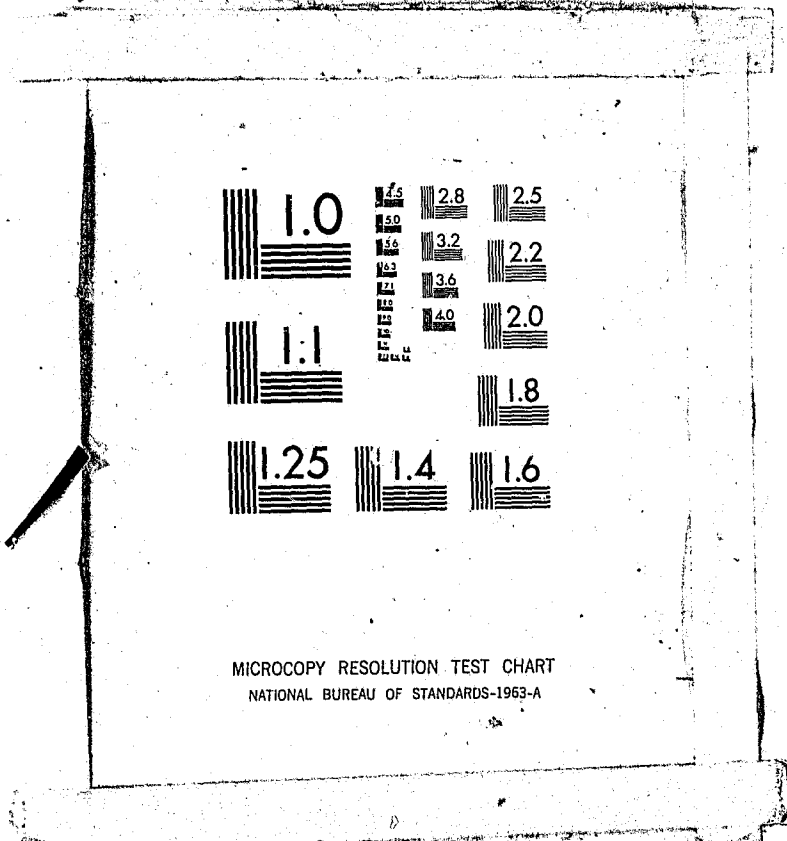


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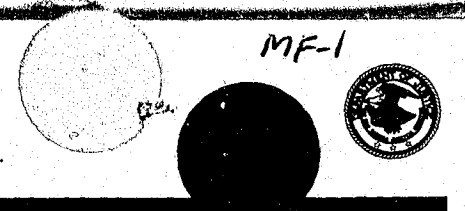
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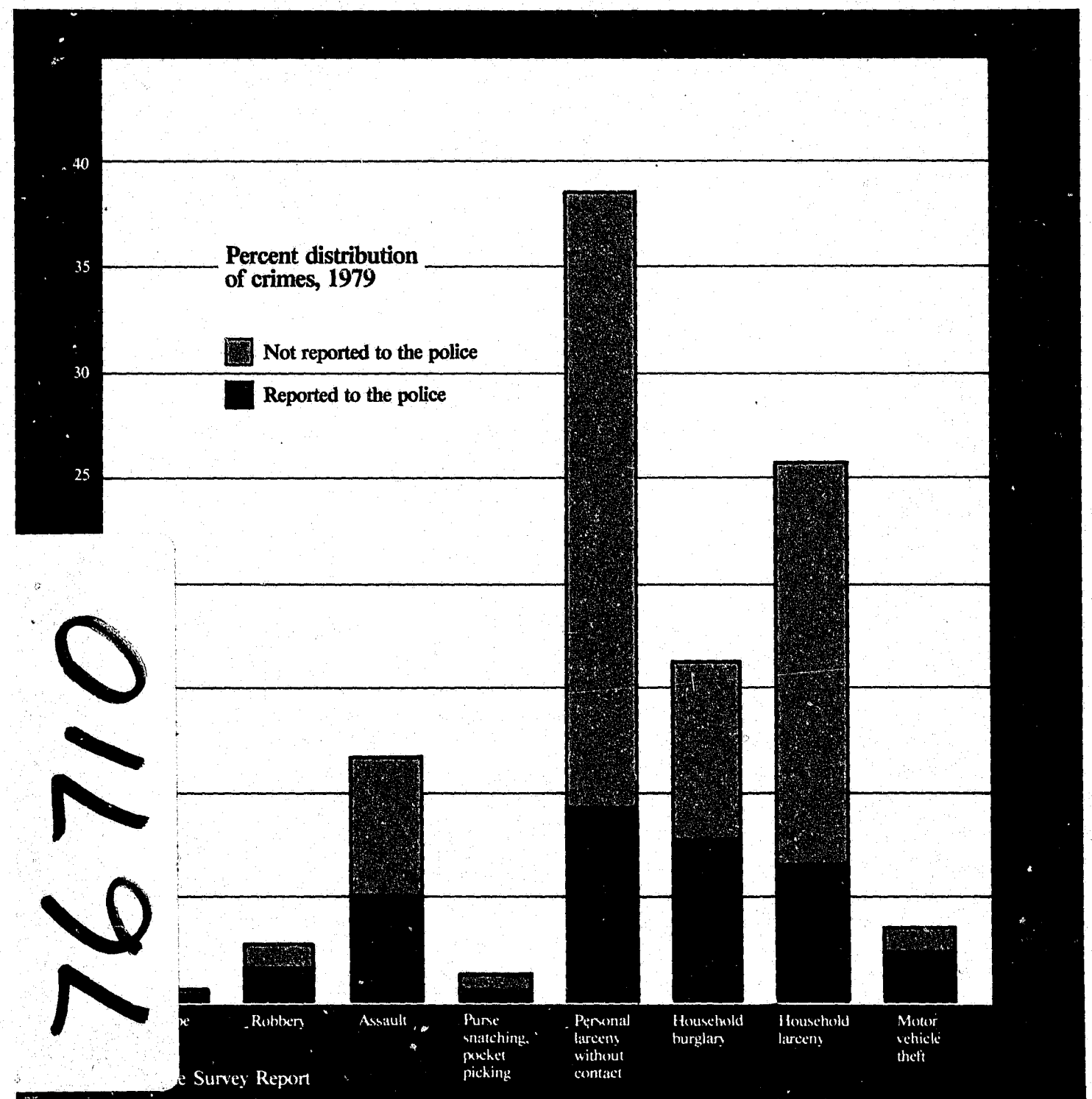
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U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics



Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1979



76710

Survey Report



Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1979

A National Crime Survey Report
NCJ-76710, NCS-N-19

September 1981

76710

U.S. Department of Justice
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Acknowledgments. This report was written by J. Frederick Shenk, Crime Statistics Analysis Staff, Bureau of the Census, under the supervision of Adolfo L. Paez. Assistance with the analysis was provided by Sally L. Hoover, and statistical support was furnished by Randall P. Harvey.

National Crime Survey data collection and processing activities are conducted in the Bureau of the Census. At present, the program is under the general supervision of Evan H. Davey, Demographic Surveys Division, assisted by Robert N. Tinari and Robert L. Goodson.

The report was reviewed for technical matters by Charles H. Alexander and Edward L. Kobilarcik, Statistical Methods Division (Census Bureau), under the supervision of Rajendra P. Singh.

In the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Patsy A. Klaus monitored the preparation of this report.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Criminal
victimization in the United States.

(A national crime survey report: NCJ-76710,
NCS-N-19).

1. Victims of crime—United States. 2. Crime and
criminals—United States. I. Title. II. Series.

Preface

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States during 1979. It is the latest in the series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Survey program. The study is based on findings from a continuing survey of a representative sample of households across the United States, containing about 135,000 individuals.

As presently constituted, the National Crime Survey 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.

Selected findings from the survey are presented in the first part of this report. A comprehensive set of data tables, which form the basis for the descriptive analysis, follow in Appendix I. Appendix II contains facsimiles of the survey questionnaire, and Appendix III contains standard error tables and guidelines for their use. The latter appendix also includes technical information concerning sample design, estimation procedures, and sources of nonsampling error. Appendix IV consists of a series of technical notes.

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.

¹Definitions of the measured crimes do not necessarily conform to any Federal or State statutes, which vary considerably. They are, however, 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*. Precise, short definitions of the crimes and other terms used in the National Crime Survey reports appear in the Glossary, at the end of this report.

With respect to sampling errors, estimates of variability can be determined and used to evaluate the data. In the Selected Findings section of this report, categorical statements involving comparisons have met statistical tests that differences are equivalent to, or greater than, two standard errors or, in other words, that differences of this size would be produced by sampling variability at most 5 percent of the time; qualified statements of comparison have met significance tests that the differences are within the range of 1.6 to 2 standard errors. These conditional statements are characterized by use of the terms "some indication," and "marginally different."

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

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Selected findings

The National Crime Survey (NCS) determined that an estimated 41.2 million victimizations, including both completed and attempted offenses, were incurred by individuals across the United States in 1979. Rape, personal robbery, and assault—the most serious of the measured offenses because they involved confrontation between victim and offender and the threat or act of violence—made up 15 percent of the crimes (table 1, Appendix 1). Larceny, the least serious NCS-measured crime, accounted for most of the total (65 percent). The remaining 20 percent included motor vehicle thefts and household burglaries. The relative occurrence of these crimes is gauged by the victimization rate, which is derived from estimates of the number of victimizations divided by the number of potential victims. The rates for personal crimes are expressed as the number of victimizations per 1,000 population age 12 and over, and those for household crimes are based on victimizations per 1,000 households. For the population at large, table 2 displays the victimization rate for each category of crime, as well as for detailed subcategories.

The first section of these selected findings highlights the characteristics of victims of personal and household crimes, developed from tables 3-33. In the interest of brevity, the data tables were not fully exploited in preparing these findings, and much of the discussion is confined to general, or summary crime categories. Individuals wishing to perform more detailed analysis on the topics covered in this section are referred to the Technical Notes (Appendix IV) for guidance in the interpretation of survey results.

*Victimization rate table—all others are counts or percents.

**Personal crimes of violence only.

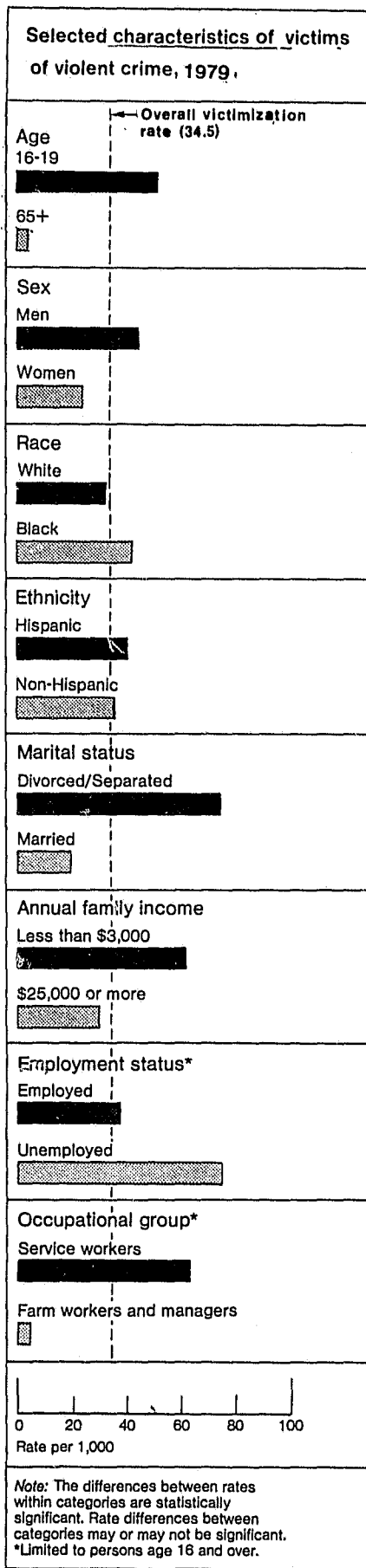


Figure 1

Victim characteristics

NCS findings have shown repeatedly that some population groups are more susceptible to crime than others. Figure 1 shows the more striking differences between rates at which selected subpopulations were victimized by violent crime in 1979.

During 1979, the incidence of personal crimes of violence (rape, robbery, and assault) was relatively higher among males, younger persons, blacks, Hispanics, those divorced or separated, the poor, the unemployed, and city residents. Males under age 25 in particular had high rates for personal crimes of theft, as well as for personal crimes of violence, as well as for personal crimes of theft (larceny with or without contact between victim and offender). Other demographic groups relatively more susceptible to theft crime included: males, persons never married, the affluent, and students.

Vulnerability to household crime was also more strongly associated with certain demographic groups. The homes of younger persons, city dwellers, renters, and large families were affected relatively more by property crime than were the homes of others. Blacks had higher victimization rates than whites for household burglary and (less conclusively) motor vehicle theft, but exposure for the two racial groups to household larceny did not differ.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity (Tables 3-10 and 21-24)

Young males had the highest rates for robbery, assault, and personal larceny.

In 1979, as in the preceding 6 years for which NCS results are available, violent crime rates were much higher for males than for females. Men were robbed as well as assaulted about twice as often as women, and they also had a higher victimization rate for personal larceny without contact. There was no significant difference between the sexes in the rates for personal larceny with contact. Rape, the rarest of the NCS-measured violent offenses, affected an average of 2 women per 1,000.

As in previous years, for crimes of violence or theft, persons age 12-24 had the highest victimization rates, and the elderly (age 65 and over), the lowest. After age 24, both violent and theft crime rates decreased with each older age category. This pattern was also evident for each of the rates among males and females categorized

Victimization rates: Personal crimes of violence and theft, by age and sex, 1979

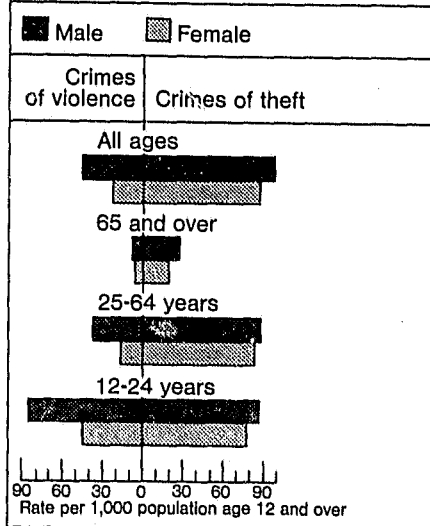


Figure 2

separately by age (figure 2). Males age 12-24 were especially vulnerable to robbery, assault, or personal larceny; they had higher rates than men or women in any older age group.

Blacks were more vulnerable to robbery than whites or members of other races. Hispanics were victimized relatively more often than non-Hispanics by violent crime as a whole.

Blacks experienced violent crime at an overall rate higher than that for whites, but, contrary to appearance, not significantly higher than members of other races (Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, etc.); neither was there a significant difference between the rates for whites or members of other races. The difference in vulnerability for whites and blacks chiefly was the result of a high robbery rate among blacks, a figure some 2.3 times higher than that for whites. Contrary to NCS findings in previous years, in which whites were found to have the highest relative count of personal theft crime, in 1979 there were no significant differences among the overall theft rates for the three racial groups. However, blacks were more vulnerable than whites to personal larceny with contact, whereas whites were relatively more prone to personal larceny without contact. Joint

Victimization rates: Household crimes, by race of head of household, 1979

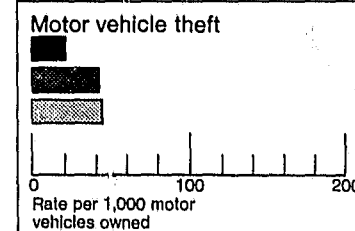
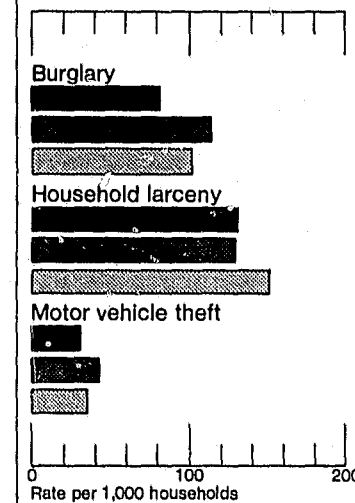
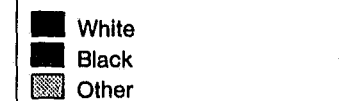


Figure 3

consideration of race and sex indicated black males sustained the highest violent victimization rate, followed in descending order by white males, black females, and white females. Persons of Hispanic ancestry were more vulnerable to violent crime than non-Hispanics; conversely, the latter incurred relatively more personal crimes of theft.

Households headed by young persons were more probable victims of burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

Turning to the residential crimes, households headed by young persons (age 12-19) clearly had the highest rates for burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft (although the difference between the vehicle theft rates for the two youngest age groups was marginal). In fact, when compared with households headed by senior citizens, those headed by

Household victimization rates, by ethnicity, 1979

Type of crime	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Burglary	99	83
Household larceny	161	132
Motor vehicle theft	31	17

Figure 4

young persons were about 4.9 times as likely to be burglarized, 4.5 times as apt to be household larceny victims, and 8.6 times as likely to have motor vehicles stolen. The rates for burglary and household larceny decreased significantly as age of household head increased. Although the sample showed the same pattern for motor vehicle theft rates calculated on the basis of number of households, certain apparent rate differences may have stemmed from sampling error. However, motor vehicle theft rates based on the number of vehicles owned did decrease significantly for each older age group.

Black households had higher burglary rates than white households. Hispanic households had higher rates than their non-Hispanic counterparts for each of the three residential crimes.

There were no significant differences among the rates at which households headed by blacks, whites, or other minority races were victimized by household larcenies, but households headed by blacks were relatively more likely than those headed by whites to have sustained burglaries, mainly because of higher rates of completed and attempted forcible entries (figure 3). However, the overall burglary rate for members of other races did not differ significantly from those for blacks or whites.

For motor vehicle thefts calculated on the basis of number of households, there was some indication that households headed by blacks had a higher rate than those headed by whites, but not higher than that for members of other races. However, rates based on the number of vehicles owned clearly showed blacks to be more vulnerable than whites to motor vehicle theft. Compared with their non-Hispanic counterparts, Hispanic households sustained relatively more burglaries, household larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts (figure 4).

Victimization rates: Personal crimes of violence and theft, by marital status, 1979

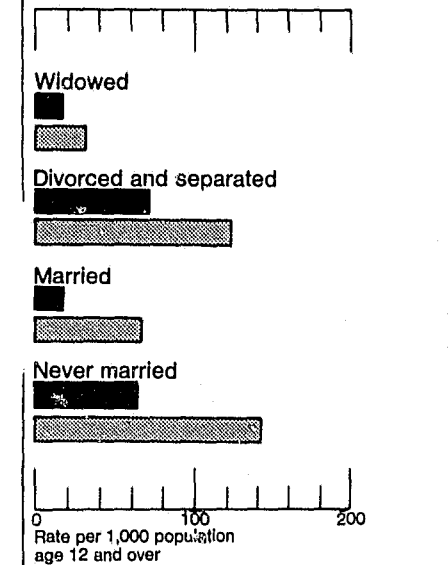
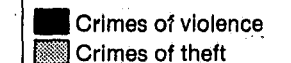


Figure 5

Marital status (Tables 11-12)

Persons divorced or separated were the most vulnerable to violent crimes.

Victimization rates for personal crimes of violence or theft differed on the basis of four marital status groups (figure 5). For violent crimes as a whole, divorced or separated persons had the highest rate, followed in order by rates for the never married, the married, and the widowed—a pattern repeated by the NCS since 1973. For personal crimes of theft, persons never married had the highest rate, divorced or separated individuals the second highest, and married and widowed persons had successively lower rates. For women, the rankings of the marital groups for violent or theft crime were unchanged from those for the population as a whole. Among men, however, the violent crime rate for divorced or separated persons was not significantly different from that for males never married; in the case of theft crimes, the rankings were the same as for the population as a whole, although some differences were marginal.

Victim characteristics

Household composition (Table 13)

Nonrelatives in multiperson households had high rates of victimization.

Examination of the relationship between crime rates and living arrangements disclosed that in households headed by men, persons unrelated to the household head had the highest overall rate for the violent crimes (figure 6) and for personal larcenies. Men living alone had the second-highest violent crime rate; wives of male heads of households had the lowest. In households headed by women, nonrelatives also incurred both violent crime (figure 7) and personal larceny at the highest overall rates. Among households headed by women, those who lived alone had comparatively low rates for violent and personal theft offenses.

Victimization rates: Personal crimes of violence, by living arrangements, in households headed by males, 1979

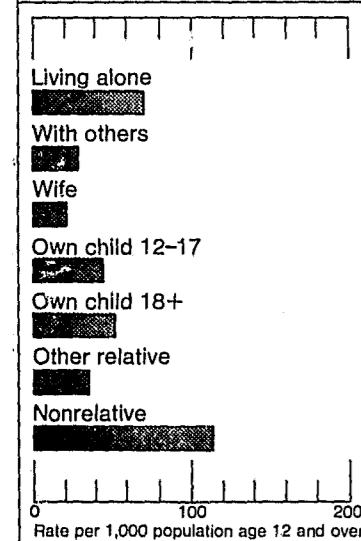


Figure 6

Educational attainment (Table 16)

Persons with higher education were more vulnerable to crimes of theft.

Persons age 25 and over with 1-3 years of college were the most likely to be victims of violent crimes; college graduates had the second highest rate. The rankings, however, were chiefly a consequence of variations in simple assault rates, as degree holders and persons with some college training reported relatively more of these crimes than persons without such education. For personal crimes of theft, those persons with a college degree had the highest rate.

Blacks generally had higher violent crime rates than whites at comparable education levels, but theft rates were significantly different for only one education category. As compared with whites, blacks with education ranging from grades 8-12 were more vulnerable to violent crimes. Also, there was some indication that blacks with some college training had a higher violent crime rate than their white counterparts. Concerning crimes of theft, the rates for the two races at each education level differed significantly only for college graduates, and blacks had the higher rate.

Victimization rates: Personal crimes of violence, by living arrangements, in households headed by females, 1979

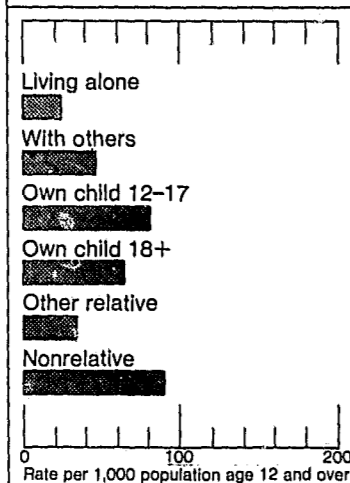


Figure 7

Annual family income (Tables 14-15 and 25-28)

Individuals from the poorest families had the highest rate of personal violence; the most affluent had the highest personal larceny rate.

In 1979, as in prior years, members of families in the lowest income bracket (less than \$3,000 per year) had the highest overall rate for crimes of violence, whereas members of the wealthiest families were relatively more vulnerable to crimes of theft (figure 8). Moreover, these findings aptly described the relationships between income and violent or theft crime vulnerability for both racial groups. In addition, it was clear that persons in the two highest income groups were less vulnerable to crimes of violence than those in any other income bracket, although their rates did not differ from one another. Members of families with annual incomes of \$3,000-\$7,499 had the lowest personal theft rate among the six income brackets.

Turning to household crimes, the patterns for larceny and burglary rates classified by annual family income differed. Households in the two lowest income groups had the lowest residential larceny rates (figure 9). On the other hand, the poorest households experienced burglary at a rate higher than those earning \$10,000-\$24,999, and there was some indication of a difference between rates for the lowest and next two higher income groups as well. Households with incomes under \$7,500 were relatively less likely than those in most higher brackets to incur motor vehicle theft.

Victimization rates: Personal crimes of violence and theft, by annual family income, 1979

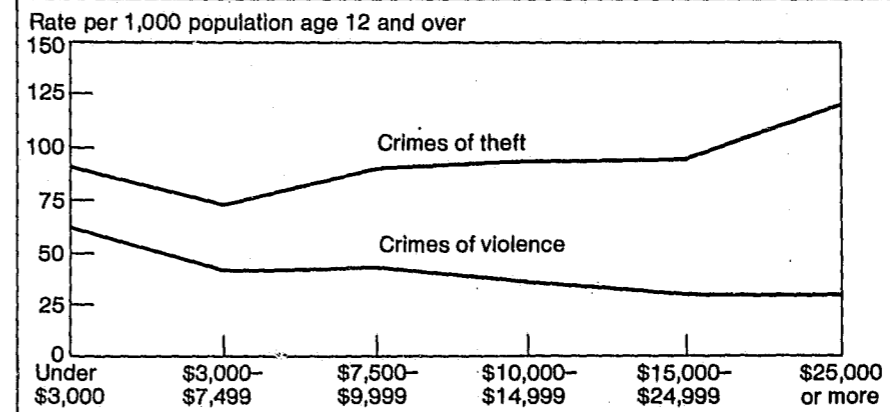


Figure 8

Victimization rates: Household crimes, by annual family income, 1979

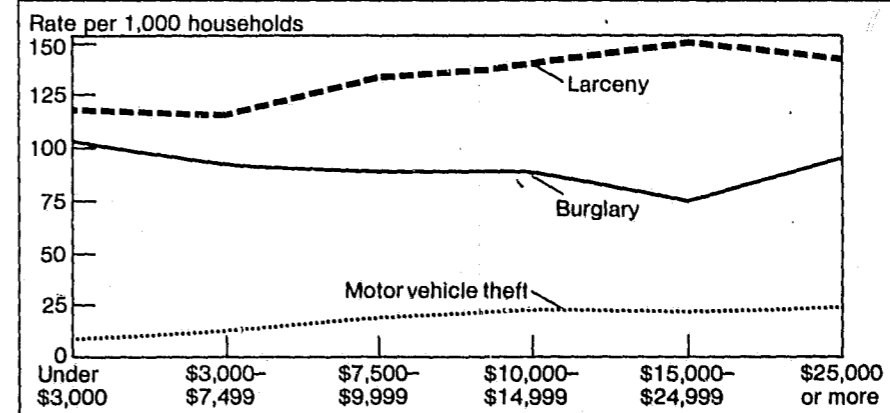


Figure 9

Occupational status and group (Tables 17-18)

The unemployed were more vulnerable to violent or theft victimization than employed persons or most groups outside the labor force.

Among persons age 16 and over in the civilian labor force, the unemployed had an overall violent crime rate that was about twice as high as that for employed persons (figure 10). Furthermore, they were more probable victims of rape, robbery, or assault considered separately. Each group of nonparticipants in the labor force had a lower violent crime rate than the un-

employed. Among labor force nonparticipants, homemakers, the retired, and those unable to work also had rates lower than the employed. The unemployed were relatively more vulnerable to crimes of theft than the employed, but students had a higher rate than all other labor force participant or nonparticipant groups.

Among 13 occupational groups, nonfarm laborers were more likely to be victims of violent crime than those in any other occupational group (the difference between rates for laborers and Armed Forces personnel was marginal). Clearly least likely to be violent crime victims were farm owners

Victimization rates: Personal crimes of violence and theft, by occupational status, 1979

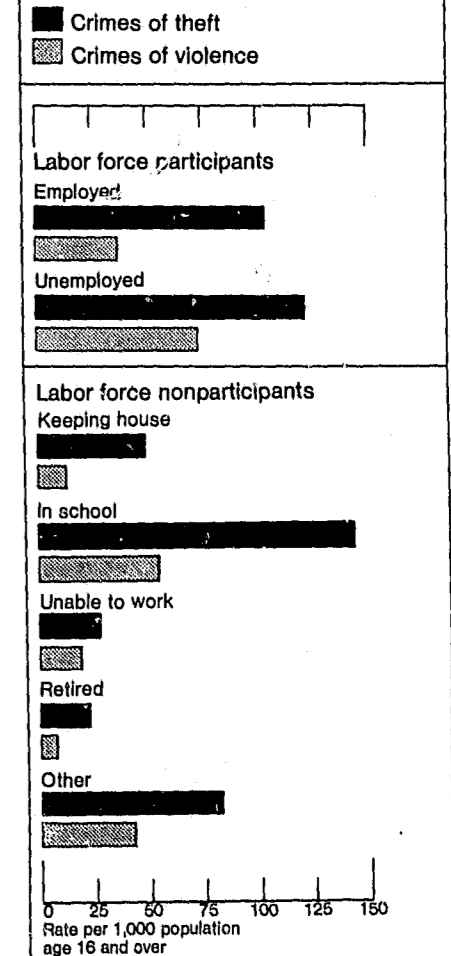


Figure 10

and managers, who also were relatively less vulnerable to crimes of theft than all but farm laborers or private household workers. Members of the Armed Forces were victimized by theft at a rate in excess of any other occupational group. Because relatively few 12- to 15-year-olds are in the labor force, they were considered out of scope in calculating victimization rates on the basis of occupational variables

Victim characteristics

Household size and tenure

(Tables 29-31)

The larger the family, the higher the household crime rate.

As in prior years, rates for household larceny increased directly in relation to household size (figure 11). This pattern also appeared to hold for burglary or motor vehicle theft, but not all increases were statistically significant. Still, one-member households had a lower burglary rate than households with four or more occupants and also had a lower motor vehicle theft rate than households of any other size. The overall rate pattern for motor vehicle theft may well be ascribed to the greater likelihood of vehicle ownership in multiperson households.

Vulnerability to household crime also was related to tenure. For each of the three household offenses, persons living in rented dwellings had higher victimization rates than those in owner-occupied homes. As for the past 6 years, this relationship held for each of the three crimes only for white households; among black households, renters had a significantly higher rate only for burglary.

Single-unit homes experienced burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft at the lowest rates, compared with most of the multi-unit residences, as well as with "other" housing units, such as boarding houses. (The rates for single-unit residences were not significantly different from the burglary rate for tri-unit dwellings, the larceny rate for residences with 10 or more units, and the motor vehicle theft rate for four-unit buildings.) No single size of unit was most susceptible to any of the three household crimes.

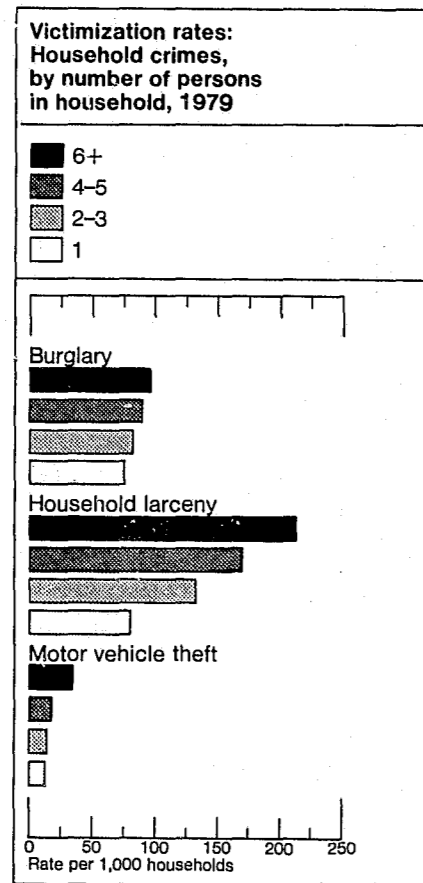


Figure 11

Locality of residence

(Tables 19-20 and 32-33)

As a group, urban residents were the most apt to suffer crimes of violence, personal theft, or household crimes; residents of small towns and rural areas were the least likely to be victimized.

For personal crimes of violence, the rate of victimization was greatest for central city residents, compared with persons living in suburban areas or in nonmetropolitan environs, i.e., rural and semirural areas (figure 12). In turn, suburbanites had a higher violent victimization rate than their rural counterparts. Furthermore, the residents of central cities in three out of four size classes examined had higher violent crime rates than those persons living in the respective suburban areas, and there was some indication that central-city residents living in the fourth size class, 1/2 to 1 million persons, also sustained violent crimes at a higher rate than individuals in the corresponding suburbs.

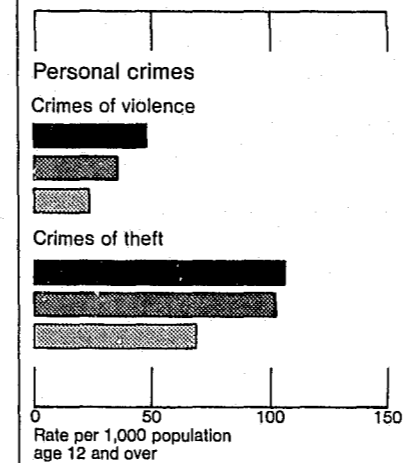
The pattern for personal theft allocated by locality of residence differed from that for crimes of violence. Whereas both central city and suburban residents had higher theft rates than rural inhabitants, the overall rate difference between inhabitants of central cities compared with those in suburban areas was not significant. Examination of the four city-size classes revealed that only among localities with populations of 50,000 to 1/4 million was there a significant theft rate differential between cities and suburbs, with residents of central cities having the higher figure.

Examination of race and sex variables with locality of residence revealed certain interesting rate differences. Compared with white females, white males had higher violent or theft victimization rates whether they lived in central cities, the suburbs, or rural areas, but that was not the case for blacks. While the violent crime rates for black males living in central cities or the suburbs exceeded those for black females, such rates were not significantly different for residents of rural areas. Also, black males living in central cities were more likely victims of personal theft than black females, and there was some indication that such also was the case for members of these groups living in nonmetropolitan areas; but, a significant theft rate difference was not revealed for black male or female suburban inhabitants.

The robbery rate for black men living in rural areas did not differ significantly from that for white males, but there was some indication that black males in suburban

Victimization rates: Personal and household crimes, by locality of residence, 1979

Central cities
Suburbs
Nonmetropolitan areas



Household crimes

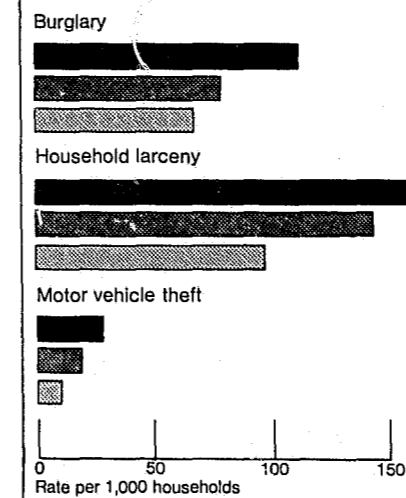


Figure 12

areas had higher robbery rates than white men. The robbery rate for black males living in central cities was clearly higher than that for their white counterparts. On the other hand, white male central-city residents sustained assault at a higher rate than did black men, and there was some indication this was true as well for males in rural areas. Noncontact larceny rates for white men living in central city or rural areas also surpassed those for black men.

Comparison of overall violent crime rates among black or white females residing in central cities, the suburbs, or rural areas revealed no significant differences. However, white females living in central city or rural areas experienced noncontact personal larcenies at higher rates than black females; conversely, there was some indication this larceny rate was higher for black females residing in the suburbs.

The overall rate patterns for each of the three household crimes by locality of residence were not different from those for crimes of violence. For burglary, as for the violent crimes, the highest overall rate was for city residents, and the lowest for the nonmetropolitan population, with suburban households recording an intermediate rate. Furthermore, households in central cities in each of the four sizes of metropolitan areas had higher burglary rates than those located in their respective suburbs.

Overall, the central-city household larceny rate exceeded that for the suburbs, as well as that for rural households, and the rate for rural households was lower than that for suburban households. For each size class but the largest, the household larceny rate was higher in the central city than in the associated suburbs. However, in metropolitan areas of a million or more persons, the larceny rate was actually higher in the corresponding suburbs; in addition, this central-city rate was lower than that for each of the smaller central city or suburban areas, but larger than that for nonmetropolitan areas.

As was true for the other two household crimes, the overall motor vehicle theft rate was higher for central-city households than for those in the suburbs, a relationship that held as well for each of the size classes. The lowest rate for this crime also was associated with nonmetropolitan households.

With respect to the race of heads of households, blacks living in metropolitan areas (whether in central cities or the surrounding fringes) had higher burglary rates than whites living in those areas; conversely, there was some indication that whites in central cities had a higher rate of household larceny. (The apparent difference between the two larceny rates for households in rural areas was not significant.) For motor vehicle theft, the seeming difference between the rates for each race was not significant.

Offender characteristics

Most of the measured violent crimes in 1979, as in the previous 6 years, were committed by persons not related or known to the victims (strangers) rather than persons acquainted with or related to victims (nonstrangers). Furthermore, the probability that a crime was committed by strangers varied with such characteristics as the victim's sex, race, age, marital status, and family income.

Besides being strangers, most offenders were male. For both single- and multiple-offender violent crimes, the largest proportions were committed by whites, but blacks were perceived to have been responsible for the largest share of multiple-offender robberies. Whereas most violent crime was intraracial, substantial proportions (about one-third) of single- and multiple-offender robberies were interracial. Youths were more likely to have been attacked by youths, and adults by adults. A notable difference in the age of offenders was apparent in crimes committed by lone individuals vs. multiple offenders.

Strangers or nonstrangers (Tables 34-38)

Most victims didn't know their offenders.

Strangers committed substantially more than half of all personal crimes of violence, ranging from 6 out of 10 rapes to 8 in 10 robberies (figure 13). For violent crimes as a whole, this translated into a rate of 22.2 victimizations by strangers per 1,000 persons age 12 and over, compared with 12.3 per 1,000 by acquaintances, friends, or relatives of the victims. Higher rates of stranger-to-stranger crime were recorded as well for robbery or assault considered separately.

Men were more likely than women to be victims of strangers. Moreover, this relationship held for matching age categories of men and women, excepting the two eldest.² It was also true among whites and blacks and for each of the marital status groups except for widowed persons. Among males of varying ages, no one group was most likely to have been victimized by strangers, but stranger-to-stranger victimization was relatively more common among elderly women than any other female age group. (The difference between proportions of stranger crime for women age 50-64 compared with those age 65 and over was marginal.)

Although the majority of violent victimizations of whites or blacks were perpetrated by strangers, white victims were the more likely of the two racial groups to encounter such offenders. Considering the potential violent outcome of marital discord, it is not surprising that, of the four marital status groups, separated or divorced persons experienced the lowest proportion of stranger-to-stranger crime, and, conversely, the highest of nonstranger crime. Finally, the proportion of stranger-to-stranger violent crime was higher for members of families with annual incomes of \$25,000 or more (73 percent) than for persons in any of the five lower income brackets.

²There also was some indication that men age 50-64 compared with women of this age range were more likely victims of strangers. For persons 65 and over, the data indicated the reverse, that women were the more likely victims of strangers, but the difference may be attributable to sampling error.

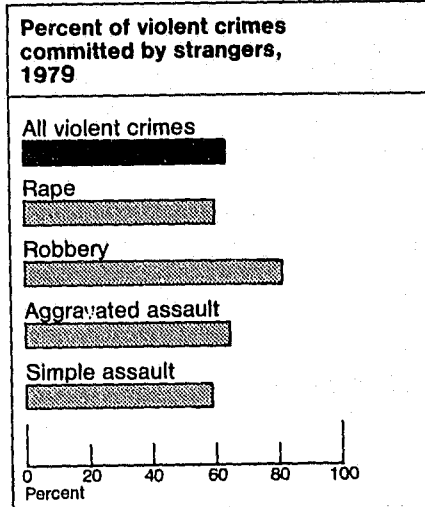


Figure 13

Sex, age, and race (Tables 39-48)

Most crimes were intraracial. Most offenders were male and attacked persons of similar age.

The vast majority of violent personal crimes, whether single- or multiple-offender cases, were perceived by victims to have been committed by males (figure 14). In only 12 percent of the single-offender crimes and 8 percent of the multiple-offender cases were females identified as offenders. Men and women shared culpability in an additional 11 percent of multiple-offender victimizations.

With respect to single-offender violent crimes, lawbreakers were perceived to have been over age 20 in two-thirds of the victimizations, with most of the remainder ascribed to persons age 12-20. Youngsters under age 15 were identified as offenders in only about 5 percent of single-offender violent crimes. Adults (persons age 21 or over) also composed the larger proportion of lone offenders for each of the three major forms of violent crime.

In regard to multiple-offender crimes, however, all-youth gangs constituted the highest share of offenders (43 percent). The bulk of the remainder were ascribed to groups of adults or groups of persons of mixed ages in proportions not significantly different from one another.

Young victims—whether attacked by single or multiple offenders—were victimized relatively most often by youths. Correspondingly, lone-offender as well as multiple-offender crimes against victims age 20 and over were more likely to have been committed by adults. However, for elderly victims, there was no significant difference in the likelihood of attack by adults or youths.

About 7 out of 10 single-offender violent crimes were perceived to have been committed by whites, about 1 out of 4 by blacks, and the bulk of the remainder, 3 percent, by members of other races. Among the three major violent crimes, rapes or assaults were committed relatively more by whites, who, of course, make up a large majority of the population. However, there was no significant difference between the relative number of personal robberies attributed to whites or to blacks.

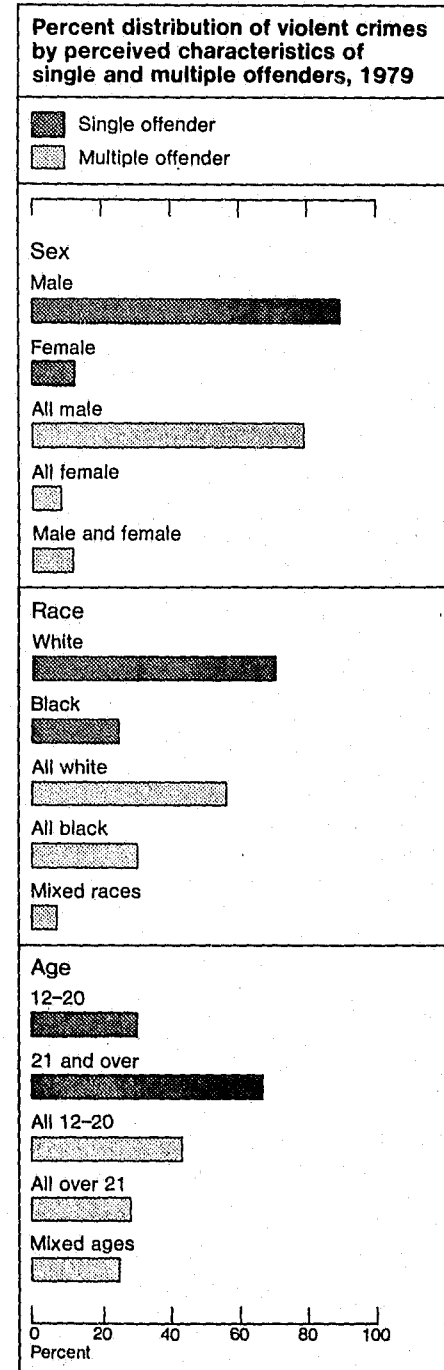


Figure 14

For multiple-offender crimes, the perpetrators were thought to have been exclusively white in 56 percent of the victimizations and exclusively black in 30 percent. Less common were groups composed of members of more than one race or of groups consisting entirely of persons from other races. The largest proportion of multiple-offender assaults was attributed to whites, but the highest share of multiple-offender robberies, about half, was ascribed to black offenders.

Most violent crime was intraracial. Thus, in about 79 percent of violent single-offender victimizations of whites, and in approximately 83 percent of those against blacks, the offender was identified by the victim as having been of the same race. (The difference between the two proportions was marginally significant.) The proportions of intraracial cases for multiple-offender crimes of violence (which also were only marginally different) were 64 percent for white victims and 72 percent for black victims. However, the patterns for interracial, multiple-offender robbery and assault differed. Whites reported a significantly higher proportion of robberies by black offenders than blacks reported by white offenders. Conversely, there was some indication that blacks reported relatively more assaultive behavior on the part of white multiple-offenders.

Crime characteristics

The crime characteristics covered in the following sections may be grouped into two overall categories: the *circumstances* under which the violations occurred (such as time and place of occurrence, number of offenders, victim self-protective measures, and weapon use) and the *impact* of the crime on the victim, including physical injury, economic loss, and worktime loss. The circumstances under which crimes occurred and their impact varied appreciably with the type of offense and the population group examined.

For reasons discussed fully in the Technical Notes (Appendix IV), some characteristics of the personal crimes examined are based on incident data and others on victimization data. Because some violent personal crimes were committed against two or more victims, victimizations outnumbered incidents by about 18 percent. Most multiple-victim crimes involved a pair of victims rather than three or more (tables 49 and 50).

Time of occurrence (Tables 52-54)

More than half of all violent crimes occurred at night. Two-thirds of all armed robberies took place after 6 p.m.

Of the offenses measured by the survey, rapes, robberies, and motor vehicle thefts occurred predominantly during the evening or nighttime hours of 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. In contrast, personal larcenies with contact (i.e., purse snatching and pocket picking) took place most often during the day. The proportions of assaults occurring during the day or night were not significantly different.

In general, the more threatening forms of assault or robbery were more likely to take place after 6 p.m. For instance, a relatively higher count of aggravated than simple assaults and robberies with injury than without injury happened at night. Also, relatively larger numbers of robberies or assaults by armed assailants were concentrated at night. Assaults committed by unknown offenders, generally conceded to be more threatening than those committed by relatives, friends, neighbors, or other known persons, also took place relatively more frequently after 6 p.m. (but the relative counts of nighttime stranger and nonstranger robberies were not statistically different).

Because personal or household thefts often occurred when the owner was absent, it was difficult or impossible to assign a time of occurrence to many of these incidents. Thus, it could not be accurately estimated whether most personal larcenies without contact, household burglaries, or household larcenies happened during daytime or nighttime. In cases where the time of the incident was known, however, the largest share of noncontact personal larcenies or household burglaries were daytime events, and more household larcenies were nighttime cases.

In addition to information about whether the measured crimes occurred during the day or night, data were available on more specific periods of nighttime—from 6 p.m. to 12 a.m. and from midnight to 6 a.m. Large proportions of personal crimes of violence and theft took place between 6 p.m. and midnight, even taking into consideration cases for which the time was not known. However, for each of the three household crimes, the relative levels of unknowns were such that the time distributions of night offenses could not be meaningfully compared.

Place of occurrence (Table 55-60)

In general, personal crimes of violence were more apt to occur on the street, in a park, field, playground, school ground, or parking lot than any other location. Motor vehicle thefts were as likely to occur at the victim's home as away from it.

For violent crimes as a whole, the victim's home and its immediate environs was a less frequent crime site than outdoor locations away from the home. For specific crimes, however, the proportion occurring in and near victims' residences varied. Rape took place in or near the home at a relative frequency (36 percent) that did not differ significantly from those perpetrated in parks, parking lots, or other outdoor locations. In fact, rape took place in or near the home relatively more often than either robbery or assault. The largest share of robberies occurred in streets, parks, parking lots, etc. (53 percent), and robbery was the most likely of the three violent crimes to have happened in such places. Two-fifths of all assaults happened on streets and associated areas, the most likely site for this crime, and the second most common was in or near the home. The largest proportion of personal larcenies with contact (pocket pickings and purse snatchings) took place inside nonresidential buildings.

For overall crimes of violence, nonstranger offenses were more likely to have taken place in or near the home than in streets or related locations (37 vs. 24 percent), but the latter were the more common sites for stranger-to-stranger violence (50 vs. 16 percent). Also, assaults that took place at these outdoor locations were more likely to involve offenders armed with guns, knives, or other weapons than unarmed offenders.

Classification of personal larceny without contact and household larceny is determined by the location at which they took place. If the theft occurred away from the victim's home it is personal larceny without contact; if within or near the home it is household larceny. The overwhelming majority (87 percent) of household larcenies took place near the owner's home, rather than inside. Personal larceny without contact most often occurred on the street, in a park, or at some other outdoor site, rather than inside a school or other nonresidential building. Household burglaries were almost exclusively confined to permanent residences, but a small share did occur in places such as vacation homes, hotels, or motels.

In contrast with the other household crimes, motor vehicle theft is not limited by definition to specific localities. During 1979, the largest proportions, about 42 percent each, were attempted or completed either at or near the victim's own home, such as a driveway, carport, or garage, or at an outside location away from the residence.

Number of offenders (Table 61)

Except for personal robberies, lone offenders committed most crimes of violence.

About 9 out of 10 NCS-measured incidents of violent personal crimes were committed against lone victims. A substantial but smaller majority of incidents (7 in 10) involved lone offenders (figure 15). Assault was more likely to have been committed by single than multiple offenders, but roughly half of personal robberies were carried out by two or more offenders. About 85 percent of all rapes were committed by lone offenders.

There was a sizable difference in the distribution of the number of offenders involved depending on whether or not the victim knew the assailant. A large majority (82 percent) of the nonstranger incidents were committed by offenders acting alone; a smaller share (62 percent), but still a majority, of stranger-to-stranger incidents were perpetrated by one offender. In other words, multiple-offender crimes of violence were relatively more common in stranger-to-stranger incidents.

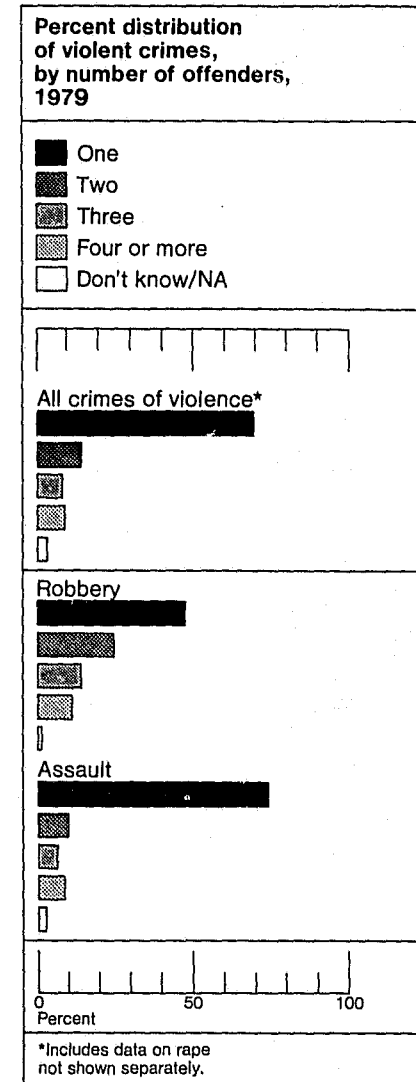


Figure 15

Use of weapons (Tables 62-63)

Robbers were more likely than other offenders to use a weapon.

About 1 in every 3 violent crimes involved the display or use of a weapon, including a firearm, knife, or other object, such as a club, brick, or bottle (figure 16). Robbery was the most likely of the three violent crimes to involve weapons use by offenders (47 percent). On the whole, stranger-to-stranger crimes were more likely than nonstranger crimes to involve armed offenders.

For crimes in which one or more weapons were used, the victim identified each type. Weapons classified as "other" were used by offenders in about 4 out of 10 armed incidents, but knives or firearms each were present in 3 of 10 crimes. These "other" weapons were relatively more prevalent in aggravated assaults resulting in victim injury (64 percent) than in most other offenses. The most lethal and fear-inducing weapon, the firearm, was not used relatively more often in any one of the three major crimes. Neither did the relative use of firearms or knives vary with the victim's relationship to the offender; however, there was some indication other weapons were used relatively more often by nonstrangers than strangers.

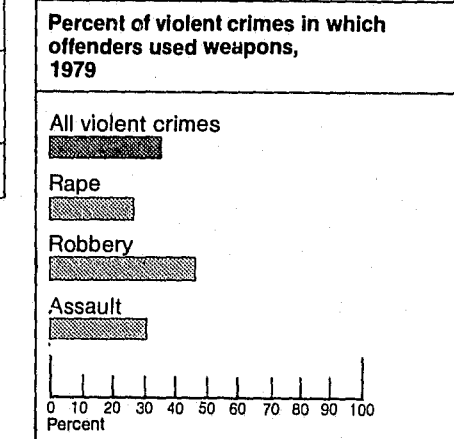


Figure 16

Crime characteristics

Victim self-protection (Tables 64-67)

In general, victims tried to protect themselves against impending violent attack.

Regardless of the nature of their relationship to offenders, victims used self-protective means in a majority of personal crimes of violence. Self-protective behavior, ranging from reasoning with the offender to using a gun or knife, was used relatively more often in rapes (81 percent) or assaults (76 percent) than robberies (61 percent), but the apparent difference between rape and assault was not significant. Robbery victims were more likely to use self-protective measures when attacked by a nonstranger than a stranger, but such was not the case for victims of rape or assault.

For all crimes of violence, persons 65 and over were relatively less likely than other age groups to defend themselves, with the exception of persons age 50-64 (figure 17). Also, blacks were less prone than whites to use self-defense in the course of violent crimes. The proportions of offenses in which men and women attempted to protect themselves against violent attack were not significantly different.

Nonviolent resistance, including evasion, was the most frequently used form of self-protection, followed by physical force. (For the past 2 years of the NCS, the rank-order of these two measures was reversed.) Among the protective measures taken, firearms or knives were used least often.

Choice of self-defense measure was related to sex of the victim (figure 18). Males were more likely than females to utilize physical force or a firearm or knife, but women were more apt to try to enlist the aid of another person, frighten off the offender, or use nonviolent resistance including evasion. Self-protective practices did not vary significantly by race.

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ¹		
	Robbery	Assault	
Race			
White	75	66	76
Black	65	43	75
Age			
12-19	76	68	77
20-34	76	67	78
35-49	65	50	70
50-64	57	47	63
65+	45	33	53

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Figure 17

Percent distribution of victim self-protective measures in violent crimes, by sex, 1979

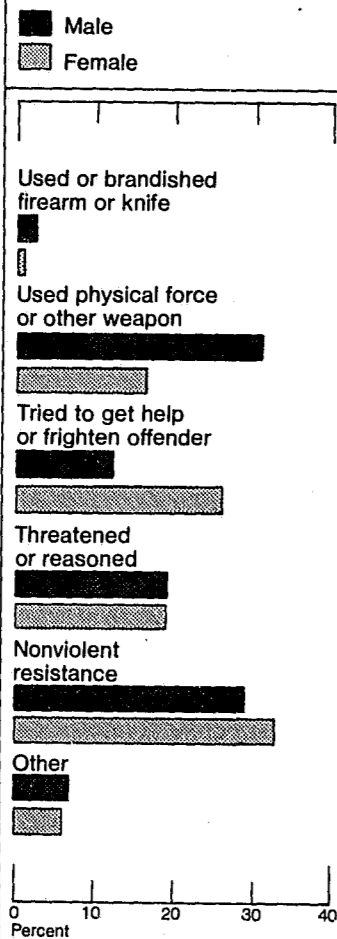


Figure 18

Physical injury to victims (Tables 68-73)

Victims of violent attack were frequently injured, but comparatively few were hurt seriously enough to require hospitalization.

Victims were physically injured in 3 of 10 personal robberies and assaults. (All victims of rape, whether the crime was completed or not, were classified by the NCS as injured.) There was some indication that blacks and females were more likely than whites or males to be injured as a result of assault (figure 19). Perhaps surprisingly, the prospect for victim injury was greater when the offender was a relative, friend, or some other acquaintance than when the offender was a stranger. Age of victim bore more or less no relationship to likelihood of injury stemming from robbery, but persons age 50 and over were less prone to injury from assault than victims age 12-34, perhaps reflecting differences in the relative severity of the assaults experienced by the two groups.

In some 6 percent of personal crimes of violence, the victims incurred medical expenses. This ratio of 1 in 17 generally held for black or white victims, and for victims of stranger or nonstranger offenses. Robberies were more likely than assaults to involve medical expenses of \$250 or more, and, among robbery victims, blacks were more likely than whites to have expenses in that category.

As in past years, 7 out of every 10 injured crime victims had some form of health insurance or were eligible for public medical services. However, unlike previous years, in which the relative number of victims covered did not vary by race, in 1979 a significantly smaller proportion of black than white victims had health insurance coverage.

In approximately 8 percent of all violent offenses, victims received hospital treatment as a result of the attack. The rate of hospitalization did not vary significantly by victim sex or age or victim-offender relationship, but blacks were relatively more likely than whites to be hospitalized.

In about four-fifths of the crimes leading to hospital care, emergency room treatment was all that was needed, with the remainder involving stays on an inpatient basis for a minimum of one night. Although there appeared to be variations by race and sex in regard to the proportion of victims requiring inpatient care, these lacked statistical significance. Among all groups, there was an overwhelming prevalence of emergency cases as opposed to inpatient care.

Percent of robberies and assaults resulting in victim injury, by selected characteristics, 1979

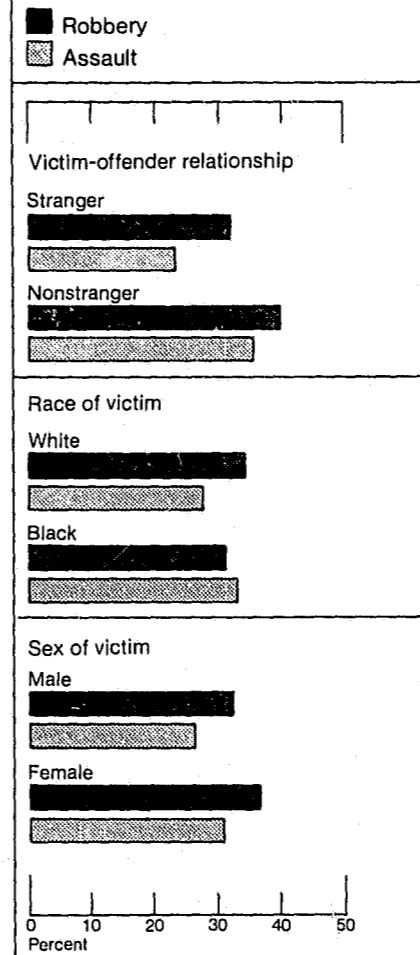


Figure 19

Percent distribution of selected crimes, by value of loss, 1979

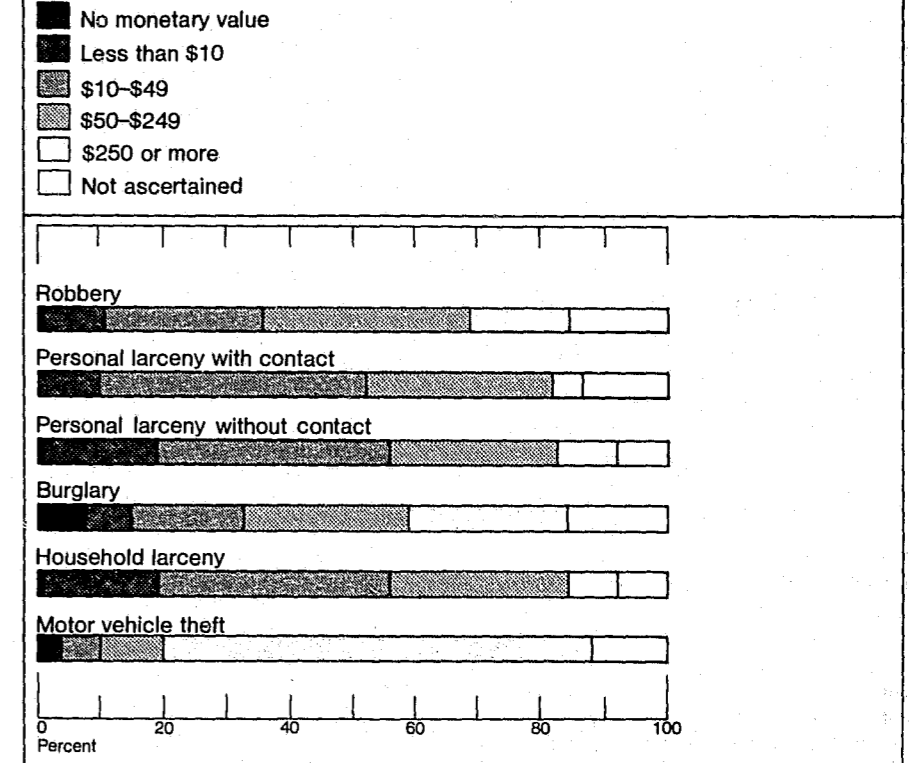


Figure 20

Economic losses (Tables 74-80)

Economic loss occurred frequently, and for many crimes exceeded \$50 in value. For the large majority of personal and household crimes, there was no loss recovery.

Economic loss from theft or property damage resulted from the vast majority of all personal and household crimes committed in 1979. Perhaps predictably, financial loss occurred in fewer than half of rape or assault cases. By contrast, 96 out of every 100 personal larcenies and 70 in every 100 personal robberies involved such losses. For household crimes as a group, theft and/or damage occurred in about 9 in every 10 cases.

Most cases of crime-related economic loss from personal robbery or larceny, as well as from each of the three household crimes, stemmed from theft rather than property damage. A notable exception among the subclasses of household crime was forcible-entry burglary, for which there

was property as well as theft damage in 58 percent of the crimes, and damage without theft in an additional 15 percent. That property damage was recorded in a larger share of motor vehicle theft attempts than completions may be indicative of the deterrent effect of locking vehicles.

In about 54 percent of all personal crimes and 42 percent of all household crimes for which there was economic loss, the theft and/or damage losses were valued at less than \$50. Distribution by amount of loss varied with the crimes (figure 20). Most completed motor vehicle theft losses were valued at \$250 or more, but comparatively few purse-snatching or pocket-picking losses fell into this range.

Blacks had higher economic losses than whites (i.e., relatively more crimes valued at \$50 or more) for all household crimes, but the relative losses at or above this amount for personal crimes were not significantly different.

Motor vehicle theft ranked as the costliest crime, and also was most likely to

Crime characteristics

Type of crime	Percent of theft loss recovered for selected crimes, 1979		
	All	Some	None
Robbery	12	12	75
Personal larceny with contact	7	17	76
Personal larceny without contact	6	10	83
Burglary	7	17	75
Household larceny	7	10	84
Motor vehicle theft	50	26	23

Figure 21

be followed by complete recovery of theft loss (50 percent). This experience stood in contrast to the large majority of personal and household crimes, for which there was no recovery at all (figure 21). For example, there was no recovery whatsoever of cash and/or property in three-fourths of personal robberies or in roughly 8 out of 10 personal or household larcenies. Black victims were more likely than white victims to report no recovery at all as a result of robberies or burglaries, and there was some indication this was true as well for personal larcenies with contact.

Only about 1 in 4 recovered losses from theft were by means of insurance compensation alone. For more than half of personal or household crimes, losses were replaced by means other than insurance. Of the three household crimes, losses from burglary were the most likely to result solely in insurance compensation.

Worktime losses

(Tables 81-86)

Worktime losses occurred most often as a result of rape, robbery with injury, and completed motor vehicle theft.

Relatively few personal victimizations, only about 1 in 20, led to the loss of time from work by the victim or another household member. As a group, crimes of violence resulted in worktime losses in about a tenth of all cases. For specific crimes, however, the proportions ranged from 28 percent of all rapes to 8 percent of simple assaults. In comparison, only about 4 percent of personal larcenies and an even smaller proportion (3 percent) of household larcenies led to loss of worktime. Completed motor vehicle thefts, perhaps because of the resulting inconvenience, had a relatively high worktime loss rate of 22 percent. Race of victim was not related to lost worktime, but violent victimizations by nonstrangers were more likely than those by strangers to result in time lost from work by the victim.

Among those personal and household crimes that resulted in worktime losses for victims or other household members, approximately half the cases were of 1 day or more duration. For victims of violent crimes as a group, 7 out of 10 lost more than 1 day, and in 21 percent, 6 or more days were lost. The violent personal crimes were characterized by relatively longer periods of worktime losses than were personal larcenies, household larcenies, or burglaries. As a result of personal crimes, black victims lost a day or more relatively more often than did white victims.

Reporting crimes to the police

The rate at which crime was reported to the police varied with the seriousness of the victimization and the characteristics of the victim. As an example of the former, household crime reporting rates rose with the value of stolen property. An important victim characteristic found to be related to police reporting was age: personal crimes of violence or theft were less likely to have been reported by persons age 12-19 than any other age group. Overall, the reporting rate for violent crimes (45 percent) was higher than that for personal crimes of theft (25 percent) or total household crimes (36 percent).

Persons who were victimized during 1979 but failed to report the offenses to the police most often suggested that the crimes were not important enough to warrant police attention. As with reporting rates, relationships between reasons for not reporting crimes to the police and the seriousness of victimization or characteristics of victims were uncovered. For instance, among victims of personal robbery, those injured were less likely than those uninjured to indicate the crime was not important enough to report. Also, whites were more likely than blacks to indicate they withheld police notification of personal or household crimes because the incident simply was not important enough to report. Whether or not the victim was acquainted with the offender did not bear on whether or not the crime was reported, but was related to reasons given for failure to report.

Rates of reporting

(Tables 87-96)

Compared with other crimes, those involving injury or major economic loss were well reported.

The low percentage (30 percent) of personal crimes made known to the police chiefly was ascribable to a low reporting rate for personal larcenies (1 out of 4), which accounted for some 7 out of 10 of all personal victimizations (figure 22). In contrast, some 45 percent of all crimes of violence were communicated to the police. Rape was reported at a rate not significantly different from robbery or assault, but there was some indication that robbery was more likely than assault to have been made known to the police. Robbery resulting in victim injury was reported at a higher rate than the noninjurious forms, as was aggravated compared with simple assault.

About 36 percent of all household crimes were reported to the police, a rate that exceeded that for personal crimes of theft but was lower than that for crimes of violence. The reporting rate for household larceny was not different from that for personal larceny, and it, too, had the effect of reducing the overall proportion of reported household crimes. The rates for the other two household crimes, as well as certain subclasses, were significantly higher than that for household larceny. Thus, approximately half of all household burglaries (including 72 percent of all forcible entries) and nearly two-thirds of motor vehicle thefts (including 86 percent of completions) were reported.

Police reporting rates for selected crimes, 1979

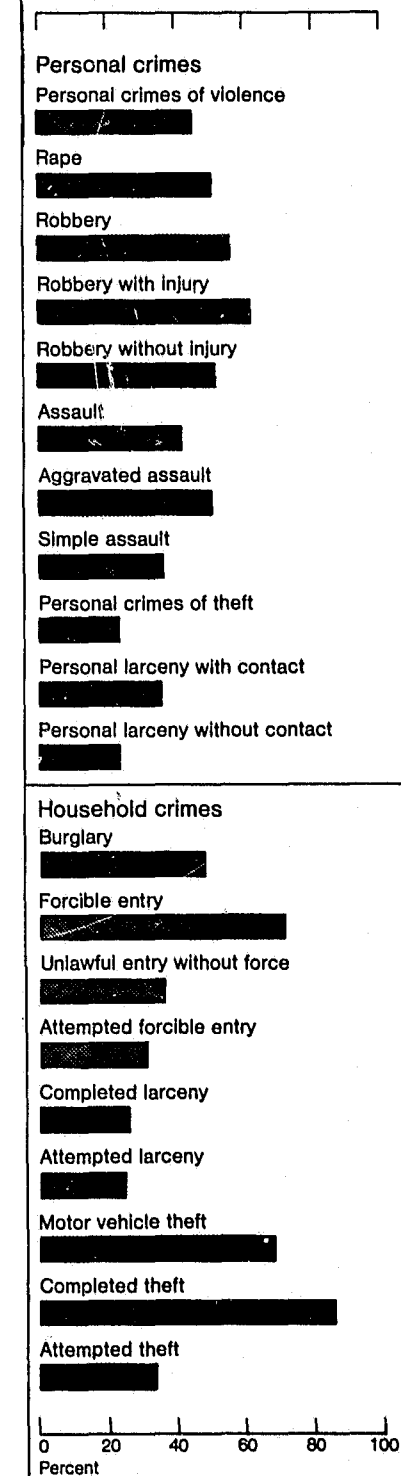


Figure 22

Reporting crimes to the police

Comparison of reporting rates for the sexes (figure 23) demonstrated that violent crimes and theft crimes committed against women were more likely to have been made known to the police than those perpetrated against men.

In contrast, the differences between the rates of reporting violent crime for white vs. black or for Hispanic vs. non-Hispanic victims were not significant. However, whites reported proportionally more crimes of theft, chiefly personal larcenies without contact, than did blacks, and Hispanics reported relatively fewer personal crimes of theft than did non-Hispanics. In the household sector, whites were more likely than blacks to notify police about household larcenies, but the rates of reporting burglary or motor vehicle theft for the two races were not significantly different.

Overall, personal crimes of violence or theft were less likely to have been reported by young persons age 12-19 than any other age group. This pattern held consistently for robbery, personal larceny with or without contact, and with one exception, assault. Although young persons seemed to report relatively fewer assaults (32 percent) than did elderly persons (39 percent), the apparent difference was not statistically significant. With respect to robbery, only about 4 out of 10 of those occurring to young persons were reported to the police, compared with nearly 7 out of 10 of those sustained by persons age 50-64. Only 1 in 10 personal larcenies without contact were reported for persons age 12-19, but 1 in 3 of those experienced by persons age 35-49 were known to the police. On the whole, crimes of violence or theft against the elderly were not reported to authorities at rates that differed significantly from those for other adult age categories.

The overall rate for reporting stranger-to-stranger violent offenses was not significantly different from that for nonstranger crimes. However, there was some indication that whites reported proportionally more stranger than nonstranger crimes, but the comparable rates for blacks were not significantly different, and that females were relatively more likely to call stranger than nonstranger offenses to police attention. For males, these rates were roughly similar. The violent crime reporting rates for the five age categories structured by victim-offender relationship differed significantly only for the youngest age group, with stranger-to-stranger crimes the more likely to be reported.

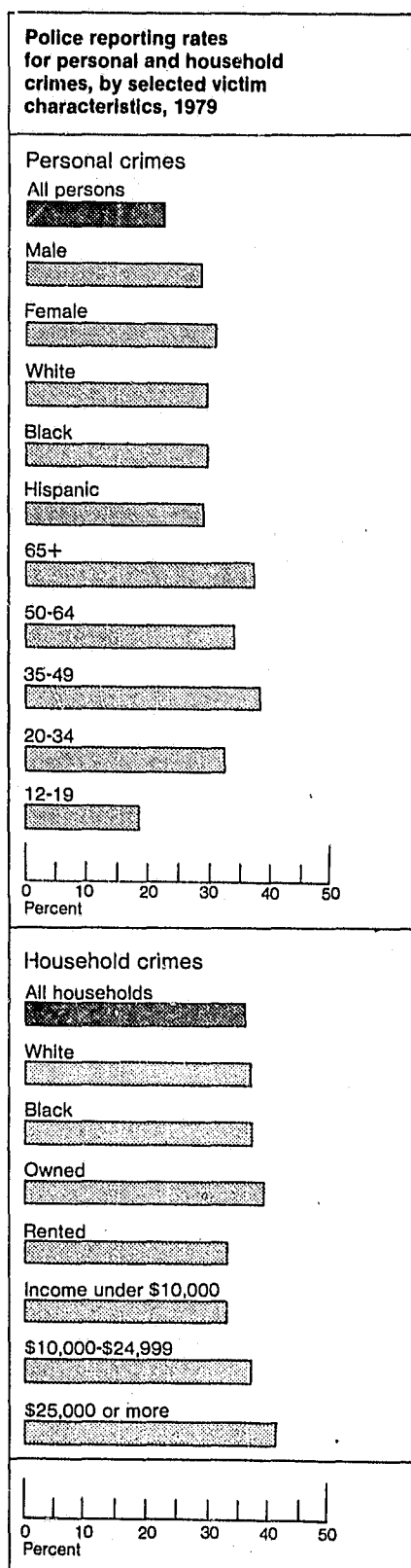


Figure 23

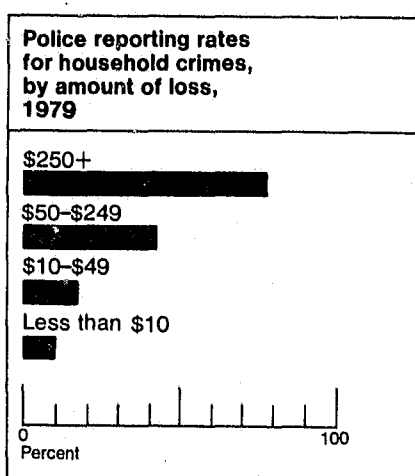


Figure 24

Homeowners were markedly more likely than renters to report two of the three household crimes: household larceny and residential burglary (including completed or attempted forcible entries and, marginally, unlawful entries without force). There was, however, no significant difference between the rates at which motor vehicle thefts were reported by these two tenure groups.

High household crime-reporting rates generally were related to high family income. Thus, the proportion of all household crimes reported to authorities by families at the highest income level (\$25,000 or more) was significantly larger than that for the other income groups. In addition, the reporting rate for households at the lowest income level (less than \$3,000) was lower than those for each of the categories with incomes of \$10,000 or higher.

As in the past years, the value of stolen property consistently reflected variations in rates of reporting to the police. For the victims of residential crime in general, the proportion of household crimes reported rose as the value of loss increased (figure 24). Thus, while only a tenth of those household offenses with losses of less than \$10 were reported, the police notification rate moved upward with each higher value category to a peak of about 8 in every 10 for those losses valued at \$250 or more.

Reasons for not reporting

(Tables 97-104)

Many crimes were not reported to the police because the victims believed the offenses were unimportant or nothing could be done.

The single most frequent reason given by crime victims for not reporting personal or household crimes to the police was that the offense was not important enough to warrant police attention; the second most common explanation was that nothing could be done, that is, that there was lack of proof about the offender's identity (figures 25 and 26). The two least frequent responses for each sector were inconvenience and fear of reprisal.

As with crime-reporting rates, the seriousness of the crime determined the explanations for not notifying the police. For instance, among victims of personal robbery, those who were injured were less apt than those not harmed physically to indicate the crime was not important enough to report; such also was the case for aggravated compared with simple assault. A comparable situation existed with respect to residential burglary and larceny distinguished on the basis of the value of theft loss.

Victims of robbery were more likely than assault victims to indicate they did not file a police report because nothing could be done. Assault victims were more apt than robbery victims to say the matter was a private or personal one. Not surprisingly, this latter position was taken more often by victims of violent crimes than of personal crimes of theft, and by victims of violent nonstranger attacks than by persons offended by strangers. On the other hand, persons victimized by strangers were relatively more prone than those victimized by nonstrangers to withhold police notification because of a belief that nothing could be done or because the crime was not important enough.

The distributions of reasons given by whites and blacks for not reporting personal or household crimes to the police generally did not differ. The one exception for both crime sectors was the category "not important enough"; Whites were more likely to cite this reason. Finally, members of families annually earning \$10,000 or more were less likely than lower-income families to report personal crimes to the police, because they reported to someone else.

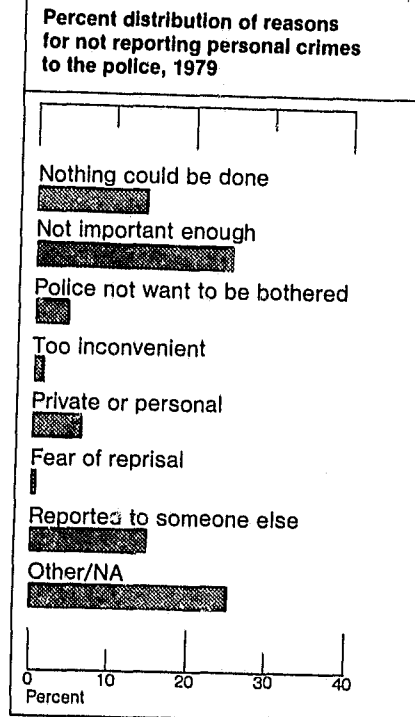


Figure 25

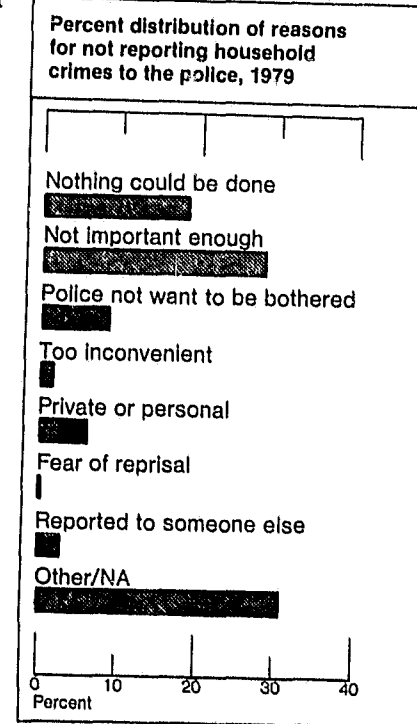


Figure 26

Appendix I
Survey data tables

The 103 data tables in this appendix present results of the National Crime Survey for calendar 1979. They are grouped along topical lines, generally paralleling the sequence of discussion in the "Selected Findings." For the personal and household sectors, all topics treated in the previous report, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1978*, are covered again.

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, estimates based on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report. A minimum estimate of 12,000, as well as rates or percentages based on such a figure, was considered reliable.

Victimization rate tables 3-33 parenthetically display the size of each group for which a rate was computed. As with the rates, these control figures are estimates, reflecting estimation adjustments based on independent population estimates.

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

Preceding page blank

General (1979)

(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, 22
- Victimization rates—
2. By sector and type of crime, 23

Victim characteristics (1979)

(Tables 3-33)

The tables contain victimization rate figures for crimes against persons (3-20) and households (21-33).

Personal crimes

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over—

3. By type of crime and sex of victims, 24
4. By type of crime and age of victims, 25
5. By sex and age of victims and type of crime, 25
6. By type of crime and race of victims, 26
7. By type of crime and sex and race of victims, 27
8. By type of crime and ethnicity of victims, 27
9. By race and age of victims and type of crime, 27
10. By race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime, 28
11. By type of crime and marital status of victims, 29
12. By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime, 29
13. By sex of head of household, relationship of victims to head, and type of crime, 30
14. By type of crime and annual family income of victims, 31
15. By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime, 32

Victimization rates for persons age 25 and over—

16. By level of educational attainment and race of victims and type of crime, 33

Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over—

17. By participation in the civilian labor force, employment status, and race of victims and type of crime, 34
18. By occupational group of victims and type of crime, 35

Victimization rates—

19. By type of crime and type of locality of residence of victims, 36

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over—

20. By type of locality of residence, race and sex of victims, and type of crime, 37

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime—

21. And race of head of household, 37
22. And ethnicity of head of household, 38

Motor vehicle theft

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

23. By selected household characteristics, 38

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime—

24. And age of head of household, 39
25. And annual family income, 39

Household burglary

Victimization rates—

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

Household larceny

Victimization rates—

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

Motor vehicle theft

Victimization rates—

28. By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft, 41

Household crimes

Victimization rates—

29. By type of crime and number of persons in household, 41
30. By type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household, 42
31. By type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household, 42
32. By type of crime and type of locality of residence, 43
33. By type of locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime, 44

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence (1979)

(Tables 34-48)

Five tables (34-38) relate to victim-offender relationship; the first of these is a rate table, whereas the others are percent-age distribution tables reflecting victim characteristics for stranger-to-stranger violent crimes. Of the remaining tables (39-48), six present demographic information on the offenders only and four others have such data on both victims and offenders; a basic distinction is made in these 10 tables between single- and multiple-offender victimizations.

Personal crimes of violence

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

34. By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 44

Percent of victimizations involving strangers—

35. By sex and age of victims and type of crime, 45
36. By sex and race of victims and type of crime, 45
37. By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime, 46
38. By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime, 46

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations—

39. By type of crime, and perceived sex of offender, 47
40. By type of crime and perceived age of offender, 47
41. By type of crime and perceived race of offender, 48
42. By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender, 48
43. By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offender, 49

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations—

44. By type of crime and perceived sex of offenders, 49
45. By type of crime and perceived age of offenders, 50
46. By type of crime and perceived race of offenders, 50
47. By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders, 51
48. By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders, 51

Crime characteristics (1979)

(Tables 49-86)

The first of these tables illustrates the distinction between victimizations and incidents, as the terms relate to crimes against persons. Table 50 displays data on the number of victims per incident, whereas table 51 gives incident levels for personal crimes of violence broken out by victim-offender relationship. Typical areas covered by the remaining tables include: time of occurrence (52-54); place of occurrence (55-59); number of offenders (60); use of weapons (61-62); victim self-protection (63-66); physical injury to victims (67-72); economic losses (73-79); and time lost from work (80-85). As applicable, the tables cover crimes against persons 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—

49. By type of crime, 52

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—

50. By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims, 53

Number and percent distribution of incidents—

51. By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 54

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents—

52. By type of crime and time of occurrence, 55

Personal robbery and assault by armed and unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents—

53. By percent of crime and offender and time of occurrence, 56

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—

54. By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence, 56

Selected personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents—

55. By type of crime and place of occurrence, 57

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents—

56. By type of crime and offender and place of occurrence, 57

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—

57. By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence, 58

Percent distribution between stranger and nonstranger incidents within place of occurrence—

58. By type of crime, 58

Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact

Percent distribution of incidents—

59. By type of crime and place of occurrence, 59
60. By type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss, 59

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—

61. By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders, 60

Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons—

62. By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 60

Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders—

63. By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon, 61

Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures—

64. By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 61
65. By characteristics of victims and type of crime, 62

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims—

66. By type of measure and type of crime, 62
67. By selected characteristics of victims, 63

Personal robbery and assault

Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury—

68. By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 63

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses—

69. By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 64

Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses—

70. By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses, 64

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services—

71. By selected characteristics of victims, 65

Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care—

72. By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 65

Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims received hospital care—

73. By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care, 66

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss—

74. By type of crime and type of loss, 67

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss—

75. By type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship, 68

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss—

76. By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 68

Selected personal crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—

77. By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 70

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—

78. By race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered, 71

Percent distribution of victimizations in which theft losses were recovered—

79. By type of crime and method of recovery of loss, 72

Household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—

80. By value of loss and type of crime, 72

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—

81. By type of crime, 73
82. By type of crime and race of victims, 73

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—

83. By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 74

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—

84. By type of crime and number of days lost, 74

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—

85. By number of days lost and victim-offender relationship, 75

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—

86. By race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost, 75

Reporting of victimizations to the police (1979)

(Tables 87-103)

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

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—

87. By type of crime, 76

Personal crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—

88. By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 76
89. By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims, 77
90. By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims, 78
91. By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims, 79
92. By type of crime and age of victims, 79

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—

93. By age of victims and victim-offender relationship, 80

Household crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—

94. By type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure, 80
95. By type of crime and annual family income, 81
96. By value of loss and type of crime, 81

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—

97. By type of crime, 82

Personal crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—

98. By race of victims and type of crime, 83
99. By annual family income and type of crime, 84

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—

100. By victim-offender relationship and type of crime, 85

Household crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—

101. By race of head of household and type of crime, 85
102. By annual family income, 86
103. By type of crime and value of theft loss, 86

Table 1. Personal and household crimes, 1979:
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	41,249,000	...	100.0
Personal sector	22,541,000	100.0	54.6
Crimes of violence	6,159,000	27.3	14.9
Rape	192,000	0.9	0.5
Completed rape	68,000	0.3	0.2
Attempted rape	124,000	0.6	0.3
Robbery	1,116,000	5.0	2.7
Robbery with injury	381,000	1.7	0.9
From serious assault	203,000	0.9	0.5
From minor assault	178,000	0.8	0.4
Robbery without injury	735,000	3.3	1.8
Assault	4,851,000	21.5	11.8
Aggravated assault	1,769,000	7.8	4.3
With injury	599,000	2.7	1.5
Attempted assault with weapon	1,170,000	5.2	2.8
Simple assault	3,082,000	13.7	7.5
With injury	795,000	3.5	1.9
Attempted assault without weapon	2,287,000	10.1	5.5
Crimes of theft	16,382,000	72.7	39.7
Personal larceny with contact	511,000	2.3	1.2
Purse snatching	167,000	0.7	0.4
Completed purse snatching	120,000	0.5	0.3
Attempted purse snatching	47,000	0.2	0.1
Pocket picking	345,000	1.5	0.8
Personal larceny without contact	15,871,000	70.4	38.5
Total population age 12 and over	178,284,000	...	...
Household sector	18,708,000	100.0	45.4
Burglary	6,685,000	35.7	16.2
Forcible entry	2,156,000	11.5	5.2
Unlawful entry without force	3,109,000	16.6	7.5
Attempted forcible entry	1,420,000	7.6	3.4
Household larceny	10,630,000	56.8	25.8
Less than \$50	5,725,000	30.6	13.9
\$50 or more	3,667,000	15.6	8.9
Amount not available	562,000	3.0	1.4
Attempted larceny	676,000	3.6	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,393,000	7.4	3.4
Completed theft	920,000	4.9	2.2
Attempted theft	473,000	2.5	1.1
Total number of households	79,499,000	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.
 ... Represents not applicable.

Table 2. Personal and household crimes, 1979:

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

Sector and type of crime	Rate
Personal sector	
Crimes of violence	34.5
Rape	1.1
Completed rape	0.4
Attempted rape	0.7
Robbery	6.3
Robbery with injury	2.1
From serious assault	1.1
From minor assault	1.0
Robbery without injury	4.1
Assault	27.2
Aggravated assault	9.9
With injury	3.4
Attempted assault with weapon	6.6
Simple assault	17.3
With injury	4.5
Attempted assault without weapon	12.8
Crimes of theft	91.9
Personal larceny with contact	2.9
Purse snatching	0.9
Completed purse snatching	0.7
Attempted purse snatching	0.3
Pocket picking	1.9
Personal larceny without contact	89.0
Household sector	
Burglary	84.1
Forcible entry	27.1
Unlawful entry without force	39.1
Attempted forcible entry	17.9
Household larceny	133.7
Less than \$50	72.0
\$50 or more	46.1
Amount not available	7.1
Attempted larceny	8.5
Motor vehicle theft	17.5
Completed theft	11.6
Attempted theft	5.9

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

Table 3. Personal crimes, 1979:

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 (178,284,000)	Male (85,353,000)	Female (92,931,000)
Crimes of violence	34.5	45.5	24.5
Rape ¹	1.1	0.2	1.8
Completed rape	0.4	(Z)	0.7
Attempted rape	0.7	0.2	1.2
Robbery	6.3	8.8	4.0
Robbery with injury	2.1	2.9	1.5
From serious assault	1.1	1.9	0.5
From minor assault	1.0	1.0	1.0
Robbery without injury	4.1	5.9	2.5
Assault	27.2	36.5	18.7
Aggravated assault	9.9	14.9	5.3
With injury	3.4	4.9	2.0
Attempted assault with weapon	6.6	10.0	3.4
Simple assault	17.3	21.6	13.4
With injury	4.5	5.1	3.9
Attempted assault without weapon	12.8	16.5	9.5
Crimes of theft	91.9	99.3	85.1
Personal larceny with contact	2.9	2.6	3.1
Purse snatching	0.9	10.0	1.8
Pocket picking	1.9	2.6	1.3
Personal larceny without contact	89.0	96.7	82.0

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

Z Represents less than 0.05.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 4. Personal crimes, 1979:

**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 (14,918,000)	16-19 (16,411,000)	20-24 (19,984,000)	25-34 (34,803,000)	35-49 (36,178,000)	50-64 (32,458,000)	65 and over (23,533,000)
Crimes of violence	53.4	70.2	72.2	43.8	21.3	10.3	5.9
Rape	1.3	3.2	2.6	1.3	0.6	0.1	(Z)
Robbery	9.4	10.4	12.1	6.0	5.1	3.5	2.5
Robbery with injury	2.4	3.8	4.4	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.0
From serious assault	1.1	2.2	2.6	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.3
From minor assault	1.3	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7
Robbery without injury	7.0	6.5	7.7	3.9	3.6	2.1	1.4
Assault	42.7	56.7	57.5	36.6	15.6	6.7	3.4
Aggravated assault	13.3	20.8	22.2	13.5	6.0	2.3	1.1
With injury	5.7	6.5	7.8	4.5	1.8	0.8	0.3
Attempted assault with weapon	7.6	14.3	14.4	9.0	4.2	1.5	0.8
Simple assault	29.4	35.9	35.3	23.1	9.7	4.4	2.3
With injury	8.5	10.0	9.4	5.8	2.4	0.5	0.4
Attempted assault without weapon	20.9	25.8	25.9	17.2	7.2	3.9	1.9
Crimes of theft	141.9	146.1	148.8	107.7	80.8	52.9	21.6
Personal larceny with contact	2.9	2.7	4.3	2.8	2.1	2.5	3.5
Purse snatching	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.6
Pocket picking	2.7	1.8	3.3	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.9
Personal larceny without contact	139.0	143.4	144.5	104.9	78.7	50.4	18.1

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

Z Represents less than 0.05.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 5. Personal crimes, 1979:

**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	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Male											
12-15 (7,590,000)	67.7	0.2	15.8	3.8	12.0	51.7	18.2	33.5	148.9	4.0	144.9
16-19 (8,184,000)	87.6	0.7	13.8	5.0	8.9	73.1	31.3	41.7	153.3	2.6	150.7
20-24 (9,760,000)	99.0	0.5	17.6	6.7	10.9	81.0	35.0	46.0	168.8	4.9	163.9
25-34 (17,101,000)	57.9	0.4	7.6	2.6	4.9	50.0	20.7	29.4	112.4	2.3	110.2
35-49 (17,575,000)	24.6	0.1	6.6	1.7	4.8	18.0	7.2	10.8	80.2	2.1	78.2
50-64 (15,455,000)	12.4	0.1	4.2	1.6	2.6	8.1	2.8	5.3	56.0	1.4	54.6
65 and over (9,689,000)	7.1	0.0	3.4	1.1	2.3	3.8	1.3	2.5	25.6	2.9	22.7
Female											
12-15 (7,328,000)	38.6	2.5	2.8	0.9	1.9	33.3	8.1	25.2	134.6	1.8	132.8
16-19 (8,227,000)	52.9	5.7	6.9	2.7	4.2	40.3	10.3	30.0	139.0	2.8	136.2
20-24 (10,225,000)	46.6	4.7	6.9	2.1	4.8	35.1	10.0	25.1	129.6	3.7	125.9
25-34 (17,702,000)	30.2	2.1	4.5	1.7	2.8	23.5	6.6	17.0	103.1	3.3	99.8
35-49 (18,603,000)	18.1	1.0	3.7	1.2	2.5	13.4	4.8	8.6	81.2	2.2	79.1
50-64 (17,003,000)	8.4	0.1	2.8	1.1	1.7	5.5	1.9	3.7	50.1	3.5	46.6
65 and over (13,844,000)	5.0	0.1	1.8	1.0	0.8	3.1	0.9	2.2	18.9	4.0	14.9

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

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 6. Personal crimes, 1979:**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 (155,572,000)	Black (19,697,000)	Other (3,016,000)
Crimes of violence	33.6	41.6	35.9
Rape	1.0	1.6	10.5
Robbery	5.5	12.5	5.6
Robbery with injury	1.9	4.0	1.3
From serious assault	1.0	2.7	10.0
From minor assault	1.0	1.2	1.3
Robbery without injury	3.6	8.6	4.3
Assault	27.1	27.5	29.9
Aggravated assault	9.5	12.9	13.2
With injury	3.0	5.5	7.1
Attempted assault with weapon	6.5	7.4	6.2
Simple assault	17.6	14.6	16.7
With injury	4.6	3.8	12.4
Attempted assault without weapon	13.1	10.8	14.3
Crimes of theft	92.5	87.1	90.8
Personal larceny with contact	2.5	5.6	3.4
Purse snatching	0.8	2.0	11.3
Pocket picking	1.7	3.6	12.2
Personal larceny without contact	90.0	81.5	87.4

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

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.**Table 7. Personal crimes, 1979:****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 (74,960,000)	Black (8,925,000)	White (80,612,000)	Black (10,772,000)
Crimes of violence	44.4	53.1	23.6	32.0
Rape	0.2	10.3	1.8	2.6
Robbery	7.3	20.9	3.8	5.6
Robbery with injury	2.5	6.4	1.4	1.9
Robbery without injury	4.8	14.5	2.4	3.7
Assault	36.9	31.9	18.1	23.8
Aggravated assault	14.2	19.5	5.1	7.3
Simple assault	22.6	12.4	13.0	16.5
Crimes of theft	99.7	95.6	85.8	80.0
Personal larceny with contact	2.2	6.1	2.8	5.2
Personal larceny without contact	97.5	89.5	83.1	74.8

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

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 8. Personal crimes, 1979:

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

Type of crime	Hispanic (9,535,000)	Non-Hispanic (166,689,000)
Crimes of violence	41.5	34.2
Rape	10.7	1.1
Robbery	10.2	6.0
Robbery with injury	4.1	2.0
From serious assault	2.5	1.1
From minor assault	1.6	1.0
Robbery without injury	6.1	4.0
Assault	30.6	27.0
Aggravated assault	14.1	9.7
With injury	4.3	3.3
Attempted assault with weapon	9.7	6.4
Simple assault	16.5	17.3
With injury	4.0	4.5
Attempted assault without weapon	12.5	12.9
Crimes of theft	83.0	92.3
Personal larceny with contact	3.4	2.8
Purse snatching	2.3	0.9
Pocket picking	1.0	2.0
Personal larceny without contact	79.6	89.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 9. Personal crimes, 1979:

**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	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
White											
12-15 (12,419,000)	53.8	1.4	8.9	2.8	6.1	43.6	12.4	31.1	145.0	2.3	142.7
16-19 (13,849,000)	73.0	3.3	10.0	4.1	5.9	59.8	21.4	38.4	153.9	2.8	151.1
20-24 (17,112,000)	71.8	2.7	11.3	4.1	7.3	57.8	21.4	36.4	148.8	3.8	145.0
25-34 (30,196,000)	43.2	1.1	5.3	1.8	3.5	36.8	12.9	23.9	108.5	2.5	106.0
35-49 (31,658,000)	20.0	0.5	3.9	1.0	2.9	15.7	5.7	10.0	82.5	1.7	80.8
50-64 (29,079,000)	9.4	0.1	2.9	1.1	1.7	6.5	2.3	4.2	54.3	2.2	52.1
65 and over (21,260,000)	5.3	0.0	2.1	1.0	1.1	3.2	1.1	2.1	21.2	3.0	18.2
Black											
12-15 (2,257,000)	51.6	1.3	11.8	0.6	11.3	38.5	18.3	20.2	132.6	6.7	125.9
16-19 (2,293,000)	57.7	3.0	12.8	2.5	10.3	42.0	19.8	22.2	97.6	1.6	96.0
20-24 (2,480,000)	75.5	1.6	18.2	6.7	11.6	55.6	27.7	28.0	143.5	8.7	134.8
25-34 (3,808,000)	48.8	2.9	12.7	5.6	7.1	33.3	15.7	17.6	105.4	5.0	100.5
35-49 (3,762,000)	30.5	1.0	14.8	5.3	9.5	14.7	7.3	7.4	69.0	5.0	64.0
50-64 (3,012,000)	19.1	0.5	9.8	3.4	6.3	8.8	2.7	6.2	39.7	4.3	35.4
65 and over (2,086,000)	11.8	0.4	6.0	1.3	4.7	5.3	1.3	4.0	26.5	9.3	17.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.
¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 10. Personal crimes, 1979:

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 (6,335,000)	66.3	152.4
16-19 (6,948,000)	91.9	159.8
20-24 (8,456,000)	98.9	167.6
25-34 (15,041,000)	57.0	112.8
35-49 (15,555,000)	23.4	81.8
50-64 (13,901,000)	11.2	57.3
65 and over (8,724,000)	6.9	25.0
Female		
12-15 (6,084,000)	40.7	137.2
16-19 (6,901,000)	54.0	147.9
20-24 (8,655,000)	45.3	130.3
25-34 (15,155,000)	29.5	104.3
35-49 (16,102,000)	16.8	83.2
50-64 (151,780,000)	7.7	51.6
65 and over (12,536,000)	4.2	18.5
Black		
Male		
12-15 (1,135,000)	74.7	135.4
16-19 (1,100,000)	67.8	110.7
20-24 (1,119,000)	95.2	168.5
25-34 (1,690,000)	61.7	114.4
35-49 (1,642,000)	36.3	66.3
50-64 (1,375,000)	25.4	43.2
65 and over (864,000)	¹ 10.5	32.1
Female		
12-15 (1,122,000)	28.3	129.7
16-19 (1,193,000)	48.5	85.6
20-24 (1,360,000)	59.2	122.9
25-34 (2,118,000)	38.6	98.3
35-49 (2,120,000)	25.9	71.1
50-64 (1,637,000)	13.9	36.8
65 and over (1,223,000)	12.7	22.5

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11. Personal crimes, 1979:

**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 (52,556,000)	Married (100,444,000)	Widowed (12,008,000)	Divorced and separated (12,816,000)
Crimes of violence	62.1	18.0	8.9	74.7
Rape	2.0	0.4	0.3	3.6
Robbery	11.1	2.9	4.0	14.7
Robbery with injury	3.5	0.9	1.6	6.3
From serious assault	2.1	0.5	0.5	3.1
From minor assault	1.5	0.5	1.1	3.2
Robbery without injury	7.6	1.9	2.3	8.5
Assault	49.0	14.7	4.6	56.4
Aggravated assault	17.0	5.5	1.3	23.5
With injury	6.3	1.4	0.4	9.9
Attempted assault with weapon	10.7	4.1	0.9	13.6
Simple assault	32.0	9.3	3.3	32.9
With injury	8.4	1.7	1.0	12.9
Attempted assault without weapon	23.5	7.6	2.3	20.0
Crimes of theft	141.6	69.0	33.2	122.8
Personal larceny with contact	3.8	1.9	4.8	4.8
Purse snatching	0.9	0.7	2.2	2.2
Pocket picking	3.0	1.2	2.6	2.6
Personal larceny without contact	137.7	67.1	28.3	118.0

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 marital status was not ascertained.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Personal crimes, 1979:

**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	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Male											
Never married (27,971,000)	78.6	0.4	15.7	5.1	10.6	62.6	25.0	37.5	150.7	4.1	146.6
Married (50,467,000)	24.2	0.2	3.6	1.2	2.4	20.4	8.1	12.3	69.2	1.4	67.8
Widowed (1,875,000)	14.2	0.0	7.7	3.2	4.5	6.5	2.3	4.2	54.1	9.1	45.0
Divorced and separated (4,815,000)	86.5	0.0	22.0	7.3	14.7	64.5	32.0	32.5	134.7	4.2	130.5
Female											
Never married (24,586,000)	43.3	3.8	6.0	1.8	4.2	33.5	7.9	25.6	131.2	3.6	127.7
Married (49,976,000)	11.7	0.6	2.1	0.7	1.5	9.0	2.9	6.2	68.7	2.3	66.4
Widowed (10,133,000)	7.9	0.4	3.3	1.3	1.9	4.3	1.1	3.2	29.3	4.1	25.3
Divorced and separated (8,001,000)	67.6	5.8	10.3	5.6	4.7	51.5	18.4	33.1	115.7	5.2	110.5

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.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Personal crimes, 1979:

**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 household and relationship to head	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Households headed by males											
Self (60,341,000)	33.6	10.2	6.5	2.3	4.2	26.9	10.8	16.1	84.8	2.1	82.7
Living alone (7,229,000)	70.7	10.2	20.1	8.0	12.1	50.4	19.5	31.0	150.1	6.0	144.1
Living with others (53,112,000)	28.5	10.2	4.7	1.6	3.1	23.7	9.7	14.0	75.9	1.6	74.3
Wife (48,188,000)	11.1	0.6	2.0	0.6	1.4	8.5	2.7	5.8	66.4	2.2	66.1
Own child under age 18 (17,717,000)	45.7	1.0	7.1	1.8	5.3	37.6	11.4	26.2	140.9	2.1	138.9
Own child age 18 and over (12,042,000)	54.7	1.3	9.6	3.2	6.3	43.9	14.7	29.2	107.7	2.5	105.2
Other relative (3,803,000)	36.4	1.9	7.3	2.6	4.8	27.2	12.9	14.3	64.6	4.8	59.7
Nonrelative (3,248,000)	113.0	6.3	17.8	6.2	11.5	88.8	37.8	51.1	206.8	8.5	198.4
Households headed by females											
Self (20,813,000)	37.8	2.9	6.8	2.6	4.2	28.1	8.5	19.6	88.6	5.2	83.4
Living alone (11,027,000)	25.7	2.9	6.0	2.5	3.5	16.8	5.1	11.7	72.3	5.7	66.6
Living with others (9,786,000)	51.6	3.0	7.7	2.8	4.9	40.9	12.4	28.5	106.9	4.6	102.3
Own child under age 18 (3,957,000)	80.8	2.8	13.2	3.9	9.3	64.8	22.1	42.7	142.7	4.6	138.1
Own child age 18 and over (3,790,000)	63.6	1.6	12.8	4.7	8.1	49.1	21.8	27.3	96.7	3.5	93.2
Other relative (2,221,000)	34.7	1.0	9.5	3.0	6.5	25.2	10.4	14.8	68.8	2.5	66.4
Nonrelative (2,166,000)	91.8	6.8	16.1	6.6	9.6	68.8	29.4	39.5	152.9	7.6	145.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.
¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14. Personal crimes, 1979:

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 \$3,000 (6,253,000)	\$3,000- \$7,499 (26,942,000)	\$7,500- \$9,999 (13,523,000)	\$10,000- \$14,999 (28,690,000)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (48,105,000)	\$25,000 or more (31,851,000)
Crimes of violence	61.3	41.6	42.5	34.8	29.6	30.1
Rape	3.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
Robbery	10.3	9.4	7.7	7.0	4.1	4.7
Robbery with injury	3.7	4.1	2.8	2.4	1.3	1.0
From serious assault	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.4
From minor assault	1.4	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.6
Robbery without injury	6.6	5.3	4.9	4.6	2.7	3.7
Assault	47.4	30.7	33.3	26.6	24.0	24.8
Aggravated assault	20.7	12.0	14.9	10.2	9.0	6.8
With injury	10.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.1
Attempted assault with weapon	10.1	7.7	10.4	6.7	6.5	4.7
Simple assault	26.7	18.6	18.4	16.4	15.8	18.0
With injury	6.5	5.4	6.5	4.3	3.6	4.4
Attempted assault without weapon	20.2	13.3	11.9	12.1	12.2	13.7
Crimes of theft	89.2	72.9	88.0	90.7	94.4	118.4
Personal larceny with contact	5.7	4.1	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.3
Purse snatching	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
Pocket picking	3.4	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.7
Personal larceny without contact	83.5	68.8	85.1	87.9	92.4	116.1

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 income level was not ascertained.

¹Estimate based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Personal crimes, 1979:

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	Rape	Robbery		Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated		Simple	With contact	Without contact
White											
Less than \$3,000 (5,716,000)	60.2	3.1	7.6	2.7	4.9	49.4	21.8	27.6	102.6	4.7	97.9
\$3,000-\$7,499 (21,254,000)	41.1	1.7	8.1	3.9	4.2	31.4	11.7	19.7	73.4	3.8	69.6
\$7,500-\$9,999 (11,269,000)	42.7	1.2	7.4	3.1	4.4	34.1	13.8	20.3	86.6	2.6	84.0
\$10,000-\$14,999 (25,035,000)	33.4	1.3	5.9	2.1	3.8	26.3	9.7	16.6	89.9	2.2	87.7
\$15,000-\$24,999 (44,132,000)	30.1	0.7	4.0	1.2	2.8	25.4	9.1	16.3	93.9	1.8	92.1
\$25,000 or more (29,716,000)	30.2	0.6	4.4	1.0	3.4	25.1	6.8	18.4	117.6	2.3	115.3
Black											
Less than \$3,000 (2,384,000)	64.7	15.0	16.5	6.3	10.2	43.2	18.0	25.3	60.1	8.4	51.8
\$3,000-\$7,499 (5,358,000)	43.1	11.0	14.7	5.3	9.4	27.4	12.5	14.9	66.6	5.4	61.2
\$7,500-\$9,999 (1,990,000)	43.3	13.9	10.3	1.4	8.8	29.2	19.7	9.5	95.1	4.5	90.6
\$10,000-\$14,999 (3,182,000)	44.5	10.9	15.6	5.3	10.3	27.9	13.8	14.1	96.9	6.7	90.3
\$15,000-\$24,999 (3,153,000)	18.7	10.4	4.2	2.0	2.1	14.2	6.9	7.3	106.8	4.9	101.9
\$25,000 or more (1,516,000)	38.1	10.0	2.6	2.7	9.8	25.5	8.9	16.6	140.8	2.9	137.9

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.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16. Personal crimes, 1979:

Victimization rates for persons age 25 and over,
by level of educational attainment and race of victims
and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population age 25 and over)

Level of educational attainment and race	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Elementary school											
0-4 years ¹											
All races ² (5,135,000)	14.0	⁰ 0.0	5.2	¹ 1.8	3.4	8.8	3.0	5.7	29.7	3.5	26.2
White (3,782,000)	13.6	⁰ 0.0	4.3	¹ 1.6	² 2.6	9.3	3.3	6.0	28.3	² 2.9	25.4
Black (1,204,000)	15.7	⁰ 0.0	³ 8.8	² 2.7	³ 6.1	⁶ 6.9	² 2.4	⁴ 4.5	34.8	³ 5.7	29.1
5-7 years											
All races ² (7,645,000)	11.4	⁰ 0.1	3.8	2.0	1.8	7.5	3.8	3.6	28.2	4.0	24.1
White (6,106,000)	11.5	⁰ 0.0	4.5	2.6	2.0	7.0	3.9	3.0	28.2	3.5	24.7
Black (1,400,000)	11.4	⁰ 0.7	¹ 1.0	⁰ 0.0	¹ 1.0	9.7	³ 3.8	⁵ 5.9	29.6	³ 6.7	22.9
8 years											
All races ² (9,830,000)	8.9	⁰ 0.5	4.0	⁰ 0.6	3.4	4.5	1.9	2.6	28.1	1.8	26.3
White (8,834,000)	7.2	⁰ 0.3	2.8	⁰ 0.6	2.2	4.1	1.6	2.5	28.2	¹ 1.2	27.0
Black (911,000)	26.6	¹ 1.8	16.0	⁰ 0.0	16.0	⁸ 8.8	⁵ 5.5	³ 3.3	26.9	⁷ 7.8	19.1
High school											
1-3 years											
All races ² (17,453,000)	20.2	⁰ 0.5	5.0	2.0	3.0	15.2	5.9	9.3	51.7	2.9	48.8
White (14,782,000)	18.3	⁰ 0.4	3.7	1.4	2.3	14.3	5.4	8.9	53.2	2.7	50.5
Black (2,523,000)	32.7	¹ 1.1	12.5	5.5	7.1	19.1	7.4	11.7	44.7	³ 3.4	41.3
4 years											
All races ² (46,315,000)	19.6	0.6	4.2	1.5	2.7	14.8	5.9	9.0	67.3	2.1	65.2
White (41,829,000)	18.3	0.5	3.3	1.1	2.2	14.5	5.4	9.1	66.5	1.8	64.7
Black (3,904,000)	31.6	¹ 1.6	13.3	5.7	7.5	16.8	8.7	8.1	73.7	4.2	69.6
College											
1-3 years											
All races ² (19,180,000)	34.8	1.0	5.3	2.1	3.2	28.5	10.5	18.0	95.6	2.8	92.7
White (17,286,000)	32.8	0.8	4.4	1.7	2.7	27.7	10.2	17.5	94.6	2.5	92.1
Black (1,570,000)	50.4	³ 3.6	13.5	⁵ 5.0	8.5	33.4	14.2	19.2	98.3	⁶ 6.7	91.6
4 years or more											
All races ² (21,305,000)	27.3	⁰ 0.4	4.1	1.0	3.1	22.9	6.7	16.2	112.4	3.3	109.1
White (19,475,000)	27.2	⁰ 0.4	3.8	0.7	3.0	23.1	6.3	16.7	112.0	2.9	109.1
Black (1,147,000)	33.8	⁰ 0.0	12.9	⁶ 6.4	³ 6.5	20.9	⁸ 8.5	12.4	151.1	¹⁰ 10.1	141.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons age 25 and over whose level of education was not ascertained.

¹Includes persons who never attended or who attended kindergarten only.

²Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

³Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 17. Personal crimes, 1979:

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

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

Labor force participation, employment status, and race	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Labor force participants											
Employed											
All races ¹ (99,016,000)	38.4	1.1	6.3	2.1	4.2	31.1	11.5	19.6	103.3	2.4	100.9
White (87,468,000)	38.6	1.0	5.8	1.9	3.9	31.8	11.3	20.5	103.7	2.2	101.5
Black (9,770,000)	37.6	1.3	10.8	4.0	6.8	25.5	12.9	12.6	100.6	4.0	96.6
Unemployed											
All races ¹ (478,000)	73.7	4.3	15.3	6.4	8.9	54.1	21.5	32.6	122.1	3.8	118.3
White (3,661,000)	70.9	5.0	12.8	5.2	7.6	53.1	19.2	33.8	131.5	² 2.2	129.3
Black (1,026,000)	80.5	¹ 1.9	25.6	² 11.2	14.4	52.9	25.3	27.6	88.4	² 9.7	78.7
Labor force nonparticipants											
Keeping house											
All races ¹ (32,392,000)	13.0	0.6	3.0	1.0	2.0	9.4	3.5	5.9	47.5	3.1	44.4
White (28,989,000)	10.9	0.4	2.5	1.0	1.4	8.0	3.1	5.0	48.0	2.7	45.3
Black (2,972,000)	32.4	² 2.2	9.0	² 0.9	8.1	21.3	6.8	14.4	44.0	7.4	36.6
In school											
All races ¹ (6,196,000)	55.1	2.1	8.8	3.0	5.8	44.2	15.9	28.2	144.5	4.1	140.4
White (4,899,000)	52.4	¹ 1.5	6.5	3.0	3.4	44.4	15.9	28.5	155.5	4.4	151.1
Black (1,096,000)	70.8	² 5.0	21.2	² 3.5	17.6	44.7	17.3	27.3	90.3	² 3.4	86.8
Unable to work											
All races ¹ (3,816,000)	16.9	² 0.8	7.5	3.9	3.6	8.7	3.2	5.5	26.9	4.2	22.7
White (3,003,000)	12.6	² 0.4	5.7	3.3	² 2.4	6.5	² 2.5	4.0	27.9	3.5	24.5
Black (781,000)	32.5	² 2.1	² 14.6	² 6.4	² 8.3	15.8	² 4.4	² 11.5	23.9	² 7.3	16.6
Retired											
All races ¹ (9,846,000)	7.4	² 0.0	2.8	¹ 1.2	1.6	4.6	1.6	3.0	21.6	2.7	18.9
White (8,965,000)	7.0	² 0.0	2.3	¹ 1.2	¹ 1.1	4.7	1.7	3.0	20.4	2.4	18.1
Black (777,000)	² 11.5	² 0.0	² 9.5	² 2.0	² 7.5	² 2.0	² 0.0	² 2.0	30.8	² 7.2	23.6
Other											
All races ¹ (6,258,000)	42.1	¹ 1.8	9.6	4.1	5.5	30.8	12.8	18.0	83.9	5.4	78.5
White (5,242,000)	42.0	² 2.1	7.7	2.3	5.4	32.2	12.2	20.0	88.6	5.0	83.7
Black (915,000)	44.0	² 0.0	21.3	14.6	² 6.8	22.7	17.6	² 5.1	61.4	² 8.4	53.1

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

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.²Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 18. Personal crimes, 1979:

Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over,
by occupational group of victims and type of crime

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

Occupational group	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Professional, technical and kindred workers (18,001,000)	30.3	0.5	5.3	2.0	3.3	24.5	6.6	17.9	119.9	3.1	116.8
Managers, officials and proprietors ¹ (12,603,000)	34.8	0.6	5.0	2.1	2.9	29.2	9.9	19.3	103.4	3.2	100.2
Sales workers (7,806,000)	31.6	1.7	5.0	0.9	4.2	24.9	7.6	17.3	103.1	2.5	100.7
Clerical and kindred workers (23,158,000)	31.4	1.4	5.8	2.1	3.6	24.3	7.8	16.5	95.5	2.5	93.0
Craft and kindred workers (15,513,000)	30.0	0.4	6.2	2.0	4.2	29.5	12.8	16.7	98.1	1.3	96.9
Operatives and kindred workers ² (14,448,000)	30.8	0.7	5.4	2.6	2.8	30.7	15.3	17.4	88.7	3.6	85.1
Transport equipment operatives (4,223,000)	52.8	0.7	10.4	2.5	7.8	41.8	16.8	24.9	95.9	1.5	94.4
Laborers ¹ (6,645,000)	73.5	1.4	13.4	4.3	9.1	58.7	25.6	33.1	102.8	3.4	99.4
Farm laborers (1,799,000)	20.3	0.8	4.3	0.9	3.4	15.2	8.4	6.8	70.5	3.0	67.5
Farm owners and managers (1,630,000)	15.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	2.5	1.5	57.7	0.0	57.7
Service workers (16,634,000)	61.6	3.7	10.3	3.3	7.0	47.6	18.7	28.9	112.9	3.5	109.4
Private household workers (1,619,000)	30.4	1.6	4.2	0.9	3.3	24.6	8.8	15.8	76.6	3.7	72.9
Armed forces personnel (823,000)	49.2	1.5	12.5	7.8	4.6	35.3	16.0	19.3	182.1	10.0	172.1

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

¹Except farm.

²Except transportation.

³Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 19. Personal crimes, 1979:

**Victimization rates for persons age 16 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	All areas (178,284,000)	All metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas								Nonmetro- politan areas (56,827,000)
		Central cities (50,381,000)	Outside central cities (71,076,000)	50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		
		Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	
Crimes of violence	34.5	47.5	34.8	44.3	28.8	48.6	36.1	47.0	39.8	50.2	36.1	22.7
Rape	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.2	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.8
Robbery	6.3	11.7	5.6	5.6	3.1	7.2	5.7	11.2	7.7	21.3	6.5	2.2
Robbery with injury	2.1	3.9	1.9	2.5	1.5	2.6	1.7	3.2	2.4	6.9	2.0	0.9
Robbery without injury	4.1	7.8	3.7	3.2	1.6	4.6	4.0	7.9	5.2	14.5	4.5	1.4
Assault	27.2	34.4	28.1	37.8	24.8	40.0	29.1	33.4	31.1	27.8	28.2	19.7
Aggravated assault	9.9	13.3	9.8	13.4	9.4	14.8	10.1	14.4	10.9	11.4	8.8	7.1
Simple assault	17.3	21.1	18.3	24.4	15.4	25.1	19.0	19.1	20.2	16.4	19.4	12.6
Crimes of theft	91.9	105.2	101.9	102.1	89.2	111.6	105.0	115.4	113.8	97.0	102.6	67.6
Personal larceny with contact	2.9	5.8	2.3	2.4	1.4	3.6	2.4	4.6	3.1	11.5	2.4	1.0
Personal larceny without contact	89.0	99.4	99.6	99.7	87.9	108.0	102.6	110.8	110.7	85.5	100.1	66.6

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

Table 20. Personal crimes, 1979:

**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)

Locality and race and sex	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
		Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
All races										
White male (74,960,000)	44.4	7.3	2.5	4.8	36.9	14.2	22.6	99.7	2.2	97.5
White female (80,612,000)	23.6	3.8	1.4	2.4	18.1	5.1	13.0	85.8	2.8	83.1
Black male (8,925,000)	53.1	20.9	6.4	14.5	31.9	19.5	12.4	95.6	6.1	89.5
Black female (10,772,000)	32.0	5.6	1.9	3.7	23.8	7.3	16.5	80.0	5.2	74.8
Metropolitan areas										
Central cities										
White male (17,920,000)	62.3	13.5	4.5	9.0	48.5	20.1	28.4	118.4	4.0	114.4
White female (20,321,000)	34.2	7.2	2.8	4.4	24.4	7.2	17.2	103.5	6.1	97.3
Black male (4,843,000)	65.5	28.5	9.0	19.6	37.0	22.3	14.7	99.9	6.8	93.2
Black female (6,062,000)	36.9	8.6	2.3	6.3	27.0	8.0	19.0	81.7	8.8	73.0
Outside central cities										
White male (31,810,000)	45.3	7.4	2.7	4.7	37.7	14.3	23.4	106.1	2.0	104.1
White female (33,519,000)	24.0	3.6	1.2	2.5	18.8	4.9	13.9	95.9	2.4	93.5
Black male (2,069,000)	49.7	15.7	*3.0	12.6	33.4	19.0	14.5	120.5	5.9	114.7
Black female (2,341,000)	31.0	*2.7	*2.1	*0.7	23.2	6.8	16.4	114.1	*1.2	112.8
Nonmetropolitan areas										
White male (25,230,000)	30.7	2.9	1.0	1.9	27.6	10.1	17.6	78.4	1.3	77.2
White female (26,772,000)	14.9	1.4	0.6	0.8	12.4	3.8	8.6	59.9	0.6	59.2
Black male (2,013,000)	26.7	7.9	*3.8	*4.1	18.0	13.5	*4.5	59.7	*4.9	54.8
Black female (2,369,000)	20.5	*0.8	*0.8	*0.0	16.3	6.1	10.2	41.8	*0.0	41.8

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

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 21. Household crimes, 1979:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All races (79,499,000)	White (69,750,000)	Black (8,622,000)	Other (1,127,000)
Burglary	84.1	80.1	114.0	102.5
Forcible entry	27.1	24.6	48.0	25.6
Unlawful entry without force	39.1	38.6	41.6	51.6
Attempted forcible entry	17.9	16.9	24.4	25.4
Household larceny	133.7	133.5	133.2	153.0
Less than \$50	72.0	73.2	60.2	87.1
\$50 or more	46.1	45.3	52.1	49.0
Amount not available	7.1	6.7	10.5	*4.6
Attempted larceny	8.5	8.2	10.5	12.4
Motor vehicle theft	17.5	17.0	21.9	18.6
Completed theft	11.6	11.1	15.0	14.8
Attempted theft	5.9	5.9	6.9	*3.7

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

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

Table 22. Household crimes, 1979:**Victimization rates, by type of crime and ethnicity of head of household**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Hispanic (3,720,000)	Non-Hispanic (74,726,000)
Burglary	99.0	83.1
Forcible entry	32.2	26.8
Unlawful entry without force	42.7	39.0
Attempted forcible entry	24.1	17.4
Household larceny	160.6	132.2
Less than \$50	77.7	71.6
\$50 or more	63.5	45.1
Amount not available	11.0	6.9
Attempted larceny	8.4	8.5
Motor vehicle theft	31.4	16.9
Completed theft	20.5	11.2
Attempted theft	10.9	5.7

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

Table 23. Motor vehicle theft, 1979:**Victimization rates on the basis of thefts per 1,000 households and of thefts per 1,000 vehicles owned, by selected household characteristics**

Characteristic	Rate per 1,000 households	Rate per 1,000 motor vehicles owned
Race of head of household		
All races ¹	17.5	11.3
White	17.0	10.5
Black	21.9	20.8
Age of head of household		
12-19	42.8	37.8
20-34	24.3	15.6
35-49	20.9	10.9
50-64	14.5	8.4
65 and over	5.0	5.2
Form of tenure		
Owned or being bought	13.1	7.4
Rented	25.8	23.1

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 24. Household crimes, 1979:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19 (1,046,000)	20-34 (24,120,000)	35-49 (19,811,000)	50-64 (18,550,000)	65 and over (15,973,000)
Burglary	222.5	111.5	93.3	64.5	45.0
Forcible entry	55.8	37.6	29.2	22.2	12.5
Unlawful entry without force	133.4	47.7	46.6	29.4	22.0
Attempted forcible entry	33.3	26.2	17.4	12.9	10.6
Household larceny	258.9	182.8	156.9	103.8	57.5
Less than \$50	133.2	101.2	79.5	53.2	36.5
\$50 or more	100.8	62.3	60.5	34.9	13.3
Amount not available	15.3	7.6	7.4	7.5	4.8
Attempted larceny	9.6	11.6	9.5	8.2	2.9
Motor vehicle theft	42.8	24.3	20.9	14.5	5.0
Completed theft	29.9	16.5	13.9	9.0	3.1
Attempted theft	12.9	7.9	6.9	5.5	1.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.
 *Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 25. Household crimes, 1979:

Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (5,374,000)	\$3,000- \$7,499 (14,768,000)	\$7,500- \$9,999 (6,515,000)	\$10,000- \$14,999 (13,001,000)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (19,115,000)	\$25,000 or more (11,336,000)
Burglary	104.0	90.9	88.9	88.6	72.9	92.3
Forcible entry	33.5	27.4	31.1	29.8	22.3	29.6
Unlawful entry without force	50.4	41.3	36.3	38.0	34.1	48.2
Attempted forcible entry	20.0	22.2	21.4	18.8	16.4	14.5
Household larceny	116.0	114.8	140.6	143.9	151.8	142.0
Less than \$50	66.4	63.0	76.8	75.9	83.2	73.5
\$50 or more	38.7	39.1	46.2	50.8	50.2	52.9
Amount not available	6.4	6.2	10.2	7.5	6.9	5.8
Attempted larceny	4.5	6.4	7.5	9.6	11.6	9.8
Motor vehicle theft	11.5	11.7	16.6	19.6	18.5	19.6
Completed theft	7.9	8.2	11.6	13.4	11.7	12.5
Attempted theft	3.6	3.5	5.0	6.2	6.8	7.1

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.

Table 26. Household burglary, 1979:**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	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	
			Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White				
Less than \$3,000 (3,874,000)	95.6	28.5	49.9	17.1
\$3,000-\$7,499 (2,187,000)	88.2	23.3	42.3	22.5
\$7,500-\$9,999 (5,594,000)	82.1	27.0	37.2	18.0
\$10,000-\$14,999 (11,502,000)	83.6	29.7	36.7	17.2
\$15,000-\$24,999 (17,639,000)	70.5	19.9	34.2	16.4
\$25,000 or more (10,609,000)	88.7	28.5	46.4	13.8
Black				
Less than \$3,000 (1,418,000)	126.9	48.0	49.8	29.1
\$3,000-\$7,499 (2,423,000)	103.2	47.5	36.4	19.3
\$7,500-\$9,999 (810,000)	126.3	57.7	25.6	43.0
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,312,000)	104.8	32.1	45.2	27.5
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,195,000)	111.5	56.0	35.1	20.4
\$25,000 or more (536,000)	154.8	53.3	79.3	22.3

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 larceny, 1979:**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 ¹	Completed larceny		Attempted larceny
		Less than \$50	\$50 or more	
White				
Less than \$3,000 (3,874,000)	123.2	71.7	41.7	4.4
\$3,000-\$7,499 (2,187,000)	115.1	65.8	37.8	5.8
\$7,500-\$9,999 (5,594,000)	143.3	79.5	45.6	7.8
\$10,000-\$14,999 (11,502,000)	140.8	75.9	48.9	8.8
\$15,000-\$24,999 (17,639,000)	150.6	83.1	49.3	11.5
\$25,000 or more (10,609,000)	141.8	74.0	52.7	9.0
Black				
Less than \$3,000 (1,418,000)	95.8	54.5	28.3	² 4.9
\$3,000-\$7,499 (2,423,000)	114.2	50.7	45.5	9.4
\$7,500-\$9,999 (810,000)	119.8	56.5	48.5	² 4.6
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,312,000)	158.0	65.9	65.5	15.8
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,195,000)	173.0	78.8	67.3	15.0
\$25,000 or more (536,000)	145.4	65.6	59.6	² 17.5

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.

¹Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Motor vehicle theft, 1979:

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 theft	Attempted theft
White			
Less than \$3,000 (3,874,000)	12.8	8.1	4.6
\$3,000-\$7,499 (12,187,000)	11.1	8.0	3.1
\$7,500-\$9,999 (5,594,000)	15.8	11.0	4.8
\$10,000-\$14,999 (11,502,000)	18.8	12.5	6.3
\$15,000-\$24,999 (17,639,000)	17.2	11.1	6.1
\$25,000 or more (10,609,000)	18.7	11.6	7.1
Black			
Less than \$3,000 (1,418,000)	8.5	17.5	¹ 1.0
\$3,000-\$7,499 (2,423,000)	15.5	9.6	5.8
\$7,500-\$9,999 (810,000)	20.8	13.7	17.1
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,312,000)	26.8	20.0	16.9
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,195,000)	36.2	21.5	14.7
\$25,000 or more (536,000)	36.8	27.4	19.4

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.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 29. Household crimes, 1979:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (17,904,000)	Two-three (39,533,000)	Four-five (18,103,000)	Six or more (3,954,000)
Burglary	76.8	82.4	92.3	96.5
Forcible entry	27.1	27.5	27.2	23.3
Unlawful entry without force	32.7	37.0	46.0	57.3
Attempted forcible entry	17.0	17.9	19.2	15.9
Household larceny	81.7	131.7	172.1	213.4
Less than \$50	43.6	72.4	93.7	98.4
\$50 or more	28.5	43.1	61.3	86.9
Amount not available	5.0	7.1	7.9	12.8
Attempted larceny	4.6	9.2	9.3	15.3
Motor vehicle theft	12.0	17.4	19.4	35.1
Completed theft	8.0	11.1	13.1	25.4
Attempted theft	4.0	6.3	6.3	9.7

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

Table 30. Household crimes, 1979:**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 ¹ (51,819,000)	White (47,357,000)	Black (3,912,000)	All races ¹ (27,679,000)	White (22,392,000)	Black (4,710,000)
Burglary	68.6	66.7	91.1	113.1	108.4	133.0
Forcible entry	22.8	21.4	40.6	35.2	31.3	54.1
Unlawful entry without force	33.1	32.8	35.6	50.4	50.8	46.5
Attempted forcible entry	12.7	12.5	14.9	27.5	26.2	32.3
Household larceny	117.0	115.6	133.1	165.1	171.3	133.3
Less than \$50	63.8	63.8	60.7	87.4	93.1	59.8
\$50 or more	39.2	38.5	49.3	59.2	59.8	54.5
Amount not available	6.5	6.0	12.6	8.2	8.1	8.7
Attempted larceny	7.5	7.2	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.3
Motor vehicle theft	13.1	12.4	22.2	25.8	26.6	21.7
Completed theft	8.6	8.0	16.1	17.2	17.7	14.0
Attempted theft	4.5	4.4	6.1	8.6	8.9	7.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.
¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 31. Household crimes, 1979:**Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ¹ (56,689,000)	Two (5,832,000)	Three (1,531,000)	Four (2,443,000)	Five-nine (3,668,000)	Ten or more (8,463,000)	Other than housing units (701,000)
Burglary	76.1	104.6	95.2	125.2	118.8	89.8	147.0
Forcible entry	25.4	36.7	35.9	31.4	38.3	26.4	78.3
Unlawful entry without force	36.2	46.7	39.2	55.6	47.6	37.7	125.6
Attempted forcible entry	14.5	21.2	20.0	38.1	32.8	25.7	23.1
Household larceny	125.7	170.2	165.6	183.0	173.8	119.7	170.9
Less than \$50	68.0	94.4	92.0	101.5	95.5	58.3	100.2
\$50 or more	43.0	55.5	60.7	56.0	61.0	46.7	54.7
Amount not available	6.8	8.6	25.3	13.5	6.2	6.4	28.6
Attempted larceny	7.9	11.7	27.6	12.1	11.1	8.3	27.5
Motor vehicle theft	14.2	24.4	31.8	19.8	25.7	27.2	28.3
Completed theft	9.6	15.5	20.7	10.5	16.0	17.9	23.7
Attempted theft	4.6	8.9	11.1	9.4	9.7	9.3	24.7

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

¹Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 32. Household crimes, 1979:

**Victimization rates, by type of crime
and type of locality of residence**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Metropolitan areas												Nonmetro- politan areas (25,058,000)
	All metropolitan areas			50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		Nonmetro- politan areas (25,058,000)	
	All areas (79,499,000)	Central cities (24,070,000)	Outside central cities (30,371,000)	Central cities (7,135,000)	Outside central cities (8,913,000)	Central cities (4,780,000)	Outside central cities (6,982,000)	Central cities (4,961,000)	Outside central cities (7,167,000)	Central cities (7,193,000)	Outside central cities (7,309,000)		
Burglary	84.1	109.5	79.4	107.6	76.6	110.8	84.0	120.5	77.7	102.8	80.0	65.5	
Forcible entry	27.1	41.5	23.7	34.0	20.0	43.4	27.5	45.7	22.7	44.7	25.7	17.5	
Unlawful entry without force	39.1	43.5	37.8	50.4	39.6	44.1	39.0	47.4	39.2	33.7	33.1	36.5	
Attempted forcible entry	17.9	24.5	17.8	23.2	17.0	23.4	17.5	27.4	15.8	24.5	21.2	11.6	
Household larceny	133.7	161.8	140.8	171.2	127.1	182.0	149.6	195.3	157.3	116.0	133.0	98.1	
Completed larceny ¹	125.2	149.5	132.2	158.2	123.1	168.2	138.7	179.4	146.3	107.8	123.3	93.4	
Less than \$50	72.0	83.8	76.3	92.7	68.1	99.6	81.0	94.4	87.0	57.2	71.4	55.5	
\$50 or more	46.1	57.2	49.0	58.0	49.8	62.3	49.8	70.9	51.2	43.5	45.0	32.1	
Attempted larceny	8.5	12.3	8.6	13.0	4.0	13.8	10.9	15.9	11.0	8.3	9.7	4.7	
Motor vehicle theft	17.5	26.5	17.0	19.1	11.6	22.8	17.6	25.6	20.0	37.0	19.9	9.6	
Completed theft	11.6	17.9	10.7	12.9	7.5	14.9	12.7	17.3	12.4	25.2	11.2	6.5	
Attempted theft	5.9	8.7	6.2	6.2	4.1	7.9	5.0	8.3	7.6	11.8	8.7	3.0	

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

¹Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 33. Household crimes, 1979:**Victimization rates, by type of locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Locality and race	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All areas			
White (69,750,000)	80.1	133.5	17.0
Black (8,622,000)	113.9	133.2	21.9
Metropolitan areas			
Central cities			
White (18,518,000)	104.9	166.5	26.0
Black (5,065,000)	127.4	149.2	29.0
Outside central cities			
White (28,091,000)	76.8	140.2	16.7
Black (1,808,000)	113.6	136.3	19.3
Nonmetropolitan areas			
White (23,140,000)	64.3	98.9	10.0
Black (1,750,000)	75.3	83.7	13.9

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.
 † Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 34. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:**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	3,964,000	22.2	2,195,000	12.3
Rape	116,000	0.7	75,000	0.4
Completed rape	39,000	0.2	29,000	0.2
Attempted rape	77,000	0.4	46,000	0.3
Robbery	899,000	5.1	216,000	1.2
Robbery with injury	295,000	1.7	87,000	0.5
From serious assault	159,000	0.9	44,000	0.3
From minor assault	136,000	0.8	42,000	0.2
Robbery without injury	605,000	3.4	130,000	0.7
Assault	2,948,000	16.5	1,903,000	10.7
Aggravated assault	1,125,000	6.3	643,000	3.6
With injury	327,000	1.8	272,000	1.5
Attempted assault with weapon	799,000	4.5	371,000	2.1
Simple assault	1,822,000	10.2	1,260,000	7.1
With injury	375,000	2.1	420,000	2.4
Attempted assault without weapon	1,447,000	8.1	840,000	4.7

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

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes	64.4	60.4	80.6	77.4	82.3	60.8	63.6	59.1
12-15	56.6	21.6	76.5	62.8	81.2	53.3	56.2	52.0
16-19	61.1	57.8	76.5	72.8	78.6	58.5	64.1	55.3
20-24	67.0	61.2	74.3	66.9	78.4	65.8	68.7	63.9
25-34	65.3	73.7	82.4	78.3	84.8	62.1	64.0	61.0
35-49	64.2	72.2	85.0	89.3	83.3	57.2	57.8	56.8
50-64	74.3	¹ 100.0	88.4	87.1	89.2	66.6	73.3	63.1
65 and over	74.6	¹ 0.0	93.3	100.0	88.5	61.8	40.3	72.0
Male	71.0	60.0	83.1	82.9	83.2	68.2	67.0	69.0
12-15	63.7	¹ 14.3	81.3	76.9	82.7	58.5	58.4	58.6
16-19	69.6	¹ 22.2	82.1	86.7	79.5	67.6	66.6	68.4
20-24	72.2	¹ 100.0	78.5	71.9	82.6	70.6	69.5	71.5
25-34	72.1	¹ 73.3	86.5	86.5	86.5	69.9	70.5	69.5
35-49	73.7	¹ 0.0	86.2	100.0	81.2	69.4	63.2	73.6
50-64	80.3	¹ 100.0	86.0	77.7	91.1	76.9	74.8	78.1
65 and over	65.6	¹ 0.0	88.0	¹ 100.0	82.4	45.5	13.4	62.8
Female	53.0	60.8	75.3	67.4	80.3	47.5	55.0	44.5
12-15	43.7	22.3	48.0	¹ 0.0	70.5	44.9	51.1	43.0
16-19	47.2	61.9	65.5	47.5	76.9	42.0	56.4	37.1
20-24	56.7	57.6	64.1	51.8	69.5	55.1	66.1	50.7
25-34	52.5	73.7	75.9	66.3	81.7	46.1	44.4	46.8
35-49	52.1	77.3	82.9	75.0	87.0	41.7	50.2	37.0
50-64	66.2	¹ 100.0	91.7	100.0	86.3	52.8	71.1	43.6
65 and over	83.6	¹ 0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.5	67.5	78.8

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 36. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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

Sex and race	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes								
White	65.2	59.1	80.2	75.9	82.5	62.5	66.8	60.2
Black	58.2	74.2	83.0	82.1	83.4	46.0	45.5	46.5
Male								
White	72.0	68.9	83.9	82.3	84.7	69.7	70.0	69.4
Black	64.2	¹ 0.0	82.9	84.8	82.2	52.6	48.9	58.5
Female								
White	53.4	57.6	73.4	64.5	78.5	48.9	58.4	45.1
Black	49.9	80.1	84.0	75.5	88.4	38.6	37.7	39.0

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes								
Never married	65.8	57.1	81.7	77.4	83.7	62.5	68.6	59.3
Married	68.5	67.6	84.4	86.2	83.9	65.5	63.2	67.0
Widowed	72.0	¹ 75.0	95.7	100.0	92.9	53.6	62.5	50.0
Separated and divorced	50.9	63.0	70.4	62.5	76.1	45.1	49.5	42.3
Male								
Never married	71.5	63.2	84.4	82.6	85.2	68.3	69.9	67.2
Married	71.5	¹ 54.4	87.0	99.2	85.3	68.9	64.7	71.6
Widowed	81.6	¹ 0.0	89.7	¹ 100.0	¹ 82.4	72.7	¹ 65.1	¹ 76.9
Separated and divorced	67.0	¹ 0.0	74.2	71.0	75.7	64.6	58.9	70.2
Female								
Never married	54.0	56.4	73.4	60.5	79.1	50.3	64.0	46.1
Married	62.5	70.0	79.8	78.2	80.4	57.9	59.0	57.5
Widowed	69.4	76.3	95.8	100.0	92.9	48.7	64.9	43.3
Separated and divorced	38.6	62.9	65.4	55.8	77.2	30.5	39.2	25.6

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 38. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
All races¹								
Less than \$3,000	57.6	73.5	73.9	72.9	74.1	52.9	51.6	53.9
\$3,000-\$7,499	58.6	54.1	74.0	71.8	75.6	54.1	56.9	52.4
\$7,500-\$9,999	64.0	75.7	83.4	88.5	80.5	60.9	62.5	59.7
\$10,000-\$14,999	61.0	46.5	75.8	72.1	77.7	57.8	59.6	56.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	66.7	50.9	84.6	85.5	84.3	64.3	69.3	61.4
\$25,000 and over	73.3	84.4	91.1	82.4	93.7	69.6	75.4	67.5
White								
Less than \$3,000	63.5	78.3	77.1	79.6	75.9	60.4	56.7	63.4
\$3,000-\$7,499	58.6	54.5	70.2	68.1	72.3	55.8	58.8	54.0
\$7,500-\$9,999	67.7	60.9	83.8	87.6	80.9	64.4	70.9	60.0
\$10,000-\$14,999	60.7	43.8	72.8	70.3	74.2	58.8	64.0	55.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	66.6	49.1	83.7	83.0	84.1	64.4	69.8	61.4
\$25,000 and over	73.2	84.4	90.0	79.7	92.8	70.0	75.6	67.9
Black								
Less than \$3,000	44.5	66.1	69.0	66.9	70.1	32.8	40.7	27.1
\$3,000-\$7,499	59.1	² 51.8	81.0	81.3	81.0	47.6	51.0	44.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	50.3	² 100.0	81.9	² 100.0	77.7	32.6	22.4	53.4
\$10,000-\$14,999	64.5	² 100.0	87.6	78.7	92.4	50.5	38.4	61.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	70.2	² 100.0	100.0	² 100.0	² 100.0	60.6	64.2	57.6
\$25,000 and over	72.6	² 0.0	100.0	² 100.0	100.0	59.1	66.7	55.0

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.²Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 39. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offender		
		Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (3,658,000)	100.0	87.9	11.6	0.5
Rape (156,000)	100.0	98.2	1.8	0.0
Robbery (456,000)	100.0	93.3	5.9	0.9
Robbery with injury (152,000)	100.0	93.1	5.2	1.7
Robbery without injury (304,000)	100.0	93.3	6.2	0.5
Assault (3,046,000)	100.0	86.6	12.9	0.5
Aggravated assault (983,000)	100.0	88.3	11.2	0.6
Simple assault (2,063,000)	100.0	85.8	13.8	0.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.
 *Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 40. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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 and over	
Crimes of violence (4,181,000)	100.0	0.6	29.8	4.9	11.7	13.3	67.4	2.2
Rape (159,000)	100.0	0.0	21.3	2.0	7.8	11.5	77.4	1.3
Robbery (531,000)	100.0	0.5	37.4	3.8	13.9	19.8	58.0	4.2
Robbery with injury (177,000)	100.0	0.0	34.6	1.5	13.4	19.7	58.8	6.6
Robbery without injury (354,000)	100.0	0.7	38.8	4.9	14.1	19.8	57.6	2.9
Assault (3,491,000)	100.0	0.6	29.0	5.2	11.5	12.3	68.4	2.0
Aggravated assault (1,184,000)	100.0	0.8	26.1	4.2	9.0	12.9	71.3	1.9
Simple assault (2,307,000)	100.0	0.6	30.6	5.7	12.8	12.0	66.9	2.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.
 *Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 41. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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 (4,181,000)	100.0	70.5	24.9	3.0	1.5
Rape (159,000)	100.0	61.8	30.0	6.1	2.1
Robbery (531,000)	100.0	47.9	46.0	3.3	2.9
Robbery with injury (177,000)	100.0	52.9	43.1	1.6	2.4
Robbery without injury (354,000)	100.0	45.4	47.4	4.1	3.1
Assault (3,491,000)	100.0	74.4	21.5	2.8	1.3
Aggravated assault (1,184,000)	100.0	69.6	26.8	2.1	1.4
Simple assault (2,307,000)	100.0	76.8	18.8	3.2	1.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 42. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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

Type of crime and age of victims	Total	Under 12	Perceived age of offender				21 and over	Not known and not available
			12-20					
			Total	12-14	15-17	18-20		
Crimes of violence ¹								
12-19 (1,253,000)	100.0	² 0.6	60.3	13.3	26.5	20.5	37.4	1.7
20-34 (2,117,000)	100.0	² 0.4	17.3	1.2	4.4	11.7	80.5	1.8
35-49 (514,000)	100.0	² 0.8	12.0	² 1.7	5.9	4.3	84.2	3.0
50-64 (220,000)	100.0	² 1.5	19.0	² 1.3	11.0	6.7	72.7	6.8
65 and over (77,000)	100.0	² 2.0	27.9	² 0.0	² 11.3	16.6	66.8	² 3.4
Robbery								
12-19 (136,000)	100.0	² 0.0	65.3	10.6	20.6	14.1	33.7	² 1.0
20-34 (244,000)	100.0	² 0.5	24.1	² 1.1	7.3	15.6	72.6	² 2.8
35-49 (72,000)	100.0	² 1.5	25.5	² 4.0	² 15.7	15.7	63.7	² 9.3
50-64 (55,000)	100.0	² 0.0	32.7	² 0.0	² 19.0	² 13.7	56.4	² 10.8
65 and over (24,000)	100.0	² 0.0	61.3	² 0.0	² 24.7	² 36.6	² 33.2	² 5.5
Assault								
12-19 (1,059,000)	100.0	² 0.7	61.2	14.2	28.1	18.9	36.2	1.9
20-34 (1,791,000)	100.0	² 0.4	16.4	1.2	3.8	11.4	81.5	1.7
35-49 (426,000)	100.0	² 0.8	9.6	² 1.4	4.5	3.8	87.6	² 2.0
50-64 (164,000)	100.0	² 2.0	14.6	² 1.7	15	14.4	77.9	² 5.5
65 and over (52,000)	100.0	² 2.9	² 13.1	² 0.0	² 5.3	² 7.8	81.5	² 2.5

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

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 43. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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

Type of crime and race of victims	Total	Perceived race of offender			Not known and not available
		White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence					
White (3,603,000)	100.0	78.9	16.8	2.8	1.6
Black (510,000)	100.0	14.4	83.5	10.9	11.2
Rape					
White (130,000)	100.0	71.2	21.5	16.2	11.1
Black (27,000)	100.0	19.8	73.2	10.0	17.0
Robbery					
White (429,000)	100.0	56.7	37.1	3.3	2.9
Black (94,000)	100.0	17.1	88.1	11.8	13.0
Robbery with injury					
White (146,000)	100.0	63.5	32.7	11.0	12.9
Black (28,000)	100.0	14.4	95.6	10.0	10.0
Robbery without injury					
White (283,000)	100.0	53.2	39.3	4.5	12.9
Black (66,000)	100.0	18.2	85.0	12.6	14.2
Assault					
White (3,043,000)	100.0	82.3	13.7	2.5	1.4
Black (390,000)	100.0	15.8	83.0	10.8	10.4
Aggravated assault					
White (984,000)	100.0	79.4	17.0	2.1	1.5
Black (180,000)	100.0	16.7	82.4	10.0	10.8
Simple assault					
White (2,060,000)	100.0	83.7	12.2	2.8	1.4
Black (210,000)	100.0	14.9	83.7	11.4	10.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.
 † Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 44. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offenders			Not known and not available
		All male	All female	Male and female	
Crimes of violence (1,506,000)	100.0	78.8	8.0	10.8	2.4
Rape (24,000)	100.0	72.3	10.0	17.8	19.9
Robbery (479,000)	100.0	88.3	3.5	8.2	10.0
Robbery with injury (177,000)	100.0	88.4	13.0	8.6	10.0
Robbery without injury (302,000)	100.0	88.3	13.8	7.9	10.0
Assault (1,003,000)	100.0	74.3	10.3	12.2	3.2
Aggravated assault (390,000)	100.0	77.0	6.6	13.9	12.6
Simple assault (613,000)	100.0	72.7	12.7	11.1	3.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.
 † Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:**Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offenders**

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offenders				Not known and not available
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence (1,861,000)	100.0	0.7	42.7	28.4	24.5	3.7
Rape (29,000)	100.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 27.9	46.9	¹ 25.2	¹ 0.0
Robbery (577,000)	100.0	¹ 0.2	44.9	29.4	22.9	2.6
Robbery with injury (199,000)	100.0	¹ 0.0	41.9	27.4	26.4	¹ 4.4
Robbery without injury (378,000)	100.0	¹ 0.3	46.6	30.5	21.0	¹ 1.6
Assault (1,255,000)	100.0	¹ 0.9	42.1	27.6	25.2	4.3
Aggravated assault (520,000)	100.0	¹ 0.8	34.6	30.8	29.0	4.8
Simple assault (736,000)	100.0	¹ 0.9	47.3	25.3	22.5	3.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number on victimizations shown in parentheses.
¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 46. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:**Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offenders**

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offenders				Not known and not available
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence (1,861,000)	100.0	56.0	30.0	4.2	6.9	2.9
Rape (29,000)	100.0	53.3	¹ 41.8	¹ 0.0	¹ 4.8	¹ 0.0
Robbery (577,000)	100.0	29.1	53.3	¹ 5.3	10.0	2.3
Robbery with injury (199,000)	100.0	27.8	55.2	5.4	¹ 7.7	¹ 3.9
Robbery without injury (378,000)	100.0	29.9	52.3	5.2	¹ 12.2	¹ 1.4
Assault (1,255,000)	100.0	68.5	19.1	3.8	5.5	3.2
Aggravated assault (520,000)	100.0	65.1	18.9	4.4	7.6	3.9
Simple assault (736,000)	100.0	70.8	19.2	3.4	4.0	2.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.
¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 47. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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				Not known and not available
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence¹						
12-19 (675,000)	100.0	² 0.9	68.1	9.8	20.4	² 0.8
20-34 (800,000)	100.0	² 0.6	26.2	40.1	28.1	5.0
35-49 (229,000)	100.0	² 0.0	32.0	38.1	25.0	² 4.9
50-64 (101,000)	100.0	² 0.0	29.0	33.9	29.1	² 8.0
65 and over (56,000)	100.0	3.0	41.9	36.2	² 12.3	² 6.6
Robbery						
12-19 (172,000)	100.0	² 0.0	72.0	² 7.0	20.4	² 0.7
20-34 (208,000)	100.0	² 0.6	31.5	39.1	26.9	² 2.0
35-49 (110,000)	100.0	² 0.0	39.9	36.3	19.4	² 4.4
50-64 (56,000)	100.0	² 0.0	29.0	40.0	26.0	² 5.0
65 and over (33,000)	100.0	² 0.0	² 32.9	44.9	² 16.8	² 5.4
Assault						
12-19 (490,000)	100.0	² 1.2	67.4	10.1	20.4	² 0.8
20-34 (582,000)	100.0	² 0.6	24.4	40.3	28.5	6.2
35-49 (117,000)	100.0	² 0.0	25.3	39.5	29.7	² 5.5
50-64 (43,000)	100.0	² 0.0	30.4	² 23.1	34.3	² 12.3
65 and over (23,000)	100.0	7.3	54.4	² 24.0	² 6.1	² 8.3

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

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 48. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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	Total	Perceived race of offenders				Not known and not available
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence¹						
White (1,520,000)	100.0	64.2	22.1	3.6	7.7	2.5
Black (301,000)	100.0	14.3	72.2	5.5	4.0	² 4.0
Robbery						
White (417,000)	100.0	37.7	43.8	4.4	12.4	² 1.8
Black (152,000)	100.0	² 5.6	79.7	² 6.8	² 4.0	² 3.9
Assault						
White (1,078,000)	100.0	74.5	13.4	3.4	5.9	2.8
Black (145,000)	100.0	23.9	63.6	² 4.3	² 4.1	² 4.1

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

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 49. Personal crimes, 1979:

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

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	5,259,000	6,159,000	1:1.17
Rape	184,000	192,000	1:1.04
Completed rape	68,000	68,000	1:1.00
Attempted rape	116,000	124,000	1:1.06
Robbery	943,000	1,116,000	1:1.18
Robbery with injury	334,000	381,000	1:1.14
From serious assault	168,000	203,000	1:1.21
From minor assault	166,000	178,000	1:1.07
Robbery without injury	609,000	735,000	1:1.21
Assault	4,132,000	4,851,000	1:1.17
Aggravated assault	1,425,000	1,769,000	1:1.24
With injury	511,000	599,000	1:1.17
Attempted assault with weapon	914,000	1,170,000	1:1.28
Simple assault	2,707,000	3,082,000	1:1.14
With injury	703,000	795,000	1:1.13
Attempted assault without weapon	2,004,000	2,287,000	1:1.14
Crimes of theft	15,563,000	16,382,000	1:1.05
Personal larceny with contact	504,000	511,000	1:1.01
Purse snatching	165,000	167,000	1:1.01
Completed purse snatching	118,000	120,000	1:1.02
Attempted purse snatching	47,000	47,000	1:1.00
Pocket picking	339,000	345,000	1:1.02
Personal larceny without contact	15,059,000	15,871,000	1:1.05

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

Table 50. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more
All incidents	100.0	90.7	6.8	1.4	1.1
Crimes of violence	100.0	88.7	8.5	1.7	1.1
Rape	100.0	98.8	10.4	10.6	10.2
Robbery	100.0	91.9	5.5	1.9	10.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	92.3	6.2	11.0	10.4
Robbery without injury	100.0	91.6	5.1	2.4	10.9
Assault	100.0	87.5	9.5	1.8	1.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	82.7	13.2	2.2	1.8
Simple assault	100.0	90.0	7.5	1.5	0.9
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	86.9	9.8	1.9	1.4
Rape	100.0	99.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
Robbery	100.0	91.9	5.4	2.0	10.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	92.8	5.8	11.0	10.4
Robbery without injury	100.0	91.4	5.2	2.5	10.9
Assault	100.0	84.9	11.5	2.0	1.6
Aggravated assault	100.0	79.3	16.1	2.3	2.3
Simple assault	100.0	88.0	9.0	1.8	1.2
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	91.6	6.3	1.4	10.7
Rape	100.0	98.5	11.0	10.0	10.6
Robbery	100.0	91.8	6.0	11.6	10.6
Robbery with injury	100.0	90.7	17.7	11.1	10.5
Robbery without injury	100.0	92.4	14.9	11.9	10.7
Assault	100.0	91.3	6.6	1.4	10.7
Aggravated assault	100.0	88.2	8.7	2.0	11.1
Simple assault	100.0	92.8	5.6	11.2	10.5

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

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 51. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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	5,259,000	100.0	3,293,000	62.6	1,966,000	37.4
Rape	184,000	100.0	111,000	60.1	73,000	39.9
Robbery	943,000	100.0	751,000	79.7	192,000	20.3
Robbery with injury	334,000	100.0	257,000	77.0	77,000	23.0
From serious assault	168,000	100.0	128,000	76.2	40,000	23.8
From minor assault	166,000	100.0	129,000	77.8	37,000	22.2
Robbery without injury	609,000	100.0	494,000	81.1	115,000	18.9
Assault	4,132,000	100.0	2,432,000	58.8	1,701,000	41.2
Aggravated assault	1,425,000	100.0	874,000	61.3	551,000	38.7
With injury	511,000	100.0	268,000	52.5	243,000	47.5
Attempted assault with weapon	914,000	100.0	606,000	66.2	309,000	33.8
Simple assault	2,707,000	100.0	1,558,000	57.6	1,149,000	42.4
With injury	703,000	100.0	311,000	44.2	392,000	55.8
Attempted assault without weapon	2,004,000	100.0	1,247,000	62.2	757,000	37.8

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

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Table 52. Personal and household crimes, 1979:

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

Type of crime	Total	Nighttime				Not known and not available	
		Daytime 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
All personal crimes	100.0	47.7	38.8	24.3	9.7	4.8	13.5
Crimes of violence	100.0	46.8	52.6	38.4	14.1	10.1	0.6
Rape	100.0	34.5	65.5	35.0	30.5	10.0	10.0
Robbery	100.0	40.6	58.5	42.2	16.3	10.0	10.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	33.3	65.8	47.9	17.9	10.0	10.4
From serious assault	100.0	23.6	74.5	54.0	20.5	10.0	11.8
From minor assault	100.0	43.1	56.9	41.7	15.2	10.0	10.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	44.6	54.6	39.2	15.4	10.0	10.6
Assault	100.0	48.7	50.7	37.7	12.9	10.2	0.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	43.5	56.3	41.2	14.8	10.2	10.3
With injury	100.0	39.4	60.6	47.0	13.4	10.1	10.1
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	45.8	53.9	38.0	15.7	10.2	10.4
Simple assault	100.0	57.4	47.8	35.8	11.8	10.2	0.6
With injury	100.0	43.2	56.4	42.3	18.4	10.0	10.2
Attempted assault without weapon	100.0	54.3	44.8	35.1	9.5	10.2	0.8
Crimes of theft	100.0	48.1	34.1	19.5	8.2	6.4	24.0
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	60.6	38.2	27.9	8.9	11.4	2.3
Purse snatching	100.0	63.8	36.2	34.5	1.7	10.0	10.0
Pocket picking	100.0	59.1	39.2	24.7	12.4	12.0	3.3
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	47.7	34.0	19.3	8.1	6.6	24.7
All household crimes	100.0	27.1	45.5	14.4	17.6	13.5	27.5
Burglary	100.0	36.4	32.0	14.9	10.8	6.3	31.5
Forcible entry	100.0	39.8	35.4	19.6	9.7	6.1	24.8
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	38.6	26.1	11.2	8.9	6.0	35.3
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	26.6	40.0	16.1	16.8	7.1	33.4
Household larceny	100.0	21.8	51.0	12.8	20.3	17.9	27.2
Less than \$50	100.0	22.2	47.5	11.8	17.3	18.4	30.3
\$50 or more	100.0	21.5	54.3	14.1	23.6	16.7	24.2
Amount not available	100.0	27.9	39.4	7.9	13.6	18.0	32.7
Attempted larceny	100.0	15.4	71.8	19.0	33.0	19.8	12.8
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	22.3	68.1	23.3	30.1	14.8	9.7
Completed theft	100.0	25.2	64.7	22.7	28.6	13.3	10.1
Attempted theft	100.0	16.4	74.7	24.3	32.9	17.5	8.9

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

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

**Table 53. Personal robbery and assault
by armed or unarmed offenders, 1972:**

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

Type of crime and offender	Total	Daytime 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
			Total	6 p.m.- midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.		
Robbery							
By armed offenders	100.0	32.6	66.3	48.0	18.2	10.0	11.2
By unarmed offenders	100.0	47.8	51.6	37.1	14.6	10.0	10.6
Assault							
By armed offenders	100.0	43.3	56.4	42.0	14.3	10.2	10.2
By unarmed offenders	100.0	51.3	48.0	35.6	12.2	10.2	10.7

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

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 54. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Daytime 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
			Total	6 p.m.- midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.		
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	42.8	56.7	41.0	15.5	10.1	0.6
Rape	100.0	37.3	62.7	35.8	26.9	10.0	10.0
Robbery	100.0	39.4	59.9	44.2	15.7	10.0	10.7
Assault	100.0	44.0	55.4	40.3	14.9	10.2	0.6
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	53.4	45.9	34.0	11.7	10.2	0.6
Rape	100.0	30.3	69.8	33.9	35.9	10.0	10.0
Robbery	100.0	45.2	53.3	34.7	18.6	10.0	11.5
Assault	100.0	55.4	44.1	34.0	9.9	10.2	10.6

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

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 55. Selected personal and household crimes, 1979:

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

Type of crime	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school-ground and parking lot	Elsewhere
Crimes of violence	100.0	13.1	10.6	16.0	4.5	40.3	15.5
Rape	100.0	31.1	4.5	5.6	0.0	31.4	27.4
Robbery	100.0	11.4	9.8	11.6	1.7	53.1	12.4
Robbery with injury	100.0	14.3	10.1	11.3	0.4	50.6	13.4
Robbery without injury	100.0	9.9	9.7	11.8	2.4	54.4	11.8
Assault	100.0	12.7	11.0	17.4	5.4	37.8	15.7
Aggravated assault	100.0	11.9	12.6	13.0	2.9	41.4	18.3
Simple assault	100.0	13.1	10.2	19.8	6.7	35.8	14.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	11.8	4.4	46.3	3.4	33.3	10.6
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	0.9	41.6	5.0	0.0	42.9	9.5
Completed theft	100.0	1.0	38.3	6.1	0.0	43.2	11.4
Attempted theft	100.0	0.9	48.1	3.1	0.0	42.4	5.6

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

Table 56. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders, 1979:

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

Type of crime and offender	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school-ground and parking lot	Elsewhere
Robbery							
By armed offenders	100.0	11.0	10.4	9.5	0.6	54.2	14.4
By unarmed offenders	100.0	11.8	9.3	13.5	2.7	52.1	10.6
Assault							
By armed offenders	100.0	11.1	12.8	13.3	2.6	41.7	18.5
By unarmed offenders	100.0	13.5	10.1	19.4	9.2	35.9	14.4

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

Table 57. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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 own home	Inside non- residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school- ground and parking lot	Elsewhere
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	5.7	9.9	17.7	3.0	50.2	13.3
Rape	100.0	26.9	16.3	16.5	10.0	42.4	18.0
Robbery	100.0	6.6	10.4	13.0	11.3	60.0	8.7
Assault	100.0	4.5	10.0	19.6	3.7	47.6	14.5
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	25.5	11.6	13.1	7.1	23.6	19.0
Rape	100.0	37.4	11.7	14.4	10.0	14.8	41.6
Robbery	100.0	30.4	7.6	16.2	13.3	25.9	26.6
Assault	100.0	24.4	12.5	14.3	7.8	23.7	17.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 58. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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 own home	Inside non- residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school- ground and parking lot	Elsewhere and not available
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	27.4	58.9	69.3	41.8	78.1	53.9
Nonstranger	72.6	41.1	30.7	58.2	21.9	46.1
Rape	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	51.9	184.5	169.0	10.0	81.1	39.4
Nonstranger	48.1	115.5	131.0	10.0	118.9	60.6
Robbery	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	46.0	84.3	89.1	160.5	90.1	56.2
Nonstranger	54.0	15.7	110.9	139.5	9.9	43.8
Assault	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	20.9	53.3	66.3	40.4	74.1	54.7
Nonstranger	79.1	46.7	33.7	59.6	25.9	45.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 59. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1979:

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	41.1
Inside own home	12.8	5.3
Near own home	87.2	35.8
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	58.9
Inside nonresidential building	21.6	12.7
Inside school	18.6	11.0
On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	39.8	23.5
Elsewhere and not available	20.0	11.8

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

Table 60. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1979:

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	40.6	41.0	43.8	43.3
Inside own home	4.7	6.3	6.8	3.3
Near own home	35.9	34.7	36.9	40.0
Personal larceny without contact	59.4	59.0	56.2	56.7
Inside nonresidential building	12.5	13.0	15.6	11.0
Inside school	17.2	3.0	7.5	3.3
On street or in park, playground, and parking lot	19.8	28.0	18.9	34.5
Elsewhere and not available	10.0	15.1	14.2	8.0

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

Table 61. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
All incidents						
Crimes of violence	100.0	69.6	12.6	7.2	8.2	2.5
Rape	100.0	84.7	11.9	13.9	15.2	14.2
Robbery	100.0	48.3	25.1	13.7	11.3	1.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	45.5	24.2	11.6	16.2	12.5
Robbery without injury	100.0	49.9	25.6	14.9	8.6	11.0
Assault	100.0	73.7	10.2	5.8	7.6	2.7
Aggravated assault	100.0	70.0	11.0	5.6	9.6	4.8
Simple assault	100.0	76.2	9.7	6.0	6.5	1.5
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	61.9	15.5	9.2	9.7	3.7
Rape	100.0	82.5	13.2	13.5	15.0	15.8
Robbery	100.0	42.4	29.0	15.0	11.9	1.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	38.0	28.2	12.8	17.8	13.2
Robbery without injury	100.0	44.7	29.4	16.1	8.8	11.0
Assault	100.0	67.0	11.9	7.7	9.2	4.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	62.3	13.2	6.4	10.8	7.4
Simple assault	100.0	69.7	11.2	8.4	8.3	2.4
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	82.4	7.6	3.8	5.7	10.5
Rape	100.0	88.2	10.0	14.5	15.4	11.9
Robbery	100.0	71.6	9.7	8.9	9.1	10.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	70.8	10.7	17.7	10.9	10.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	72.2	9.1	19.7	17.9	11.2
Assault	100.0	83.3	7.7	3.2	5.3	10.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	79.7	7.4	4.3	7.8	10.7
Simple assault	100.0	85.1	7.8	2.7	4.1	10.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 62. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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	34.8	37.2	30.7
Rape	26.9	24.8	30.0
Robbery	47.1	48.4	42.4
Robbery with injury	43.1	42.6	45.1
Robbery without injury	49.3	51.4	40.5
Assault ¹	32.3	34.4	29.4
Aggravated assault	93.7	95.6	90.8

¹Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

Table 63. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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
All incidents	100.0	28.7	29.2	37.4	4.8
Crimes of violence	100.0	34.1	44.3	21.7	10.0
Rape	100.0	32.6	34.8	27.0	5.5
Robbery	100.0	18.1	28.4	47.0	16.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	39.9	38.1	16.9	6.1
Robbery without injury	100.0	27.2	26.8	41.4	4.7
Aggravated assault	100.0	12.3	22.4	59.5	5.8
With injury	100.0	34.2	28.8	32.8	4.2
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0				
Involving strangers	100.0	30.2	29.7	35.3	4.8
Crimes of violence	100.0	35.1	44.4	20.5	10.0
Rape	100.0	31.7	37.1	24.7	6.6
Robbery	100.0	29.3	25.9	40.5	4.3
Aggravated assault	100.0				
Involving nonstrangers	100.0	25.6	28.3	41.5	4.6
Crimes of violence	100.0	32.6	44.0	23.4	10.0
Rape	100.0	36.8	24.9	37.4	10.9
Robbery	100.0	23.5	28.2	43.0	5.4
Aggravated assault	100.0				

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

Table 64. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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	73.0	71.4	76.1
Rape	81.2	76.8	88.1
Robbery	60.8	58.5	70.1
Robbery with injury	70.7	67.1	82.9
From serious assault	70.9	69.2	77.2
From minor assault	70.5	64.8	88.9
Robbery without injury	55.6	54.3	61.7
Assault	75.5	75.1	76.3
Aggravated assault	77.8	77.2	78.9
With injury	75.1	72.7	78.1
Attempted assault with weapon	79.1	79.0	79.4
Simple assault	74.3	73.8	74.9
With injury	80.5	79.1	81.8
Attempted assault without weapon	72.1	72.4	71.5

Table 65. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery		Assault			
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Sex								
Male	72.0	63.0	58.3	69.3	53.0	75.4	78.8	73.0
Female	74.7	83.4	65.6	73.2	61.3	75.8	75.3	76.1
Race								
White	74.6	82.5	66.1	73.8	61.9	76.0	78.5	74.7
Black	65.0	74.1	42.6	60.2	34.4	74.8	76.4	73.3
Age								
12-19	75.9	78.2	67.8	78.1	63.1	77.4	80.2	75.9
20-34	76.3	85.6	67.3	80.0	60.1	77.6	79.9	76.2
35-49	65.3	76.9	49.8	63.5	44.3	69.9	72.5	68.3
50-64	57.3	45.6	46.9	53.5	42.9	62.9	54.5	67.2
65 and over	44.8	100.0	33.4	24.2	39.9	52.5	61.6	48.2

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 66. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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

Self-protective measure	Crimes of violence	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
Used or brandished firearm or knife	1.8	0.5	3.3	2.7	3.6	1.6	3.1	0.7
Used physical force or other weapon	24.7	20.1	27.1	33.4	22.9	24.5	24.3	24.7
Tried to get help or frighten offender	17.9	29.4	24.3	29.1	21.0	16.0	15.4	16.4
Threatened or reasoned with offender	18.9	25.9	15.0	8.9	19.1	19.3	17.0	20.7
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	30.1	19.8	25.1	25.0	25.1	31.6	33.4	30.5
Other	6.5	4.4	5.3	0.9	8.2	6.8	6.8	6.8

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

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 67. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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

Self-protective measure	Both sexes	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm or knife	1.8	2.4	1.0	1.9	1.5
Used physical force or other weapon	24.7	30.6	15.8	24.7	25.2
Tried to get help or frighten offender	17.9	12.4	26.4	17.7	19.7
Threatened or reasoned with offender	18.9	19.1	18.7	19.3	16.0
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	30.1	28.7	32.1	29.8	32.3
Other	6.5	6.7	6.1	6.6	5.3

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

Table 68. Personal robbery and assault, 1979:

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	29.7	34.1	28.7
Male	28.4	32.9	27.3
Female	32.2	36.6	31.3
Age			
12-15	31.7	25.3	33.1
16-19	30.4	37.0	29.2
20-24	30.9	36.1	29.8
25-34	29.3	36.0	28.1
35-49	27.5	28.9	27.0
50-64	25.9	38.1	19.7
65 and over	29.2	41.7	20.0
Race			
White	29.2	35.1	28.0
Black	33.2	31.6	34.0
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	25.9	32.8	23.8
Involving nonstrangers	36.8	40.3	36.4
Annual family income			
Less than \$3,000	35.9	35.8	36.0
\$3,000-\$7,499	34.7	44.0	31.8
\$7,500-\$9,999	33.4	35.9	32.8
\$10,000-\$14,999	30.3	34.3	29.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	25.6	32.5	24.4
\$25,000 or more	25.4	22.0	26.0
Not available	28.2	28.7	28.1

Table 69. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:**Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime**

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ²	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races ¹	6.5	6.6	6.2
White	6.2	6.3	5.8
Black	8.1	8.4	7.8
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	5.9	6.7	5.5
Involving nonstrangers	7.6	6.6	7.3

NOTE: Data include only those victimizations in which victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

²Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 70. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:**Percent distribution of victimizations in which 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
Race				
All races ¹				
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	28.4	40.8	30.8
Robbery	100.0	³ 12.1	39.6	48.4
Assault	100.0	32.4	40.8	26.8
White				
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	28.8	42.7	28.5
Robbery	100.0	³ 12.3	51.9	35.8
Assault	100.0	32.0	40.7	27.3
Black				
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	28.7	29.6	41.8
Robbery	100.0	³ 11.6	37.5	80.9
Assault	100.0	39.1	38.4	³ 22.4
Victim-offender relationship				
Involving strangers				
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	24.6	41.3	34.1
Robbery	100.0	³ 12.2	36.7	51.1
Assault	100.0	29.1	41.6	29.3
Involving nonstrangers				
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	33.6	40.2	26.2
Robbery	100.0	³ 11.6	³ 51.6	³ 36.7
Assault	100.0	36.2	39.9	24.0

NOTE: Data include only those victimizations in which victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

²Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

³Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 71. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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	67.5
All races ¹	71.1
White	50.0
Black	
Annual family income	56.5
Less than \$3,000	55.4
\$3,000-\$7,499	65.7
\$7,500-\$9,999	71.7
\$10,000-\$14,999	78.5
\$15,000 or more	

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 72. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	8.0	9.7	7.4
Male	8.2	9.0	8.0
Female	7.7	11.2	6.2
Age			
12-19	6.9	6.9	6.9
20-34	8.6	11.8	7.7
35-49	9.6	9.6	8.8
50-64	6.4	9.5	4.2
65 and over	6.1	9.7	3.6
Race			
White	7.1	9.4	6.5
Black	13.1	11.8	12.5
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	7.8	9.6	6.9
Involving nonstrangers	8.5	10.5	8.1

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 73. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

Percent distribution of victimizations in which 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			Not available
			Total	1-3 days	4 days or more	
Sex						
Both sexes						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	78.3	21.7	9.5	10.9	1.2
Robbery	100.0	73.0	27.0	12.8	14.2	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	79.4	20.6	8.9	10.8	² 0.9
Male						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	75.2	24.8	9.2	14.2	¹ 1.4
Robbery	100.0	67.2	32.8	² 9.9	22.9	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	77.6	22.4	9.2	12.1	¹ 1.2
Female						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	84.2	15.8	10.1	² 5.0	² 0.7
Robbery	100.0	82.6	¹ 17.4	¹ 17.4	² 0.0	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	83.6	16.4	² 8.4	² 8.1	² 0.0
Race						
White						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	81.0	19.0	9.7	8.6	² 0.7
Robbery	100.0	77.4	22.6	¹ 10.8	¹ 11.8	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	81.7	18.3	9.6	8.3	² 0.5
Black						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	68.2	31.8	¹ 10.1	18.7	¹ 3.0
Robbery	100.0	61.0	39.0	¹ 18.2	² 20.8	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	68.7	31.3	² 8.2	20.6	² 2.5
Victim-offender relationship						
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	78.3	21.7	11.1	10.2	² 0.4
Robbery	100.0	74.0	26.0	¹ 12.0	14.0	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	79.3	20.7	11.1	9.6	² 0.0
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	78.4	21.6	6.9	12.2	² 2.5
Robbery	100.0	69.2	² 30.8	¹ 15.7	¹ 15.1	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	79.4	20.6	² 6.1	12.5	² 2.0

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

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 74. Personal and household crimes, 1979:

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	76.7	71.8	7.2	64.5	12.2	7.2	4.9
Crimes of violence	25.1	12.4	2.8	9.7	15.4	2.8	12.7
Rape	34.2	17.9	7.4	10.5	23.7	7.4	16.3
Robbery	70.2	65.4	13.9	51.5	18.8	13.9	4.8
Robbery with injury	76.6	68.0	22.5	45.5	31.1	22.5	8.6
Robbery without injury	66.9	64.1	9.5	54.6	12.3	9.5	2.8
Assault	14.3	...	...	...	14.3	...	14.3
Aggravated assault	17.4	...	...	...	17.4	...	17.4
Simple assault	12.6	...	...	...	12.6	...	12.6
Crimes of theft	96.1	94.1	8.9	85.2	11.0	8.9	2.0
Personal larceny with contact	91.4	90.8	¹ 1.3	89.5	¹ 1.9	¹ 1.3	¹ 0.6
Purse snatching	73.3	71.6	¹ 1.5	70.1	¹ 3.3	¹ 1.5	¹ 1.7
Pocket picking	99.9	99.9	¹ 1.3	98.6	¹ 1.3	¹ 1.3	¹ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	96.3	94.2	9.2	85.0	11.2	9.2	2.1
All household crimes	91.3	81.8	12.4	69.3	21.9	12.4	9.5
Burglary	85.7	66.2	21.1	45.1	40.6	21.1	19.5
Forcible entry	95.1	79.6	58.0	21.6	73.4	58.0	15.5
Unlawful entry without force	88.0	85.9	4.5	81.4	6.6	4.5	2.1
Attempted forcible entry	66.4	2.5	1.6	1.0	65.4	1.6	63.9
Household larceny	95.5	93.6	7.1	86.5	8.9	7.1	1.8
Completed larceny	100.0	100.0	7.6	92.4	7.6	7.6	¹ 0.0
Attempted larceny	28.5	...	...	...	28.5	...	28.5
Motor vehicle theft	86.0	66.1	11.4	54.6	31.4	11.4	20.0
Completed theft	100.0	100.0	17.3	82.7	17.3	17.3	¹ 0.0
Attempted theft	58.9	...	...	...	58.9	...	58.9

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.

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 75. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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	25.1	12.4	15.4	7.1	15.4	14.6	16.9
Rape	34.3	17.9	21.8	12.0	23.7	26.4	19.5
Robbery	70.2	65.4	64.8	67.8	18.8	16.1	29.8
Robbery with injury	76.5	67.9	67.4	69.8	31.1	26.5	46.9
Robbery without injury	66.9	64.1	63.6	66.5	12.3	11.1	18.3
Assault	14.3	...	...	...	14.3	13.7	15.3
Aggravated assault	17.4	...	...	...	17.4	17.3	17.4
Simple assault	12.6	...	...	...	12.6	11.5	14.2

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.

Table 76. Personal and household crimes, 1979:

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 \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All races ¹							
All personal crimes	100.0	1.5	18.2	35.9	27.3	9.1	8.0
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	9.0	10.6	26.8	26.6	10.8	16.2
Robbery	100.0	1.4	9.6	25.2	33.7	15.8	14.2
Robbery with injury	100.0	1.0	8.5	25.8	30.9	20.1	13.7
Robbery without injury	100.0	1.6	10.3	24.9	35.4	13.3	14.6
Assault	100.0	18.5	12.0	27.4	19.2	5.4	17.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	13.1	10.8	28.5	24.4	6.3	16.9
Simple assault	100.0	22.8	12.9	26.6	15.1	4.6	18.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	0.8	18.9	36.8	27.3	9.0	7.2
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	0.0	10.4	41.5	29.5	5.4	13.2
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	0.8	19.2	36.7	27.3	9.1	7.0
All household crimes	100.0	3.1	14.1	28.2	26.3	17.7	10.5
Burglary	100.0	7.5	8.2	18.1	25.6	25.6	14.9
Forcible entry	100.0	5.0	4.6	9.8	21.9	39.2	19.4
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	1.0	9.6	24.5	34.5	23.3	7.1
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	31.7	12.0	17.9	8.1	2.5	27.7
Household larceny	100.0	0.6	19.0	36.5	28.5	7.4	7.9
Completed larceny	100.0	0.4	19.1	36.7	28.7	7.5	7.6
Attempted larceny	100.0	15.0	15.6	24.8	18.4	4.4	21.8
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	3.2	0.8	6.4	10.3	67.1	12.2
Completed theft	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.7	85.5	9.4
Attempted theft	100.0	13.6	3.3	26.5	28.9	6.0	21.6

White							
All personal crimes	100.0	1.5	18.5	36.5	27.0	9.1	7.4
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	9.7	11.2	26.7	27.0	10.2	15.4
Robbery	100.0	1.9	9.3	26.3	33.8	15.0	13.6
Robbery with injury	100.0	¹ 1.4	6.6	26.1	35.2	18.9	11.9
Robbery without injury	100.0	² 2.2	11.1	26.4	32.9	12.6	14.8
Assault	100.0	18.2	13.1	25.8	21.2	5.5	16.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	14.7	11.2	25.4	27.0	6.8	14.9
Simple assault	100.0	20.9	14.5	26.2	16.7	4.6	17.2
Crimes of theft	100.0	0.8	19.2	37.3	27.0	9.0	6.7
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	³ 0.0	9.6	42.1	31.7	4.7	11.9
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	0.8	19.4	37.2	26.9	9.1	6.6
All household crimes	100.0	3.1	14.7	29.0	26.2	17.0	10.0
Burglary	100.0	7.5	8.4	19.2	25.8	24.8	14.3
Forcible entry	100.0	4.9	4.5	10.1	21.7	38.9	19.8
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	1.0	9.8	25.8	34.3	22.6	6.6
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	32.6	11.9	18.2	9.0	2.2	26.1
Household larceny	100.0	0.7	19.6	36.8	28.1	7.3	7.5
Completed larceny	100.0	0.4	19.7	37.0	28.4	7.3	7.3
Attempted larceny	100.0	16.0	15.8	25.8	16.2	³ 3.7	22.5
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	2.9	³ 0.9	6.2	10.7	67.2	12.2
Completed theft	100.0	³ 0.0	³ 0.0	³ 0.4	4.6	85.3	9.6
Attempted theft	100.0	12.6	⁴ 4.1	25.7	31.4	5.4	20.8
Black							
All personal crimes	100.0	1.4	16.1	32.2	29.5	8.7	12.1
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	5.4	9.0	25.3	26.9	14.2	19.1
Robbery	100.0	³ 0.0	10.4	19.5	34.1	19.1	16.9
Robbery with injury	100.0	³ 0.0	³ 12.8	25.1	³ 17.3	24.7	20.1
Robbery without injury	100.0	³ 0.0	9.2	16.6	42.8	16.2	15.2
Assault	100.0	17.7	³ 7.0	36.5	³ 10.3	³ 5.2	23.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	³ 6.3	³ 9.0	43.0	³ 12.8	³ 4.3	24.5
Simple assault	100.0	31.0	³ 4.7	28.9	³ 7.4	³ 6.3	21.7
Crimes of theft	100.0	³ 0.7	17.3	33.5	29.9	7.7	10.9
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	³ 0.0	14.1	35.2	25.1	³ 6.7	19.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	³ 0.7	17.6	33.4	30.3	7.8	10.3
All household crimes	100.0	3.8	9.5	22.9	27.0	22.4	14.3
Burglary	100.0	7.6	5.8	12.8	24.5	30.5	18.9
Forcible entry	100.0	5.3	4.1	8.7	22.8	40.7	18.4
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	³ 1.6	6.3	15.5	35.5	29.3	11.7
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	27.9	9.1	18.0	³ 4.0	³ 4.6	36.3
Household larceny	100.0	³ 0.4	14.1	33.5	32.2	9.0	10.8
Completed larceny	100.0	³ 0.1	14.1	33.7	32.3	9.0	10.9
Attempted larceny	100.0	³ 10.7	³ 17.7	³ 23.4	³ 29.2	³ 10.6	³ 8.3
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	³ 5.2	³ 0.0	8.6	7.7	65.0	13.4
Completed theft	100.0	³ 0.0	³ 0.0	³ 0.0	³ 5.9	85.9	³ 8.2
Attempted theft	100.0	³ 19.7	³ 0.0	32.6	³ 12.9	³ 7.1	27.7

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

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

²Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

³Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 77. Selected personal crimes, 1979:

**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 \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250 or more	Not available
All races ¹								
Robbery	100.0	³ 0.3	11.2	25.9	14.2	21.6	16.5	10.3
Crimes of theft ²	100.0	0.5	19.5	37.9	14.3	13.7	8.9	5.3
White								
Robbery	100.0	³ 0.4	11.2	27.8	12.7	22.9	16.3	8.6
Crimes of theft ²	100.0	0.4	19.7	38.5	14.3	13.2	9.0	4.9
Black								
Robbery	100.0	³ 0.0	10.6	18.4	17.8	19.3	18.2	15.7
Crimes of theft ²	100.0	0.6	18.2	34.0	14.7	17.2	7.0	8.2

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

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

²Includes both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

³Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 78. Personal and household crimes, 1979:

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	Some recovered			All recovered	Not available	
			Total	Less than half	Half or more			
All races¹								
All personal crimes ²	100.0	82.6	10.7	3.2	3.2	4.3	6.2	0.5
Robbery	100.0	75.3	12.4	6.3	2.3	3.8	12.1	³ 0.2
Crimes of theft	100.0	83.0	10.6	3.0	3.3	4.3	5.9	0.5
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	75.9	17.2	11.6	3.6	² 2.0	7.0	³ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	83.2	10.4	2.7	3.3	4.4	5.9	0.5
All household crimes	100.0	77.7	12.8	2.9	4.2	5.7	9.2	0.3
Burglary	100.0	75.3	17.3	4.8	7.1	5.4	6.8	0.6
Household larceny	100.0	83.8	9.5	1.9	2.0	5.7	6.5	0.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	23.4	26.4	4.7	13.6	8.1	50.1	³ 0.1
White								
All personal crimes ²	100.0	82.5	10.7	3.3	3.4	4.0	6.4	0.5
Robbery	100.0	72.1	13.6	7.9	2.8	2.9	14.1	³ 0.2
Crimes of theft	100.0	82.9	10.6	3.1	3.4	4.0	6.1	0.5
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	72.7	18.5	³ 13.7	³ 3.0	¹ 1.8	8.8	³ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	83.2	10.4	2.8	3.5	4.1	6.0	0.5
All household crimes	100.0	77.5	12.8	3.0	4.3	5.4	9.4	0.3
Burglary	100.0	74.3	17.7	5.2	7.4	5.1	7.3	0.6
Household larceny	100.0	83.7	9.5	2.0	2.1	5.4	6.6	0.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	23.5	26.5	4.7	14.3	7.5	49.9	³ 0.2
Black								
All personal crimes ²	100.0	83.1	11.0	2.4	1.8	6.8	5.2	³ 0.6
Robbery	100.0	85.1	9.1	¹ 1.5	² 0.9	6.7	² 5.8	³ 0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	82.9	11.2	2.5	1.9	6.8	5.2	³ 0.7
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	85.3	13.2	³ 5.5	⁴ 4.8	² 2.9	¹ 1.5	³ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	82.8	11.1	2.3	1.7	7.0	5.4	³ 0.7
All household crimes	100.0	78.3	13.6	2.0	3.5	8.1	7.9	³ 0.3
Burglary	100.0	79.9	15.5	2.7	5.7	7.1	4.2	³ 0.5
Household larceny	100.0	84.0	10.9	1.3	1.3	8.3	4.9	³ 0.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	23.4	25.5	³ 3.7	9.8	12.0	51.1	³ 0.0

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

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

²Includes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.

³Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 79. Personal and household crimes, 1979:**Percent distribution of victimizations
in which theft losses were recovered, by type of crime
and method of recovery of loss**

Type of crime	Total	Insurance only	Other method only	Both insurance and other method	Method not available
All personal crimes ¹	100.0	26.3	69.3	2.2	2.2
Robbery	100.0	13.6	82.4	3.3	0.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	² 10.9	87.2	² 1.9	² 0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	15.3	79.5	4.1	¹ 1.1
Crimes of theft	100.0	27.2	68.3	2.1	2.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	26.0	90.1	3.9	0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	28.2	67.3	2.1	2.4
All household crimes	100.0	27.5	65.6	5.2	1.6
Burglary	100.0	43.6	50.6	3.5	2.3
Household larceny	100.0	23.1	74.9	0.7	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	13.0	67.5	18.4	1.1

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

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.²Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.**Table 80. Household crimes, 1979:****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	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Less than \$10	15.2	8.1	19.7	0.1
\$10-\$49	29.8	18.8	37.4	0.5
\$50-\$99	13.8	13.3	15.2	0.6
\$100-\$249	14.9	18.6	14.2	4.2
\$250-\$999	12.0	22.0	6.3	26.0
\$1,000 or more	8.3	13.3	1.2	61.9
Not available	5.7	5.5	5.6	6.6

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

Table 81. Personal and household crimes, 1979:

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

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	6.3
Crimes of violence	11.5
Rape	27.6
Robbery	13.8
Robbery with injury	22.5
Robbery without injury	9.4
Assault	10.3
Aggravated assault	14.4
Simple assault	7.9
Crimes of theft	4.4
Personal larceny with contact	4.8
Personal larceny without contact	4.4
All household crimes	5.2
Burglary	6.5
Forcible entry	12.3
Unlawful entry without force	4.2
Attempted forcible entry	3.0
Household larceny	2.8
Less than \$50	1.8
\$50 or more	4.4
Amount not available	2.4
Attempted larceny	3.3
Motor vehicle theft	16.5
Completed theft	21.2
Attempted theft	7.5

Table 82. Personal and household crimes, 1979:

**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	6.2	6.8
Crimes of violence	10.9	13.4
Rape	24.5	29.4
Robbery	13.8	13.3
Assault	9.7	12.6
Crimes of theft	4.4	3.6
Personal larceny with contact	5.5	2.8
Personal larceny without contact	4.4	3.6
All household crimes	5.1	5.7
Burglary	6.4	7.5
Household larceny	2.8	2.5
Motor vehicle theft	16.9	15.7

Table 83. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:**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	11.5	10.4	13.3
Rape	27.6	28.7	25.9
Robbery	13.8	13.3	16.2
Assault	10.3	8.8	12.5

Table 84. Personal and household crimes, 1979:**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 days or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes	100.0	47.1	39.2	11.5	2.2
Crimes of violence	100.0	28.6	47.4	21.4	2.6
Rape	100.0	17.5	79.6	12.9	0.0
Robbery	100.0	31.4	39.2	27.4	2.1
Assault	100.0	29.9	46.6	20.4	3.1
Crimes of theft	100.0	65.2	31.2	1.9	1.7
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	69.9	24.2	6.0	0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	65.1	31.4	1.8	1.8
All household crimes	100.0	47.1	48.4	3.4	11.2
Burglary	100.0	46.4	49.3	3.1	11.2
Household larceny	100.0	58.6	38.9	2.0	10.4
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	33.4	58.8	5.7	12.1

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

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 85. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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	28.6	31.8	23.9
1-5 days	47.4	47.1	47.9
6 days or more	21.4	19.6	23.8
Not known and not available	2.6	11.4	4.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 86. Personal and household crimes, 1979:

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 days or more	Not known and not available
White					
All personal crimes	100.0	50.2	38.7	8.9	2.2
Crimes of violence	100.0	30.8	49.5	17.0	2.7
Crimes of theft	100.0	67.6	29.1	1.6	1.7
All household crimes	100.0	47.8	47.3	3.7	1.1
Burglary	100.0	46.3	49.0	13.2	1.4
Household larceny	100.0	59.1	38.1	12.3	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	35.6	56.3	6.5	1.6
Black					
All personal crimes	100.0	28.2	44.2	25.6	12.0
Crimes of violence	100.0	18.1	41.8	37.0	13.1
Crimes of theft	100.0	46.3	48.6	5.1	10.0
All household crimes	100.0	43.0	55.7	10.0	11.3
Burglary	100.0	49.2	50.8	10.0	10.0
Household larceny	100.0	50.8	49.2	10.0	10.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	19.8	74.2	10.0	16.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 87. Personal and household crimes, 1979:**Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by type of crime**

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	29.8
Crimes of violence	45.1
Rape	50.5
Robbery	55.5
Robbery with injury	62.2
From serious assault	66.2
From minor assault	57.7
Robbery without injury	52.0
Assault	42.4
Aggravated assault	51.3
With injury	57.1
Attempted assault with weapon	48.3
Simple assault	37.4
With injury	50.2
Attempted assault without weapon	32.9
Crimes of theft	24.0
Personal larceny with contact	35.6
Purse snatching	48.9
Pocket picking	29.1
Personal larceny without contact	23.6
All household crimes	36.4
Burglary	47.6
Forcible entry	71.9
Unlawful entry without force	38.3
Attempted forcible entry	30.9
Household larceny	25.1
Completed larceny ¹	25.2
Less than \$50	13.4
\$50 or more	44.3
Attempted larceny	24.5
Motor vehicle theft	68.2
Completed theft	85.7
Attempted theft	34.1

¹Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

Table 88. Personal crimes, 1979:**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	29.8	45.1	24.0
Male	29.1	42.7	22.9
Female	30.5	49.1	25.2
Race			
White	29.9	44.8	24.4
Black	29.5	47.6	20.8

Table 89. Personal crimes, 1979:

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

Type of crime	All victimizations			Involving strangers			Involving nonstrangers		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	45.1	42.7	49.1	46.1	43.4	52.3	43.2	40.9	45.6
Rape	50.5	55.9	49.9	50.9	36.1	52.6	49.9	¹ 85.2	45.6
Robbery	55.5	51.7	63.2	56.8	52.0	67.4	50.2	50.2	50.1
Robbery with injury	62.2	54.9	75.6	65.0	56.5	84.2	52.7	47.1	58.2
From serious assault	66.2	62.3	80.2	68.2	65.6	80.1	58.9	48.2	80.2
From minor assault	57.7	41.0	73.5	61.3	40.5	86.1	46.2	44.4	47.0
Robbery without injury	52.0	50.1	56.0	52.8	49.8	59.3	48.5	51.8	42.4
Assault	42.4	40.4	46.1	42.6	40.9	47.1	42.1	39.3	45.1
Aggravated assault	51.3	49.0	57.0	51.2	49.2	57.4	51.4	48.7	56.5
With injury	57.1	55.1	61.7	56.9	55.3	62.7	57.3	54.7	61.0
Attempted assault with weapon	48.3	46.1	54.2	48.8	46.5	55.5	47.1	45.0	51.9
Simple assault	37.4	34.4	41.7	37.4	35.3	42.0	37.4	32.4	41.5
With injury	50.2	50.0	50.5	56.8	54.8	64.1	44.3	40.1	46.5
Attempted assault without weapon	32.9	29.6	38.1	32.3	29.5	38.2	33.9	29.9	38.0
Crimes of theft	24.0	22.9	25.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	35.6	27.9	41.5	36.9	29.4	42.7	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Purse snatching	48.9	¹ 0.0	48.9	49.5	¹ 0.0	49.5	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Pocket picking	29.1	27.9	31.3	30.6	29.4	32.8	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	23.6	22.8	24.6	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 90. Personal crimes, 1979:

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

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Crimes of violence	44.8	47.6	46.2	46.8	42.2	48.7
Rape	51.7	47.0	53.4	40.5	49.2	164.6
Robbery	54.7	59.4	55.6	60.6	51.1	53.3
Robbery with injury	61.2	66.1	63.7	69.8	53.5	49.1
From serious assault	65.4	68.3	66.6	72.8	61.0	53.8
From minor assault	57.0	61.1	60.6	64.4	47.6	10.0
Robbery without injury	51.2	56.3	51.6	56.5	49.3	55.4
Assault	42.6	42.3	43.5	36.0	40.9	47.6
Aggravated assault	51.8	49.2	52.6	40.0	50.1	56.9
With injury	56.8	62.2	58.1	56.4	55.2	66.5
Attempted assault with weapon	49.4	39.5	50.5	29.0	46.7	49.0
Simple assault	37.6	36.2	38.1	32.5	36.8	39.3
With injury	50.9	44.4	56.7	61.5	45.4	36.8
Attempted assault without weapon	32.9	33.2	33.1	26.4	32.5	40.6
Crimes of theft	24.4	20.8	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	35.1	37.7	36.4	39.5	10.0	10.0
Purse snatching	43.5	65.7	44.3	65.7	10.0	10.0
Pocket picking	31.1	22.1	32.6	23.8	10.0	10.0
Personal larceny without contact	24.1	19.7	...	...	...	...

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

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 91. Personal crimes, 1979:

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

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Crimes of violence	50.1	44.7	48.7	45.9	53.1	42.6
Rape	¹ 61.5	50.1	¹ 67.4	50.3	¹ 52.0	49.8
Robbery	51.6	55.9	50.1	57.4	¹ 57.5	49.5
Robbery with injury	59.8	62.5	61.0	65.4	¹ 55.9	52.4
From serious assault	72.9	65.3	79.9	66.7	¹ 49.6	60.3
From minor assault	¹ 38.5	59.4	¹ 30.1	64.1	¹ 65.7	44.5
Robbery without injury	46.1	52.5	43.3	53.6	¹ 59.1	47.5
Assault	49.4	42.0	47.7	42.3	52.3	41.5
Aggravated assault	57.1	50.8	53.4	51.0	66.2	50.5
With injury	56.8	57.1	61.9	56.5	¹ 46.9	57.9
Attempted assault with weapon	57.3	47.5	50.0	48.7	76.7	44.9
Simple assault	42.8	37.1	41.9	37.1	44.1	37.0
With injury	64.9	49.5	72.1	56.2	60.5	43.4
Attempted assault without weapon	35.7	32.7	36.2	32.1	34.5	33.8
Crimes of theft	18.7	24.3	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	² 23.8	36.4	¹ 23.8	37.9	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Purse snatching	² 28.5	52.2	² 28.5	52.9	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Pocket picking	¹ 12.9	29.6	¹ 12.9	31.2	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	18.5	23.9	...	...	...	...

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

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 92. Personal crimes, 1979:

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	18.2	32.9	37.9	34.3	37.0
Crimes of violence	33.7	47.3	56.6	60.0	56.1
Rape	53.3	45.2	64.8	¹ 45.6	¹ 100.0
Robbery	37.6	58.8	61.8	69.2	79.0
Robbery with injury	43.7	64.9	75.4	63.9	87.7
From serious assault	49.7	67.3	85.0	71.7	¹ 78.3
From minor assault	36.9	61.3	62.7	58.9	91.7
Robbery without injury	34.8	55.3	56.3	72.5	72.7
Assault	32.0	45.3	54.7	55.6	39.0
Aggravated assault	39.4	53.4	62.7	76.6	53.3
With injury	46.8	58.2	69.0	90.2	¹ 58.5
Attempted assault with weapon	35.4	50.9	59.9	69.5	¹ 51.4
Simple assault	28.1	40.3	49.7	44.6	32.4
With injury	41.2	53.6	63.5	70.7	¹ 27.4
Attempted assault without weapon	22.9	35.7	45.0	41.1	33.3
Crimes of theft	11.5	26.6	33.0	29.2	31.8
Personal larceny with contact	13.3	35.7	47.6	50.0	41.3
Purse snatching	¹ 32.6	58.6	¹ 41.0	50.6	46.5
Pocket picking	¹ 8.2	26.7	50.0	34.6	36.8
Personal larceny without contact	11.5	26.3	32.6	28.6	29.9

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 93. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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

Age	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
12-19	33.7	36.6	29.4
20-34	47.3	46.6	48.7
35-49	56.6	55.4	57.1
50-64	60.0	61.9	54.7
65 and over	56.1	54.9	59.6

Table 94. Household crimes, 1979:

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 ¹			White households			Black households		
	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented
All household crimes	36.4	38.9	33.2	36.5	38.9	33.2	36.1	39.7	33.5
Burglary	47.6	51.8	42.8	47.4	51.3	42.4	49.5	56.3	45.6
Forcible entry	71.9	76.6	66.3	72.8	77.1	66.7	68.5	72.9	65.7
Nothing taken	53.2	61.5	44.0	52.2	61.1	40.6	57.5	61.2	55.0
Something taken	76.7	80.3	72.3	78.1	80.9	73.9	71.2	76.0	68.2
Unlawful entry without force	36.3	40.6	35.4	38.1	40.0	35.5	40.2	45.9	36.6
Attempted forcible entry	30.9	36.4	26.2	31.9	36.9	26.8	28.0	36.4	24.7
Household larceny	25.1	28.0	21.4	25.8	28.4	22.0	20.1	23.5	17.3
Completed larceny ²	25.2	28.0	21.5	25.8	28.3	22.2	20.6	24.4	17.5
Less than \$50	13.4	15.8	10.0	13.6	15.8	10.4	10.9	16.1	6.5
\$50 or more	44.3	49.1	38.2	46.1	50.4	40.2	32.2	36.0	29.4
Attempted larceny	24.5	28.6	19.0	25.8	30.5	18.8	14.5	³ 13.8	³ 15.0
Motor vehicle theft	68.2	69.2	67.2	68.8	69.2	68.4	63.2	67.8	59.3
Completed theft	85.7	88.7	82.9	86.0	87.8	84.3	83.5	93.3	74.0
Attempted theft	34.1	32.2	36.0	36.3	35.8	36.7	19.6	³ 0.0	32.4

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

²Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

³Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 95. Household crimes, 1979:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by type of crime and annual family income

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not available
All household crimes	31.5	32.5	35.0	36.9	37.0	41.0	37.8
Burglary	39.8	40.0	47.5	48.4	50.4	56.1	48.7
Forcible entry	64.9	64.9	70.6	69.3	75.6	83.4	71.8
Unlawful entry without force	26.6	32.2	36.4	42.8	40.4	43.7	40.4
Attempted forcible entry	31.1	23.8	32.8	26.5	36.9	41.4	27.5
Household larceny	22.2	22.8	22.3	25.8	27.0	27.6	23.1
Completed larceny ¹	22.4	23.2	22.1	26.1	27.0	27.6	22.5
Less than \$50	13.0	13.1	14.2	12.9	13.3	14.3	12.7
\$50 or more	40.2	40.8	37.1	45.2	50.3	45.9	37.6
Attempted larceny	15.3	16.0	26.0	22.0	27.0	26.3	35.0
Motor vehicle theft	49.8	70.4	75.2	67.5	66.2	67.1	73.3
Completed theft	60.7	84.3	83.9	86.1	88.3	87.3	89.0
Attempted theft	26.0	37.5	55.2	27.8	28.0	31.1	44.9

¹Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.
²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 96. Household crimes, 1979:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by value of loss and type of crime

Value of loss ¹	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Less than \$10	10.3	21.6	8.2	² 100.0
\$10-\$49	17.5	24.5	15.9	² 100.0
\$50-\$249	42.7	48.1	39.6	72.4
\$250 or more	79.2	83.3	62.7	86.3

¹The proportions refer only to losses of cash and/or property and exclude the value of property damage.
² Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 97. Personal and household crimes, 1979:

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

Type of crime	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given
All personal crimes	100.0	16.4	26.2	6.2	2.4	7.3	1.0	14.9	25.6
Crimes of violence	100.0	8.1	22.5	6.0	2.4	24.6	3.9	8.6	23.9
Rape	100.0	¹ 10.4	¹ 9.3	¹ 5.2	¹ 0.0	22.5	¹ 10.3	¹ 8.0	34.2
Robbery	100.0	15.0	16.0	9.9	3.2	12.8	3.9	5.5	33.6
Robbery with injury	100.0	13.8	9.2	12.8	¹ 1.6	13.4	¹ 5.5	¹ 4.8	38.9
Robbery without injury	100.0	15.4	18.6	8.9	3.8	12.7	3.3	5.8	31.6
Assault	100.0	6.8	24.2	5.3	2.3	26.8	3.7	9.2	21.8
Aggravated assault	100.0	9.3	19.5	4.7	2.6	28.1	4.8	4.9	26.0
Simple assault	100.0	5.7	26.1	5.5	2.1	26.3	3.2	11.0	20.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	18.5	27.1	6.2	2.4	2.9	0.3	16.5	26.0
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	21.5	13.6	4.5	¹ 2.6	3.5	2.1	12.5	39.8
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	18.4	27.5	6.3	2.4	2.9	0.2	16.7	25.6
All household crimes	100.0	18.8	29.4	8.8	1.9	6.2	0.5	3.1	31.3
Burglary	100.0	19.7	22.2	7.3	2.0	7.2	1.0	5.3	35.3
Forcible entry	100.0	18.3	14.5	9.1	3.8	8.3	¹ 0.9	4.0	41.2
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	20.5	22.0	7.2	2.0	8.4	0.8	5.5	33.5
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	19.0	27.5	6.3	1.1	3.9	1.3	5.6	35.4
Household larceny	100.0	18.5	33.4	9.6	1.9	5.6	0.3	2.1	28.7
Completed larceny	100.0	18.9	34.1	9.5	1.9	5.6	0.3	2.2	27.5
Attempted larceny	100.0	13.1	23.0	10.2	¹ 1.9	5.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 1.1	45.7
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	16.3	11.4	7.5	2.6	11.0	¹ 0.2	2.6	48.2
Completed theft	100.0	10.6	¹ 0.9	¹ 1.0	¹ 1.9	28.5	¹ 0.9	¹ 2.0	54.2
Attempted theft	100.0	18.5	15.4	10.0	¹ 2.9	4.5	¹ 0.0	¹ 2.9	45.9

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

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 98. Personal crimes, 1979:

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

Type of crime	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given
White									
All personal crimes	100.0	16.4	26.6	6.1	2.4	7.3	1.0	14.8	25.3
Crimes of violence	100.0	7.9	22.4	5.7	2.3	25.7	4.0	8.6	23.4
Rape	100.0	¹ 13.0	¹ 11.6	¹ 6.5	¹ 0.0	22.6	¹ 12.8	¹ 4.1	29.4
Robbery	100.0	12.9	15.4	10.2	3.6	13.5	4.2	6.2	33.9
Assault	100.0	6.8	24.0	5.0	2.2	27.8	3.7	9.1	21.4
Crimes of theft	100.0	18.5	27.6	6.2	2.4	2.8	0.3	16.4	25.8
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	22.3	15.0	4.5	¹ 2.3	2.2	¹ 1.7	13.2	38.9
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	18.4	27.9	6.2	2.4	2.8	0.3	16.5	25.4
Black									
All personal crimes	100.0	16.9	22.4	7.1	2.3	6.9	0.8	16.2	27.3
Crimes of violence	100.0	10.8	21.5	6.9	2.6	18.1	3.0	8.7	28.3
Rape	100.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 17.5	¹ 0.0	¹ 27.9	¹ 54.6
Robbery	100.0	23.5	17.4	¹ 9.6	¹ 0.0	¹ 7.9	¹ 3.1	¹ 3.0	35.5
Assault	100.0	7.2	24.1	6.3	3.7	21.6	¹ 3.1	9.6	24.4
Crimes of theft	100.0	18.6	22.6	7.2	2.2	3.7	¹ 0.2	18.4	27.0
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	18.9	¹ 7.5	¹ 4.9	¹ 3.9	¹ 9.0	¹ 3.7	¹ 8.9	43.2
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	18.6	23.5	7.4	2.1	3.3	¹ 0.0	18.9	26.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 99. Personal crimes, 1979:

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

Type of crime and reason for not reporting	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not available
All personal crimes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	13.0	18.2	17.2	15.7	17.1	15.3	17.4
Not important enough	26.3	23.2	24.1	26.8	26.9	27.3	26.2
Police would not want to be bothered	5.9	6.5	8.1	5.3	5.4	6.4	7.6
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.3	2.4	3.0	2.7	1.9	2.6	2.4
Private or personal matter	12.4	9.6	10.3	7.6	5.9	5.5	6.4
Fear of reprisal	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.3
Reported to someone else	10.1	11.4	11.5	14.5	17.5	16.8	14.1
Other and not given	26.8	27.3	25.2	26.3	24.4	25.7	24.7
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	7.8	9.9	6.0	6.0	8.4	8.9	8.7
Not important enough	17.7	20.1	19.8	21.3	24.3	25.5	25.6
Police would not want to be bothered	4.7	7.2	5.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.5
Too inconvenient or time consuming	13.2	3.7	3.8	11.9	1.4	2.3	11.1
Private or personal matter	29.8	25.3	30.3	27.4	22.0	21.9	20.1
Fear of reprisal	5.6	4.0	12.8	4.6	3.3	3.1	5.1
Reported to someone else	9.4	5.1	9.6	6.6	11.0	9.7	8.8
Other and not given	21.8	24.7	22.7	26.1	23.9	22.6	24.1
Crimes of theft	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	15.5	21.2	20.4	18.2	18.9	16.4	19.6
Not important enough	30.3	24.4	25.4	28.2	27.5	27.6	26.3
Police would not want to be bothered	6.4	6.3	9.0	5.2	5.4	6.4	7.8
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.3	1.9	2.7	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.7
Private or personal matter	4.1	4.0	4.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.8
Fear of reprisal	10.7	10.4	10.1	10.3	0.3	10.1	10.4
Reported to someone else	10.4	13.6	12.0	16.5	18.9	18.1	15.5
Other and not given	29.2	28.3	25.9	26.3	24.5	26.3	24.8

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

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

Table 100. Personal crimes of violence, 1979:

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	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given
Involving strangers									
Crimes of violence	100.0	12.3	25.1	5.7	2.8	18.2	2.7	7.9	25.2
Rape	100.0	¹ 10.6	¹ 13.4	¹ 6.7	¹ 0.0	¹ 15.0	¹ 4.2	¹ 11.1	39.0
Robbery	100.0	18.6	16.9	8.7	3.7	9.7	3.4	4.9	34.1
Assault	100.0	10.8	27.5	5.0	2.7	20.5	2.5	8.5	22.5
Involving nonstrangers									
Crimes of violence	100.0	1.3	18.3	6.3	1.6	34.9	5.8	9.8	21.9
Rape	100.0	¹ 10.2	¹ 3.0	¹ 3.1	¹ 0.0	34.0	¹ 19.6	¹ 3.2	¹ 26.9
Robbery	100.0	1.6	12.7	14.5	¹ 1.2	24.4	¹ 5.7	¹ 7.9	32.0
Assault	100.0	1.0	19.4	5.7	1.7	35.9	5.3	10.3	20.8

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

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 101. Household crimes, 1979:

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

Race and reason	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
White				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	18.8	19.6	18.6	14.8
Not important enough	30.2	23.0	34.1	12.1
Police would not want to be bothered	8.7	7.0	9.5	6.9
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.0	2.0	1.9	¹ 2.6
Private or personal matter	6.2	7.3	5.4	11.2
Fear of reprisal	0.4	0.8	0.3	¹ 0.3
Reported to someone else	3.1	5.2	2.2	3.2
Other and not given	30.7	35.0	28.0	48.9
Black				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	19.0	21.0	17.5	24.7
Not important enough	22.8	15.6	27.6	¹ 8.8
Police would not want to be bothered	10.4	9.5	10.8	¹ 11.1
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.6	¹ 1.9	1.5	¹ 1.7
Private or personal matter	6.8	6.1	6.9	¹ 10.9
Fear of reprisal	0.7	¹ 1.7	¹ 0.3	¹ 0.0
Reported to someone else	3.0	5.5	1.9	¹ 0.0
Other and not given	35.7	38.6	33.6	42.9

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

¹Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 102. Household crimes, 1979:

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

Reason	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not available
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	21.3	18.4	21.4	17.7	18.3	17.4	20.5
Not important enough	27.0	26.9	26.0	29.8	31.5	33.6	26.3
Police would not want to be bothered	10.4	9.1	9.7	8.6	9.1	7.3	8.3
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.6	2.2	1.3	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.6
Private or personal matter	8.0	7.0	7.6	5.5	5.3	5.8	6.3
Fear of reprisal	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Reported to someone else	4.6	3.6	2.5	3.3	2.4	3.0	2.8
Other and not given	25.9	32.0	31.2	32.2	30.8	31.3	33.7

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

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 103. Household crimes, 1979:

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

Type of crime and value of loss ¹	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given
All household crimes	100.0	19.0	30.8	9.3	2.1	6.3	0.5	2.5	29.6
Less than \$50	100.0	17.0	41.5	9.3	1.7	5.1	0.4	2.2	22.9
\$50-\$249	100.0	23.3	13.1	9.8	2.9	6.6	0.4	3.1	40.7
\$250 or more	100.0	19.6	4.7	6.9	2.3	16.2	1.3	2.9	46.0
Burglary	100.0	20.2	20.5	8.5	2.6	8.0	1.0	4.3	34.9
Less than \$50	100.0	18.9	32.6	7.6	1.9	7.8	0.8	4.5	25.9
\$50-\$249	100.0	21.6	11.2	9.9	3.6	5.7	1.0	4.4	42.6
\$250 or more	100.0	21.1	3.4	7.9	2.1	15.2	1.8	3.5	45.0
Household larceny	100.0	18.8	34.2	9.6	1.9	5.5	0.3	2.0	27.7
Less than \$50	100.0	16.7	43.2	9.6	1.6	4.6	0.3	1.7	22.3
\$50-\$99	100.0	22.4	16.8	11.1	2.3	6.9	0.3	2.0	38.2
\$100-\$249	100.0	26.3	10.2	8.3	2.9	6.7	0.2	3.2	42.2
\$250 or more	100.0	21.4	7.6	8.0	2.5	14.6	0.9	2.5	42.4
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	10.3	1.0	1.1	2.0	25.6	0.9	2.1	57.1
Less than \$250	100.0	9.6	10.2	0.0	0.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	35.3
\$250-\$999	100.0	10.6	0.0	2.6	5.0	22.0	0.0	2.7	57.2
\$1,000 or more	100.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	1.9	2.0	61.3

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

¹The proportions refer only to losses of cash and/or property and exclude the value of property damage.² Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Appendix II

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. Household 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.

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, and the reworked instruments were used to collect information on incidents committed in 1979. Facsimiles of the revised questionnaires are included here. Readers should consult previous annual reports for copies of the original instruments. As may be noted, the revised incident report has been expanded to collect additional information on series victimizations, time and place of occurrence, medical treatment, property loss, and reporting to the police. Analysis based on these new data elements will be performed in the near future.

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

PGM 2 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

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

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
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

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.)
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

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)

ITEMS FILLED AFTER INTERVIEW

13. Date last household member completed
023

14. Proxy information - Fill for all proxy interviews
a. Proxy interview obtained for Line No. b. Proxy respondent Name c. 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)
042 043
044 045
046 047
048 049

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

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

b. Household members UNDER 12 years of age
051 Total number

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

NCS-1-2-79

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

18. NAME (of household respondent)
Last
First

19. TYPE OF INTERVIEW
PGM 4
085 1 Per. - Self-respondent
2 Tel. - Self-respondent
3 Per. - Proxy Fill 14 on cover page
4 Tel. - Proxy
5 NI - Fill 20-29 and 15 on cover page

20. LINE NO. (cc 12)
086

21. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (cc 13b)
087 1 Ref. person
2 Husband
3 Wife
4 Own child
5 Parent
6 Bro./Sis.
7 Other relative
8 Non-relative

22. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 17)
088 Age

23. MARITAL STATUS (cc 18)
089 1 M.
2 Wd.
3 D.
4 Sep.
5 NM

24. SEX (cc 19)
090 6 M
7 F

25. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 20)
091 1 Yes
2 No

26. Education - highest grade (cc 21)
092 Grade

27. Education - complete that year? (cc 22)
093 6 Yes
7 No

28. RACE (cc 23)
094 1 White
2 Black
3 American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo
4 Asian, Pacific Islander
5 Other - Specify

29. ORIGIN (cc 24)
095 Origin

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)
0 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

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

CHECK ITEM B
Is entry in 30 -
1 5 years or more? - SKIP to Check Item C
2 Less than 5 years? - Ask 31

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

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

32a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?
014 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.)
015 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to 33a

c. How many hours did you work LAST WEEK at all jobs?
016 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?
017 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to 34a

b. Why were you absent from work LAST WEEK?
018 1 Layoff - SKIP to 34c
2 New job to begin within 30 days - SKIP to 34c
3 Other - Specify

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

34a. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?
019 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 -
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?
011 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?
012 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
5 Never worked at all
SKIP to 37a

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)
013

c. What kind of work were you doing? (e.g., electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)
014

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

e. Were you -
015 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 -
3 Is the business incorporated?
4 Yes
5 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? 1 Yes - Ask b
2 No - SKIP to 38
INTERVIEWER: Enter unrecognizable business only

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?
 Yes - How many times? 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?
 Yes - How many times? No

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)
 Yes - How many times? 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?
 Yes - How many times? 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)
 None - SKIP to 45
 1 1
 2 2
 3 3
 4 4 or more

43. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?
 Yes - How many times? No

44. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal parts attached to (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?
 Yes - How many times? 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/purse snatched)?
 Yes - How many times? No

46. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?
 Yes - How many times? No

47. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
 Yes - How many times? No

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)
 Yes - How many times? No

49. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
 Yes - How many times? 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)
 Yes - How many times? No

51. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
 Yes - How many times? No

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?
 Yes - How many times? 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?
 Yes - How many times? No

54. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?
 Yes - How many times? No

55. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
 Yes - How many times? 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.)
 No - SKIP to 57
 Yes - What happened?
(118)

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)
 No - SKIP to Check Item F
 Yes - What happened?
(119)

Look at 56. Was HHLID member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her?
CHECK ITEM D Yes - How many times? No

Look at 57. Was HHLID member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her?
CHECK ITEM E Yes - How many times? No

Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?"
CHECK ITEM F Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.
 No - Interview next HHLID member. End interview if last respondent.

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 43-R0587

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY

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

PGM 6

Line number _____ Notes _____

Screen question number _____

Incident number _____

201 _____

202 _____

203 _____

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 While living at this address
 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?
CHECK ITEM B 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

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 \geq 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 Light
 Dark
 Dawn, almost light, dusk, twilight
 Don't know - SKIP to 4a

b. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen?
 213 _____
 During day
 After 6 a.m.-12 noon
 After 12 noon-6 p.m.
 Don't know what time of day
 At night
 After 6 p.m.-12 midnight
 After 12 midnight-6 a.m.
 Don't know what time of night
 OR
 Don't know whether day or night

4a. Did this incident happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
 214 Outside U.S. - SKIP to 5
 No - Ask 4b
 Yes - What is the name of that city/town/village?
 Same city, town, village as present residence - SKIP to 5
 Different city, town, village, from present residence. - Specify \geq
 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 Yes
 No

5. Where did this incident take place?
 217 At or in own dwelling, or own attached garage (Always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same)
 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)
 At or in vacation home, hotel/motel
 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)
 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
 On the street (other than immediately adjacent to own/friend/relative/neighbor's home)
 Inside restaurant, bar, nightclub
 Inside other commercial building such as store, bank, gas station
 On public transportation or in station (bus, train, plane, airport, depot, etc.)
 Inside office, factory, or warehouse
 Commercial parking lot
 Noncommercial parking lot
 Apartment parking lot
 Inside school building
 On school property (school parking area, play area, school bus, etc.)
 In a park, field, playground other than school
 Other - Specify \geq

Notes _____

SKIP to Check Item C, page 14

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

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

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

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

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
 5 Through locked door or window
 6 Had key
 7 Other means (picked lock, used credit card, etc.)
 8 Don't know
 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

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. 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

Is "All" marked in 9d?
 CHECK ITEM D 1 Yes - SKIP to 10a
 2 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.
 (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
 3 Don't know } SKIP to 11g

e. How well did you know the person - by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known?
 (247) 1 Sight only
 2 Casual acquaintance
 3 Well known } SKIP to 11g

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
 4 Don't know } SKIP to 12a, page 16

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
 2 12-14
 3 15-17
 4 18-20
 5 21-29
 6 30+ - SKIP to 11i
 7 Don't know

k. How old would you say the oldest was?
 (254) 1 Under 12
 2 12-14
 3 15-17
 4 18-20
 5 21-29
 6 30+
 7 Don't know

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
 4 Don't know } SKIP to 11o

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

Is "well known" marked in 11m?
 CHECK ITEM E 1 Yes - Ask 11n
 2 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
 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

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

Is more than one box marked in 11o?
 CHECK ITEM F 1 Yes - Ask 11p
 2 No - SKIP to 12a, page 16

p. What race were most of the offenders?
 (259) 1 Mostly White
 2 Mostly Black
 3 Mostly some other race
 4 Evenly divided
 5 Don't know

Appendix III

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. Crewmembers 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.

Each interviewer's first contact with a unit selected for the survey was in person, and, if it were not possible to secure interviews with all eligible members of the household during this initial visit, interviews by telephone were permissible thereafter. The only exceptions to the requirement for personal interview applied to 12- and 13-year-olds, incapacitated persons, and individuals who were absent from the household during the entire field interviewing period; for such persons, interviewers were required to obtain proxy responses from a knowledgeable adult member of the household. Survey records were processed and weighted, yielding results representative both of the Nation's population as a whole and of sectors within society. Because they are based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

Beginning in February 1980, telephone interviewing was substantially increased in order to cut data collection costs. Approximately half of all interviews are now obtained by telephone, compared with about a fifth under the former procedure. Analysis of data collected through June 1980 indicates that the victimization rates based on information obtained by telephone do not differ significantly from those gathered through face-to-face interviews. A more complete study of the two data collection procedures will be made with data for all of 1980.

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are based on data obtained from a stratified multistage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSUs) comprising 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.¹ 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 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. As the decade ended, newly constructed units accounted for an increased proportion of the total sample.²

Approximately 74,000 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

¹ Self-weighting means that each sample housing unit had the same initial probability of being selected.

² A revised NCS sample, based on 1980 census data, is expected to be introduced in 1982.

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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 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.

Among the housing units designated for the sample, a small subsample was utilized exclusively for methodological research and the remainder, about 62,000 households, was used to provide victimization data relating to calendar year 1979. Of the effective sample, interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 51,000 households. The large majority of the remaining 11,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 2,200 of the 11,000 units were occupied by householders 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 111,000 persons, participated in the survey.

Estimation procedure

In order 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 on the following 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 intervals prior to the time of interviews. 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 1979.

The first step in the estimation procedure was the inflation of the sample data by the reciprocal of the probability of selection. 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, various stages of ratio estimation were employed to bring distributions of the two populations into closer agreement, thereby reducing the variability of the sample estimates. Two stages of ratio estimation were used in producing data relating both to crimes against persons and households.

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 1970 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.

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-color 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 second-stage 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.

Month of interview by month of reference^a
(X's denote months in the 6-month reference period)

Month of interview	Period of reference (or recall)											
	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	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
March									X	X	X	X
April										X	X	X
May											X	X
June												X
July												

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. A comparable adjustment was not made 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 which 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, series victimizations were recorded solely by season (or seasons) of occurrence within the 6-month reference period and tabulated by the quarter of the year in which data were collected. Had it been feasible to make a precise tally of victimizations that occurred in series and to determine their month of occurrence, inclusion of this information in the processing of survey results would have caused certain alterations in the portrayal of criminal victimization. Most importantly, certain rates of victimization would have been somewhat higher. Because of the inability of victims to furnish details concerning their experiences, however, it would have been difficult to analyze the characteristics and effects of these crimes. Although the estimated number of series victimizations was appreciable, the number of victims who actually experienced such acts was small in relation to the total number of individuals who were victimized one or more times and reported details of each incident.

Although no direct correspondence exists between the two sets of data, close comparability can be achieved by comparing the data on series victimizations gathered by interviewers from April 1979 through

March 1980 with the regular (i.e., non-series) victimizations for calendar 1979. This approach results in an 87.5-percent overlap between reporting periods for the two data sets.

Table I, at the end of this appendix, is based on such a comparison. It shows that there were 943,000 series victimizations in the personal sector and 672,000 in the household sector. Detailed examination reveals that these crimes tended disproportionately to be either assaults, more likely simple than aggravated, or household larcenies for which the amount of loss was valued at less than \$50 or was unknown.

A revised NCS questionnaire introduced in January 1979 includes a change in the question about series crimes. Victims are being asked to estimate the number of incidents in the series and assign them to specific calendar quarters. This modification will permit additional study of series crimes to determine the feasibility of combining them with regular crimes for purposes of tabulation.

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 results 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 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 understatement of the "true" rate of victimization from assault.

Another source of nonsampling error related to the recall capacity of respondents entails 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 can then 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

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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 error 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 unit 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 (90-percent confidence level) or higher. Most comparisons cited in this report were significant at a minimum level of 2.0 standard errors (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" or "marginally different" 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 -.0000141969
- b* = a constant equal to 2509

To illustrate the use of formula 1, table 1 (Appendix I) shows 1,116,000 robbery victimizations in 1979. This estimate and the approximate parameters are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$s.e.(x) = \sqrt{(-.0000141969)(1,116,000)^2 + 2509(1,116,000)} = 52,700 \text{ (rounded to nearest 100)}$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 1,116,000 at one standard error is 52,700 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, 105,400 (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 2509

To illustrate the use of formula 2, table 4 (Appendix I) shows an estimated simple assault rate of 29.4 per 1,000 persons age 12-15. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\frac{2509}{14,918,300} .0294(1.0-.0294)} = \sqrt{(.0001682)(.0285356)} = \sqrt{.0000048} = .002191, \text{ which rounds to } .0022.$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate 29.4 at one standard error is 2.2 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, or 4.4 (plus or minus).

Formula 3. The standard error of a difference between two rates or percentages having different bases is calculated using the formula:

$$s.e.(p_1-p_2) = \sqrt{\frac{p_1(1.0-p_1)}{y_1} + \frac{p_2(1.0-p_2)}{y_2}} \cdot b$$

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 2509.

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 personal crimes of violence for males was 45.5 per 1,000 and the rate for females was 24.5 per 1,000. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference (.0455-.0245)

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{.0455(1.0-.0455)}{85,353,000}\right) + \left(\frac{.0245(1.0-.0245)}{92,931,000}\right)} \cdot 2509 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{.0466(.9545)}{85,353,000}\right) + \left(\frac{.0245(.9755)}{92,931,000}\right)} \cdot 2509 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{.043430}{85,353,000}\right) + \left(\frac{.02390}{92,931,000}\right)} \cdot 2509 = \sqrt{(.00000128) + (.00000063)} = \sqrt{.00000193} = .0013892, \text{ which rounds to } .0014.$$

Thus the confidence interval at one standard error is approximately 1.4 per thousand, plus or minus, around the difference of 21.0 (45.5-24.5), or 2.8 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 19.6 and 22.4 (21.0 plus and minus 1.4).

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 (21.0) to its standard error (1.4) equals 15.0. Therefore, it was concluded that the difference in the violent victimization rate for males and females was statistically significant at a confidence level exceeding 95 percent.

Formula 4. The standard error of a difference between 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 76 shows that the proportion of those victims of household crimes reporting economic losses of \$50-249 was 26.3 percent; the proportion reporting losses in the range of \$250 or more was 17.7 percent. Substituting the appropriate values in the formula yields:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Standard error of the difference } (.263 - .177) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2509}{17,073,620} (.263 + .177 - (.263 - .177)^2)} \\ &= \sqrt{.0001470 (.440 - .007396)} \\ &= \sqrt{.0001470 (.432604)} \\ &= .0079745, \text{ which rounds to } .0080. \end{aligned}$$

The confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of 8.6 would be from 7.8 to 9.4 (8.6 minus and plus .80). The ratio of the difference (8.6) to its standard error (.80) equals 10.8, which is far greater than 2.0. Thus, the difference between the two percentages was statistically significant.

Table I. Personal and household crimes:

Number and percent distribution of series victimizations (4/78-3/80) and of victimizations not in series (1979), by sector and type of crime

Sector and type of crime	Series victimizations		Victimizations not in series	
	Number	Percent in sector	Number	Percent in sector
Personal sector	943,000	100.0	22,541,000	100.0
Crimes of violence	555,000	58.9	6,159,000	27.3
Rape	7,000	0.8	192,000	0.9
Robbery	41,000	4.4	1,116,000	5.0
Robbery with injury	15,000	1.6	381,000	1.7
Robbery without injury	26,000	2.7	735,000	3.3
Assault	507,000	53.7	4,851,000	21.5
Aggravated assault	125,000	13.3	1,769,000	7.8
With injury	29,000	3.1	599,000	2.7
Attempted assault with weapon	97,000	10.3	1,179,000	5.2
Simple assault	381,000	40.4	3,082,000	13.7
With injury	72,000	7.6	795,000	3.5
Attempted assault without weapon	309,000	32.8	2,287,000	10.1
Crimes of theft	388,000	41.1	16,382,000	72.7
Personal larceny with contact	5,000	0.6	511,000	2.3
Personal larceny without contact	382,000	40.5	15,871,000	70.4
Household sector	672,000	100.0	18,708,000	100.0
Burglary	237,000	35.3	6,685,000	35.7
Forcible entry	76,000	11.3	2,156,000	11.5
Unlawful entry without force	116,000	17.2	3,109,000	16.6
Attempted forcible entry	46,000	6.8	1,420,000	7.6
Household larceny	420,000	62.5	10,630,000	56.8
Less than \$50	261,000	38.9	5,725,000	30.6
\$50 or more	113,000	16.8	3,667,000	19.6
Amount not available	33,000	4.9	562,000	3.0
Attempted larceny	13,000	1.9	676,000	3.6
Motor vehicle theft	15,000	2.2	1,393,000	7.4
Completed theft	7,000	1.1	920,000	4.9
Attempted theft	8,000	1.1	473,000	2.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The incompatibility of time frames is discussed under "Series victimizations," in this appendix.
 *Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Technical notes

Information provided in this appendix is designed to aid in understanding the National Crime Survey, the report's selected findings and, more broadly, to assist data users in interpreting statistics in the data tables. The notes address general concepts as well as potential problem areas, but do not purport to cover all data elements or problems. The glossary should be consulted for definitions of crime categories, variables, and other terms used in the data tables and selected findings.

General

The NCS provides information on a number of crimes that are of major interest to the general public. However, it does not and cannot measure all criminal activity, as a number of crimes are not amenable to examination through survey techniques.

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. Murder and kidnapping are not covered, and commercial burglary and robbery were dropped from the program during 1977. 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 the latter, which are unlikely to be reported to interviewers, including gambling, various types of swindles, con games, and blackmail.

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. 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.

Throughout this report, victimizations are the basic units of measure. A victimization is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. For crimes against persons, however, some survey results are presented on the basis of incidents, not victimizations. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. For many specific categories of personal crime, victimizations outnumber incidents, a difference that stems from two contingencies: (1) some crimes were simultaneously committed against more than one person, and (2) certain personal crimes may have occurred during the course of a commercial offense. Thus, for each personal victimization reported to survey interviewers, it was determined whether others were victimized at the same time and place and whether the offense happened during a commercial crime. A weighting adjustment in the estimation procedure (see Appendix III) protected against the double counting of incidents; this adjustment continued to be made after the suspension of the commercial victimization survey during 1977. If, for example, two customers were beaten during the course of a store holdup, the event was assumed to be a commercial robbery, not an incident of personal assault. With respect to crimes against households, there is no distinction between victimizations and incidents, as each criminal act against a residence was assumed to have involved a single victim, the affected household. In fact, the terms "victimization" and "incident" can be used interchangeably in analyzing data on household crimes.

As indicated with respect to personal crimes, victimization data are more appropriate than incident data for the study of the effects, or consequences, of crime experiences upon the individual victim. They also are better suited for assessing victim reactions to criminal attack and for examining victim perceptions of offender attributes. Thus, in addition to serving as a key element in computing victimization rates, victimization counts are used for developing information on victim injury and medical care, economic losses, time lost from work, victim self-protection, offender characteristics, and reporting to police. On

the other hand, incident data are more adequate for the examination of the circumstances surrounding the occurrence of personal crimes. Accordingly, data concerning the time and place of occurrence of such offenses, as well as the use of weapons and number of victims and offenders, are based on incidents.

In the hypothetical case given above, therefore, the rate data for personal assault would reflect the attack on each customer, and other victimization tables would incorporate details concerning the outcome of the crime for each person, such as any injuries, damage to clothing, and loss of time from work.

For data on crimes against persons, the table titles stipulate whether victimizations or incidents are the relevant units of measure.

Victim characteristics

A variety of attributes of victimized persons and households appear on victimization rate tables. The rates, or measures of the occurrence of crime, are computed by dividing the number of victimizations associated with a specific crime, or grouping of crimes, by the number of persons or households 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. Household crimes are regarded as being directed against the household as a unit rather than against the individual members; in calculating a rate, therefore, the denominator of the fraction consists of the number of households in question.

As indicated previously, victimizations of households, unlike those of persons, cannot involve more than one victim during a specific criminal act. However, repeated victimizations of individuals or households can and do occur. As general indicators of the danger of having been victimized during the reference period, the rates are not sufficiently refined to represent true measures of risk for specific individuals or households. In other words, they do not reflect variations in the degree of risk of repeated, or multiple, victimizations; and, because of the manner in which they are calculated, the rates in effect apportion multiple victimizations among the population at large, thereby distorting somewhat the risk that any single person or household had of being victimized.

Victimization of central city, suburban, and nonmetropolitan residents

Coverage of this topic is based on victimization rates for crimes against persons and households. The data relate to the locality in which the victim lived at the time of the interview, not to the place where each victimization occurred; however, victimization surveys conducted during the 1970's under the NCS program in central cities across the Nation demonstrated that the localities of residence and of occurrence were the same in the vast majority of cases.

A basic distinction is made among central city, suburban, and nonmetropolitan populations. Together, the first two populations represent those persons living in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs) or metropolitan areas. The nonmetropolitan population refers to those residing in places outside SMSAs. To further distinguish differences in the degree of victimization within metropolitan localities, residents of central cities and their surrounding suburbs have been categorized according to the following four ranges of central city size: 50,000-249,999; ¼ to ½ million; ½ to 1 million; and 1 million or more.

Geographical areas were assigned to the appropriate type-of-locality category on the basis of the 1970 census, even though the variable since has been redefined by the Office of Management and Budget. To ensure the comparability of results as the decade progresses, there are no plans to revise the type-of-locality variable as applied in the NCS program until after the 1980 census.

Victim-offender relationship in personal crimes of violence

One of the more significant dimensions of personal crime concerns the relationship between victim and offender. Public attention about crime in the streets in large measure has focused on unprovoked physical attacks made on citizens by unknown assailants. The nature of the relationship between victim and offender is a key element to understanding crime and judging the risks involved for the various groups in society. Heretofore, the only available national statistics on the matter have been for homicide; these have demonstrated that the great majority of murder victims were at least acquainted with their killers, if not related to them. With respect to the personal crimes of violence that it measures,

the NCS makes possible an examination of the relationship between victim and offender. There is reason to believe, however, that violence or attempted violence involving family members or close friends is underreported in this and other victimization surveys because some victims do not consider such events crimes or are reluctant to implicate family members or relatives, who in some instances may be present during the interview.

Based on information from tables 34-38, treatment of the subject centers on a special section of the selected findings. Nevertheless, the relationship between victim and offender is a recurrent variable in findings and in data tables dealing with other subjects, such as weapons use and reporting to the police. Conditions governing the classification of crimes as having involved "strangers" or "nonstrangers" are described in the glossary, listed under each of those categories.

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

Some of the tables on this subject display data on the offenders only and others cover both victims and offenders. The offender characteristics examined are sex, age, and race, based on information furnished by victims who saw the offenders and, consequently, knew the number of persons involved in the crime. As with most information developed from this survey, offender attributes are based solely on the victim's perceptions and ability to recall the crime. However, because the events often were stressful experiences, resulting in confusion or physical harm to the victim, it was likely that data concerning offender characteristics were more subject than other survey findings to distortion arising from erroneous responses. Many of the crimes probably occurred under somewhat vague circumstances, especially those at night. Furthermore, it is possible that victim preconceptions, or prejudices, at times may have influenced the attribution of offender characteristics. If victims tended to misidentify a particular trait (or a set of them) more than others, bias would have been introduced into the findings, and no method has been developed for determining the existence and effect of such bias.

In the relevant data tables, a distinction is made between "single-offender" and "multiple-offender" crimes, with the latter classification applying to those committed by two or more persons. As applied to

multiple-offender crimes, the category "mixed ages" refers to cases in which the offenders in any single incident were classifiable under more than one age group; similarly, the term "mixed races" applies to situations in which the offenders were members of more than a single racial group.

Number of victims

As noted previously, the number of individuals victimized in each personal crime is a key element for computing rates of victimization and other data on the impact of crime. However, the data table specifically concerning the number of individual victims per crime is based on incidents.

Time of occurrence

For each of the measured crimes against persons or households, data on when the offenses occurred were obtained for three broad time intervals: the daytime hours (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.); the first half of nighttime (6 p.m. to midnight); and the second half of nighttime (midnight to 6 a.m.).

Place of occurrence

Tables on place of occurrence distinguish six kinds of sites, two of which cover the respondent's home and its immediate vicinity. For certain offenses not involving contact between victim and offender, the classification of crimes is chiefly determined on the basis of their place of occurrence. Thus, by definition, most household burglaries happen at principal residences, with a small percentage at second homes or at places occupied temporarily, such as hotels and motels. Personal larceny without contact and household larceny are differentiated from one another solely on the basis of where the crimes occur. Whereas the latter transpire only in the home and its immediate environs, the former can take place at any other location. To be classified as a household larceny within the victim's own home, the offenses had to be committed by a person (or persons) admitted to the residence or by someone having customary access to it, such as a delivery person, servant, acquaintance, or relative. Otherwise, the crime would have been classified as a household burglary or as a personal robbery if force or the threat of force were used.

Technical notes

Number of offenders in personal crimes of violence

One table based on incident data displays information on the number of offenders involved in personal crimes of violence. In the sequence of survey questions on characteristics of offenders, the lead question concerned the number of offenders. If the victim did not know how many offenders took part in the incident, no further questions were asked about offender characteristics, and the crime was classified as having involved strangers.

Use of weapons

For personal crimes of violence, information was gathered on whether or not the victims observed that the offenders were armed, and, if so, the types of weapons observed. The term "weapons use" applies both to situations in which weapons were used to intimidate or threaten and to those in which they actually were employed in a physical attack.

In addition to firearms and knives, the data tables distinguish "other" weapons and those of unknown types. The category "other" refers to such objects as clubs, stones, bricks, and bottles. For each personal crime of violence by an armed offender, the type, or types, of weapons present were recorded, not the number of weapons. For instance, if offenders wielded two firearms and a knife during a personal robbery, the crime was classified as one in which weapons of each type were used.

Victim self-protection

With reference to personal crimes of violence, information was obtained on whether or not victims tried to avoid or thwart attack, and, if so, the measures they took. The following reactions, ranging from nonviolent to forceful, were considered self-protective measures: 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. The pertinent tables distribute all measures, if any, employed by victims in each crime; no determination was made of the single most important measure.

Physical injury to victims

Information was gathered concerning the injuries sustained by the victims of each of the three personal crimes of violence. However, during the preparation of this report, the requisite data were not available for calculating the proportion of rape victimizations in which victims were injured. Therefore, information on the percent of crimes in which victims were harmed is confined to personal robbery and assault. For each of these crimes, the type of injuries concerned are described in the glossary, under "Physical injury."

Victims who had been injured furnished data on hospitalization and on medical expenses. With regard to medical expenses, the data tables are based solely on information from victims who knew with certainty that such expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, their amount. Because the data don't include information for victims unaware of such outlays, and of their amount, the utility of the data is somewhat restricted. Although data were unavailable on the proportion of rapes attended by victim injury, information relating to hospitalization and medical costs were available on that crime; these results are reflected in the appropriate data tables.

Economic losses

With respect to economic losses incurred by persons or households, the data tables distinguish between crimes resulting in "theft and/or property damage" and "theft loss" only. Table titles specify the applicable category of loss. The term "theft loss" refers to stolen cash, property, or both, whereas "damage" pertains to property only. Items categorized as having "no monetary value" could include losses of trivial, truly valueless objects, or of those having considerable sentimental importance. References to losses "recovered" apply to compensation received by victims for theft losses, as well as to restoration of stolen property or cash, although no distinction is made as to the manner of recovery. For assault, information on economic losses relates solely to property damage, because assaults attended by theft are classified as robbery. There was no attempt to measure attempted pocket picking; by definition, therefore, all pocket pickings had the outcome of theft loss, and there may have been some cases with property damage.

Time lost from work

For all crimes reported to interviewers, the survey determined whether persons lost time from work after the experience, and, if so, the length of time involved. With respect to crimes against persons or households, the survey did not record the identity of the household member (or members) who lost work time, although it may be assumed that, for personal offenses, it was usually the victim who sustained the loss.

Reporting victimizations to the police

The police may have learned about criminal victimizations directly from the victim or from someone else, such as another household member or a bystander, or because they appeared on the scene at the time of the crime. In the data tables, however, the means by which police learned of the crime are not distinguished; the overall proportion made known to them was of primary concern.

Interviewers recorded all reasons cited by respondents for not reporting crimes to the police. Data tables on this topic distribute all reasons for not reporting, and no determination was made of the primary reason, if any, for not reporting the crime.

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 picking a lock, breaking a window, or slashing a screen, or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering 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 "twin 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 per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.

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. In situations where a personal crime occurred during the course of a commercial crime, it is assumed that the incident was primarily directed against the business, and, therefore, it is not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, details of the outcome of the event as they relate to the victimized individual are reflected in data on personal victimizations.

Larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without force. A basic distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny.

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 in-

cludes 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 classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender either are related, well known to, or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Offender—The perpetrator of a crime; the term generally is applied in relation to crimes entailing contact between victim and offender.

Offense—A crime; with respect to personal crimes, the two terms can be used interchangeably irrespective of whether the applicable unit of measure is a victimization or an incident.

Outside central cities—See "Suburban area."

Personal crimes—Rape, robbery of 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.

Glossary

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-ground, 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—Determined by the interviewer upon observation, and asked only about persons not related to the head of household who were not present at the time of interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and persons of Asian ancestry.

Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate."

Robbery—Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Robbery with injury—Completed or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault, irrespective of the extent of injury, if a weapon was used in the commission of the crime or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or undetermined but requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Robbery without injury—Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Simple assault—Attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)—Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSAs consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities.

Stranger—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as involving strangers if the victim so stated, or did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Suburban area—The county, or counties, containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. On data tables, suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

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.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one individual is victimized during certain incidents, as well as because personal victimizations that occurred in conjunction with commercial crimes are not counted as incidents of personal crime. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate—For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and 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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