resulted in either recovery and/or insurance reimbursement, by type of crime

Type of crime	Total	No recovery and insurance reimbursement	Recovery and no insurance reimbursement	Both recovery and insurance reimbursement	Recovery or insurance reimbursement not available
All personal crimes^a	100.0	33.0	61.5	2.1	3.4
Robbery ^b	100.0	8.8	80.4	^c 4.6	^c 6.1
Completed robbery	100.0	8.8	80.4	^c 4.6	^c 6.1
With injury	100.0	^c 10.0	75.3	^c 5.7	^c 8.9
From serious assault	100.0	^c 7.1	85.6	^c 3.4	^c 3.9
From minor assault	100.0	^c 13.5	62.9	^c 8.6	^c 15.0
Without injury	100.0	^c 8.0	83.7	^c 3.9	^c 4.4
Crimes of theft	100.0	35.0	59.9	1.9	3.2
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	^c 5.9	88.3	^c 3.0	^c 2.9
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	36.9	58.0	1.8	3.2
All household crimes	100.0	37.1	52.1	7.7	3.2
Burglary	100.0	53.7	38.3	5.9	2.1
Household larceny	100.0	37.1	56.9	^c 1.0	5.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	16.6	60.8	21.3	^c 1.3

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.

^bExcludes data on attempted robbery, which by definition does not

involve theft loss.

^cEstimate based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 87. Household crimes, 1983:

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by value of loss and type of crime

Value of loss	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No monetary value	0.5	^a 0.2	0.6	^a 0.3
Less than \$10	12.6	6.4	16.4	^a 0.4
\$10-\$49	27.8	17.3	34.9	^a 0.0
\$50-\$99	13.6	12.1	15.4	^a 0.5
\$100-\$249	15.5	17.9	15.9	1.6
\$250-\$999	14.1	23.6	9.6	18.6
\$1,000 or more	11.2	18.1	2.4	72.9
Not available	4.7	4.3	4.8	5.7

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

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 88. Personal and household crimes, 1983:

**Percent of victimizations
resulting in loss of time from work,
by type of crime**

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	5.1
Crimes of violence	9.2
Completed violent crimes	17.7
Attempted violent crimes	4.5
Rape	14.5
Robbery	10.8
Completed robbery	13.9
With injury	25.6
From serious assault	32.7
From minor assault	18.2
Without injury	7.5
Attempted robbery	5.7
With injury	12.4
From serious assault	^a 18.8
From minor assault	^a 6.7
Without injury	^a 3.1
Assault	8.7
Aggravated assault	11.8
Simple assault	7.1
Crimes of theft	3.4
Completed crimes of theft	3.4
Attempted crimes of theft	2.4
Personal larceny with contact	6.1
Personal larceny without contact	3.3
Completed larceny without contact	3.3
Less than \$50	1.3
\$50 or more	5.5
Amount not available	3.4
Attempted larceny without contact	2.6
All household crimes	6.3
Completed household crimes	6.7
Attempted household crimes	4.1
Burglary	7.3
Completed burglary	8.5
Forcible entry	13.1
Unlawful entry without force	5.2
Attempted forcible entry	3.9
Household larceny	4.0
Completed household larceny	4.1
Less than \$50	2.1
\$50 or more	6.4
Amount not available	4.4
Attempted household larceny	2.8
Motor vehicle theft	17.6
Completed theft	23.7
Attempted theft	6.6

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 89. Personal and household crimes, 1983:

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work,
by type of crime and race of victims

Type of crime	White	Black
All personal crimes	4.9	6.0
Crimes of violence	8.9	10.7
Completed violent crimes	17.8	16.5
Attempted violent crimes	4.4	5.6
Rape	16.6	^a 5.7
Robbery	11.2	10.8
Assault	8.2	10.9
Crimes of theft	3.3	3.5
Completed crimes of theft	3.4	3.4
Attempted crimes of theft	2.2	^a 4.9
Personal larceny with contact	5.3	^a 8.2
Personal larceny without contact	3.3	3.1
All household crimes	6.1	7.2
Completed household crimes	6.5	7.8
Attempted household crimes	4.1	4.5
Burglary	6.8	10.2
Household larceny	4.0	4.0
Motor vehicle theft	18.8	11.2

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 90. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work,
by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	9.2	8.3	10.6
Completed violent crimes	17.7	16.9	18.7
Attempted violent crimes	4.5	3.9	5.3
Rape	14.5	^a 10.2	20.6
Robbery	10.8	10.9	10.6
Assault	8.7	7.3	10.3

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 91. Personal and household crimes, 1983:

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time
from work, by type of crime and number of days lost

Type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6-10 days	11 days or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes	100.0	44.1	41.3	3.9	4.7	6.3
Crimes of violence	100.0	27.6	51.1	7.4	7.9	6.0
Completed violent crimes	100.0	17.9	56.2	9.2	10.4	6.4
Attempted violent crimes	100.0	49.2	39.8	^a 3.6	^a 2.3	^a 5.1
Rape	100.0	^a 6.3	58.9	^a 21.0	^a 13.7	^a 0.0
Robbery	100.0	26.4	54.3	^a 6.7	^a 5.9	^a 6.7
Assault	100.0	29.1	49.7	6.9	8.2	6.1
Crimes of theft	100.0	61.8	30.4	^a 0.0	^a 1.2	^a 5.6
Completed crimes of theft	100.0	61.5	30.7	^a 0.0	^a 1.3	6.6
Attempted crimes of theft	100.0	68.4	^a 24.2	^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 7.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	57.6	42.0	^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	62.1	29.5	^a 0.0	^a 1.3	7.1
All household crimes	100.0	46.2	41.6	1.5	^a0.9	9.7
Completed household crimes	100.0	45.1	43.1	1.5	^a 1.0	9.3
Attempted household crimes	100.0	56.5	28.9	^a 1.3	^a 0.0	13.3
Burglary	100.0	44.7	45.1	^a 0.9	^a 1.0	8.2
Household larceny	100.0	53.1	31.6	^a 0.4	^a 1.5	13.4
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	38.0	50.9	^a 4.5	^a 0.0	6.6

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

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 92. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and victim-offender relationship

Number of days lost	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 day	27.6	26.2	29.2
1-5 days	51.1	53.8	48.0
6-10 days	7.4	7.3	7.5
11 days or more	7.9	5.3	10.9
Not known and not available	6.0	7.4	^a 4.4

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 93. Personal and household crimes, 1983:

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by race of victims, type of crime and number of days lost

Race and type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6-10 days	11 days or more	Not known and not available
White						
All personal crimes	100.0	47.1	39.3	4.1	4.0	5.5
Crimes of violence	100.0	29.6	50.4	8.0	6.8	5.1
Crimes of theft	100.0	65.3	27.8	^a 0.0	^a 1.0	5.9
All household crimes	100.0	48.3	39.2	^a1.5	^a0.9	10.2
Burglary	100.0	49.2	40.1	^a 0.8	^a 1.2	8.6
Household larceny	100.0	54.9	29.7	^a 0.4	^a 1.0	13.9
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	35.5	53.1	^a 4.6	^a 0.0	^a 6.9
Black						
All personal crimes	100.0	26.1	53.4	^a3.4	9.7	^a7.4
Crimes of violence	100.0	19.3	57.7	^a 5.5	^a 13.9	^a 3.6
Crimes of theft	100.0	36.8	46.6	^a 0.0	^a 3.1	^a 13.4
All household crimes	100.0	37.7	55.3	^a1.7	^a1.2	^a4.1
Burglary	100.0	31.1	61.7	^a 1.5	^a 0.0	^a 5.7
Household larceny	100.0	44.7	47.6	^a 0.0	^a 4.6	^a 3.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	49.8	^a 45.1	^a 5.1	^a 0.0	^a 0.0

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

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 94. Personal and household crimes, 1983:

Percent distribution of victimizations, by type of crime and whether or not reported to the police

Sector and type of crime	Reported to the police			
	Total	Yes ^a	No	Not known and not available
Personal sector				
Crimes of violence	100.0	47.2	51.5	1.4
Completed violent crimes	100.0	57.7	41.1	1.3
Attempted violent crimes	100.0	41.3	57.3	1.4
Rape	100.0	47.0	52.1	b0.9
Completed rape	100.0	55.3	44.7	b0.0
Attempted rape	100.0	43.0	55.6	b1.3
Robbery	100.0	52.6	46.0	1.4
Completed robbery	100.0	63.6	35.7	b0.7
With injury	100.0	73.7	25.0	b1.3
From serious assault	100.0	73.5	24.0	b2.5
From minor assault	100.0	73.9	26.1	b0.0
Without injury	100.0	58.1	41.5	b0.4
Attempted robbery	100.0	34.7	62.7	b2.6
With injury	100.0	51.3	47.3	b1.4
From serious assault	100.0	59.0	41.0	b0.0
From minor assault	100.0	44.5	52.9	b2.6
Without injury	100.0	28.1	68.8	b3.1
Assault	100.0	45.8	52.8	1.4
Aggravated assault	100.0	56.5	42.1	1.5
Completed with injury	100.0	62.8	35.4	b1.8
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	53.0	45.7	b1.3
Simple assault	100.0	40.6	58.1	1.3
Completed with injury	100.0	49.4	49.1	b1.5
Attempted assault without weapon	100.0	37.4	61.4	1.3
Crimes of theft	100.0	26.5	71.9	1.6
Completed crimes of theft	100.0	27.2	71.2	1.6
Attempted crimes of theft	100.0	16.0	82.6	b1.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	35.9	62.8	b1.3
Purse snatching	100.0	50.6	47.8	b1.6
Completed purse snatching	100.0	64.9	32.9	b2.2
Attempted purse snatching	100.0	b14.2	85.8	b0.0
Pocket picking	100.0	29.2	69.7	b1.1
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	26.1	72.3	1.6
Completed larceny without contact	100.0	26.7	71.7	1.6
Less than \$50	100.0	10.3	88.3	1.4
\$50 or more	100.0	45.0	53.2	1.8
Amount not available	100.0	24.2	73.7	b2.0
Attempted larceny without contact	100.0	16.1	82.5	b1.4
Household sector				
All Household crimes	100.0	37.3	61.9	0.7
Completed household crimes	100.0	38.4	60.9	0.7
Attempted household crimes	100.0	31.4	67.7	1.0
Burglary	100.0	48.7	50.4	0.9
Completed burglary	100.0	53.7	45.5	0.8
Forcible entry	100.0	73.8	25.6	b0.6
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	39.0	60.0	1.0
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	34.3	64.8	0.9
Household larceny	100.0	25.4	73.9	0.7
Completed household larceny	100.0	25.6	73.7	0.7
Less than \$50	100.0	12.1	87.5	0.4
\$50 or more	100.0	42.2	56.9	0.9
Amount not available	100.0	22.2	76.4	b1.4
Attempted household larceny	100.0	22.3	76.7	b1.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	68.5	30.9	b0.6
Completed theft	100.0	88.4	11.2	b0.4
Attempted theft	100.0	33.0	66.1	b0.9

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

^aFigures in this column represent the rates at which victimizations were reported to the

police, or "police reporting rates."

^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 95. Personal crimes, 1983:

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Both sexes	32.4	47.2	26.5
Male	31.9	44.1	25.9
Female	33.1	52.2	27.1
Race			
White	32.0	46.1	26.5
Black	35.5	53.5	26.2
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	31.2	44.7	24.3
Non-Hispanic	32.5	47.3	26.6

Table 96. Personal crimes, 1983:

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims

Type of crime	All victimizations		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	47.2	44.1	52.2
Completed violent crimes	57.7	54.7	62.0
Attempted violent crimes	41.3	38.6	46.0
Rape	47.0	^a 51.1	46.5
Robbery	52.6	45.9	65.3
Completed robbery	63.6	56.5	75.1
With injury	73.7	66.8	82.2
From serious assault	73.5	67.9	85.7
From minor assault	73.9	64.9	80.3
Without injury	58.1	51.8	70.1
Attempted robbery	34.7	31.1	44.0
With injury	51.3	46.0	60.9
From serious assault	59.0	55.3	^a 74.3
From minor assault	44.5	^a 32.4	56.3
Without injury	28.1	26.0	34.5
Assault	45.8	43.6	49.6
Aggravated assault	56.5	53.5	63.4
Completed with injury	62.8	60.8	67.6
Attempted assault with weapon	53.0	49.6	61.1
Simple assault	40.6	37.8	44.6
Completed with injury	49.4	48.0	51.0
Attempted assault without weapon	37.4	34.6	41.8
Crimes of theft	26.5	25.9	27.1
Completed crimes of theft	27.2	26.5	27.8
Attempted crimes of theft	15.9	16.9	14.8
Personal larceny with contact	35.9	26.8	42.7
Purse snatching	50.6	^a 0.0	51.9
Completed purse snatching	64.9	^a 0.0	65.6
Attempted purse snatching	^a 14.2	^a 0.0	^a 15.0
Pocket picking	29.2	27.3	32.1
Personal larceny without contact	26.1	25.9	26.3
Completed larceny without contact	26.7	26.5	27.0
Less than \$50	10.3	8.5	12.0
\$50 or more	45.0	44.2	45.9
Amount not available	24.2	22.7	25.5
Attempted larceny without contact	16.0	17.0	14.7

Table 96 continued

Type of crime	Involving strangers		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	48.3	45.3	55.4
Completed violent crimes	58.7	53.4	71.4
Attempted violent crimes	43.1	41.1	47.6
Rape	48.5	^a 58.6	46.9
Robbery	52.1	43.7	69.4
Completed robbery	63.6	54.6	79.6
With injury	74.4	62.7	92.1
From serious assault	66.1	60.1	92.3
From minor assault	82.6	68.0	92.1
Without injury	58.5	51.1	72.8
Attempted robbery	33.8	28.4	48.1
With injury	48.9	42.6	62.7
From serious assault	57.4	53.7	^a 77.8
From minor assault	42.0	^a 28.9	58.5
Without injury	27.7	23.1	40.9
Assault	47.0	45.7	50.4
Aggravated assault	54.5	52.7	61.6
Completed with injury	58.8	56.3	74.5
Attempted assault with weapon	52.9	51.1	58.7
Simple assault	42.9	41.4	46.2
Completed with injury	51.8	49.2	59.0
Attempted assault without weapon	40.4	39.1	43.2
Crimes of theft	...	...	...
Completed crimes of theft	...	...	...
Attempted crimes of theft	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	36.0	27.0	42.5
Purse snatching	50.6	^a 0.0	51.9
Completed purse snatching	65.2	^a 0.0	65.9
Attempted purse snatching	^a 14.2	^a 0.0	^a 15.0
Pocket picking	29.1	27.5	31.5
Personal larceny without contact	...	...	...
Completed larceny without contact	...	...	...
Less than \$50	...	...	...
\$50 or more	...	...	...
Amount not available	...	...	...
Attempted larceny without contact	...	...	...

Type of crime	Involving nonstrangers		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	45.5	41.8	49.3
Completed violent crimes	56.4	57.2	55.8
Attempted violent crimes	38.3	33.3	44.2
Rape	44.9	^a 31.5	45.9
Robbery	54.4	55.0	53.6
With injury	72.0	79.6	66.1
From serious assault	89.0	100.0	81.2
From minor assault	52.4	^a 58.5	^a 47.1
Without injury	56.0	54.9	57.9
Attempted robbery	38.3	41.7	^a 30.9
With injury	61.5	^a 67.4	^a 56.7
From serious assault	^a 64.1	^a 61.8	^a 68.9
From minor assault	^a 57.9	^a 100.0	^a 50.6
Without injury	29.8	36.2	^a 8.8
Assault	44.4	40.0	49.0
Aggravated assault	59.2	55.2	64.7
Completed with injury	66.1	66.4	65.7
Attempted assault with weapon	53.2	46.1	63.7
Simple assault	38.0	32.1	43.6
Completed with injury	47.6	46.2	48.4
Attempted assault without weapon	33.4	27.2	40.5
Crimes of theft	...	...	...
Completed crimes of theft	...	...	...
Attempted crimes of theft	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	^a 34.1	^a 23.4	^a 49.6
Purse snatching	^a 51.1	^a 0.0	^a 51.1
Completed purse snatching	^a 51.1	^a 0.0	^a 51.1
Attempted purse snatching	^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
Pocket picking	^a 31.6	^a 23.4	^a 49.0
Personal larceny without contact	...	...	...
Completed larceny without contact	...	...	...
Less than \$50	...	...	...
\$50 or more	...	...	...
Amount not available	...	...	...
Attempted larceny without contact	...	...	...

... Represents not applicable. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for the noncontact larcenies because victims rarely see the offender.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 97 continued

Type of crime	Involving nonstrangers	
	White	Black
Crimes of violence	43.7	53.8
Completed violent crimes	53.4	66.5
Attempted violent crimes	37.9	41.8
Rape	45.4	^a 43.6
Robbery	51.9	65.6
Completed robbery	59.2	77.7
With injury	68.6	83.7
From serious assault	84.4	^a 100.0
From minor assault	54.2	^a 40.4
Without injury	50.0	72.1
Attempted robbery	39.7	^a 39.2
With injury	76.4	^a 22.1
From serious assault	^a 86.3	^a 0.0
From minor assault	^a 62.4	^a 47.6
Without injury	27.8	^a 51.2
Assault	42.8	52.4
Aggravated assault	57.4	65.4
Completed with injury	63.4	71.5
Attempted assault with weapon	52.6	58.4
Simple assault	37.3	40.5
Completed with injury	46.1	52.4
Attempted assault without weapon	33.3	33.3
Crimes of theft	...	...
Completed crimes of theft	...	...
Attempted crimes of theft	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	^a 31.8	^a 46.7
Purse snatching	^a 51.1	^a 0.0
Completed purse snatching	^a 51.1	^a 0.0
Attempted purse snatching	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
Pocket picking	^a 28.3	^a 46.7
Personal larceny without contact	...	...
Completed larceny without contact	...	...
Less than \$50	...	...
\$50 or more	...	...
Amount not available	...	...
Attempted larceny without contact	...	...

... Represents not applicable. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for the noncontact larcenies because victims rarely see the offender.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 98. Personal crimes, 1983:

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims

Type of crime	All victimizations	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Crimes of violence	44.7	47.3
Completed violent crimes	51.8	58.2
Attempted violent crimes	39.3	41.4
Rape	^a 32.7	48.3
Robbery	41.6	53.8
Completed robbery	48.7	65.6
With injury	^a 53.2	75.4
From serious assault	^a 25.5	75.9
From minor assault	^a 63.7	74.7
Without injury	47.1	59.9
Attempted robbery	^a 26.5	35.6
With injury	^a 56.2	50.9
From serious assault	^a 72.2	57.3
From minor assault	^a 33.1	45.4
Without injury	^a 15.1	29.5
Assault	46.6	45.8
Aggravated assault	60.9	56.1
Completed with injury	69.5	62.4
Attempted assault with weapon	57.3	52.6
Simple assault	37.9	40.7
Completed with injury	48.1	49.4
Attempted assault without weapon	32.5	37.7
Crimes of theft	24.3	26.6
Completed crimes of theft	25.0	27.3
Attempted crimes of theft	^a 15.2	16.0
Personal larceny with contact	31.5	36.5
Purse snatching	^a 39.4	52.7
Completed purse snatching	^a 57.3	66.0
Attempted purse snatching	^a 13.5	^a 14.4
Pocket picking	^a 25.3	29.6
Personal larceny without contact	23.7	26.3
Completed larceny without contact	24.3	26.9
Less than \$50	11.5	10.2
\$50 or more	35.9	45.6
Amount not available	^a 30.6	23.9
Attempted larceny without contact	^a 15.5	16.1

Type of crime	Involving strangers	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Crimes of violence	42.6	48.8
Completed violent crimes	51.1	59.4
Attempted violent crimes	37.4	43.6
Rape	^a 41.2	49.1
Robbery	40.0	53.6
Completed robbery	47.2	65.9
With injury	^a 40.6	78.0
From serious assault	^a 25.5	69.2
From minor assault	^a 48.6	87.4
Without injury	49.5	60.1
Attempted robbery	^a 26.0	34.7
With injury	^a 56.2	48.0
From serious assault	^a 72.2	54.9
From minor assault	^a 33.1	42.7
Without injury	^a 12.3	29.4
Assault	44.5	47.2
Aggravated assault	47.2	55.1
Completed with injury	^a 44.4	59.5
Attempted assault with weapon	47.7	53.3
Simple assault	42.6	43.0
Completed with injury	66.4	50.8
Attempted assault without weapon	34.5	40.9
Crimes of theft	...	...
Completed crimes of theft	...	...
Attempted crimes of theft	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	32.9	36.4
Purse snatching	^a 41.3	52.3
Completed purse snatching	^a 62.3	65.6
Attempted purse snatching	^a 13.5	^a 14.4
Pocket picking	^a 26.4	29.3
Personal larceny without contact	...	...
Completed larceny without contact	...	...
Less than \$50	...	...
\$50 or more	...	...
Amount not available	...	...
Attempted larceny without contact	...	...

Table 98 continued

Type of crime	Involving nonstrangers	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Crimes of violence	48.1	45.2
Completed violent crimes	52.7	56.6
Attempted violent crimes	43.3	37.9
Rape	^a 22.8	47.1
Robbery	^a 49.5	54.6
Completed robbery	^a 54.7	64.3
With injury	^a 100.0	69.5
From serious assault	^a 0.0	89.0
From minor assault	^a 100.0	^a 42.2
Without injury	^a 36.5	59.3
Attempted robbery	^a 30.4	38.7
With injury	^a 0.0	61.5
From serious assault	^a 0.0	^a 64.1
From minor assault	^a 0.0	^a 57.9
Without injury	^a 30.4	29.8
Assault	49.0	44.0
Aggravated assault	81.2	57.5
Completed with injury	81.4	64.8
Attempted assault with weapon	81.1	51.2
Simple assault	33.6	38.2
Completed with injury	38.3	48.3
Attempted assault without weapon	29.9	33.5
Crimes of theft	...	...
Completed crimes of theft	...	...
Attempted crimes of theft	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	^a 0.0	^a 39.3
Purse snatching	^a 0.0	^a 100.0
Completed purse snatching	^a 0.0	^a 100.0
Attempted purse snatching	^a 0.0	^a 0.0
Pocket picking	^a 0.0	^a 34.4
Personal larceny without contact	...	...
Completed larceny without contact	...	...
Less than \$50	...	...
\$50 or more	...	...
Amount not available	...	...
Attempted larceny without contact	...	...

... Represents not applicable. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for the noncontact larcenies because victims rarely see the offender.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 99. Personal crimes, 1983:

Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by type of crime and age of victims

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	21.1	35.2	38.6	37.1	38.6
Crimes of violence	37.5	49.3	57.0	54.4	48.9
Completed violent crimes	45.5	60.7	70.1	65.1	72.8
Attempted violent crimes	32.5	43.1	50.6	48.5	32.6
Rape	50.4	44.6	^a 47.0	^a 35.6	^a 100.0
Completed rape	^a 42.1	62.9	^a 0.0	^a 100.0	^a 0.0
Attempted rape	54.4	35.2	^a 54.4	^a 0.0	^a 100.0
Robbery	41.2	52.5	61.9	58.7	73.2
Completed robbery	50.4	66.8	69.5	64.0	75.6
With injury	65.7	74.0	71.8	78.2	91.4
From serious assault	77.6	79.5	59.4	^a 68.4	^a 100.0
From minor assault	56.5	67.7	93.0	^a 87.6	90.0
Without injury	45.1	62.5	67.7	57.6	64.8
Attempted robbery	29.1	30.9	45.4	48.1	^a 66.5
With injury	55.4	41.5	^a 68.3	^a 53.9	^a 74.8
From serious assault	64.0	^a 53.2	^a 56.8	^a 68.5	^a 0.0
From minor assault	^a 45.6	^a 32.7	^a 80.3	^a 0.0	^a 74.8
Without injury	16.8	26.8	37.4	^a 46.6	^a 62.4
Assault	36.2	48.7	55.8	52.8	28.3
Aggravated assault	46.8	57.9	68.7	68.0	^a 443.2
Completed with injury	51.7	65.9	77.9	80.3	^a 100.0
Attempted assault with weapon	42.6	54.0	65.2	63.2	^a 33.0
Simple assault	31.6	43.6	50.5	44.7	^a 20.8
Completed with injury	38.6	52.4	67.5	^a 53.1	^a 38.4
Attempted assault without weapon	28.7	40.3	45.7	42.9	^a 18.1
Crimes of theft	13.3	28.4	33.5	33.5	36.1
Completed crimes of theft	13.6	29.0	34.4	35.8	37.5
Attempted crimes of theft	^a 5.4	19.9	17.8	^a 7.7	^a 19.1
Personal larceny with contact	^a 15.7	36.8	36.4	43.0	43.6
Purse snatching	^a 16.5	55.3	48.1	39.4	65.5
Completed purse snatching	^a 24.9	62.8	66.1	^a 60.0	79.8
Attempted purse snatching	^a 0.0	^a 34.4	^a 0.0	^a 8.1	^a 0.0
Pocket picking	^a 15.6	27.3	31.8	45.4	30.3
Personal larceny without contact	13.3	28.1	33.3	32.9	34.8
Completed larceny without contact	13.5	28.8	34.2	35.0	35.9
Less than \$50	4.5	11.8	15.6	16.5	16.2
\$50 or more	36.6	44.1	48.9	48.4	54.8
Amount not available	^a 8.8	26.2	31.7	29.5	^a 29.7
Attempted larceny without contact	^a 5.5	19.3	18.9	^a 7.6	^a 22.1

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 100. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by age of victims and victim-offender relationship

Age	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
All ages	47.2	48.3	45.5
12-19	37.5	39.2	35.8
20-34	49.3	47.9	51.5
35-49	57.0	61.4	50.6
50-64	54.4	56.8	49.4
65 and over	48.9	55.5	^a 29.5

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 101. Household crimes, 1983:

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure

Type of crime	All households ^a		
	Both forms	Owned	Rented
All household crimes	37.3	40.5	33.7
Completed household crimes	38.4	41.4	34.9
Attempted household crimes	31.4	35.2	28.0
Burglary	48.7	54.0	43.2
Completed burglary	53.7	57.5	49.3
Forcible entry	73.8	79.7	67.8
Unlawful entry without force	39.0	42.8	34.3
Attempted forcible entry	34.3	41.3	28.9
Household larceny	25.4	28.3	21.9
Completed household larceny	25.6	28.7	21.8
Less than \$50	12.1	14.9	8.7
\$50 or more	42.2	45.7	37.9
Amount not available	22.2	24.6	18.6
Attempted household larceny	22.3	22.3	22.3
Motor vehicle theft	68.5	72.7	64.6
Completed theft	88.4	93.4	83.7
Attempted theft	33.0	35.4	30.7
		White	
Type of crime	Both forms	Owned	Rented
All household crimes	37.1	40.1	33.3
Completed household crimes	38.1	41.0	34.4
Attempted household crimes	31.5	34.8	28.1
Burglary	48.0	53.1	41.9
Completed burglary	52.7	56.6	47.5
Forcible entry	73.4	80.2	65.4
Unlawful entry without force	38.9	42.2	34.3
Attempted forcible entry	34.7	41.0	29.0
Household larceny	26.1	28.6	22.7
Completed household larceny	26.3	29.0	22.6
Less than \$50	12.5	15.0	9.3
\$50 or more	43.8	46.7	40.0
Amount not available	24.1	28.0	16.3
Attempted household larceny	22.9	22.4	23.5
Motor vehicle theft	67.9	71.6	64.2
Completed theft	88.4	92.7	84.0
Attempted theft	31.7	33.5	30.0
		Black	
Type of crime	Both forms	Owned	Rented
All household crimes	39.2	44.5	35.7
Completed household crimes	41.0	45.9	37.6
Attempted household crimes	30.2	35.7	27.5
Burglary	52.3	60.4	48.0
Completed burglary	59.2	64.1	56.2
Forcible entry	75.2	76.1	74.7
Unlawful entry without force	39.8	49.7	33.6
Attempted forcible entry	32.0	43.0	28.5
Household larceny	21.8	27.2	17.7
Completed household larceny	22.3	27.9	18.0
Less than \$50	10.0	16.2	5.8
\$50 or more	33.0	38.8	28.1
Amount not available	17.9	^a 8.9	^a 23.1
Attempted household larceny	^a 14.8	^a 17.3	^a 12.2
Motor vehicle theft	69.8	77.4	64.2
Completed theft	88.1	96.1	82.0
Attempted theft	37.2	41.7	34.1

^aIncludes data on "other" races, not shown separately.^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 102. Household crimes, 1983:

Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by type of crime and annual family income

Type of crime	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$29,999	\$30,000- \$49,999	\$50,000 or more	Not available
All household crimes	31.8	30.4	35.6	39.7	41.7	39.9	46.4	39.8
Completed household crimes	31.9	31.1	37.1	41.0	43.2	40.7	47.3	42.2
Attempted household crimes	30.9	26.6	28.2	32.5	33.7	35.4	40.7	26.6
Burglary	41.4	38.5	48.5	50.3	57.3	55.3	61.2	52.4
Completed burglary	43.9	41.9	56.0	56.1	63.2	58.5	65.8	61.0
Forcible entry	67.3	64.6	72.2	73.0	82.6	85.2	87.8	75.9
Unlawful entry	27.2	27.7	42.1	42.5	47.7	43.5	54.5	48.2
Attempted forcible entry	33.8	30.0	31.3	33.4	40.6	42.7	45.6	27.2
Household larceny	19.5	21.4	24.6	27.8	27.7	27.9	30.5	27.4
Completed household larceny	19.5	22.2	24.7	28.2	28.7	27.8	30.5	27.4
Less than \$50	8.8	13.8	12.7	13.9	13.5	10.6	14.9	12.8
\$50 or more	33.5	33.4	40.2	46.4	48.2	49.7	44.1	39.4
Amount not available	24.4	^a 9.4	^a 17.4	18.9	^a 22.8	^a 14.4	^a 40.8	28.3
Attempted household larceny	19.5	^a 9.0	22.8	22.0	^a 17.1	29.7	^a 30.4	28.0
Motor vehicle theft	62.8	61.0	59.2	74.7	80.1	62.4	81.4	69.4
Completed theft	82.4	72.3	82.0	90.1	93.8	94.9	97.8	88.8
Attempted theft	30.5	^a 37.9	41.8	43.3	46.0	29.5	^a 36.7	^a 22.3

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 103. Household crimes, 1983:

Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by value of loss and type of crime

Value of loss ^a	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All losses ^b	37.9	55.2	25.6	88.4
Less than \$10 ^c	10.7	17.7	9.3	^d 77.8
\$10-\$49	15.2	23.1	13.5	^d 0.0
\$50-\$99	30.0	32.9	28.8	^d 100.0
\$100-\$249	45.2	54.4	40.6	^d 65.4
\$250-\$999	68.4	76.4	58.3	77.8
\$1,000 or more	89.1	91.5	72.8	92.1

^aThe proportions refer only to losses of cash and/or property and exclude the value of property damage.

^bAll losses includes data for victims who did not provide a specific value for their

losses.

^cIncludes items that had no value.

^dEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 104. Personal and household crimes, 1983:

Percent distribution of reasons for reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime

Type of crime	Total	To stop or prevent this incident from happening	To keep if from happening again or to others	In order to collect insurance
All personal crimes	100.0	9.6	19.3	7.8
Crimes of violence	100.0	16.4	25.8	1.1
Completed violent crimes	100.0	12.6	22.0	1.4
Attempted violent crimes	100.0	19.5	28.8	1.0
Rape	100.0	19.1	22.9	^a 1.7
Robbery	100.0	13.4	19.0	1.9
Completed robbery	100.0	10.8	17.8	^a 2.1
With injury	100.0	12.1	17.3	^a 1.2
Without injury	100.0	10.0	18.1	^a 2.7
Attempted robbery	100.0	22.7	23.2	^a 0.9
With injury	100.0	^a 19.1	^a 19.2	^a 2.6
Without injury	100.0	24.5	25.2	^a 0.0
Assault	100.0	17.5	28.6	0.8
Aggravated assault	100.0	16.9	26.8	^a 1.1
Simple assault	100.0	17.9	29.6	^a 0.7
Crimes of theft	100.0	5.5	15.4	11.7
Completed crimes of theft	100.0	5.4	15.1	11.7
Attempted crimes of theft	100.0	^a 8.1	27.3	11.7
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	6.2	14.6	^a 2.2
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	5.5	15.5	12.3
All household crimes	100.0	9.2	18.6	9.1
Completed household crimes	100.0	7.7	17.3	9.7
Attempted household crimes	100.0	20.3	28.5	4.7
Burglary	100.0	10.4	19.7	8.1
Completed burglary	100.0	8.2	17.6	9.1
Forcible entry	100.0	8.2	18.5	7.7
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	8.3	16.2	11.4
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	22.4	30.7	2.3
Household larceny	100.0	8.7	19.6	9.4
Completed household larceny	100.0	8.1	19.2	9.6
Attempted household larceny	100.0	19.0	25.3	^a 6.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	6.4	12.3	11.6
Completed theft	100.0	5.0	10.2	11.6
Attempted theft	100.0	13.9	23.9	11.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for reporting victimizations to the police.

Desire to recover property	Need for help after incident	There was evidence or proof	To punish the offender	Respondent's duty	Because it was a crime	Some other reason	Not available
21.7	1.4	2.7	14.0	11.6	3.7	7.0	1.1
5.7	3.0	3.2	18.7	11.9	3.2	9.3	1.5
12.2	5.3	3.7	20.0	9.9	2.9	8.1	1.9
^a 0.4	1.2	2.9	17.7	13.6	3.5	10.3	1.1
^a 7.1	^a 5.1	^a 0.0	27.4	^a 9.4	^a 4.0	^a 3.4	^a 0.0
19.0	2.8	2.8	18.0	11.8	3.9	5.8	^a 1.7
24.4	3.3	3.0	18.4	10.1	3.4	5.1	^a 1.6
19.3	7.5	^a 4.5	17.9	10.4	^a 3.7	^a 4.7	^a 1.4
27.8	^a 0.4	^a 2.1	18.8	9.8	^a 3.2	5.3	^a 1.8
^a 0.0	^a 0.8	^a 1.8	16.5	18.0	^a 5.6	8.6	^a 1.9
^a 0.0	^a 2.4	^a 2.4	^a 15.5	^a 22.0	^a 5.5	^a 5.6	^a 5.7
^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 1.4	17.1	15.9	^a 5.7	^a 10.2	^a 0.0
^a 0.3	3.0	3.6	18.6	12.1	3.0	10.9	1.5
^a 0.4	4.2	4.7	21.3	12.4	2.1	8.3	^a 1.8
^a 0.3	2.3	2.9	17.0	11.9	3.5	12.5	1.3
31.2	0.4	2.4	11.2	11.5	4.0	5.7	0.8
32.0	0.4	2.5	11.2	11.2	3.9	5.7	0.8
^a 6.0	^a 0.0	^a 2.2	10.5	21.8	^a 6.4	^a 4.6	^a 1.3
40.7	^a 0.0	^a 1.5	11.2	13.8	^a 3.5	5.1	^a 1.1
30.6	0.5	2.5	11.2	11.3	4.0	5.7	0.8
25.8	0.4	3.4	12.2	11.4	4.2	4.8	0.9
29.2	0.4	3.4	12.1	10.9	3.9	4.5	0.9
^a 0.8	^a 0.3	3.3	13.0	14.7	6.7	7.1	^a 0.6
21.3	^a 0.3	4.0	12.9	11.9	5.4	5.2	0.8
25.1	^a 0.4	4.1	13.4	11.6	4.8	4.8	0.9
23.1	^a 0.3	4.8	14.3	12.5	4.6	5.3	^a 0.7
28.4	^a 0.5	3.0	11.9	10.1	5.0	4.1	1.2
^a 0.7	^a 0.2	3.4	9.9	13.6	8.7	7.3	0.7
27.1	^a 0.3	2.8	11.3	11.3	3.3	5.3	0.9
28.8	^a 0.3	2.8	10.8	11.0	3.5	5.0	1.0
^a 0.9	^a 0.0	^a 2.5	19.3	15.5	^a 1.7	9.9	^a 0.0
38.0	^a 0.7	2.8	12.6	9.9	2.5	2.2	^a 1.0
44.7	^a 0.7	2.6	11.7	8.4	2.1	1.9	^a 1.0
^a 1.0	^a 1.0	^a 3.8	17.4	17.9	^a 5.0	^a 3.6	^a 0.9

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 105. Personal and household crimes, 1983:

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime

Type of crime	Total	Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Private or personal matter	Reported to someone else
All personal crimes	100.0	3.7	25.8	8.4	14.9
Crimes of violence	100.0	4.5	21.8	25.0	9.7
Completed violent crimes	100.0	^a 0.8	14.5	25.5	9.9
Attempted violent crimes	100.0	6.0	24.7	24.7	9.6
Rape	100.0	^a 1.3	^a 10.1	21.8	^a 5.4
Robbery	100.0	12.8	14.0	12.5	7.1
Completed robbery	100.0	^a 2.7	11.1	10.7	5.1
With injury	100.0	^a 0.0	^a 5.9	^a 10.4	^a 1.9
From serious assault	100.0	^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 3.0	^a 3.6
From minor assault	100.0	^a 0.0	^a 12.7	^a 19.0	^a 0.0
Without injury	100.0	^a 3.6	12.8	10.8	6.1
Attempted robbery	100.0	21.8	16.6	14.0	9.0
With injury	100.0	^a 9.9	22.6	^a 7.0	^a 10.3
From serious assault	100.0	^a 9.8	^a 23.7	^a 9.4	^a 4.2
From minor assault	100.0	^a 9.9	^a 21.9	^a 5.4	^a 14.3
Without injury	100.0	25.8	14.5	16.4	8.5
Assault	100.0	2.7	24.1	28.1	10.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	4.4	19.6	28.9	7.4
Simple assault	100.0	2.1	25.6	27.8	11.6
Crimes of theft	100.0	3.4	27.0	3.7	16.4
Completed crimes of theft	100.0	1.4	27.4	3.7	17.2
Attempted crimes of theft	100.0	30.8	22.1	4.4	5.5
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	9.4	10.4	4.9	11.4
Purse snatching	100.0	26.3	16.4	^a 3.8	^a 4.1
Pocketpicking	100.0	3.9	8.4	5.3	13.7
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	3.2	27.6	3.7	16.5
Completed larceny without contact	100.0	1.3	28.0	3.6	17.3
Less than \$50	100.0	1.3	37.4	3.4	19.4
\$50 or more	100.0	1.0	11.7	3.7	13.4
Amount not available	100.0	3.7	26.4	5.6	20.1
Attempted larceny without contact	100.0	29.8	22.7	4.5	5.7
All household crimes	100.0	5.0	28.4	6.8	3.5
Completed household crimes	100.0	1.9	29.9	7.5	3.1
Attempted household crimes	100.0	19.8	21.1	3.8	5.2
Burglary	100.0	7.9	19.4	7.1	6.4
Completed burglary	100.0	3.9	18.2	8.8	5.8
Forcible entry	100.0	5.2	15.7	12.1	6.3
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	3.4	19.0	7.8	5.6
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	16.0	21.6	3.7	7.6
Household larceny	100.0	2.7	33.5	6.6	2.2
Completed household larceny	100.0	1.0	34.1	6.7	2.2
Less than \$50	100.0	0.9	46.5	5.5	2.1
\$50 or more	100.0	0.9	13.7	8.1	2.2
Amount not available	100.0	^a 2.4	29.6	11.3	4.2
Attempted household larceny	100.0	28.1	24.4	4.2	^a 1.3
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	20.1	12.7	9.9	^a 2.6
Completed theft	100.0	17.2	^a 5.6	29.9	^a 2.5
Attempted theft	100.0	20.9	14.8	3.9	^a 2.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because of no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too incon- venient or time consuming	Other and not given
6.1	4.6	15.3	5.9	2.6	1.2	2.1	9.4
0.7	0.6	8.4	5.6	4.7	4.2	2.0	12.8
^a 0.9	2.2	11.1	7.3	6.3	6.9	2.0	12.4
0.6	^a 0.0	7.2	4.9	4.1	3.1	2.0	13.0
^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 11.7	^a 6.2	^a 10.1	^a 8.3	^a 3.0	22.8
^a 1.1	3.3	17.0	5.3	8.7	4.5	2.7	11.1
^a 1.8	7.1	21.6	6.9	10.4	7.7	^a 3.2	11.7
^a 4.1	^a 3.7	23.0	^a 6.4	18.2	^a 5.9	^a 0.0	20.5
^a 3.5	^a 6.9	32.7	^a 8.9	^a 23.4	^a 3.3	^a 0.0	^a 14.7
^a 4.7	^a 0.0	^a 11.8	^a 3.5	^a 12.2	^a 8.9	^a 0.0	^a 27.2
^a 1.1	8.2	21.1	7.1	7.8	8.3	^a 4.2	8.8
^a 0.4	^a 0.0	12.8	3.8	7.2	^a 1.7	^a 2.2	10.6
^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 13.6	^a 6.5	^a 13.5	^a 3.4	^a 5.1	^a 8.1
^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 13.9	^a 4.3	^a 17.8	^a 0.0	^a 8.7	^a 8.1
^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 13.4	^a 8.0	^a 10.7	^a 5.7	^a 2.7	^a 8.1
^a 0.5	^a 0.0	12.5	^a 2.8	5.1	1.1	^a 1.3	11.4
0.6	^a 0.0	6.2	5.7	3.6	4.0	1.8	12.9
^a 0.6	^a 0.0	9.4	4.9	4.8	4.0	2.6	13.4
0.6	^a 0.0	5.0	5.9	3.1	4.0	1.6	12.7
7.7	5.7	17.2	6.0	2.0	0.3	2.2	8.4
7.8	6.1	17.5	6.1	2.0	0.3	2.2	8.6
5.9	^a 0.2	13.9	5.4	2.4	^a 0.3	2.3	6.9
14.4	^a 2.7	21.5	7.5	3.6	^a 2.3	^a 2.6	9.2
^a 5.5	^a 1.5	17.2	^a 7.5	^a 1.7	^a 1.1	^a 4.1	^a 10.9
17.3	^a 3.1	22.9	7.5	4.3	^a 2.7	^a 2.2	8.6
7.4	5.8	17.1	6.0	1.9	0.2	2.1	8.4
7.5	6.2	17.3	6.0	1.9	0.2	2.1	8.6
5.8	4.1	13.8	5.2	0.7	^a 0.2	1.8	6.9
10.5	10.4	23.6	7.3	3.9	0.3	2.9	11.2
7.2	^a 1.4	14.8	6.4	^a 2.7	^a 0.0	^a 0.7	11.0
6.1	^a 0.2	14.1	5.4	2.5	^a 0.3	2.2	6.4
9.4	5.9	17.0	8.6	4.5	0.5	1.8	8.7
9.5	7.1	17.0	8.6	4.4	0.5	1.9	8.6
8.9	^a 0.1	16.7	8.6	4.9	^a 0.2	1.7	8.9
11.6	3.5	17.5	8.1	5.6	0.7	1.9	10.4
12.9	5.3	17.8	7.6	5.9	0.9	^a 2.0	10.9
8.1	4.5	15.6	7.1	9.7	^a 2.1	2.0	11.5
14.4	5.5	18.5	7.8	4.7	^a 0.5	2.0	10.7
9.0	^a 0.0	16.9	9.2	4.9	^a 0.2	1.5	9.5
8.3	7.3	16.6	8.8	4.0	0.4	1.8	7.9
8.4	7.7	16.9	8.9	3.9	0.4	1.8	7.9
7.2	5.4	14.1	8.6	2.2	0.3	1.4	5.9
10.5	12.4	21.6	10.0	6.6	0.6	2.6	11.0
8.0	3.9	17.5	4.6	6.4	^a 0.7	^a 2.2	9.2
7.1	^a 0.2	12.3	6.9	4.4	^a 0.5	^a 1.7	8.9
10.1	^a 0.6	18.8	9.3	6.1	^a 0.0	^a 2.0	7.9
^a 6.0	^a 2.4	^a 7.1	^a 10.8	^a 6.8	^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 11.7
11.3	^a 0.0	22.3	8.8	6.0	^a 0.0	^a 2.5	6.8

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample case,
is statistically unreliable.

Table 106. Personal crimes, 1983:

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of victims and type of crime

Race and type of crime	Total	Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Private or personal matter
White				
All personal crimes	100.0	3.6	26.4	8.4
Crimes of violence	100.0	4.2	21.7	25.6
Rape	100.0	^a 1.7	^a 10.9	21.4
Robbery	100.0	11.9	14.9	12.5
Assault	100.0	2.7	23.4	28.5
Crimes of theft	100.0	3.4	27.8	3.6
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	8.9	12.1	5.4
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	3.2	28.2	3.6
Black				
All personal crimes	100.0	4.3	21.5	8.6
Crimes of violence	100.0	6.7	21.3	22.8
Rape	100.0	^a 0.0	^a 9.7	^a 32.2
Robbery	100.0	17.5	10.4	13.9
Assault	100.0	^a 1.7	27.2	26.7
Crimes of theft	100.0	3.6	21.6	4.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	^a 11.5	^a 6.9	^a 4.3
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	3.0	22.7	4.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Reported to someone else	Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because of no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other and not give
14.8	6.1	4.5	15.0	5.8	2.6	1.2	2.1	9.4
9.9	0.7	^a 0.4	7.8	5.7	4.6	4.4	2.1	13.0
^a 5.2	^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 10.2	^a 5.7	^a 9.0	^a 10.5	^a 3.8	21.6
7.6	^a 1.4	^a 2.2	16.6	5.0	8.1	4.7	2.6	12.5
10.5	0.6	^a 0.0	5.9	5.8	3.7	4.2	2.0	12.8
16.2	7.6	5.7	17.1	5.8	2.0	0.3	2.1	8.5
11.8	15.2	^a 2.5	19.4	6.5	4.0	^a 0.8	^a 2.6	10.7
16.3	7.3	5.8	17.0	5.8	2.0	0.2	2.1	8.4
15.9	6.2	4.9	17.4	7.0	2.7	1.1	2.2	8.3
8.4	^a 0.4	^a 2.5	13.3	5.7	5.0	^a 2.7	^a 1.1	10.1
^a 8.1	^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 20.7	^a 11.0	^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 18.3
^a 4.2	^a 0.0	^a 7.8	19.3	^a 6.9	11.2	^a 3.5	^a 2.4	^a 2.9
10.5	^a 0.6	^a 0.0	10.0	4.9	^a 2.2	^a 2.4	^a 0.5	13.3
18.1	8.0	5.6	18.6	7.3	2.0	^a 0.6	2.5	7.7
^a 12.1	^a 10.4	^a 3.9	24.0	^a 9.6	^a 3.1	^a 6.2	^a 3.2	^a 4.7
18.6	7.9	5.8	18.2	7.2	1.9	^a 0.1	2.4	8.0

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 107. Personal crimes, 1983:

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime and annual family income

Type of crime and reason for not reporting	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500-\$9,999
All personal crimes	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	4.1	2.2
Not important enough	23.9	28.1
Private or personal matter	11.8	8.2
Reported to someone else	11.8	10.9
Not aware crime occurred until later	5.1	5.5
Unable to recover property because of no ID number	3.6	4.6
Lack of proof	15.9	16.5
Police would not want to be bothered	5.3	8.4
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	3.1	3.4
Fear of reprisal	2.3	^a 1.7
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.9	2.5
Other and not given	11.4	8.1
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	3.6	^a 1.6
Not important enough	19.8	29.1
Private or personal matter	26.6	22.6
Reported to someone else	6.9	^a 6.4
Not aware crime occurred until later	^a 0.5	^a 1.4
Unable to recover property because of no ID number	^a 0.6	^a 2.3
Lack of proof	9.3	7.2
Police would not want to be bothered	5.5	6.6
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	5.9	^a 4.2
Fear of reprisal	5.6	^a 3.4
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.6	^a 2.4
Other and not given	14.2	13.2
Crimes of theft	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	4.3	2.5
Not important enough	25.8	27.7
Private or personal matter	4.8	3.1
Reported to someone else	14.1	12.5
Not aware crime occurred until later	7.3	6.9
Unable to recover property because of no ID number	5.0	5.4
Lack of proof	19.0	19.9
Police would not want to be bothered	5.2	9.1
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	1.7	3.2
Fear of reprisal	^a 0.7	^a 1.1
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.0	2.5
Other and not given	10.1	6.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$29,999	\$30,000- \$49,999	\$50,000 or more	Not available
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4.5	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.0
24.9	25.9	25.8	29.0	24.0	24.2
9.3	8.3	8.3	6.1	6.3	8.1
12.2	15.9	16.0	17.9	17.8	14.0
6.9	6.4	6.6	5.9	4.7	7.9
4.6	5.3	5.5	4.1	5.4	3.5
16.6	14.0	15.0	14.8	15.8	15.7
6.2	5.1	6.2	5.5	6.2	8.1
3.2	2.6	2.4	1.5	2.3	3.2
1.3	0.9	^a 0.5	0.5	^a 1.0	1.5
2.2	2.4	1.4	1.8	3.4	1.9
8.1	9.2	8.7	9.5	10.1	8.8
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5.5	6.2	5.3	3.4	^a 4.6	4.6
18.2	22.5	21.3	25.6	21.5	21.1
27.4	24.9	26.6	21.4	25.9	21.9
7.2	11.0	14.9	12.3	13.5	8.7
^a 2.0	^a 0.0	^a 0.8	^a 0.6	^a 0.8	^a 0.0
^a 0.8	^a 0.6	^a 0.0	^a 0.3	^a 0.0	^a 0.9
10.1	7.1	6.7	9.9	^a 4.4	8.2
6.9	4.2	4.4	4.9	^a 3.1	9.7
4.5	5.5	^a 3.1	2.6	^a 4.0	5.8
4.7	4.0	^a 2.5	^a 2.5	^a 4.4	5.3
2.7	2.1	^a 1.3	^a 2.1	^a 4.0	^a 1.3
10.1	11.8	13.2	14.3	13.9	12.6
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.4
27.0	26.8	27.0	29.7	24.4	25.3
3.5	4.4	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.5
13.8	17.0	16.2	19.0	18.5	15.8
8.5	7.9	8.1	6.9	5.4	10.6
5.9	6.4	7.0	4.8	6.3	4.4
18.6	15.6	17.2	15.8	17.8	18.3
6.0	5.3	6.6	5.6	6.7	7.5
2.7	1.9	2.2	1.3	2.0	2.3
^a 0.3	^a 0.2	^a 0.0	^a 0.1	^a 0.4	^a 0.3
2.0	2.5	1.5	1.8	3.3	2.1
7.5	8.6	7.5	8.5	9.5	7.6

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 108. Personal crimes of violence, 1983:

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by victim-offender relationship and type of crime

Victim-offender relationship and type of crime	Total	Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Private or personal matter	Reported to someone else
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	6.8	23.3	16.7	8.0
Rape	100.0	^a 2.4	^a 13.3	^a 19.1	^a 4.8
Robbery	100.0	16.0	12.8	8.7	6.6
Assault	100.0	3.7	27.4	19.5	8.6
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	1.3	19.6	36.6	12.2
Rape	100.0	^a 0.0	^a 6.2	^a 25.0	^a 6.0
Robbery	100.0	^a 0.0	18.5	27.5	^a 9.3
Assault	100.0	1.5	20.2	38.0	12.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Table 109. Household crimes, 1983:

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of head of household and type of crime

Race and reason for not reporting

White

Total

- Object recovered, offender unsuccessful
- Not important enough
- Private or personal matter
- Reported to someone else
- Not aware crime occurred until later
- Unable to recover property because of no ID number
- Lack of proof
- Police would not want to be bothered
- Police would be inefficient ineffective or insensitive
- Fear of reprisal
- Too inconvenient or time consuming
- Other and not given

Black

Total

- Object recovered, offender unsuccessful
- Not important enough
- Private or personal matter
- Reported to someone else
- Not aware crime occurred until later
- Unable to recover property because of no ID number
- Lack of proof
- Police would not want to be bothered
- Police would be inefficient, ineffective or insensitive
- Fear of reprisal
- Too inconvenient or time consuming
- Other and not given

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because of no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too incon- venient or time consuming	Other and not given
1.0	1.0	12.8	5.2	6.0	3.1	2.8	13.4
^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 14.7	^a 5.5	^a 12.9	^a 2.5	^a 2.6	^a 22.1
^a 1.1	3.9	19.0	4.9	9.7	3.1	2.9	11.3
1.0	^a 0.0	10.5	5.2	4.4	3.1	2.9	13.8
^a 0.2	^a 0.1	2.1	6.2	2.9	5.8	0.9	12.0
^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 6.8	^a 7.0	^a 6.6	^a 15.3	^a 3.4	^a 23.7
^a 1.0	^a 1.2	^a 8.9	^a 6.5	^a 4.8	10.2	^a 2.1	10.1
^a 0.1	^a 0.0	1.2	6.2	2.6	5.0	^a 0.7	11.7

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5.0	7.8	2.8	19.8
29.3	19.7	34.5	13.9
6.6	7.1	6.2	9.5
3.2	6.0	1.9	^a 3.2
9.3	11.7	8.2	10.6
5.9	3.6	7.3	^a 0.7
17.0	17.5	16.6	19.4
8.3	8.1	8.5	7.6
4.4	5.6	3.8	5.9
0.5	0.7	0.4	^a 0.0
1.7	1.5	1.8	^a 1.6
8.7	10.8	7.8	7.9
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5.2	9.3	2.0	20.8
22.6	17.9	26.1	^a 7.8
8.2	6.6	9.0	^a 9.2
4.4	8.3	2.9	^a 0.0
9.8	11.2	9.3	^a 8.2
6.0	3.6	7.6	^a 0.0
17.2	18.5	16.6	17.1
10.4	8.6	10.7	17.1
5.1	5.8	4.6	^a 7.5
^a 0.6	^a 0.5	^a 0.7	^a 0.0
2.3	2.5	2.0	^a 3.8
8.1	7.2	8.5	^a 8.5

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 110. Household crimes, 1983:

**Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting
victimizations to the police,
by annual family income**

Type of crime and reason for not reporting	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500- \$9,999
Total	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	4.9	4.1
Not important enough	26.7	24.9
Private or personal matter	8.2	7.5
Reported to someone else	4.4	5.0
Not aware crime occurred until later	7.7	9.0
Unable to recover property because of no ID number	5.6	6.1
Lack of proof	16.8	17.3
Police would not want to be bothered	9.0	8.9
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	5.6	5.3
Fear of reprisal	0.8	^a 0.4
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.7	^a 1.7
Other and not given	8.8	9.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not
reporting victimizations to the police.

Table 111. Household crimes, 1983:

**Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting
victimizations to the police, by type of crime
and value of theft loss**

Type of crime and value of theft loss ^a	Total	Object recovered, offender unsuccessful
All household crimes^b	100.0	1.2
Less than \$50 ^c	100.0	0.9
\$50-\$249	100.0	0.9
\$250-\$999	100.0	1.9
\$1,000 or more	100.0	^d 5.7
Burglary^b	100.0	1.1
Less than \$50 ^c	100.0	^d 1.0
\$50-\$249	100.0	^d 1.0
\$250-\$999	100.0	^d 1.2
\$1,000 or more	100.0	^d 1.7
Household larceny^b	100.0	1.0
Less than \$50 ^c	100.0	0.9
\$50-\$99	100.0	^d 0.9
\$100-\$249	100.0	^d 0.7
\$250-\$999	100.0	^d 1.5
\$1,000 or more	100.0	^d 0.0
Motor vehicle theft^b	100.0	17.2
Less than \$250	100.0	^d 38.3
\$250-\$999	100.0	^d 10.4
\$1,000 or more	100.0	^d 18.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for
not reporting victimizations to the police.

\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$29,999	\$30,000 \$49,999	\$50,000 or more	Not available
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4.5	4.9	6.0	6.3	3.5	4.6
28.1	29.0	31.5	30.9	32.0	25.9
7.4	6.4	5.0	5.9	4.9	6.8
4.0	3.2	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.7
9.5	9.1	9.9	11.3	10.0	11.2
5.6	6.4	6.0	5.6	6.6	5.8
17.4	17.1	17.7	15.7	16.6	17.3
7.8	8.6	8.4	7.3	8.5	11.2
4.1	5.4	2.6	3.3	2.8	4.5
0.9	^a 0.2	^a 0.3	^a 0.2	^a 0.0	^a 0.4
1.9	1.6	2.0	1.8	^a 1.9	2.4
8.8	8.2	8.4	9.5	9.9	7.3

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Not important enough	Private or personal matter	Reported to someone else	Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other and not given
30.5	7.3	2.7	9.7	7.4	17.3	8.7	4.3	0.5	1.9	8.5
43.9	5.8	2.7	7.9	5.1	14.8	8.5	2.4	0.4	1.4	6.2
14.8	7.6	2.5	11.9	11.8	21.3	9.2	6.4	0.6	2.5	10.4
4.3	11.0	2.6	13.6	9.5	20.0	9.4	7.5	^d 0.9	3.0	16.2
^d 5.2	16.6	^d 3.3	13.4	8.9	15.2	^d 4.9	13.8	^d 0.0	^d 0.7	12.3
18.2	8.1	4.6	15.0	6.5	19.3	7.6	5.8	0.8	2.1	10.9
29.7	7.5	5.7	12.0	3.8	18.5	8.0	3.5	^d 1.0	1.6	7.8
12.0	8.9	4.4	18.3	7.8	19.9	6.2	6.9	^d 0.8	2.6	11.2
^d 4.0	7.5	^d 2.2	15.3	10.9	20.2	8.6	8.3	^d 1.2	^d 3.3	17.5
^d 1.9	^d 5.7	^d 0.0	^d 16.2	^d 14.4	17.7	^d 5.3	17.7	^d 0.0	^d 0.0	19.4
34.1	6.7	2.2	8.4	7.7	16.9	8.9	3.9	0.4	1.8	7.9
46.5	5.5	2.1	7.2	5.4	14.1	8.6	2.2	0.3	1.4	5.9
18.3	5.6	2.1	10.5	13.5	20.5	11.0	5.5	^d 0.5	2.3	9.4
12.7	8.9	1.6	8.9	12.8	23.4	9.5	7.1	^d 0.6	2.7	11.0
4.6	11.1	3.1	13.5	9.0	20.6	9.6	7.3	^d 0.9	3.1	15.7
^d 6.2	19.1	^d 5.8	^d 14.3	^d 9.9	20.4	^d 2.0	^d 12.2	^d 0.0	^d 2.0	^d 8.1
^d 5.6	29.9	^d 2.5	^d 6.0	^d 2.4	^d 7.1	^d 10.8	^d 6.8	^d 0.0	^d 0.0	^d 11.7
^d 0.0	^d 21.3	^d 0.0	^d 0.0	^d 0.0	^d 0.0	^d 17.4	^d 0.0	^d 0.0	^d 0.0	^d 23.0
^d 3.5	32.2	^d 0.0	^d 5.2	^d 6.5	^d 12.1	^d 12.2	^d 4.3	^d 0.0	^d 0.0	^d 13.6
^d 8.6	28.7	^d 5.0	^d 8.1	^d 0.0	^d 5.1	^d 7.9	^d 10.3	^d 0.0	^d 0.0	^d 7.8

^aThe proportions refer only to losses of cash and/or property and exclude the value of property damage.

^bIncludes data for victims who did not provide a specific value for their losses.

^cIncludes items that had no value.

^dEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Survey instruments

A basic screen questionnaire (Form NCS-1) and a crime incident report (Form NCS-2) are used to elicit information on the relevant crimes committed against the household as a whole and against any of its members age 12 and over. Form NCS-1 is designed to screen for all instances of victimization before details of any specific incident are collected. The screening form also is used for obtaining information on the characteristics of each household and its members. Screening questions are asked of all members age 12 and over. However, a knowledgeable adult member of the household serves as a proxy respondent for 12- and 13-year-olds, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent during the entire field interviewing period. Details about the method of interviewing are given in Appendix III, under "Data collection."

Once the screening process is completed, the interviewer obtains details of each reported incident. Form NCS-2 includes questions concerning the extent of economic loss or injury, characteristics of offenders, whether or not the police were notified, and other pertinent details.

The basic screen questionnaire and incident report underwent revision in January 1979. Facsimiles of the revised questionnaires are included here. Readers should consult previous annual reports, 1973 through 1977, for copies of the original instruments. The revised incident report was expanded to collect greater details about series victimizations, crime characteristics, and reporting to the police.

NCS 1 and 2

FORM NCS-1 AND NCS-2
(1-2-79)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY

NCS-1 - BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE
NCS-2 - CRIME INCIDENT REPORT

NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, Section 3771). 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 3)	Control number (cc 4)			Household number (cc 5)
	PSU	Segment	Ck.	Serial
JO _____				

ITEMS FILLED AT START OF INTERVIEW

1. Interviewer identification
Code | Name
(010) _____

2. Unit Status
(011) 1 Unit in sample the previous enumeration period - *Fill 3*
2 Unit in sample first time this period - *SKIP to 4*

3. Household Status - Mark first box that applies
(012) 1 Same household interviewed the previous enumeration
2 Replacement household since the previous enumeration
3 Noninterview the previous enumeration
4 Other - *Specify* 7

4. Line number of household respondent (cc 12)
(013) _____

TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD - Con.

11. Number of housing units in structure (cc 27)
(021) 1 1 5 5-9
2 2 6 10+
3 3 7 Mobile home or trailer
4 4 8 Only OTHER units

12. Family income (cc 28)
(022) 1 Under \$3,000 (a) 8 13,000 to 14,999 (h)
2 \$3,000 to 4,999 (b) 9 15,000 to 17,499 (i)
3 5,000 to 5,999 (c) 10 17,500 to 19,999 (j)
4 6,000 to 7,499 (d) 11 20,000 to 24,999 (k)
5 7,500 to 9,999 (e) 12 25,000 to 29,999 (l)
6 10,000 to 11,999 (f) 13 30,000 to 49,999 (m)
7 12,000 to 12,999 (g) 14 50,000 and over (n)

TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD

5. Special place type code (cc 6c)
(014) _____

6. Tenure (cc 8)
(015) 1 Owned or being bought
2 Rented for cash
3 No cash rent

7. Land Use (cc 9-10)
(016) _____

8. Farm Sales (cc 11)
(017) _____
x Item blank/URBAN in cc 9

9. Type of living quarters (cc 15)
Housing unit
(018) 1 House, apartment, flat
2 HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
3 HU - Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
4 HU in rooming house
5 Mobile home or trailer
6 HU not specified above - *Describe* 7

OTHER Unit
7 Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house
8 Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
9 Vacant tent site or trailer site
0 Not specified above - *Describe* 7

ITEMS FILLED AFTER INTERVIEW

13. Date last household member completed
(023) _____
Month Day Year

P G M 3	14. Proxy information - Fill for all proxy interviews			
	a. Proxy interview obtained for Line No.	b. Proxy respondent Name	c. Line No.	d. Reason (Enter code)
	(030) _____		(031) _____	(032) _____
	(033) _____		(034) _____	(035) _____
	(036) _____		(037) _____	(038) _____
(039) _____		(040) _____	(041) _____	

Codes for item 14c:
1 - Under 14
2 - 14+ and physically/mentally unable to answer
3 - 14+ and TA, won't return before closeout

FILL INTER-COMM

15. Type Z noninterview

a. Interview not obtained for Line No.	b. Reason (Enter code)	Codes for item 15b: 1 - Never available 2 - Refused 3 - Physically/mentally unable to answer - no proxy available 4 - TA and no proxy available 5 - Other 6 - Office use only } FILL INTER-COMM
(042) _____	(043) _____	
(044) _____	(045) _____	
(046) _____	(047) _____	
(048) _____	(049) _____	

▶ Complete 18-29 for each Line No. in 15a.

Use of telephone (refer to cc 26a-d)

10a. Location of phone - Mark first box that applies
(019) 1 Phone in unit
2 Phone in common area (hallway, etc.)
3 Phone in another unit (neighbor, friend, etc.) } *Fill 10b*
4 Work/office phone
5 No phone - *SKIP to 11*

b. Is phone interview acceptable?
(020) 6 Yes
7 No
8 Refused to give number in 26c

16a. Household members 12 years of age and OVER
(050) _____ Total number

b. Household members UNDER 12 years of age
(051) _____ Total number
o None

17. Crime Incident Reports filled
(052) _____ Total number - *Fill BOUNDING INFORMATION (cc 32)*
o None

Notes

OFFICE USE ONLY

(053)	(054)	(055)	(056)	(057)	(058)
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS											
18. NAME (of household respondent)	19. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	20. LINE NO.	21. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	22. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 17)	23. MARITAL STATUS (cc 18)	24. SEX (cc 19)	25. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 20)	26. Education - highest grade (cc 21)	27. Education - complete that year? (cc 22)	28. RACE (cc 23)	29. ORIGIN (cc 24)
Last	(085) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Self-respondent	(086)	(087) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Ref. person	(088)	(089) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M.	(090) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> M	(091) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	(092)	(093) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	(094) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White	(095)
First	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self-respondent	Line No.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Husband	Age	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd.	7 <input type="checkbox"/> F	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	7 <input type="checkbox"/> No	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black	Origin	
	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Proxy <i>Fill 14 on cover page</i>		3 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife		3 <input type="checkbox"/> D.				3 <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo		
	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Proxy <i>cover page</i>		4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child		4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep.				4 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian, Pacific Islander		
	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - <i>Fill 20-29 and 15 on cover page</i>		5 <input type="checkbox"/> Parent		5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM				5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify		
			6 <input type="checkbox"/> Bro./Sis.								
			7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative								
			8 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative								

► **INTERVIEWER: Read if respondent 16+**
Before we get to the crime questions, I have a few (additional) items that are useful in studying why people may or may not become victims of crime.

CHECK ITEM A Look at item 3 on cover page. Is this the same household interviewed the previous enumeration period? (box 1 marked)
 No - Ask 30
 Yes - Is this person a new household member? (added to Control Card as member this period)
 1 Yes - Ask 30
 2 No - SKIP to Check Item C

PGMS (100)

30. How long have you lived at this address?
 (101) _____ Months (If more than 11 months, leave blank and enter 1 year below.)
 OR
 (102) _____ Years (Round to nearest whole year)

CHECK ITEM B Is entry in 30 -
 5 years or more? - SKIP to Check Item C
 Less than 5 years? - Ask 31

31. Altogether, how many times have you moved in the last 5 years, that is, since _____, 197 _____?
 (103) _____ Number of times

CHECK ITEM C Is this person 16 years old or older?
 Yes - Ask 32a
 No - SKIP to 37a

32a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?
 (104) 1 Working - SKIP to 32c
 2 With a job but not at work
 3 Looking for work
 4 Keeping house
 5 Going to school
 6 Unable to work - SKIP to 35
 7 Retired
 8 Armed Forces - SKIP to 36a
 9 Other - Specify

b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HHL, ask about unpaid work.)
 (105) 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 33a

c. How many hours did you work LAST WEEK at all jobs?
 (106) _____ Hours - SKIP to 36a

If "with a job but not at work" in 32a, SKIP to 33b.

33a. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?
 (107) 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 34a

b. Why were you absent from work LAST WEEK?
 (108) 1 Layoff - SKIP to 34c
 2 New job to begin within 30 days - SKIP to 34c
 3 Other - Specify } SKIP to 36a

If "looking for work" in 32a, SKIP to 34b

34a. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?
 (109) 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 35

b. What have you been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? Anything else?
 Mark all methods used. Do not read list.
 Checked with -
 (110) * 1 Public employment agency
 2 Private employment agency
 3 Employer directly
 4 Friends or relatives
 5 Placed or answered ads
 6 Other - Specify (e.g., CETA, union or professional register, etc.)
 7 Nothing - SKIP to 35

c. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?
 (111) 1 No
 Yes - 2 Already had a job
 3 Temporary illness
 4 Going to school
 5 Other - Specify

If "layoff" in 33b, SKIP to 36a

35. When did you last work at a full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more?
 (112) 1 6 months ago or less
 2 More than 6 months but less than 5 years
 3 5 or more years ago
 4 Never worked full time 2 weeks or more } SKIP to 37a
 5 Never worked at all

36a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry is this? (e.g., TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)
 (113) _____

c. What kind of work were you doing? (e.g., electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)
 (114) _____

d. What were your most important activities or duties? (e.g., typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, Armed Forces)

e. Were you -
 (115) 1 An employee of a PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commissions?
 2 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?
 SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice, or farm? If yes
 Is the business incorporated?
 3 Yes
 4 No (or farm)
 5 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

37a. (Other than the . . . business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address?		(116)
b. What kind of business is that? _____ INTERVIEWER: Enter unrecognizable business only		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 38
HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS		
38. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 6 months - between _____, 19____ and _____, 19____. During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No	41. 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? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No
39. (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? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No	42. How many DIFFERENT motor vehicles (cars, trucks, motorcycles, etc.) were owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months? (117) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 45 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more
40. 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? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No	43. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No
		44. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal parts attached to (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS		
45. The following questions refer only to things that happened to YOU during the last 6 months - between _____, 19____ and _____, 19____. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No	55. 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? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No
46. 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? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No	56. 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 57 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? \nearrow
47. 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? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No	(118) * <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
48. 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? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No	
49. 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? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No	CHECK ITEM D \blacktriangleright Look at 56. Was HHL member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No
50. 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? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No	57. 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 F <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? \nearrow
51. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No	(119) * <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
52. 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? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No	
53. 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? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No	CHECK ITEM E \blacktriangleright Look at 57. Was HHL member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No
54. (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? \nearrow <input type="checkbox"/> No	CHECK ITEM F \blacktriangleright Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports. <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HHL member End interview if last respondent.

Line number
(201)

Screen question number
(202)

Incident number
(203)

Notes

NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, section 3771). 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.

FORM **NCS-2**
(1-2-79)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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

Has this person lived at this address for 6 months or less? (If not sure, refer to Item 30, NCS-1.)

CHECK ITEM A

Yes (Item 30 - 6 months or less) - Read **(A)**, Ask 1

No (Item 30 blank or more than 6 months) - Read **(A)**, **SKIP** to 2a

(A) You said that during the last 6 months - (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime).

1. Did (this/the first) incident happen while you were living here or before you moved to this address?

(204) 1 While living at this address
2 Before moving to this address

2a. In what month did (this/the first) incident happen? (Show calendar if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)

(205)

Month		Year	

Is this incident report for a series of crimes?

(206) Yes - Ask 2b (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately. Reduce entry in screen question if necessary.)

No - **SKIP** to 3a

CHECK ITEM B

b. Altogether, how many times did this happen during the last six months?

(207) _____ Number of incidents

c. In what month or months did these incidents take place? (If more than one quarter involved, ask 2)

How many in (name months)?

INTERVIEWER: Enter number for each quarter as appropriate. If number falls below 3 or respondent can now recall incidents separately, still fill as a series. If all are out of scope, end incident report.

Number of incidents per quarter			
Jan., Feb., or March (Qtr. 1)	April, May, or June (Qtr. 2)	July, Aug., or Sept. (Qtr. 3)	Oct., Nov., or Dec. (Qtr. 4)
(208) _____	(209) _____	(210) _____	(211) _____

INTERVIEWER: If this report is for a series, read:
The following questions refer only to the most recent incident.

3a. Was it daylight or dark outside when (this/the most recent) incident happened?

(212) 1 Light
2 Dark
3 Dawn, almost light, dusk, twilight
4 Don't know - **SKIP** to 4a

b. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen?

During day

(213) 1 After 6 a.m.-12 noon
2 After 12 noon-6 p.m.
3 Don't know what time of day

At night

4 After 6 p.m.-12 midnight
5 After 12 midnight-6 a.m.
6 Don't know what time of night

OR

7 Don't know whether day or night

4a. Did this incident happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?

(214) 1 Outside U.S. - **SKIP** to 5
2 No - Ask 4b

Yes - What is the name of that city/town/village?

3 Same city, town, village as present residence - **SKIP** to 5
4 Different city, town, village from present residence. - Specify 7

(215)

--	--	--	--	--	--

If not sure, ask:

b. In what State and county did it occur?

State _____ County _____

If not sure, ask:

c. Is this the same State and county as your PRESENT RESIDENCE?

(216) 1 Yes
2 No

5. Where did this incident take place?

(217) 1 At or in own dwelling, or own attached garage (Always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same)

2 At or in detached buildings on own property, such as detached garage, storage shed, etc. (Always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same)

3 At or in vacation home, hotel/motel

4 Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, on street immediately adjacent to own home, apartment hall/storage area/laundry room (does not include apartment parking lots)

5 At, in, or near a friend/relative/neighbor's home, other building on their property, yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, on street immediately adjacent to their home, apartment hall/storage area/laundry room

6 On the street (other than immediately adjacent to own/friend/relative/neighbor's home)

7 Inside restaurant, bar, nightclub

8 Inside other commercial building such as store, bank, gas station

9 On public transportation or in station (bus, train, plane, airport, depot, etc.)

10 Inside office, factory, or warehouse

11 Commercial parking lot

12 Noncommercial parking lot

13 Apartment parking lot

14 Inside school building

15 On school property (school parking area, play area, school bus, etc.)

16 In a park, field, playground other than school

17 Other - Specify 7

Ask 6a

SKIP to Check Item C, page 14

Notes

NCS-2 INCIDENT REPORT

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

6a. Did the offender(s) live (here/there) or have a right to be (here/there), such as a guest or a repairperson?
 (218) 1 Yes - SKIP to Check Item C
 2 No
 3 Don't know

b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the (house/apt./building)?
 (219) 1 Actually got in
 2 Just tried to get in
 3 Don't know

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?
 (220) 0 No
 * Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else?
 Mark all that apply

Window
 1 Damage to window (include frame, glass broken/removed/cracked)
 2 Screen damaged/removed
 3 Lock on window damaged/tampered with in some way
 4 Other - Specify _____

Door
 (221) * 5 Damage to door (include frame, glass panes or door removed)
 6 Screen damaged/removed
 7 Lock or door handle damaged/tampered with in some way
 8 Other - Specify _____
 9 Other than window or door - Specify _____

SKIP to Check Item C

d. How did the offender(s) (get in/TRY to get in)? Mark one only
 (222) 1 Let in
 2 Offender pushed his way in after door opened
 3 Through open door or other opening
 4 Through unlocked door or window
 Through locked door or window
 5 Had key
 6 Other means (picked lock, used credit card, etc.)
 7 Don't know
 8 Don't know
 9 Other - Specify _____

CHECK ITEM C Was respondent or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred? If not sure, ASK
 (223) 1 Yes - Ask 7a
 2 No - SKIP to 13a, page 16

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?
 (224) 1 No
 * 2 Don't know
 Yes - What was the weapon? Anything else?
 Mark all that apply
 3 Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.)
 4 Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.)
 5 Knife
 6 Other - Specify _____

b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in any way?
 (225) 1 Yes - SKIP to 7f
 2 No

c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?
 (226) 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 7e

7d. How were you threatened? Any other way? Mark all that apply
 (227) * 1 Verbal threat of rape
 2 Verbal threat of attack other than rape
 3 Weapon present or threatened with weapon
 4 Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)
 5 Object thrown at person
 6 Followed, surrounded
 7 Other - Specify _____

SKIP to 10a, page 15

e. What actually happened? Anything else? Mark all that apply
 (228) * 1 Something taken without permission
 2 Attempted or threatened to take something
 3 Harassed, argument, abusive language
 4 Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house/apt.
 5 Forcible entry or attempted entry of car
 6 Damaged or destroyed property
 7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
 8 Other - Specify _____

SKIP to 10a, page 15

f. How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? Mark all that apply
 (229) * 1 Raped
 2 Tried to rape
 3 Shot
 4 Knifed
 5 Hit with object held in hand
 6 Hit by thrown object
 7 Hit, slapped, knocked down
 8 Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.
 9 Other - Specify _____

8a. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? Mark all that apply
 (230) * 0 None - SKIP to 10a, page 15
 1 Raped
 2 Attempted rape
 3 Knife wounds
 4 Gun shot, bullet wounds
 5 Broken bones or teeth knocked out
 6 Internal injuries
 7 Knocked unconscious
 8 Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth
 9 Other - Specify _____

b. Were you injured to the extent that you received any medical care after the attack, including self treatment?
 (231) 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 10a, page 15

c. Where did you receive this care? Anywhere else? Mark all that apply
 (232) * 1 At the scene
 2 At home/neighbor's/friend's
 3 Health unit at work, school, first aid station, at a stadium, park, etc.
 4 Doctor's office/health clinic
 5 Emergency room at hospital/emergency clinic
 6 Other (does not include hospital) - Specify _____
 7 Hospital _____

Did you stay overnight in the hospital?
 (233) 1 No
 2 Yes - How many days did you stay? _____

(234) _____ Number of days

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

9a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veterans Administration, or Public Welfare?

- (235) 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 Don't know } *SKIP to 9f*

b. What kinds of health insurance or benefit programs were you covered by? Any others? Mark all that apply

- (236) 1 Private plans
 2 Medicaid
 3 Medicare
 4 VA, CHAMPUS
 5 Public welfare
 6 Other - Specify _____
 7 Don't know

c. Was a claim filed with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get all or part of your medical expenses paid?

- (237) 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 Don't know } *SKIP to 9f*

d. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?

- (238) 1 All
 2 Part
 3 Not yet settled
 4 None } *SKIP to 9f*

e. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay? Obtain an estimate, if necessary.

- (239) \$ _____ .00
 x Don't know

CHECK ITEM D

- Is "All" marked in 9d?
 Yes - *SKIP to 10a*
 No - *Ask 9f*

f. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, (INCLUDING anything paid by insurance)? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses.

► **INTERVIEWER: Obtain an estimate, if necessary.**

- (240) 0 No cost
 \$ _____ .00
 x Don't know

10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident? Include getting away from the offender, yelling for help, resisting in any way.

- (241) 1 Yes
 2 No - *SKIP to 11a*

b. What did you do? Anything else? Mark all that apply

- (242) 1 Used/brandished a gun
 2 Used/brandished a knife
 3 Used/brandished some other weapon
 4 Used/tried physical force (hit, chased, threw object, etc.)
 5 Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called police, turned on lights, etc.)
 6 Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender
 7 Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)
 8 Other - Specify _____

11a. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?

- (243) 1 Only one }
 2 Don't know }
 3 More than one } *SKIP to 12a, page 16*

b. Was this person male or female?

- (244) 1 Male
 2 Female
 3 Don't know

c. How old would you say the person was?

- (245) 1 Under 12
 2 12-14
 3 15-17
 4 18-20
 5 21-29
 6 30+
 7 Don't know

d. Was the person someone you knew or a stranger you had never seen before?

- (246) 1 Known
 2 Stranger } *SKIP to 11g*
 3 Don't know

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

- (247) 1 Sight only
 2 Casual acquaintance } *SKIP to 11g*
 3 Well known

f. What was the person's relationship to you? For example, a friend, cousin, etc.

- (248) 1 Spouse
 2 Ex-spouse
 3 Parent
 4 Own child
 5 Brother/sister
 6 Other relative - Specify _____
 7 Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend
 8 Girlfriend/ex-girlfriend
 9 Friend/ex-friend
 0 Other nonrelative - Specify _____

g. Was he/she White, Black, or some other race?

- (249) 1 White
 2 Black
 3 Other - Specify _____ } *SKIP to 12a, page 16*
 4 Don't know

Notes

h. How many persons?

- (250) _____
 x Don't know

i. Were they male or female?

- (251) 1 All male
 2 All female
 3 Don't know sex of any offenders
 4 Both male and female - If 3 or more in 11h, Ask: Were they mostly male or mostly female?
 (252) 5 Mostly male
 6 Mostly female
 7 Evenly divided
 8 Don't know

j. How old would you say the youngest was?

- (253) 1 Under 12 5 21-29
 2 12-14 6 30+ - *SKIP to 11i*
 3 15-17 7 Don't know
 4 18-20

k. How old would you say the oldest was?

- (254) 1 Under 12 5 21-29
 2 12-14 6 30+
 3 15-17 7 Don't know
 4 18-20

l. Were any of the persons known to you or were they all strangers you had never seen before?

- (255) 1 All known
 2 Some known
 3 All strangers } *SKIP to 11o*
 4 Don't know

m. How well did you know the person(s) - by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known? Mark all that apply

- (256) 1 Sight only
 * 2 Casual acquaintance(s)
 3 Well known

CHECK ITEM E Is "well known" marked in 11m?
 Yes - Ask 11n
 No - *SKIP to 11o*

n. What (was/were) the well known person's relationship(s) to you? For example, friend, cousin, etc. Mark all that apply

- (257) 1 Spouse 7 Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend
 * 2 Ex-spouse 8 Girlfriend/ex-girlfriend
 3 Parent 9 Friend/ex-friend
 4 Own child
 5 Brother/sister
 6 Other relative - Specify _____
 0 Other nonrelative - Specify _____

o. Were the offenders White, Black, or some other race? Mark all that apply

- (258) 1 White
 * 2 Black
 3 Other - Specify _____
 4 Don't know race of any/some

CHECK ITEM F Is more than one box marked in 11o?
 Yes - Ask 11p
 No - *SKIP to 12a, page 16*

p. What race were most of the offenders?

- (259) 1 Mostly White 4 Evenly divided
 2 Mostly Black
 3 Mostly some other race 5 Don't know

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

20a. Were the police informed or did they find out about this incident in any way?

- 299** 1 No
 2 Don't know - *SKIP* to Check Item Q
 Yes - Who told them?
 3 Respondent - *SKIP* to 20d
 4 Other household member
 5 Someone else
 6 Police first to find out about it
 7 Some other way - Specify
- } *SKIP* to Check Item Q

b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? Any other reason? Mark all that apply

► **INTERVIEWER:** Verify all answers with respondent. Mark box below if structured probe used.

300 1 **STRUCTURED PROBE:** Was the reason because you felt there was no **NEED** to call, didn't think police **COULD** do anything, didn't think police **WOULD** do anything, or was there some other reason?

No NEED to call

- 301** * 1 Object recovered or offender unsuccessful
 2 Respondent did not think it important enough
 3 Private or personal matter or took care of it myself
 4 Reported to someone else

Police COULDN'T do anything

- 302** * 5 Didn't realize crime happened until later
 6 Property difficult to recover due to lack of serial or I.D. number
 7 Lack of proof, no way to find/identify offender

Police WOULDN'T do anything

- 8 Police wouldn't think it was important enough, they wouldn't want to be bothered
 9 Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive (they'd arrive late, wouldn't pursue case properly, would harass/insult respondent, etc.)

Some other reason

- 303** * 10 Afraid of reprisal by offender or his family/friends
 11 Did not want to take time - too inconvenient
 12 Other - Specify
 13 Respondent doesn't know why it wasn't reported

CHECK ITEM O ► Is more than one reason marked in 20b?
 Yes - Ask 20c
 No - *SKIP* to Check Item Q

c. Which of these would you say was the most important reason why the incident was not reported to the police?

- 304** _____ Reason number
 x No one reason most important } *SKIP* to Check Item Q

d. Please take a minute to think back to the time of the incident (PAUSE). Besides the fact that it was a crime, did YOU have any other reason for reporting this incident to the police? (Show card)

IF PHONE INTERVIEW: For example, did you report it because you wanted to prevent this or a future incident, to collect insurance or recover property, to get help, to punish the offender, or because you had evidence that would help catch the offender, thought it was your duty, or was there some other reason?

Any other reason? Mark all that apply. Verify, if necessary.

- 305** * 1 To stop or prevent this incident from happening
 2 To keep it from happening again or to others
 3 In order to collect insurance
 4 Desire to recover property
 5 Need for help after incident because of injury, etc.
 6 There was evidence or proof

- 306** * 7 To punish the offender
 8 Because you felt it was your duty
 9 Some other reason - Specify

0 No other reason

CHECK ITEM P ► Is more than one reason marked in 20d?
 Yes - Ask 20e
 No - *SKIP* to Check Item Q

20e. Which of these would you say was the most important reason why the incident was reported to the police?

- 307** _____ Reason number
 x No one reason more important
 o Because it was a crime was most important

CHECK ITEM Q ► Is this person 16 years or older?
 Yes - Ask 21a
 No - *SKIP* to 24a, page 19

21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?

- 308** 1 Yes
 2 No - *SKIP* to 24a, page 19

b. Was it the same job you described to me earlier as a (describe job on NCS-1), or a different one?

- 309** 1 Same as described on NCS-1 items 36a-e - *SKIP* to Ck. Item R
 2 Different than described on NCS-1 items 36a-e

c. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)

d. What kind of business or industry is this? (e.g., TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)

310 [] [] []

e. What kind of work were you doing? (e.g., electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)

311 [] [] []

f. What were your most important activities or duties? (e.g., typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, Armed Forces)

g. Were you -

- 312** 1 An employee of a **PRIVATE** company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
 2 A **GOVERNMENT** employee (Federal, State, county or local)?
SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? If yes
 Was the business incorporated?
 3 Yes
 4 No (or farm)
 5 Working **WITHOUT PAY** in family business or farm?

CHECK ITEM R ► Was this person injured in this incident?
 Yes (injury marked in 8a page 14) - Ask 22a
 No (blank or none marked in 8a) - *SKIP* to 23a, page 19

22a. Did YOU lose time from work because of the injuries you suffered in this incident?

- 313** 1 Yes
 2 No - *SKIP* to 23a, page 19

b. How much time did you lose because of injuries?

- 314** o Less than one day - *SKIP* to 23a, page 19

_____ Number of days
 x Don't know

c. During these days, did you lose any pay that was not covered by unemployment insurance, sick leave, or some other source?

- 315** 1 Yes
 2 No - *SKIP* to 23a, page 19

d. About how much pay did you lose?

- 316** \$ _____ .00
 x Don't know

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

23a. Did YOU lose time from work because of this incident for any of these (other) reasons? Read list. Mark all that apply.

- (317)** * 1 Repairing damaged property?
 2 Replacing stolen items?
 3 Police related activities, such as cooperating with an investigation?
 4 Court related activities, such as testifying in court?
 5 Any other reason? - Specify
- _____
- _____

6 None - SKIP to 24a

b. How much time did you lose because of (name all reasons marked in 23a)?

- (318)** 0 Less than one day - SKIP to 24a

_____ Number of days

x Don't know

c. During these days, did you lose any pay that was not covered by unemployment insurance, sick leave, or some other source?

- (319)** 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 24a

d. About how much pay did you lose?

(320) \$ _____ . 00

x Don't know

24a. Were there any (other) household members 16 years or older who lost time from work because of this incident?

- (321)** 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to Check Item S

b. How much time did they lose altogether?

- (322)** 0 Less than 1 day

_____ Number of days

x Don't know

CHECK ITEM S 

Summarize this incident or series of incidents. Include what was taken, how entry was gained, how victim was threatened/attacked, what weapons were present and how they were used, any injuries, what victim was doing at time of attack/threat, etc.

Check BOUNDING INFORMATION (cc. 32)

Look at 12c, page 16. Is there an entry for "Number of household members?"

- Yes - Be sure you fill or have filled an Incident Report for each interviewed HHL member 12 years of age or over who was harmed, threatened with harm, or had something taken from him/her by force or threat in this incident.
 No

CHECK ITEM T 

Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?

- No - Go to next Incident Report
 Yes - Is this the last HHL member to be interviewed?
 Yes - END INTERVIEW
 No - Interview next HHL member

CHECK ITEM U 

Notes

Survey methodology and standard errors

With respect to crimes against persons or households, survey results contained in this report are based on data gathered from residents throughout the Nation, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, United States citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were not under consideration. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the National Crime Survey (NCS) is in the sample for 3 years, with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person, and, if it is not possible to secure face-to-face interviews with all eligible members of the household during this initial visit, interviews by telephone are permissible thereafter. The only exceptions to the requirement that each eligible person be interviewed apply to 12- and 13-year-olds, incapacitated persons, and individuals who are absent from the household during the entire field interviewing period.

For 12- and 13-year-olds, the interviewer is required to obtain the necessary information from a knowledgeable adult member of the household, unless the latter insists that the child be interviewed and the alternative is no interview at all. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents and, in certain situations (under rigidly prescribed rules), nonhousehold members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Prior to February 1980, the second through seventh interviews were conducted in the same manner as the initial interview. At that time, however, the mode of interviewing was changed to cut data collection costs. Telephone interviewing was increased and in-person interviewing was reduced. This change was implemented in a manner that reduced the possibility of biasing the results. For half of the remaining interviews at a sample address, the procedure was the same as that used for the entire sample prior to February 1980: The third, fifth, and seventh interviews were conducted primarily in person, with telephone follow-up permitted. The three even-numbered interviews have been conducted insofar as possible by telephone.

Before February 1980, about 20 percent of the interviews were by telephone, whereas the proportion has been approximately 50 percent under the newer procedure. The results of an assessment of the change in the data collection mode upon results for 1980 were reported in the initial data release for that year.⁵ The procedure adopted in 1980 has remained unchanged.

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are based on data obtained from a stratified, multistage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSUs) composing the first stage of the sampling were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSUs were included in the sample with certainty and were considered to be self-representing (SR). For the Nation as a whole, there were 156 SR PSUs. The remaining PSUs, called non-self-representing (NSR), were combined into 220 strata by grouping PSUs with similar demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1970 census. From each stratum, one area was selected for the sample,

the probability of selection having been proportionate to the area's population.

The remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of dwelling units and group quarters within each of the selected areas.⁶ This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1970 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1970 population size, followed by the selection of clusters of approximately four housing units each from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1970 census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons occupying housing built after 1970 to be properly represented in the survey. With the passage of time, newly constructed units accounted for an increased proportion of the total sample.⁷

Approximately 72,000 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. For purposes of conducting the field interviews, the sample was divided into six groups, or rotations, each of which contained housing units whose occupants were to be interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years; the initial interview was for purposes of bounding (i.e., establishing a time frame to avoid duplicative recording of information on subsequent interviews) but was not used in computing annual estimates. Each rotation group was further divided into six panels. Individuals occupying housing units within one-sixth of each rotation group, or one panel, were interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the

⁵See *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: 1979-80 Changes, 1973-80 Trends*. BJS Technical Report, NCS-80838, July 1982.

⁶Self-weighting means that each sample housing unit had the same initial probability of being selected.

⁷A revised NCS sample, based on 1980 census data, was introduced starting in January 1985.

Month of interview by month of reference

(X's denote months in the 6-month reference period)

Month of interview	Period of reference											
	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
January												
February	X											
March	X	X										
April	X	X	X									
May	X	X	X	X								
June	X	X	X	X	X							
July	X	X	X	X	X	X						
August		X	X	X	X	X	X					
September			X	X	X	X	X	X				
October				X	X	X	X	X	X			
November					X	X	X	X	X	X		
December						X	X	X	X	X	X	
January							X	X	X	X	X	X
February							X	X	X	X	X	X
March								X	X	X	X	X
April									X	X	X	X
May										X	X	X
June											X	X
July												X

survey is continuous, additional housing units are selected in the manner described and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 60,000 of the 72,000 housing units designated for the sample. The large majority of the remaining 12,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 2,000 of the 12,000 units were occupied by persons who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available. Thus, the occupants of about 96 percent of all eligible housing units, or some 127,000 persons, participated in the survey.

Estimation procedure

To enhance the reliability of the estimates presented in this report, the estimation procedure incorporated extensive auxiliary data

resources on those characteristics of the population that are believed to bear on the subject matter of the survey. These auxiliary data were used in the various stages of ratio estimation.

The estimation procedure produces quarterly estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. As shown in the accompanying chart, for example, data collected during February through September are required to produce an estimate for the first quarter of any given calendar year. Each quarterly estimate is made up of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. Thus, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month ago) or in a March interview (2 months ago) and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. One purpose of this arrangement is to minimize expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates which, in turn,

are obtained from a total of 17 months of field interviewing—from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household figures shown on victimization rate tables are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of the data collection period, in this case, October 1983.

The first step in the estimation procedure was the application of a basic weight, the reciprocal of the probability of each housing unit's selection for the sample, to the data from each person interviewed; this weight is a rough measure of the population within the scope of the NCS that is represented by each person in the sample. An adjustment was then made to account for occupied units (and for persons in occupied units) that were eligible for the survey but where it was not possible to obtain an interview.

Ordinarily, the distribution of the sample population differs somewhat from the distribution of the total population from which the sample was drawn in terms of such characteristics as age, race, sex, residence, etc. Because of this, two stages of ratio estimation were employed to bring distributions of the two populations into closer agreement, thereby reducing the variability of the sample estimates.

The first stage of ratio estimation was applied only to data records obtained from sample areas that were non-self-representing. Its purpose was to reduce the error arising from the fact that one area was selected to represent an entire stratum. For various categories of race and residence, ratios were calculated reflecting the relationships between weighted 1980 census counts for all sample areas in each region and the total population in the non-self-representing parts of the region at the time of the census.⁸

⁸ Results of the 1980 census also were used for producing revised 1980 NCS estimates. This change in estimation affected the comparability of victimization and incident levels, but rates and percentages were affected little, if at all. See *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: 1980-81 Changes Based on New Estimates*. BJS Technical Report NCJ-87577, March 1983.

The second stage of ratio estimation was applied on a person basis and brought the distribution of the persons in the sample into closer agreement with independent current estimates of the distribution of the population by various age-sex-race categories.

Concerning the estimation of data on crimes against households, characteristics of the wife in a husband-wife household and characteristics of the head of household in other types of households were used to determine which ratio estimate factors were to be applied. This procedure is thought to be more precise than that of uniformly using the characteristics of the head of household, because sample coverage generally is better for females than for males.

In producing estimates of personal incidents (as opposed to those of victimizations), a further adjustment was made in those cases where an incident involved more than one person, thereby allowing for the probability that such incidents had more than a single chance of coming into the sample. Thus, if two persons were victimized during the same incident, the weight assigned to the record for that incident (and associated characteristics) was reduced by one-half in order not to introduce double counts into the estimated data. However, the details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual were reflected in the survey results. If a person was victimized during a crime against a business concern (such as a customer injured in a store robbery), the event counts as an incident of personal crime. This differs from what was done in prior years of the survey. No adjustment was necessary in estimating data on crimes against households, as each separate criminal act was defined as involving only one household.

Series victimizations

Three or more criminal events that are similar if not identical in nature and incurred by individuals who are unable to identify separately the details of each act or recount

accurately the total number of such acts are known as series victimizations. Because of the inability of the victims to provide details for each event separately, series crimes have been excluded from the analysis and data tables in this report.

Before 1979, NCS interviewers recorded series victimizations by the season (or seasons) of occurrence within the 6-month reference period, and the data were tabulated by the quarter of the year in which data were collected. Since January of that year, however, data on series crimes have been gathered by the calendar quarter (or quarters) of occurrence, making it possible to match the time frames used in tabulating the data for regular crimes. An assessment of the effects of combining regular crimes and series crimes—with each of the latter counting as a single victimization (based on the details of the most recent incident only)—was included in the initial release of 1980 data, referenced previously in this appendix (footnote 5). As was expected, that report showed that victimization counts and rates were higher in 1979 and 1980 when the series crimes were added. However, rate changes between those 2 years were essentially in the same direction and significantly affected the same crimes as those for the regular crimes alone.

Table I shows the counts of regular and series victimizations for 1983, as well as the results of combining the two, with each series tallied as a single event. A total of 903,000 personal series crimes and 607,000 household series crimes were measured. As in the past, series crimes for 1983 tended disproportionately to be either assaults (more likely simple than aggravated) or household larcenies for which the value of loss was less than \$50.

Issues relating to the methods of collecting and analyzing data on series crimes are being addressed by the NCS Redesign Consortium. The Consortium consists of university and private research specialists who are examining a number of conceptual, methodological, and analytical issues in the measurement of crime by means of victimizations surveys.

Reliability of estimates

The sample used for the NCS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the survey estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68-percent confidence interval is the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that a figure from a complete census would be within that range. Likewise, the 95-percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error. Major sources of such error are related to the ability of respondents to recall victimization experiences and associated details that occurred during the 6 months prior to the time of interview. Research on the capacity of victims to recall specific kinds of crime, based on interviewing persons who were victims of offenses drawn from police files, indicates that assault is the least well recalled of

Table I. Personal and household crimes, 1983:

**Number and percent distribution of series victimizations
and of victimizations not in series,
by sector and type of crime**

Sector and type of crime	Total victimizations		Series victimizations		Victimizations not in series	
	Percent		Percent		Percent	
	Number	in sector	Number	in sector	Number	in sector
Personal Sector	21,463,430	100.0	902,690	100.0	20,560,740	100.0
Crimes of violence	6,480,710	30.2	577,270	63.9	5,903,440	28.7
Completed violent crimes	2,248,890	10.5	128,540	14.2	2,120,350	10.3
Attempted violent crimes	4,231,830	19.7	448,740	49.7	3,783,090	18.4
Rape	162,480	0.8	8,300	^a 0.9	154,180	0.7
Completed rape	52,360	0.2	2,750	^a 0.3	49,610	0.2
Attempted rape	110,120	0.5	5,550	^a 0.6	104,570	0.5
Robbery	1,180,130	5.5	30,960	3.4	1,149,170	5.6
Completed robbery	728,410	3.4	18,860	2.1	709,550	3.5
With injury	260,060	1.2	7,610	^a 0.8	252,450	1.2
From serious assault	132,770	0.6	4,620	^a 0.5	128,150	0.6
From minor assault	127,300	0.6	2,990	^a 0.3	124,310	0.6
Without injury	468,340	2.2	11,250	^a 1.2	457,090	2.2
Attempted robbery	451,730	2.1	12,100	^a 1.3	439,630	2.1
With injury	131,100	0.6	6,160	^a 0.7	124,940	0.6
From serious assault	63,460	0.3	4,490	^a 0.5	58,970	0.3
From minor assault	67,640	0.3	1,670	^a 0.2	65,970	0.3
Without injury	320,620	1.5	5,930	^a 0.7	314,690	1.5
Assault	5,138,110	23.9	538,020	59.6	4,600,090	22.4
Aggravated assault	1,662,250	7.7	144,940	16.1	1,517,310	7.4
Completed with injury	584,990	2.7	47,870	5.3	537,120	2.6
Attempted assault with weapon	1,077,260	5.0	97,070	10.8	980,190	4.8
Simple assault	3,475,850	16.2	393,080	43.5	3,082,770	15.0
Completed with injury	883,130	4.1	59,060	6.5	824,070	4.0
Attempted assault without weapon	2,592,730	12.1	334,020	37.0	2,258,710	11.0
Crimes of theft	14,982,720	69.8	325,420	36.1	14,657,300	71.3
Completed crimes of theft	14,098,190	65.7	309,930	34.3	13,788,260	67.1
Attempted crimes of theft	884,530	4.1	15,490	1.7	869,040	4.2
Personal larceny with contact	565,700	2.6	3,140	^a 0.3	562,560	2.7
Purse snatching	176,580	0.8	0	^a 0	176,580	0.9
Completed purse snatching	126,900	0.6	0	^a 0	126,900	0.6
Attempted purse snatching	49,680	0.2	0	^a 0	49,680	0.2
Pocket picking	389,120	1.8*	3,140	^a 0.3	385,980	1.9
Personal larceny without contact	14,417,020	67.2	322,280	35.7	14,094,740	68.6
Completed larceny without contact	13,582,170	63.3	306,790	34.0	13,275,380	64.6
Less than \$50	6,883,650	32.1	184,840	20.5	6,698,810	32.6
\$50 or more	6,200,100	28.9	105,670	11.7	6,094,430	29.6
Amount not available	498,410	2.3	16,280	1.8	482,130	2.3
Attempted larceny without contact	834,850	3.9	15,490	1.7	819,360	4.0
Household sector	17,047,160	100.0	606,700	100.0	16,440,460	100.0
Completed household crimes	14,380,000	84.4	521,920	86.0	13,858,080	84.3
Attempted household crimes	2,667,170	15.6	84,780	14.0	2,582,390	15.7
Burglary	6,260,800	36.7	197,660	32.6	6,063,140	36.9
Completed burglary	4,657,980	27.3	147,680	24.3	4,510,300	27.4
Forcible entry	1,967,280	11.5	64,250	10.6	1,903,030	11.6
Unlawful entry without force	2,690,700	15.8	83,430	13.8	2,607,270	15.9
Attempted forcible entry	1,602,830	9.4	49,980	8.2	1,552,850	9.4
Household larceny	9,509,760	55.8	396,070	65.3	9,113,690	55.4
Completed household larceny	8,907,770	52.3	369,930	61.0	8,537,840	51.9
Less than \$50	4,671,320	27.4	242,360	39.9	4,428,960	26.9
\$50 or more	3,803,270	22.3	104,180	17.2	3,699,090	22.5
Amount not available	433,190	2.5	23,400	3.9	409,790	2.5
Attempted household larceny	601,980	3.5	26,130	4.3	575,850	3.5
Motor vehicle theft	1,276,590	7.5	12,970	^a 2.1	1,263,620	7.7
Completed theft	814,250	4.8	4,310	^a 0.7	809,940	4.9
Attempted theft	462,350	2.7	8,670	^a 1.4	453,680	2.8

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

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

the crimes measured by the NCS. This may stem in part from the observed tendency of victims not to report crimes committed by offenders known to them, especially if they are relatives. In addition, it is suspected that, among certain groups,

crimes that contain the elements of assault are a part of everyday life and, thus, are simply forgotten or are not considered worth mentioning to a survey interviewer. Taken together, these recall problems may result in a substantial understate-

ment of the "true" rate of victimization from assault.

Another source of nonsampling error related to the recall capacity of respondents involves the inability to place the criminal event in the correct month, even though it was

placed in the correct reference period. This source of error is partially offset by the requirement for monthly interviewing and by the estimation procedure described earlier. An additional problem involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 6-month period incidents that occurred earlier—or, in a few instances, those that happened after the close of the reference period. The latter is believed to be relatively rare because 75 to 80 percent of the interviewing takes place during the first week of the month following the reference period. In any event, the effect of telescoping is minimized by the bounding procedure described above. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it then can be determined from discussion with the respondent whether the reported incident is indeed a new one.

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

Other sources of nonsampling error result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, mistaken classification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, biases resulting from the rotation pattern used, errors in coding and processing the data, and incomplete sampling frames (e.g., a large number of mobile homes and one small class of housing units constructed since 1970 are not included in the sampling frame). Quality control and edit procedures were used to minimize errors made by respondents and interviewers. As calculated for the NCS, the standard errors partially measure only those nonsampling errors arising from these sources;

they do not reflect any systematic biases in the data.

To derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, two parameters (identified as "a" and "b" in the section that follows) were developed for use in calculating standard errors. The parameters provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Computation and application of standard errors

Results presented in this report were tested to determine whether or not statistical significance could be associated with observed differences between values. Differences were tested to ascertain whether they were significant at 1.6 standard errors (the 90-percent "confidence level") or higher. Most comparisons cited in this report were significant at a minimum level of 2.0 standard errors (the 95-percent confidence level), meaning that the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Differences that failed the 90-percent test were not considered statistically significant. Statements of comparison qualified by the phrase "some indication" had a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

Formula 1. Standard errors for estimated numbers of victimizations or incidents may be calculated by using the following formula:

$$s.e.(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx}$$

where

x = estimated number of personal or household victimizations or incidents

a = a constant equal to -.000012360

b = a constant equal to 2355

To illustrate the use of formula 1, table 1 (Appendix I) shows 6,063,140 burglary victimizations in 1983. This estimate and the appropriate parameters are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$s.e.(x) = \frac{\sqrt{(-.000012360) (6,063,140)^2 + (2355) (6,063,140)}}{1} = 117,600 \text{ (rounded to nearest 100).}$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 6,063,140 at one standard error is 117,600 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, or 235,200 (plus or minus).

Formula 2. Standard errors for estimated victimization rates or percentages are calculated using the following formula:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y} [p(1.0-p)]}$$

where

p = the percentage or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y = base population or total number of crimes

b = a constant equal to 2355

To illustrate the use of formula 2, table 4 (Appendix I) shows an estimated aggravated assault rate of 17.6 per 1,000 persons age 20-24. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\frac{2355}{21,037,750} [0.176 (1.0 - 0.176)]} = .0013910, \text{ which rounds to } .0014$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate 17.6 at one standard error is 1.4 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, or 2.8 (plus or minus).

Formula 3. The standard error of a difference between two rates or percentages having different bases is calculated using the formula:

$$s.e.(p_1-p_2) = \sqrt{\frac{p_1(1.0-p_1) b}{y_1} + \frac{p_2(1.0-p_2) b}{y_2}}$$

where

p_1 = first percent or rate
(expressed in decimal form)

y_1 = base from which first percent
or rate was derived

p_2 = second percent or rate
(expressed in decimal form)

y_2 = base from which second percent
or rate was derived

b = a constant equal to 2355.

The formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between uncorrelated estimates. If, however, there is a large positive correlation, the formula will overestimate the true standard error of the difference; and if there is a large negative correlation it will underestimate the true standard error of the difference.

To illustrate the use of this formula, table 3 (Appendix I) of this report shows that the victimization rate for robbery for males was 8.3 per 1,000 and the rate for females was 4.0 per 1,000. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference
(.0083 - .0040)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{.0083(1.0-.0083)(2355)}{91,226,520} + \frac{.0040(1.0-.0040)(2355)}{99,277,500}}$$

= .0003434, which rounds to .0003.

Thus the confidence interval at one standard error is approximately .3 per thousand, plus or minus, around the difference of 4.3 (8.3 - 4.0) or .6 per thousand, plus or minus, at the two-standard-error level. The one-

standard-error confidence interval (68 chances out of 100) places the true difference between 4.0 and 4.6 (4.3 plus and minus .3).

The ratio of the difference to its standard error is equivalent to its level of statistical significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent, and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (4.3) to its standard error .3 equals 14.3. Therefore, it was concluded that the difference in the robbery rate for males and females was statistically significant at a confidence level exceeding 95 percent.

Formula 4. The standard error of a difference between two rates or percentages derived from the same base is calculated using the formula:

$$s.e.(p_1-p_2) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y} [(p_1 + p_2) - (p_1 - p_2)^2]}$$

where the symbols are the same as those described for the previous formula, except that "y" refers to a common base.

To illustrate the application of this formula, table 55 shows that the proportion of violent crime incidents involving strangers was 58.2 percent; the proportion involving nonstrangers was 41.8 percent. Substituting the appropriate values in the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference
(.582-.418)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2355}{5,066,020} [(58.2 + 41.8) - (.582 - .418)^2]}$$

= .0212687, which rounds to .0213.

The confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of 16.4 would be from 14.3 to 18.5

(16.4 minus and plus 2.1). The ratio of the difference (16.4) to its standard error (2.1) equals 7.8, which is greater than 2.0. Thus, the difference between the two percentages was statistically significant.

Glossary

Age—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Aggravated assault—Attack with a weapon, irrespective of whether or not there was injury, and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

Annual family income—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery. Severity of crimes in this general category range from minor threats to incidents that bring the victim near death.

Attempted forcible entry—A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry. The entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering had no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and entering occurred in a hotel or in a

vacation residence, it would still be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time.

Central city—The largest city (or grouping of two or three cities) of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), defined below.

Ethnicity—A distinction between Hispanic and non-Hispanic respondents, regardless of race.

Forcible entry—A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry (e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen).

Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual can be defined as head of household. The head of household is one of the persons who owns, rents, or is buying the housing unit and is 18 years of age or older. An individual under the age of 18 may be identified as the household head if his or her spouse is age 18 or older or if all household members are under age 18.

Hispanic—Persons who report themselves as Mexican-American, Chicanos, Mexicans, Mexicanos, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Central or South Americans, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Household—Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household crimes—Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft, crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery person, or a guest. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Incident—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. Personal crimes that occurred during the course of a commercial crime are now counted as incidents of personal crime contrary to previous practice, which assumed that such incidents were primarily directed against the business and, therefore, were not counted as incidents in the National Crime Survey.

Larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without force. A basic distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny.

Marital status—Each household member is assigned to one of the following categories: (1) Married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) Separated and divorced. Separated includes married persons who have a legal separation or have parted because of marital discord; (3) Widowed; and (4) Never married, which includes those whose only marriage has been annulled and those living together (excluding common-law unions).

Metropolitan area—See "Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)."

Motor vehicle—Includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.

Nonmetropolitan area—A locality not situated within an SMSA. The category covers a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely inhabited rural areas to cities of fewer than 50,000 population.

Non-Hispanic—Persons who report their culture or origin as other than "Hispanic," defined above. The distinction is made regardless of race.

Nonstranger—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classi-

fied as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender either are related, well known to, or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Offender—The perpetrator of a crime; the term generally is applied in relation to crimes entailing contact between victim and offender.

Offense—A crime; with respect to personal crimes, the two terms can be used interchangeably, regardless of whether the applicable unit of measure is a victimization or an incident.

Outside central cities—See "Suburban area."

Personal crimes—Rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal crimes of theft—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash by stealth, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to personal larceny.

Personal crimes of violence—Rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Always involves contact between the victim and offender.

Personal larceny—Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. A distinction is made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Personal larceny with contact—Theft of purse, wallet, or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.

Personal larceny without contact—Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. The property need not be

strictly personal in nature; the act is distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence.

Examples of personal larceny without contact include the theft of a briefcase or umbrella from a restaurant, a portable radio from the beach, clothing from an automobile parked in a shopping center, a bicycle from a school yard, food from a shopping cart in front of a supermarket, etc. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Physical injury—The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence, although data on the proportion of rapes resulting in victim injury were not available during the preparation of this report. For personal robbery and attempted robbery with injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious" and "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, and loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization; injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, and swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. For assaults resulting in victim injury, the degree of harm governs classification of the event. The same elements of injury applicable to robbery with injury from serious assault also pertain to aggravated assault with injury; similarly, the same types of injuries applicable to robbery with injury from minor assault are relevant to simple assault with injury.

Race—Asked once for the entire household at the time of the first interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and persons of Asian ancestry.

Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate."

Robbery—Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Robbery with injury—Completed or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault, irrespective of the extent of injury, if a weapon was used in the commission of the crime, or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or undetermined but requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Robbery without injury—Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Series—Three or more similar but separate events, which the respondent is unable to describe separately in detail to an interviewer.

Simple assault—Attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)—Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or a grouping of two or three cities having a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSAs consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA

must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. The definitions used for this variable were determined by the 1970 census. Even though the variable has since been redefined by the Office of Management and Budget, it has not been updated in the NCS in order to ensure the comparability of results over time.⁹

Stranger—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as involving strangers if the victim so stated, or did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Suburban area—The county, or counties, containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. On data tables, suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

Tenure—Two forms of household tenancy are distinguished: (1) owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage, and (2) rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Unlawful entry—A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises even though force is not used.

Victim—The recipient of a criminal act; usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

⁹On June 27, 1983, the Office of Management and Budget issued revised definitions of the Nation's metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), formerly called SMSAs. The redefined geographical areas, derived by applying new standards to the final results of the 1980 census, took effect on June 30, 1983, and are being incorporated as the revised NCS sample is introduced.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one individual is victimized during certain incidents. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate—For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize—To perpetrate a crime against a person or household.

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