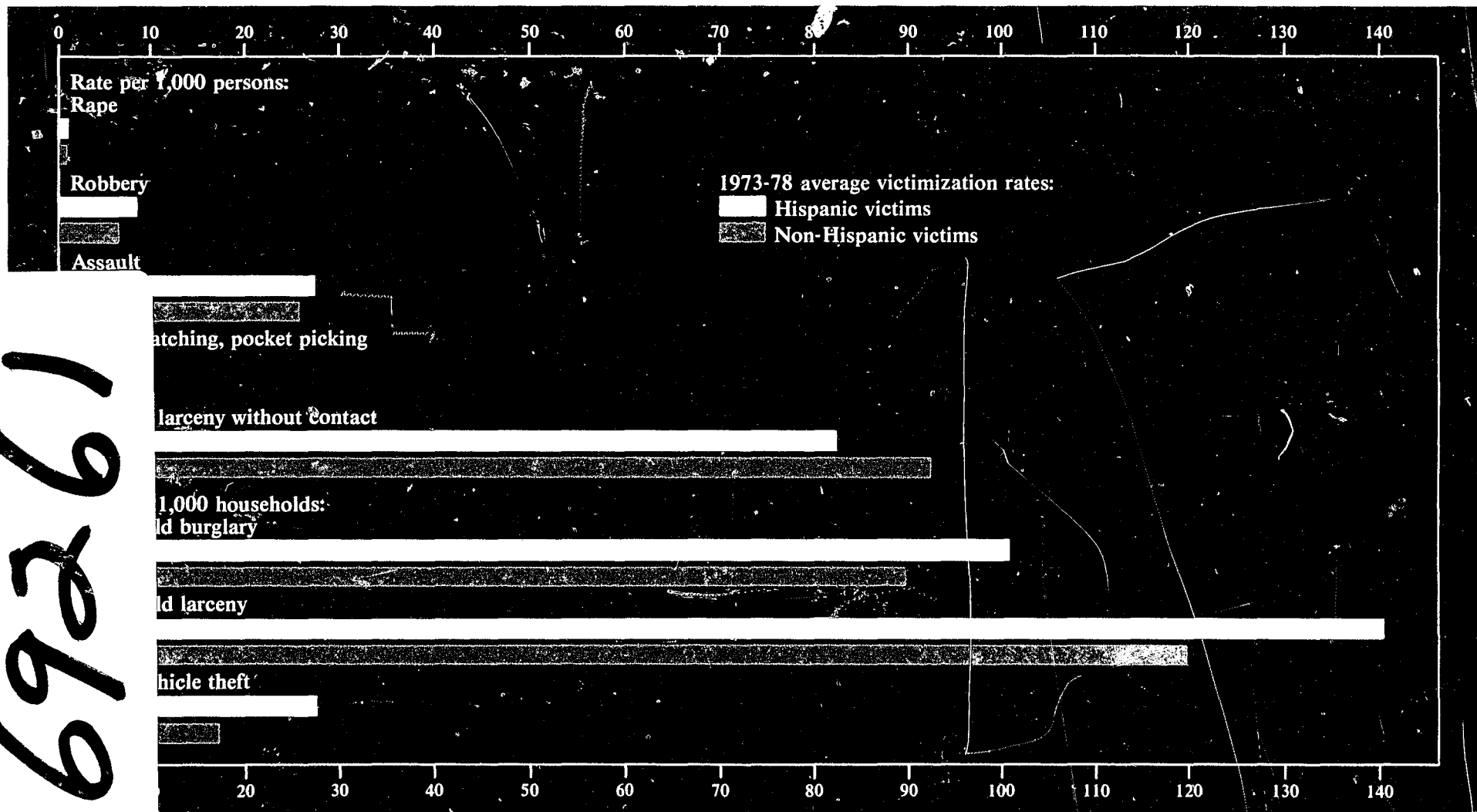




MF-1



The Hispanic Victim



69261

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

The Hispanic Victim

A National Crime Survey Report
NCS-N-16, NCJ-69261

August 1981

U.S. Department of Justice 69261
National Institute of Justice

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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.

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Preface

This is a report on the extent to which the fastest growing ethnic minority in the United States shares in a national problem. It provides basic information about the Nation's Hispanics as victims of certain crimes. The report expands upon the body of baseline data concerning problems besetting that minority and gauges differences in the way crime affects Hispanics and non-Hispanics.

Findings in this report derive exclusively from the National Crime Survey (NCS), an ongoing program based on interviews with persons age 12 and over in a representative sample of approximately 60,000 households across the country. The entire U.S. population is represented in the NCS; thus, it was not necessary to conduct a special survey of Hispanics in order to prepare this report. Conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the Bureau of the Census, the survey is designed to measure the amount of selected crime and its impact on American society.

Offenses measured by the survey and examined in this report are those, whether completed or attempted, that are of major concern to the public and to 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.

Based on NCS results for 1973-78, this publication focuses on the nature of crime against Hispanics, comparing and contrasting selected characteristics of Hispanic and non-Hispanic victims, as well as of the crimes themselves. Except for an introductory comment on year-to-year trends in crime, the discussion of findings and supporting statistical data are based on *annual averages* for the 6-year period. Hispanics are defined as persons who identify themselves to survey interviewers as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexicans, Mexicanos, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Central or South Americans, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. Persons who consider themselves to be of another culture or

origin are classified as non-Hispanic. The racial composition of victims is not considered in the report, as roughly 19 in every 20 Hispanics consider themselves white and it would not have been possible to make statistically provable observations concerning this variable.

The analytical discussion in this report covers four general subject areas: victim characteristics, offender characteristics, crime incident characteristics, and reporting to the police. Each subtopic highlights the differences, if any, between Hispanics and non-Hispanics, and then gives more detailed information about Hispanics. Each subtopic is supported by an illustrative chart or table, and by a comprehensive set of appended data tables.

Because the publication is intended for a large and diverse audience, technical content has been kept to a minimum. Persons interested in details concerning the data gathering and processing methods, sample design, and reliability of estimates should consult documentation found in an ongoing series of annual reports entitled *Criminal Victimization in the United States*, which also carry a glossary of NCS terms and technical notes for data users. It must be noted, however, that the findings in this study are estimates subject to sampling error and to mistakes that occur in the collection and processing of data. Statements of comparison have met statistical tests that differences are equal to or greater than 2 standard errors; statements qualified by the expression "some indication" have met significance tests that the differences are within the range of 1.6 and 2 standard errors.

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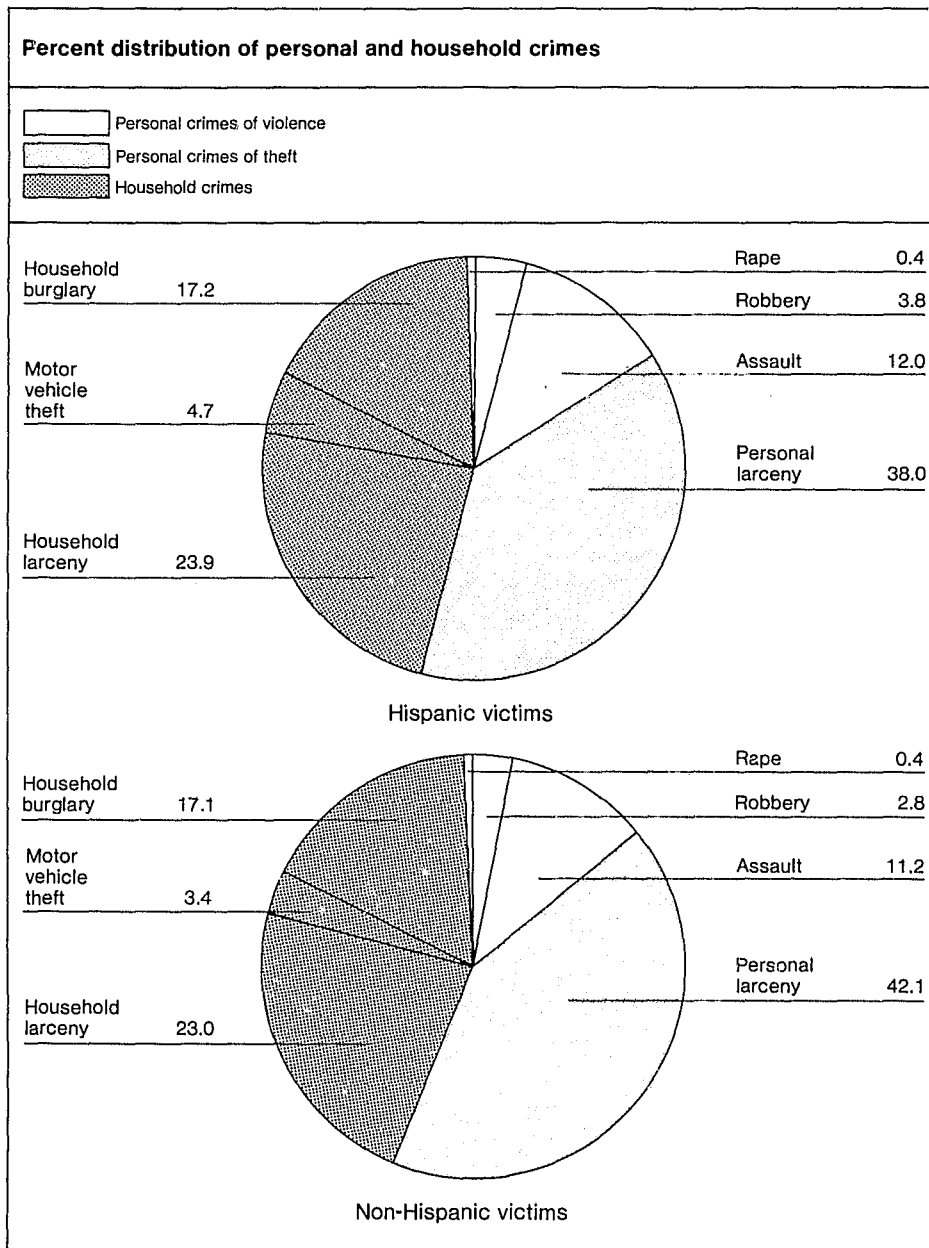
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Introduction



Personal and household crimes: Victimization rates for Hispanics
(Rate per 1,000)

Type of crime	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Average
<i>Personal</i>							
Crimes of violence	36.5	34.1	39.6	34.7	40.1	37.4	37.1
Rape	0.6	10.5	1.1	1.3	1.9	0.5	1.0
Robbery	8.5	8.6	10.0	7.1	7.5	10.4	8.7
Assault	27.3	25.0	28.6	26.4	30.7	26.6	27.4
Crimes of theft	73.4	89.6	77.4	90.1	89.8	96.4	86.6
Personal larceny with contact	3.9	3.5	4.1	4.4	3.2	5.3	4.1
Personal larceny without contact	69.5	86.2	73.3	85.7	86.6	91.0	82.5
<i>Household</i>							
Burglary	98.5	96.5	97.5	98.5	105.2	107.7	100.9
Larceny	117.2	138.2	148.4	137.2	146.0	151.9	140.5
Motor vehicle theft	33.0	28.5	26.4	23.4	27.2	28.0	27.6

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

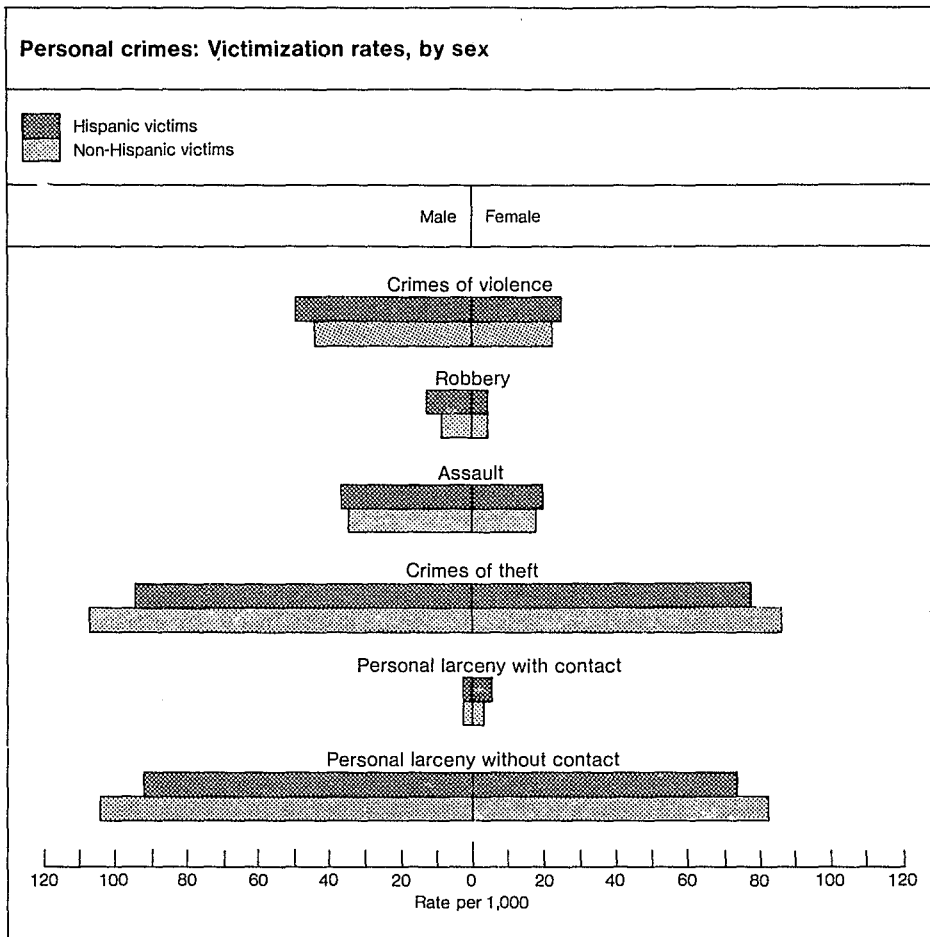
During the 1973-78 interval, Hispanics annually fell victim to an average of about 1.8 million of the personal and household offenses measured by the National Crime Survey. This total represents about 5 percent of all crimes tallied during the 6-year period. The distribution of specific crimes against Hispanics is similar to that for non-Hispanics. Rape, robbery, and assault, the most serious of the measured offenses because they involve potential or actual injury, account for roughly 15 percent of the crimes against Hispanics and non-Hispanics alike. Hispanics experience fewer personal larcenies, relative to other crimes, than do non-Hispanics, but comparable distributions exist for household burglary and larceny.

Personal victimization rates relate the estimated number of victimizations to the estimated total population age 12 and over; rates for household crimes show the ratio of household victimizations to the total number of households. Hispanics have a higher personal robbery rate than non-Hispanics, but there are no significant differences for rape or assault. Non-Hispanics have a higher rate of victimization for all personal crimes of

theft (or larcenies), as consequence of a sizeable difference between the rates for personal larceny without victim-offender contact. Households headed by Hispanics have higher victimization rates for each of the three measured household crimes—burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Differences also exist for some of the more serious forms of household crime. For example, Hispanics experience relatively more forcible entry burglaries and completed motor vehicle thefts than do non-Hispanics.

Victimization rates for Hispanics show that although fluctuations occurred over the 6-year period, there are few noteworthy trends. Personal larceny without contact rose by some 30 percent between 1973 and 1978, and, as a consequence, the rate for all personal crimes of theft rose significantly. Household burglary and larceny showed some signs of increase during the interval, but not to any statistically meaningful degree.

Sex of victims



Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

Males have far higher violent crime rates than females, with the obvious exception of rape, in both the Hispanic and non-Hispanic communities. When the two groups are compared, Hispanic males have an appreciably higher rate of personal robbery than non-Hispanic males. On the other hand, there is some indication that non-Hispanic men are relatively more vulnerable to personal crimes of theft, specifically personal larceny without victim-offender contact. There is some indication that Hispanic women are victims of personal larceny without contact relatively less frequently than non-Hispanic women. Other apparent differences can be attributed to sampling variability.

Hispanic only

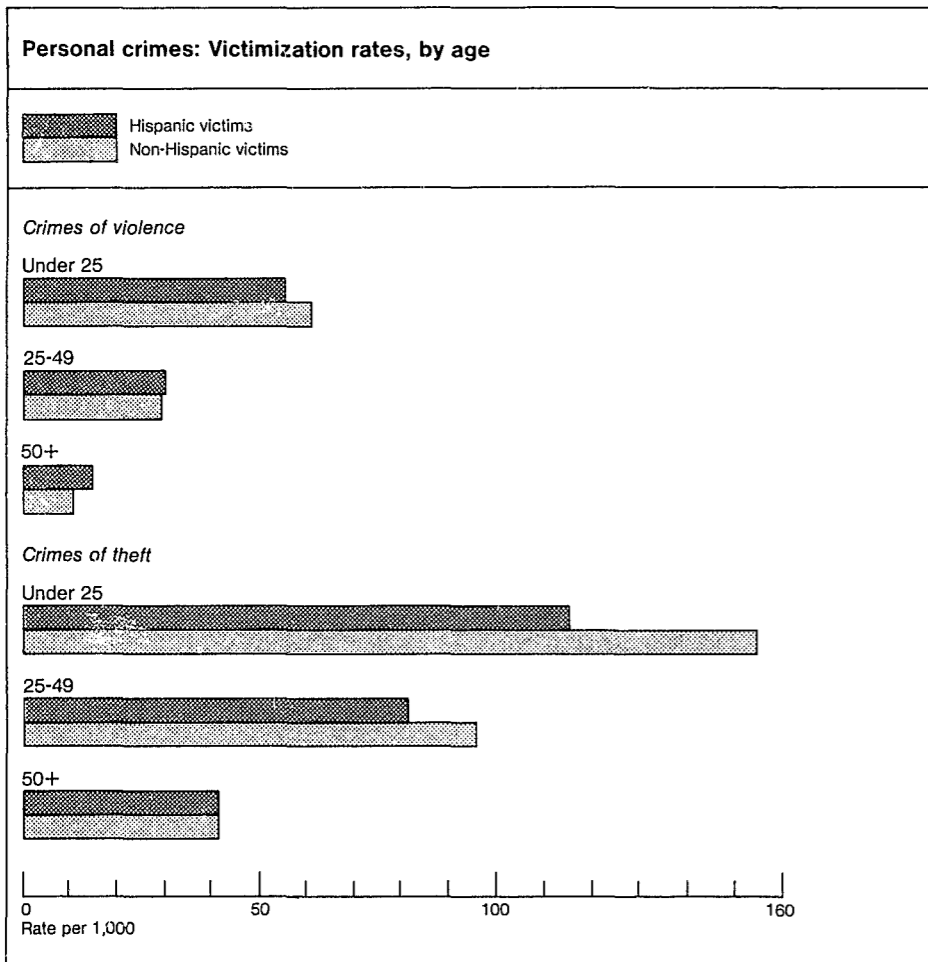
Hispanic men are victimized by violent crime at double the rate for women. Both the robbery and assault rates are much higher for males. The incidence of rape among Hispanic women is about 2 per 1,000. Males are the victims in the vast majority of all robberies (a yearly average of 52,000 during 1973-78) and assaults (143,000 annually) committed against Hispanics. In addition to their greater susceptibility to violence, men are relatively more likely to be victims of personal crimes of theft. Hispanic males clearly have a higher rate of personal larceny without contact, but there is no difference between Hispanic men and women in the rate for personal larceny with contact.

Violent crimes: Number and percent committed against Hispanic males

Type of crime	Annual average number	Percent of crime against males
Crimes of violence	194,600	65%
Robbery	51,500	73%
Assault	143,200	65%
Crimes of theft	372,100	53%

Note: Subtotals may not add to total because of rounding.

Age of victims



Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

Hispanics and non-Hispanics of similar age have violent crime rates which are not significantly different. Both groups are characterized by a marked decline with age in the rate of violence. As for personal crimes of theft, although an overall downward pattern exists in both cases, non-Hispanics under the age of 25 and those age 25-49 are victimized at a higher rate than their Hispanic cohorts. There is no corresponding difference between the rates for Hispanics and non-Hispanics age 50 and over.

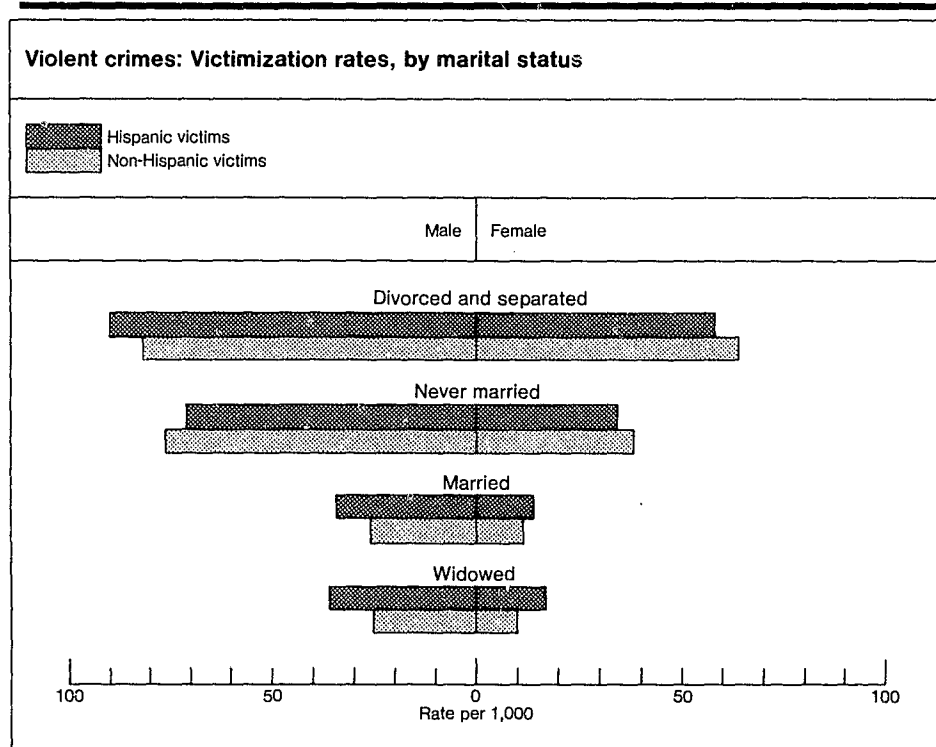
Hispanic only

Young Hispanics are victims of a relatively large amount of violent crime. Those under age 25 have a violent crime rate nearly double that for Hispanics age 25-49, and close to four times the rate of violence of older Hispanics. These differences embody sizeable disparities in assault, the crime that contributes most heavily to the overall rate of violence. Illustrated another way, young Hispanics (12-24) comprise roughly two-fifths of the estimated Hispanic population but account for three-fifths of the rapes, robberies, and assaults. By contrast, Hispanics age 50 and older make up 18 percent of the population but are involved in about a tenth of those violent crimes. Youthful Hispanics under age 25 also are most apt to fall victim to personal crimes of theft.

Violent crimes against Hispanics, by age of victim

Age	Hispanic population	Violent crimes against Hispanics
Total	100%	100%
12-24	38%	58%
25-49	44%	35%
50 and over	18%	7%

Marital status of victims



Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

Married Hispanics show some indication of a higher violent crime rate than married non-Hispanics. There are other apparent differences—for example, between a widowed members of the two populations—but they are not statistically significant. With respect to personal crimes of theft, the overall difference between rates for the two ethnic groups is largely attributable to a higher figure among non-Hispanics who have never been married.

Hispanic only

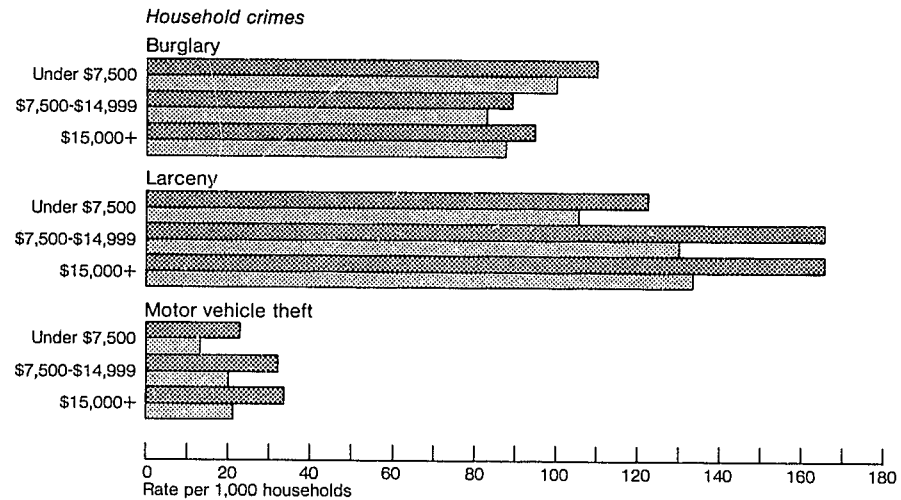
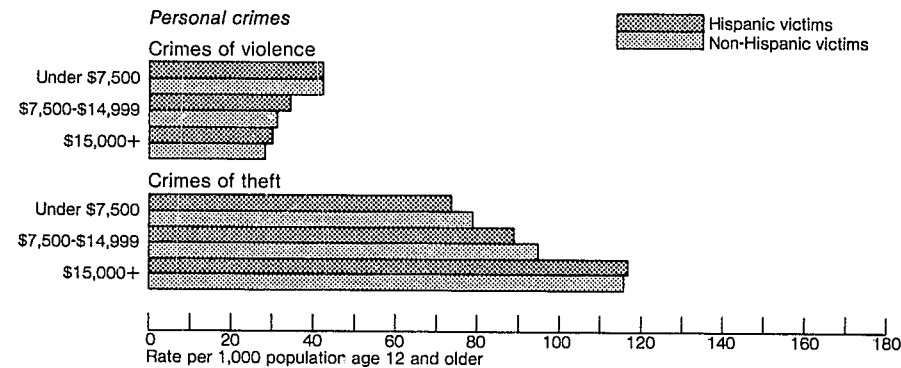
As is true for the general population, Hispanics who have never been married and those who are divorced or separated are more likely than those married or widowed to be victims of violent attack or personal larceny. To illustrate, divorced or separated Hispanics have an assault rate about 2.5 times greater than that for married Hispanics. Differences in age and life-style may explain higher rates of violence among the never married and the divorced or separated, who make up about two-fifths of the Hispanic community.

Personal crimes: Victimization rates for Hispanics, by marital status

Marital status	Distribution for Hispanics	Rate per 1,000 Hispanics	
		Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Total	100%		
Married	55%	24	74
Widowed	4%	20	40
Never married	34%	53	108
Divorced or separated	7%	67	110

Family income of victims

Personal and household crimes: Victimization rates, by income of victim's family



Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

Hispanics at each of three annual family income levels are victimized by personal crimes of violence and theft at roughly the same rates as non-Hispanics. For the household crimes, Hispanics within the same income groupings appear to have higher burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft rates. However, the difference is statistically meaningful only for larcenies among households earning \$7,500 to \$14,999 and motor vehicle thefts at the two lower income levels. Hispanic households in this middle income range have a larceny rate exceeding the non-Hispanic figure by about 36 per 1,000 and a motor vehicle theft rate higher by 12 per 1,000. Similar differences exist between the larceny and motor vehicle theft rates for households earning \$15,000 or more, but there are relatively few Hispanic households in this upper range and the difference proves to be statistically insignificant.

Hispanic only

Larceny appears to be less common among the poor. Persons from families with incomes below \$7,500 have a lower rate than others for crimes of theft, and households in the same income range are less likely to be victims of residential larceny. There is also some indication that these households have a lower rate of motor vehicle theft. It is quite likely that the lower rates for these crimes among the poor stem from the scarcity of goods that can be stolen. Differences by income in the rate of household larceny are significant for crimes resulting in losses of \$50 or more, but not for those resulting in losses of less than \$50. As for other crimes, there is some indication that poor individuals and households have higher rates of violence and burglary, respectively.

Personal and household crimes: Victimization rates for Hispanics, by type of crime and annual family income

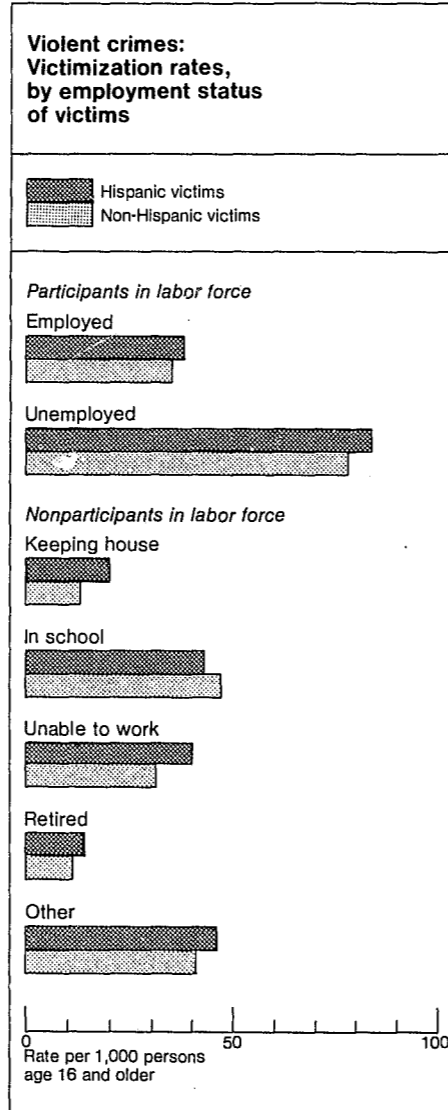
(Rate per 1,000)

Type of crime	Under \$7,500	\$7,500 or more
Personal sector		
Crimes of violence	42	33
Crimes of theft	73	98
Household sector		
Burglary	110	90
Larceny	122	166
Motor vehicle theft	22	33

Employment of victims

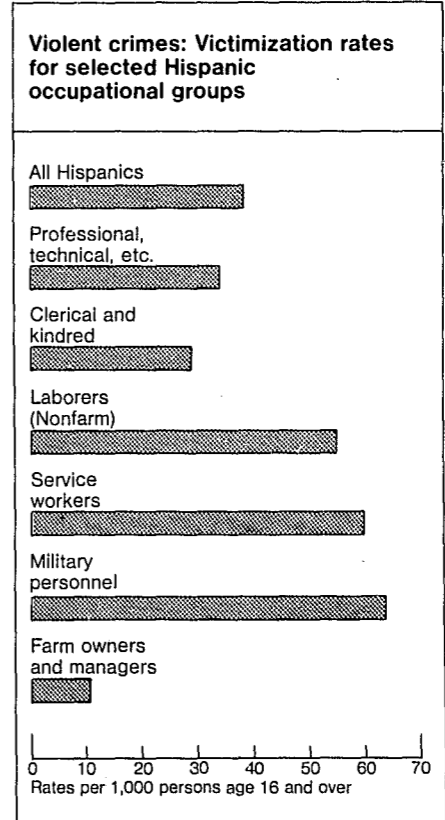
Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

Unemployed members of the labor force suffer disproportionately from personal crimes of violence and theft, irrespective of their ethnicity. When jobless Hispanics and non-Hispanics are compared, their susceptibility to violent attack or theft, as measured by victimization rates, does not differ significantly. Further, the crime rates for the employed and others outside the labor force in most cases do not vary statistically between the two ethnic groups. A notable exception is the personal theft rate for the employed: Non-Hispanics have a higher rate of victimization than Hispanics.

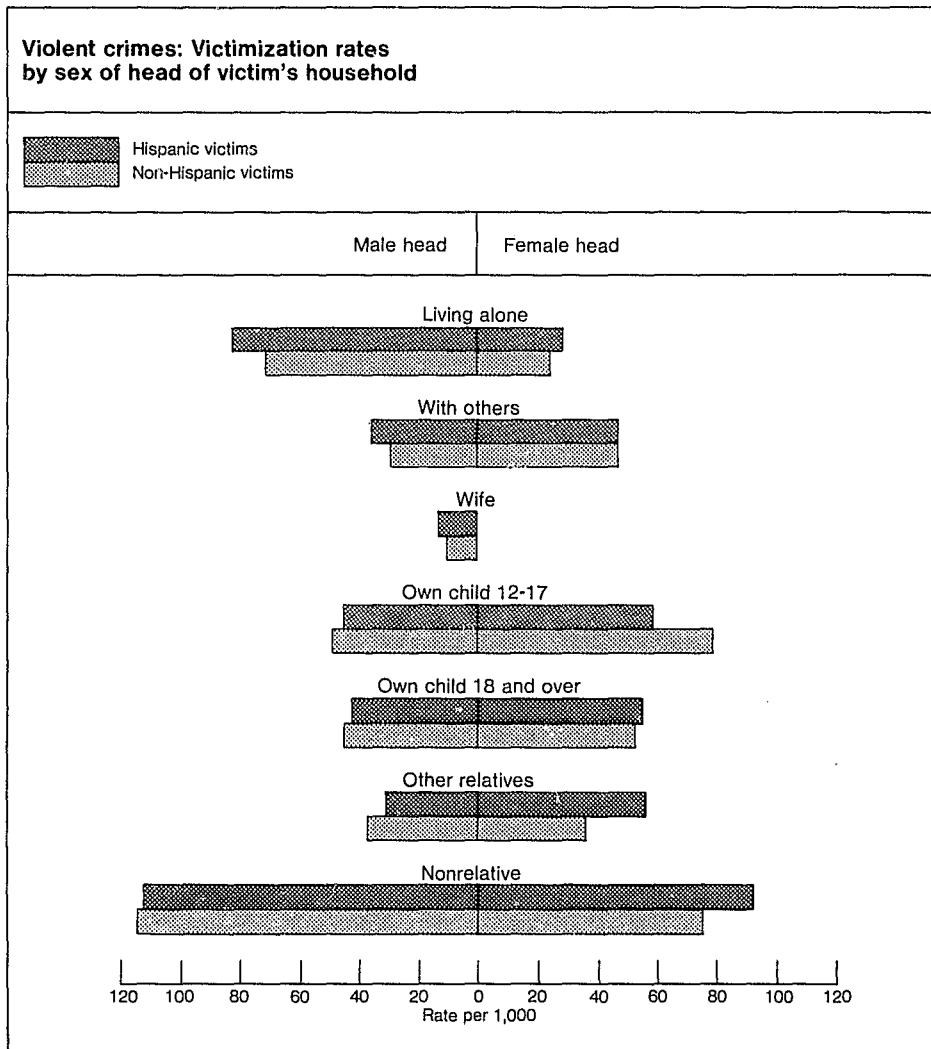


Hispanic only

Jobless Hispanics are victimized by violent crime at about double the rate for Hispanics who are employed. The unemployed also are more vulnerable to violence than other Hispanics outside the labor force, such as homemakers or retirees. Similarly, there is at least some indication that those out of work are more apt than all others, except students, to be victims of personal larceny. Examination of occupational groups on the basis of several general categories reveals few statistically significant differences in the rates for personal violence or theft. Certain members of the labor force appear to have relatively high or low rates of violence, but in most cases, sampling variability can account for the disparity.



Composition of victims' household



Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

A comparison of the personal victimization rates for different household members shows that there are, in general, no striking differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanics. That is, members having inordinately high or low rates in one population group usually have comparably excessive or lesser rates in the other. It is evident, however, that children age 12-17 of non-Hispanic women who head households have higher rates of personal theft (and also show a higher rate of violence, although the difference is not statistically significant) than children in similar Hispanic households. With this notable exception, apparent differences between victimization rates for comparable household members are generally insignificant.

Hispanic only

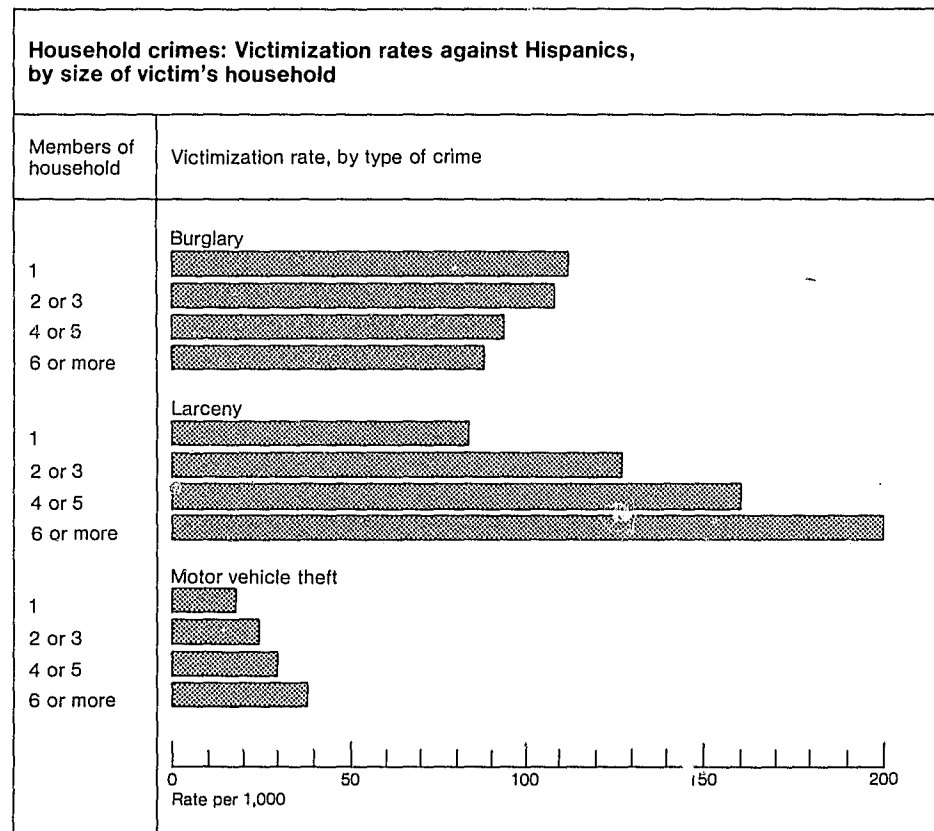
In multi-member Hispanic households headed by males, persons who are unrelated to the head, such as a friend or an individual having kinship ties to another household member, have the highest overall rate of violence (113 per 1,000). There is also at least some indication that such persons are more likely than certain others—heads, wives of heads, and other relatives, for instance—to fall victim to personal crimes of theft. Similar findings exist in Hispanic households headed by females, but because they are relatively few in number, sampling variability is high and differences are not statistically significant. Relative to their number in the community, men living alone have a high incidence of violent crime, but wives have a low incidence.

Percent of population and violent crimes against selected Hispanic household members, by sex of head of household

Household member	Percent of population	Percent of violent crimes
<i>Male</i>		
Head	30	33
Living alone	3	6
Living with others	28	27
Wife	26	10
Nonrelative	2	6
<i>Female</i>		
Head	9	10
Living alone	2	2
Living with others	6	8
Nonrelative	1	2

Note: Percentage subtotals may not add to total because of rounding.

Size of victims' household



Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

Hispanics have larger households than non-Hispanics: Roughly 45 percent of all Hispanic households, compared with 29 percent of those not Hispanic, have 4 or more members. There is no evidence to suggest that large Hispanic households have higher rates of household burglary or larceny than non-Hispanic households of similar size. As for households with fewer than four individuals, those headed by Hispanics have a higher burglary rate and seem to have a higher household larceny rate as well, but the latter difference is not statistically meaningful. Whether small or large, Hispanic households have higher attempted or completed motor vehicle theft rates than non-Hispanic households.

Hispanic only

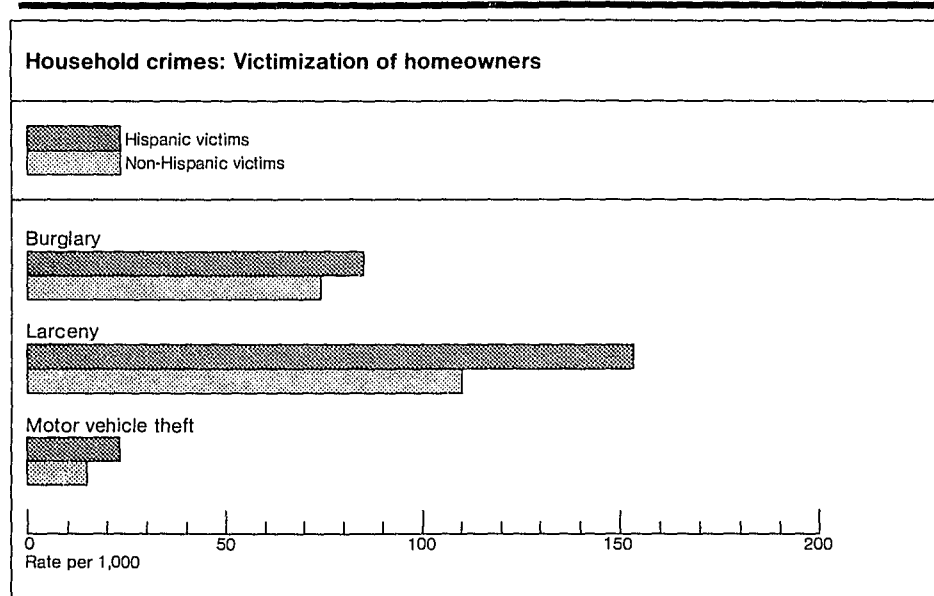
Households with four or more persons have a higher larceny rate than households with fewer members. In fact, the rates for this type of crime and motor vehicle theft appear to rise as the size of the household increases; because of sampling variability, however, the apparent differences are not always significant. Hispanic households with six or more persons are roughly twice as likely as one-member households, relative to their size in the community, to be victims of larceny. Increased vulnerability in larger households may well be the consequence of a greater accumulation of goods susceptible to theft. There is no statistically meaningful relationship between burglary and household size, even though results suggest that smaller households have a higher rate than larger households, a reverse relationship from those observed for the two other crimes.

Household crimes: Victimization rates, by size of household

(Rate per 1,000)

Type of crime	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
<i>Under 4 members</i>		
Burglary	109	86
Larceny	114	101
Motor vehicle theft	24	16
<i>4 members or more</i>		
Burglary	91	98
Larceny	173	166
Motor vehicle theft	33	22

Residence tenure of victims



Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

Hispanic homeowners generally are more vulnerable than non-Hispanic homeowners to household crime, but there is no parallel difference among renters. The larceny rate for Hispanics who own or are buying their house is about two-fifths higher than for non-Hispanics, and the former group also has a higher motor vehicle theft rate. Although Hispanic owners show a higher incidence of burglary as well, the difference is not statistically significant. Hispanic renters appear to have lower burglary and larceny rates and a higher motor vehicle theft rate than their non-Hispanic counterparts, but only in the case of motor vehicle theft was there evidence of statistical significance.

Hispanic only

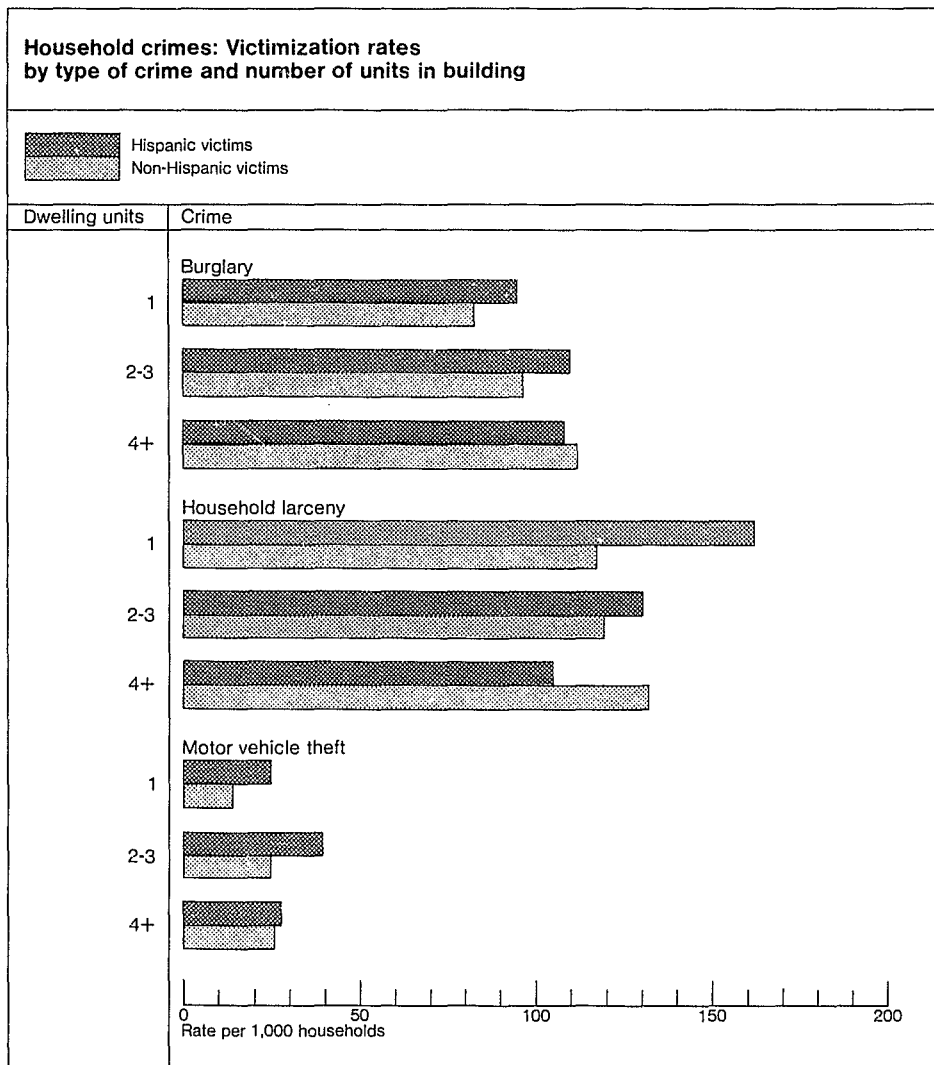
Within the Hispanic community, renters outnumber homeowners, an opposite relationship in the form of residential tenure than that found in the non-Hispanic majority. Unlike their non-Hispanic counterparts, Hispanic renters do not have higher rates than Hispanic owners for each of the three household crimes. Only for burglary do the renters have a higher rate. In fact, owners seem to have a higher residential larceny rate, but that difference—as well as the one for vehicle theft—is not significant.

Household crimes against Hispanics: Victimization rates by tenure

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owners	Renters
Burglary	85	112
Household larceny	153	131
Motor vehicle theft	23	31

Type of victims' dwelling



Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

Residential crime rates differ for Hispanics and non-Hispanics when the type of dwelling is considered. For household larceny and motor vehicle theft, Hispanics living in single-unit homes have higher rates than non-Hispanics in similar abodes, and there is some indication that the same is true for burglary. By contrast, non-Hispanics in dwellings with four or more units are relatively more likely to be victims of larceny; these same households also appear to have a higher burglary rate, but the difference is not statistically significant. Interestingly enough, rates among non-Hispanics for all three household crimes appear to rise as the number of units in the dwelling increases. This is not the case for Hispanics; in fact, the pattern for larceny suggests the reverse.

Hispanic only

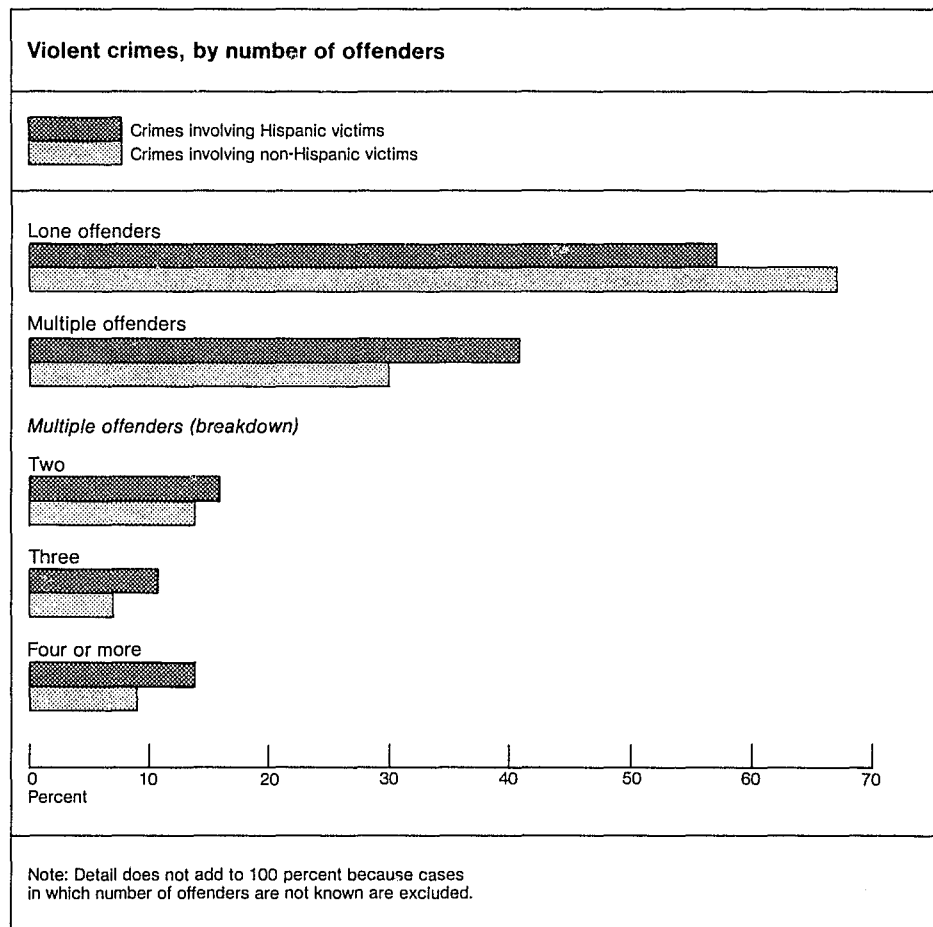
There is no clear-cut relationship between burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft rates and the kind of dwelling. Households in single-unit structures, an estimated 56 percent of the total, have burglary and motor vehicle theft rates that do not differ significantly from those for all Hispanic multi-unit dwellers. As for household larceny, Hispanics in single-unit structures have a much higher crime rate. Roughly 17 percent of all Hispanic households are estimated to live in structures with 10 or more units. Their rate of household larceny, compared with the rates for Hispanics living in single units and in smaller multiple-unit buildings, is lower. For burglary and motor vehicle theft, residents of these large structures have victimization rates not unlike most other Hispanic households.

Household crimes against Hispanics: Victimization rates by number of units in building

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Number of units	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Single unit	95	162	25
Multiple units	109	113	31
Less than 10	115	129	33
10 or more	100	88	28

Number of offenders



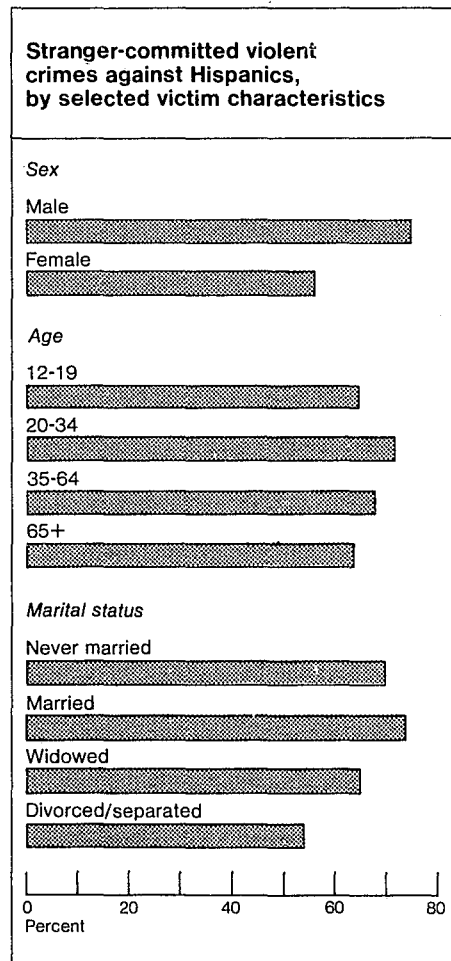
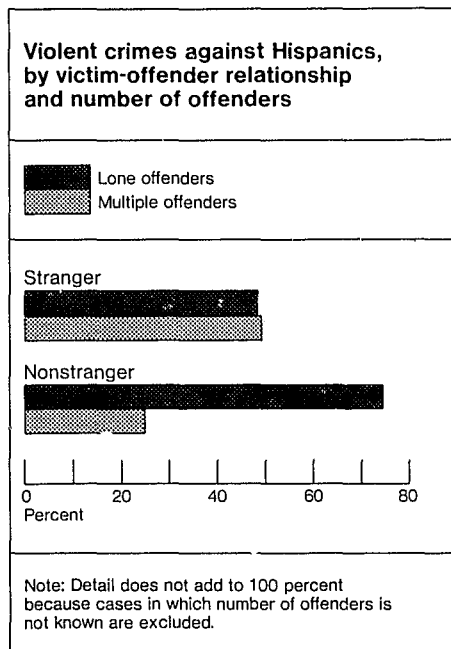
Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

Multiple-offender violence is more prevalent among Hispanics than non-Hispanics. This finding is largely the consequence of a pronounced disparity for the crime of assault; roughly 37 percent of all assaults against Hispanics are committed by two or more individuals, compared with 25 percent for non-Hispanics. What's more, a higher proportion of assaults of Hispanics are carried out by groups of three or more persons. Although seemingly parallel results may be noted for robbery, the differences are not statistically significant. Multiple-offender rape, which appears more common to non-Hispanics, does not vary significantly between the two victim groups.

Hispanic only

For persons of Hispanic ancestry, the share of violent attacks involving lone offenders is somewhat higher than the proportion committed by multiple offenders. As for the specific types of crime, assault is more likely to be committed by offenders acting alone than in pairs or groups; this is true for simple, but not aggravated, assault. Robberies resulting in victim injury are more apt to be carried out by multiple offenders; noninjurious robberies are as likely to be committed by single as multiple offenders. With respect to rape, there are insufficient cases to determine whether the apparently high proportion of single-offender crimes is statistically different from the number of multiple-offender violations. Differences in the number of offenders involved are associated with the victim-offender relationship. Whereas only about half of all stranger-to-stranger violent incidents are committed by solitary offenders, some three-fourths of the nonstranger confrontations involve single offenders. Assault and robbery display similar patterns.

Victim-offender relationship



Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

For both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, the rate of violent crime by strangers is appreciably higher than that by nonstrangers (acquaintances, friends, or relatives). Hispanics, however, have a relatively higher rate of stranger-to-stranger violence, in general, and robbery in particular, than non-Hispanics. The incidence of stranger-to-stranger assault and the rates for all nonstranger crimes do not vary significantly between the ethnic groups.

Hispanic only

Among Hispanics, offenses committed by strangers account for about seven-tenths of all violent personal crimes, but there is variability by specific type of crime and victim: About 9 in every 10 robberies are carried out by strangers, compared with 6 of 10 assaults. Assaults against Hispanic men are much more likely than those against women to be committed by strangers. Approximately 70 percent of all assaults against males are committed by individuals the victim does not know, but only 46 percent of the assaults on females involve strangers. This disparity contributes to a substantial difference in the overall relative number of stranger-committed violent crimes against women and men. Divorced or separated Hispanics appear to experience violent offenses by nonstrangers relatively more frequently than those in other marital categories; however, no significance can be attached to these differences.

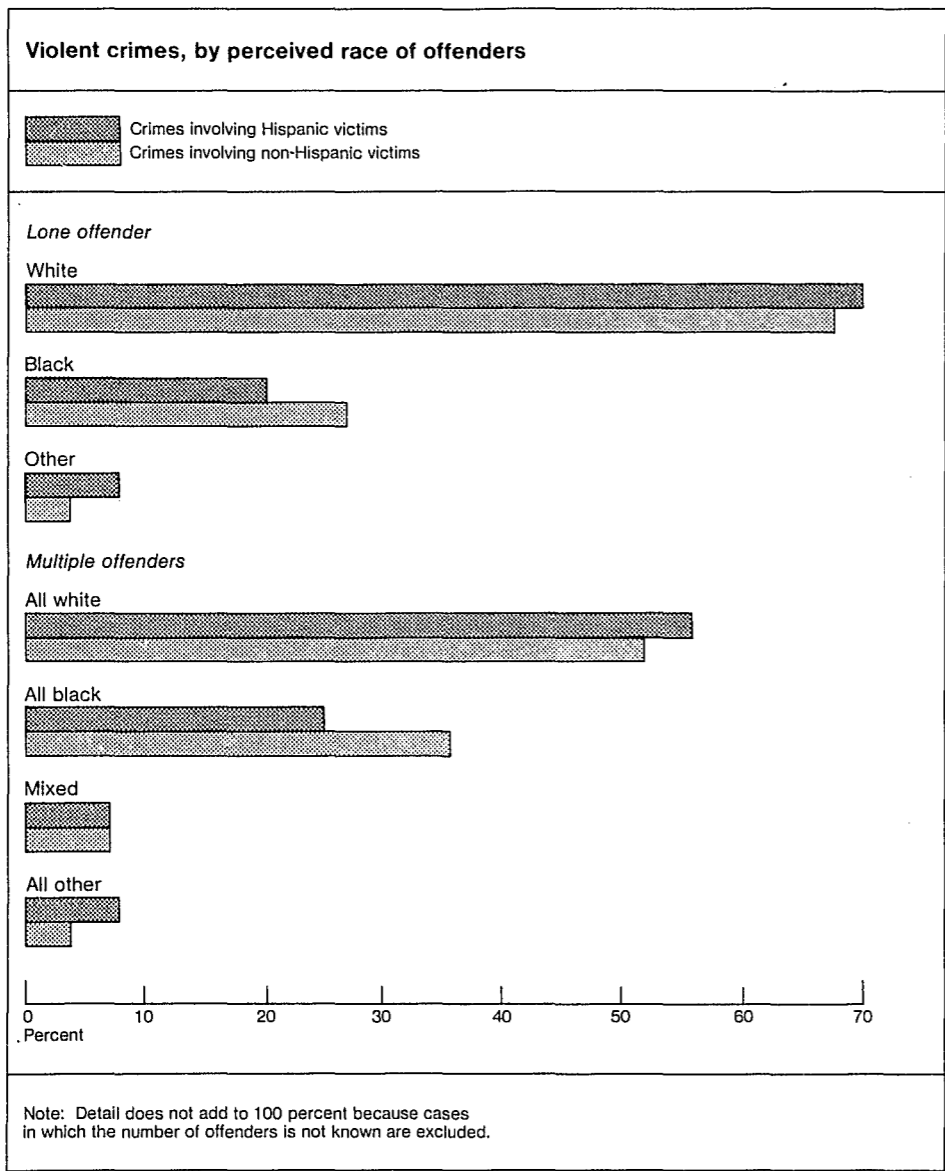
Violent crimes: Victimization rates, by victim-offender relationship

(Rate per 1,000)

Victim-offender relationship	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Crimes of violence*		
Stranger	25.5	21.2
Nonstranger	11.6	11.7
Robbery		
Stranger	7.8	5.3
Nonstranger	0.9	1.2
Assault		
Stranger	16.9	15.3
Nonstranger	10.5	10.3

*Includes rape.

Sex, age, and race of offenders



Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

In general, Hispanics and non-Hispanics fall prey to the same type of offender. According to victims from each group, most single-offender violent crimes are committed by males 21 years of age and older. There is some indication that Hispanics are less likely than non-Hispanics to be victimized by blacks. However, this reflects in large measure the fact that most blacks are not Hispanic, and research has shown that crimes of violence usually involve persons of similar race. (Information on the ethnicity of the offender was not available). Multiple-offender crimes are more common to Hispanics than to non-Hispanics. Irrespective of the ethnicity of the victim, however, groups of offenders share similar demographic characteristics. Hispanic victims and non-Hispanic victims are most often confronted by groups of males, a large proportion of whom are all under the age of 21. Hispanic victims are less apt to be attacked by blacks but, here again, this is a consequence of the racial composition of the respective victim populations.

Hispanic only

Among crimes against Hispanics, men are perceived to be the offenders in the overwhelming majority of single-offender and multiple-offender violent crimes. As for age and race, three-fifths of all single-offender acts are committed by individuals over the age of 20, and an even greater proportion is carried out by whites. However, perceived race does vary by type of violent crime: A higher share of single-offender robberies than assaults involves blacks. Groups of youths under the age of 21 appear to be responsible for large proportions of multiple-offender robberies and assaults, but, once again, statistical significance can not be attached to these differences. And, although

Selected offender characteristics in violent crimes against Hispanics

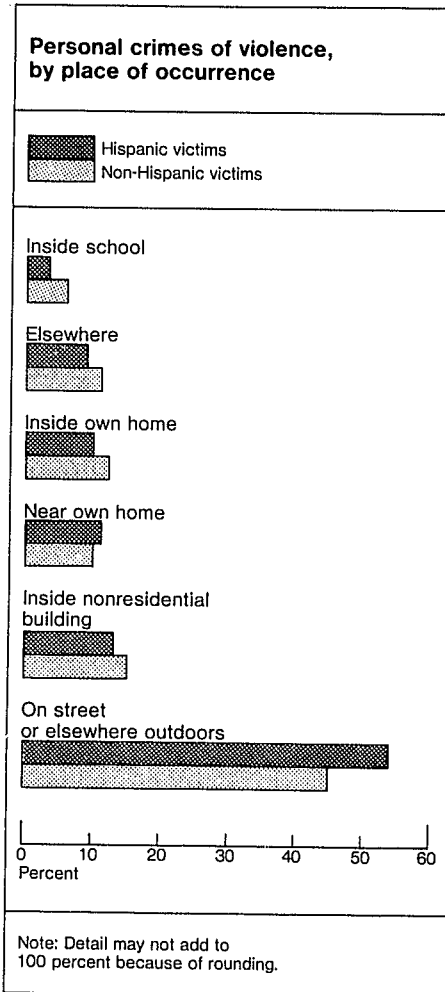
(Percent)

Offender characteristics	Single-offender	Multiple-offender
Sex		
Male	86	80
Female	14	8
Age		
12-20	33	40
21 and over	63	31
Race		
White	70	56
Black	20	25

Note: Distribution may not add to 100 percent because of the exclusion of characteristics not ascertained and of data on "other" races and on multiple-offenders having combined characteristics.

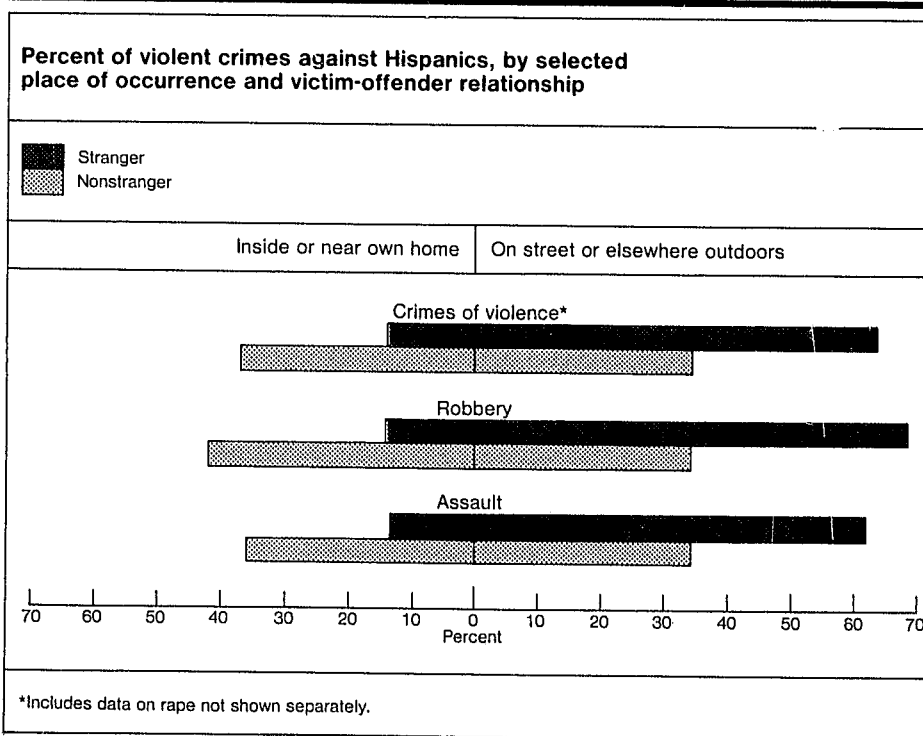
assaulted Hispanics most often identify whites as their attackers, this is not true of those robbed. Groups of robbers appear more often to be all black than all white, but sample variability makes it impossible to confirm this finding. In general, the age of Hispanic victims and their offenders is comparable. There is some indication that for single offender crimes, young persons under age 20 are much more likely to be attacked by individuals under age 21, whereas older Hispanics stand a much greater chance of being attacked by persons age 21 and over.

Time and place of crime



Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

In general, the time of occurrence for personal or household crimes does not appreciably differ between Hispanics and non-Hispanics. About half of all personal crimes and about 3 in every 10 household crimes happen in the daytime. Similarly, Hispanics and non-Hispanics alike are far more likely to be robbed or assaulted at outdoor settings away from the home (such as on a street, in a park, field, or playground) than at or near the home. However, a somewhat higher proportion of assaults against persons of Hispanic ancestry occur at these outdoor settings. Conversely, a lower proportion of all crimes of violence against Hispanics take place inside school. Apart from this finding, there are no significant differences between the population groups in the distribution of violent offenses occurring at each locale. Irrespective of ethnicity, the vast majority of motor vehicle thefts or attempted thefts take place on the street or at other outdoor settings away from the home, with the bulk of the remainder happening in the immediate vicinity of the victim's home, such as in the driveway or carport. Personal larceny with contact takes place predominantly at two locations, inside nonresidential buildings and at outdoor areas away from the victim's home.



Hispanic only

Some 44 percent of all violent crimes against Hispanics happen between 6 p.m. and midnight, and a comparable share take place during the daytime. Although it's impossible to determine whether the bulk of residential burglaries occur during the day or night (victims are unaware of when some 3 in every 20 cases take place), motor vehicle theft is chiefly a nighttime offense. Most violent crimes against Hispanics happen on the streets or at other outdoor settings, but there is a marked difference when victim-offender relationship is considered. For example, approximately 64 percent of all stranger-to-stranger violence takes place outdoors, whereas only 34 percent of all violence involving offenders known or related to the victim occurs in similar settings. Conversely, 37 percent of all nonstranger violent

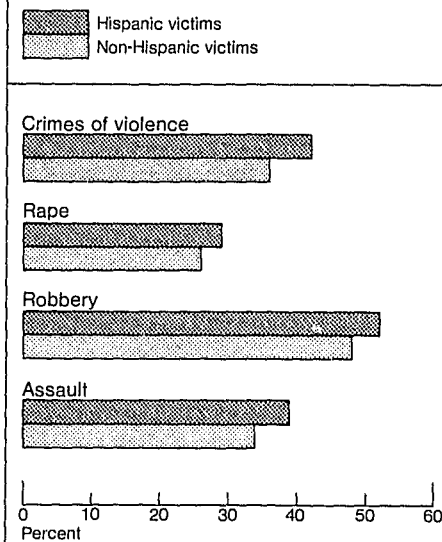
crimes, as compared with 14 percent of all stranger-to-stranger cases, take place inside or near the victims' homes. Among Hispanics, robbery or assault incidents categorized by whether or not the offender is armed do not significantly differ with respect to their place of occurrence. As an example, nondiffering proportions of all armed and unarmed robberies take place at outdoor settings away from victims' homes.

Use of weapons

Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

The presence of a weapon during the commission of a personal crime is worthy of note because it increases the potential for serious injury. The crime survey data appear to show that a higher proportion of Hispanic than non-Hispanic victims experienced armed attacks, but the differences are so small as to be judged insignificant. When the victim-offender relationship is considered, the data show minor, insignificant differences between the two populations in offenders' use of weapons. Both groups are more likely to be confronted by armed offenders during a robbery than an assault, although among Hispanics the finding is less conclusive.

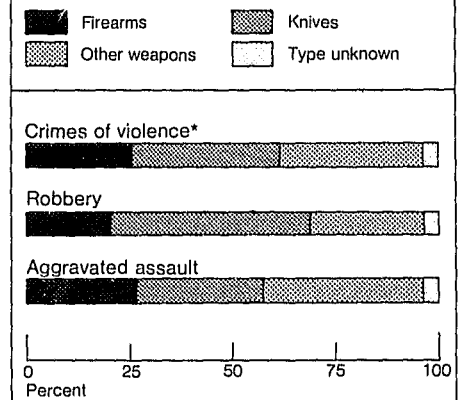
Percent of violent crimes in which offenders use weapons



Hispanic only

Victims from the Hispanic community are confronted by armed offenders in approximately two-fifths of all personal crimes of violence. There is some indication that when strangers (rather than friends or relatives) are involved, violent crimes are more likely to involve weapons. For personal crimes of violence as a whole, the type of weapon utilized by armed offenders does not significantly differ among firearms, knives, or weapons classified as "other," i.e., bricks, bottles, etc. In like manner, aggravated assaults are characterized not by the prevalence of one weapon over another, but rather by the lack of any real difference in the proportions of firearms, knives, or other weapons being used. During armed robberies, knives are employed more often than firearms, and there is some indication they are also used more frequently than other weapons.

Percent distribution of types of weapons used by armed offenders in violent crimes against Hispanics



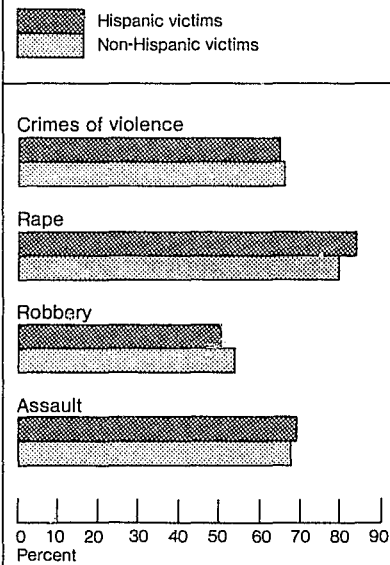
*Includes data on rape.

Self-protective measures taken by victims of crime

Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

When threatened or attacked, Hispanics are as apt as non-Hispanics to resist the offender. Of the three major types of violent crime, robbery is the least likely to bring about self-protection, be it active or passive in nature, from either population group. Whether the offenders are strangers or non-strangers, the proportion of Hispanics, as compared with non-Hispanics, defending themselves does not truly differ for rape, robbery, or assault.

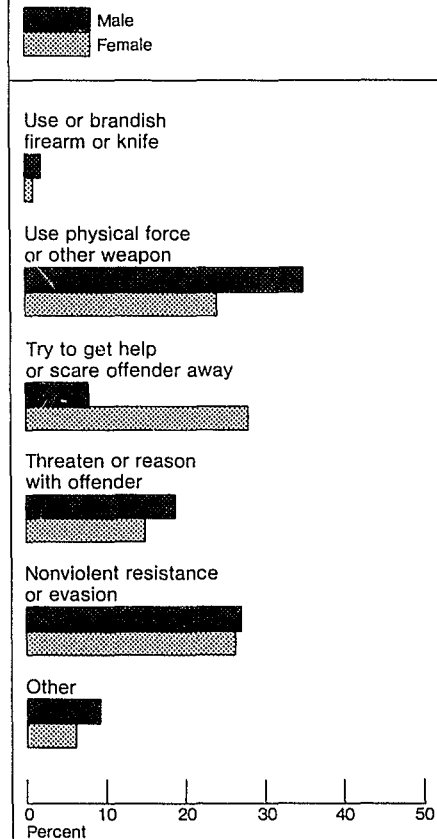
Percent of violent crimes in which victims take self-protective measures



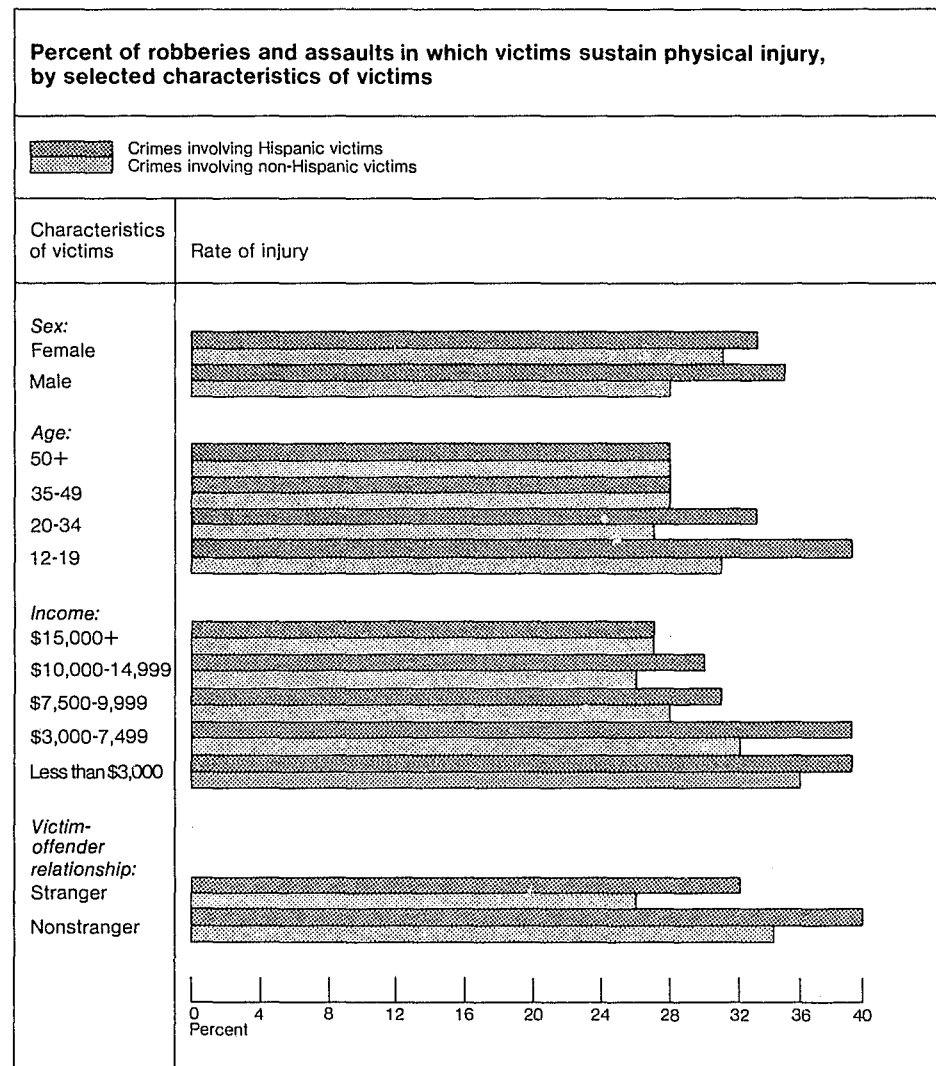
Hispanic only

In approximately two-thirds of all violent crimes, Hispanics protect themselves in some fashion. As for variations in the rate of response, the victim-offender relationship, in general, is not an important determinant of the likelihood of using self-defense; however, Hispanics are much more likely to defend themselves during a violent, injury-producing robbery in cases where the offender is not a stranger. Apparent differences in the rates of protective reaction by age and sex are not significant. When employing self-protection in the face of a threat or attack, Hispanics react in a variety of ways. Of the more active forms of resistance, the use of physical force, alone or in conjunction with other protective measures, is common. In contrast, firearms and knives are used by victims only infrequently. Hispanic females are much more apt than their male counterparts to try and get help or frighten off the offender. Males appear to be more inclined to use physical force or "other" weapons, although the difference between Hispanic men and women in resorting to this form of defense lacks statistical significance.

Self-protective measures used by Hispanic victims



Victims injured in crimes



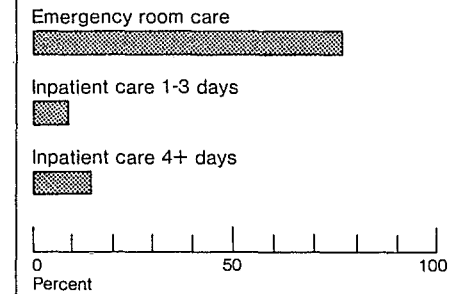
Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

There is some indication that Hispanic men, when robbed or assaulted, suffer injuries at a higher rate than do non-Hispanic male victims of those same kinds of crime. Moreover, although differences between the two population groups are minor and statistically insignificant, the data suggest that Hispanics have a higher rate of injury across a number of age, income, and victim-offender relationship categories. As for crimes serious enough to result in medical expenses or hospitalization, Hispanics appear to experience these at higher rates, although the differences are statistically insignificant.

Hispanic only

Hispanics are physically injured in 34 percent of all robberies and assaults (an average of about 100,000 injuries per year over the 6-year interval), and in about 7 percent of the crimes in which the victim is injured, medical expenses are incurred. Hispanics sustain physical injuries serious enough to require hospital care in some 11 percent of all personal crimes of violence. The bulk of the victims receive such treatment in emergency rooms, with the remainder requiring admission on an inpatient basis overnight or longer.

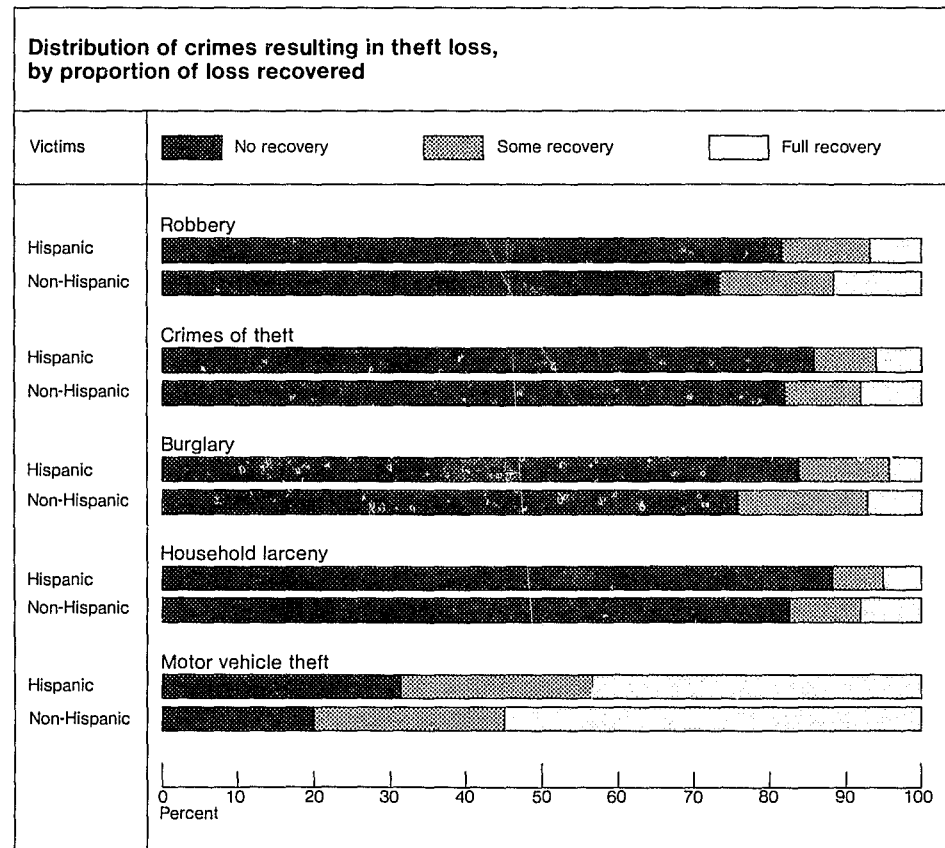
Violent crimes against Hispanics in which victims received hospital care, by type of care



Annual average

Emergency care	25,000
Inpatient care 1-3 days	2,900
Inpatient care 4+	5,000
Total receiving care	32,900

Economic loss to victims of crime



Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

Victims of crime suffer direct economic loss when their property is stolen and/or damaged. There is some suggestion that with respect to personal robbery and household burglary, Hispanic victims are more likely than non-Hispanic victims to sustain economic losses of \$50 or more. In addition, a greater proportion of burglaries carried out against Hispanics involve substantial losses of \$250 or more. For both population groups, motor vehicle theft is the costliest of the measured crimes, but it is also the one most likely to result in full recovery. For personal or household crimes, the likelihood of recovering stolen goods differs for the two population groups. Hispanics are less likely to recover all of their stolen property, and they are more apt to suffer a theft with no recovery at all.

Hispanic only

Losses valued at less than \$50 occur in approximately 60 percent of the personal and 40 percent of the household crimes against Hispanics in which there is theft and/or property damage. Among crimes in which there is theft loss, personal and household larcenies are the most likely to result in losses of less than \$50. Losses from motor vehicle theft or burglary are considerably higher; some three-fifths of all vehicle thefts and three-tenths of all burglaries result in losses of \$250 or more. With the exception of motor vehicle theft, full recovery of stolen property or cash is achieved only rarely; in fact, for the vast majority of personal or household crimes there is no recovery whatsoever. Restoration of theft loss occurs more frequently through means other than insurance, such as recovery by the victim, other household member, or the police. Burglary, while not differing statistically from household larceny, appears to be the most likely of the three household offenses to result in restitution solely through insurance.

Percent distribution of selected crimes against Hispanics resulting in economic loss, by monetary value of loss

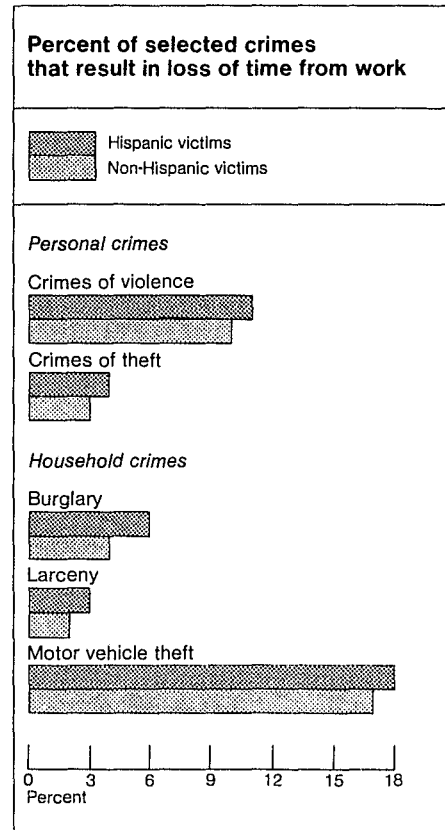
Crime	Total	No value	Less than \$50	\$50 or more	Not available
Robbery	100	5	37	50	8
Personal larceny	100	1	62	31	5
Burglary	100	9	23	54	14
Household larceny	100	1	61	32	6
Motor vehicle theft	100	6	11	72	11

Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Time lost from work by victims of crime

Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

Only in cases of residential burglary are Hispanics somewhat more likely than non-Hispanics to miss time from work because of crime. No other appreciable differences are apparent between the two population groups in the proportion of personal or household crimes resulting in worktime loss. When work is missed as a consequence of crime, extended losses (6 or more days) appear to be relatively more common among Hispanics, but the difference is not great enough to be statistically significant.



Hispanic only

Approximately 6 percent of all personal crimes committed against Hispanics result in loss of time from work by the victim or another household member, but the proportion varies by type of crime. Personal crimes of violence (11 percent) are characterized by more worktime losses than personal crimes of theft (4 percent). Furthermore, the more serious violent attacks—rape, robbery with injury, and aggravated assault—produce more such loss than the less serious crimes. The relationship between victim and offender does not affect worktime loss. Of the three measured household offenses, motor vehicle theft is the most likely to result in loss of work, followed by burglary and household larceny. When work is missed because of violent crime, roughly three-tenths of all losses among Hispanics are of less than 1 full day, whereas seven-tenths are for a day or more.

Percent distribution of selected crimes resulting in loss of time from work for Hispanics, by number of days lost

Type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6 days or more
All personal	100	41	37	20
Crimes of violence*	100	28	38	32
Robbery	100	19	49	33
Assault	100	33	36	30
All household	100	41	48	7
Burglary	100	45	46	5
Larceny	100	39	52	2
Motor vehicle theft	100	38	48	14

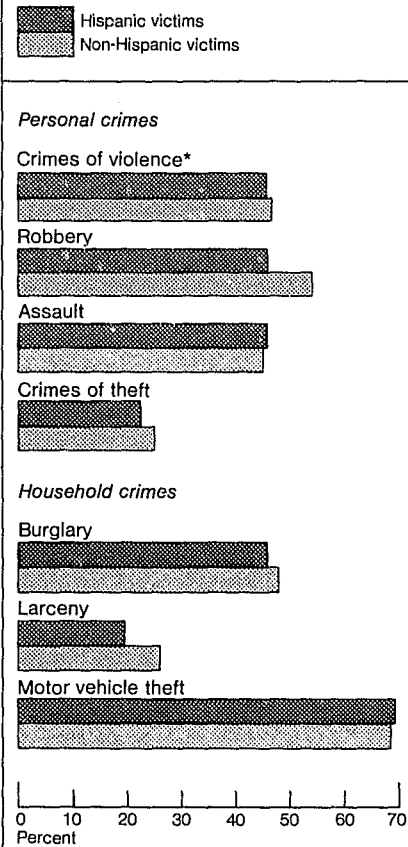
Note: Distribution may not add to 100 percent because cases where amount of worktime loss was not ascertained are excluded.
*Includes data on rape.

Crimes reported to the police

Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

Roughly comparable proportions of all personal and household crimes are reported to the police by Hispanic and non-Hispanic victims. Within both groups, police notification rates for the more serious violations, such as those involving injury, are generally higher than for the less threatening offenses. Among the latter crimes, however, there is variation in the rates of reporting: Hispanic victims of household larcenies are less likely than victimized non-Hispanics to inform the police, and there is some indication that the same is true for personal larcenies. There are no meaningful differences between the two groups in the rates of reporting violent crimes, burglary, or motor vehicle theft.

Percent of crimes reported to the police, 1973-78 average

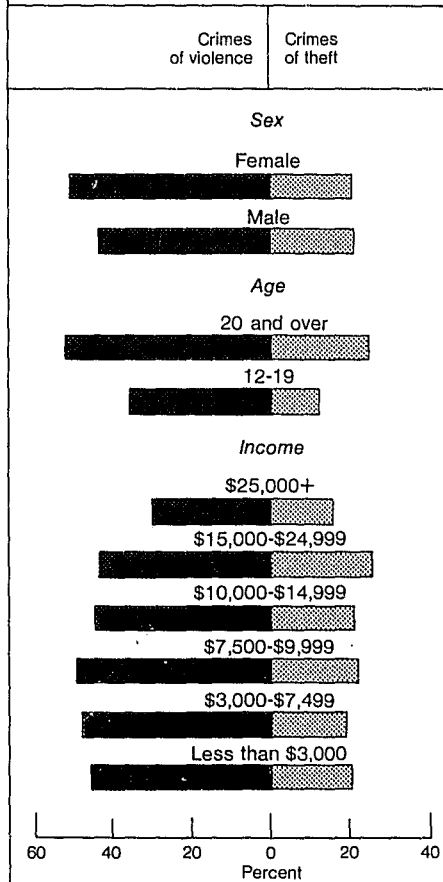


*Includes data on rape.

Hispanic only

Police reporting of crimes against Hispanics varies by type of offense. Approximately half of the personal crimes of violence are made known to authorities, but only about 1 in 5 personal crimes of theft come to their attention. Motor vehicle thefts are reported relatively more frequently than burglaries or household larcenies. Among the measured violent crimes, rapes appear to be reported more often than robberies or assaults, but these differences are without statistical significance. There is some indication that robberies involving Hispanic women are more likely to be reported than similar crimes against Hispanic men. The rate of reporting assaults, however, does not vary by sex. For a number of the measured offenses, the police are aware of relatively more cases against victims age 20 and over than of those involving teenagers 12-19. Renters are no less likely than homeowners to report household crimes, and there are no significant differences across income groupings in the reporting of personal or household crimes.

Percent of personal crimes against Hispanics, reported to the police, by selected victim characteristics



Reasons for not reporting crimes to the police

Hispanic/Non-Hispanic

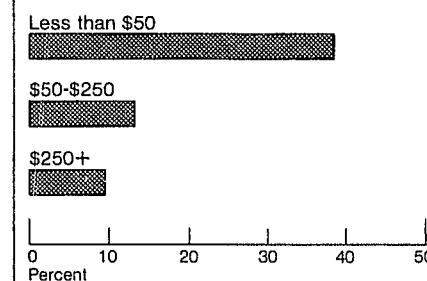
Comparable proportions of victimized Hispanics and non-Hispanics are motivated to report their experiences to the police, but many crimes go unreported. Examination of the leading reasons given by the victims helps to explain why many crimes are not brought to the attention of the police: Relatively large numbers of victims in each group believe that nothing can be done about the crimes and/or believe that the incidents are not important enough to warrant police notification. In fact, even with respect to the two types of offenses for which the groups have different police reporting rates, there is appreciable uniformity in reasons for not reporting. "Fear of reprisal" is seldom cited as a reason for not reporting property crimes, but Hispanics are more than twice as likely as non-Hispanics to give that as an explanation for the nonreporting of violent crimes.

Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting personal or household larcenies to the police		
Reason	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
	<i>Personal crimes of theft</i>	
Total	100	100
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	34	32
Not important enough	26	27
Reported to someone else	15	18
All other	25	23
	<i>Household larceny</i>	
Total	100	100
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	36	35
Not important enough	34	34
Reported to someone else	2	3
All other	28	28

Hispanic only

Reasons given by Hispanics for not reporting crimes to the police vary with the nature of the incident. In violent personal crimes, for example, the relationship between victim and offender is an important factor. In stranger-to-stranger offenses, about a fourth of the victims say that nothing could be done. When nonstrangers are involved, victims are quite apt to state that the incident was a private or personal matter. In crimes against the property of Hispanics, the amount of loss is not only related to the rate of police reporting, but also the reasons given for not informing the authorities. In household crimes, the number of Hispanics who say their decision is based at least in part on the unimportance of the event decreases as the amount of loss increases. There is no clear-cut relationship between the income of Hispanic householders and reasons for not reporting offenses against their homes or vehicles.

"Not important enough" as a reason given by Hispanic victims reporting household crimes, by amount of theft loss



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Table 1. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

**Personal and household crimes: Number and percent distribution
of victimizations, by sector and type of crime**

Sector and type of crime	HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes
All crimes	1,839,300	...	100.0	36,781,500	...	100.0
Personal sector	998,500	100.0	54.3	20,776,000	100.0	56.5
Crimes of violence	299,500	30.0	16.3	5,306,000	25.5	14.4
Rape	7,900	0.8	0.4	147,000	0.7	0.4
Robbery	70,200	7.0	3.8	1,038,000	5.0	2.8
Robbery with injury	24,900	2.5	1.4	342,000	1.6	0.9
From serious assault	16,200	1.6	0.9	185,000	0.9	0.5
From minor assault	8,600	0.9	0.5	157,000	0.8	0.4
Robbery without injury	45,300	4.5	2.5	696,000	3.4	1.9
Assault	221,400	22.2	12.0	4,121,000	19.8	11.2
Aggravated assault	95,300	9.5	5.2	1,585,000	7.6	4.3
With injury	36,900	3.7	2.0	514,000	2.5	1.4
Attempted assault with weapon	58,400	5.8	3.2	1,071,000	5.2	2.9
Simple assault	126,200	12.6	6.9	2,536,000	12.2	6.9
With injury	38,700	3.9	2.1	642,000	3.1	1.7
Attempted assault without weapon	87,500	8.8	4.8	1,894,000	9.1	5.1
Crimes of theft	699,000	70.0	38.0	15,470,000	74.5	42.1
Personal larceny with contact	32,800	3.3	1.8	473,000	2.3	1.3
Purse snatching	12,800	1.3	0.7	148,000	0.7	0.4
Completed purse snatching	9,100	0.9	0.5	92,000	0.4	0.3
Attempted purse snatching	3,700	0.4	0.2	56,000	0.3	0.2
Pocket picking	20,000	2.0	1.1	325,000	1.6	0.9
Personal larceny without contact	666,100	66.7	36.2	14,997,000	72.2	40.8
Total population age 12 and over	8,074,500	...	...	161,253,000	...	...
Household sector	840,800	100.0	45.7	16,005,500	100.0	43.5
Burglary	315,400	37.5	17.1	6,308,800	39.4	17.2
Forcible entry	124,100	14.8	6.7	2,088,900	13.1	5.7
Unlawful entry without force	110,900	13.2	6.0	2,813,100	17.6	7.6
Attempted forcible entry	80,400	9.6	4.4	1,406,800	8.8	3.8
Household larceny	439,000	52.2	23.9	8,452,900	52.8	23.0
Less than \$50	261,900	31.1	14.2	5,099,500	31.9	13.9
\$50 or more	130,000	15.5	7.1	2,469,500	15.4	6.7
Amount not available	19,200	2.3	1.0	301,900	1.9	0.8
Attempted larceny	28,000	3.3	1.5	582,100	3.6	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	86,400	10.3	4.7	1,243,800	7.8	3.4
Completed theft	53,000	6.3	2.9	789,000	4.9	2.1
Attempted theft	33,300	4.0	1.8	454,800	2.8	1.2
Total number of households	3,124,700	...	...	70,504,000	...	...

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

... Represents not applicable.

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Table 2. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average
Personal and household crimes: Victimization rates,
by sector and type of crime

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

Sector and type of crime	HISPANIC	NON-HISPANIC
Personal sector		
Crimes of violence	37.1	32.9
Rape	1.0	0.9
Robbery	8.7	6.4
Robbery with injury	3.1	2.1
From serious assault	2.0	1.2
From minor assault	1.1	1.0
Robbery without injury	5.6	4.3
Assault	27.4	25.6
Aggravated assault	11.8	9.8
With injury	4.6	3.2
Attempted assault with weapon	7.2	6.6
Simple assault	15.6	15.7
With injury	4.8	4.0
Attempted assault without weapon	10.8	11.7
Crimes of theft	86.6	95.9
Personal larceny with contact	4.1	2.9
Purse snatching	1.6	0.9
Completed purse snatching	1.1	0.6
Attempted purse snatching	0.5	0.4
Pocket picking	2.5	2.0
Personal larceny without contact	82.5	93.0
Household sector		
Burglary	100.9	89.5
Forcible entry	39.7	29.6
Unlawful entry without force	35.5	39.9
Attempted forcible entry	25.7	20.0
Household larceny	140.5	119.9
Less than \$50	83.8	72.3
\$50 or more	41.6	35.0
Amount not available	6.1	4.3
Attempted larceny	9.0	8.3
Motor vehicle theft	27.6	17.6
Completed theft	17.0	11.2
Attempted theft	10.7	6.5

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

Table 3. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes: 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	HISPANIC		NON-HISPANIC	
	Male (3,867,600)	Female (4,206,900)	Male (77,199,000)	Female (84,054,000)
Crimes of violence	50.3	24.9	44.4	22.3
Rape	10.0	1.9	0.1	1.6
Robbery	13.3	4.5	9.2	3.9
Robbery with injury	4.8	1.5	2.9	1.4
Robbery without injury	8.5	3.0	6.3	2.5
Assault	37.0	18.6	35.1	16.8
Aggravated assault	18.3	5.8	14.8	5.2
Simple assault	18.7	12.8	20.3	11.5
Crimes of theft	96.2	77.7	107.2	85.6
Personal larceny with contact	3.0	5.0	2.7	3.2
Purse snatching	10.0	3.0	0.1	1.7
Pocket picking	3.0	2.0	2.6	1.5
Personal larceny without contact	93.2	72.7	104.5	82.5

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.

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Table 4. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes: 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	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
HISPANIC							
	(1,022,400)	(957,800)	(1,086,700)	(1,754,200)	(1,776,900)	(988,500)	(488,000)
Crimes of violence	45.8	66.4	56.3	38.2	22.0	15.2	13.8
Rape	¹ 1.1	2.2	2.1	¹ 0.8	¹ 0.4	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.4
Robbery	8.4	10.5	11.5	10.7	5.9	7.0	5.8
Robbery with injury	2.7	4.5	4.0	3.1	2.6	2.3	¹ 2.6
Robbery without injury	5.7	6.0	7.6	7.6	3.3	4.7	¹ 3.2
Assault	36.2	53.7	42.7	26.7	15.8	8.2	7.6
Aggravated assault	11.5	23.6	22.1	11.8	7.1	3.0	¹ 1.3
Simple assault	24.7	30.1	20.5	14.9	8.7	5.2	6.2
Crimes of theft	113.7	107.7	121.4	100.2	63.0	49.3	22.8
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	6.8	3.4
Purse snatching	¹ 0.4	¹ 0.7	1.6	1.3	1.8	3.3	¹ 2.5
Pocket picking	1.9	3.7	2.5	2.6	1.8	3.5	¹ 0.9
Personal larceny without contact	111.4	103.2	117.4	96.3	59.3	42.5	19.3
NON-HISPANIC							
	(15,168,000)	(15,267,700)	(17,442,200)	(29,220,000)	(32,674,500)	(30,445,700)	(21,035,100)
Crimes of violence	55.4	66.2	62.8	39.4	20.4	12.4	7.9
Rape	1.2	2.4	2.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Robbery	11.4	10.0	10.0	6.0	4.9	4.1	3.8
Robbery with injury	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5
Robbery without injury	8.8	6.9	6.7	3.9	3.1	2.5	2.2
Assault	42.8	53.8	50.3	32.2	15.3	8.1	4.0
Aggravated assault	13.3	22.6	20.2	12.6	6.0	3.1	1.4
Simple assault	29.5	31.1	30.1	19.7	9.3	5.0	2.6
Crimes of theft	159.2	158.3	148.5	111.1	82.0	53.4	23.6
Personal larceny with contact	2.5	3.5	4.1	2.7	2.3	3.0	3.1
Purse snatching	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.4
Pocket picking	2.2	2.8	3.0	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.7
Personal larceny without contact	156.7	154.8	144.4	108.4	79.6	50.4	20.5

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 5. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes: 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
HISPANIC											
Male											
12-15 (520,000)	55.8	¹ 0.0	13.6	4.5	9.1	42.3	16.0	26.3	131.0	¹ 2.6	128.4
16-19 (460,600)	94.7	¹ 0.0	18.2	8.6	9.6	76.5	36.2	40.2	111.6	5.0	106.6
20-24 (512,500)	79.2	¹ 0.0	16.6	4.7	11.9	62.6	36.2	26.4	148.3	3.6	144.8
25-34 (835,700)	53.8	¹ 0.0	17.0	5.5	11.5	36.8	18.4	18.4	112.0	2.9	109.1
35-49 (836,100)	27.5	¹ 0.0	8.2	3.5	4.7	19.4	10.8	8.6	62.6	¹ 1.8	60.8
50-64 (481,600)	19.6	¹ 0.0	9.8	3.6	6.3	9.8	4.9	4.9	53.0	4.5	48.5
65 and over (221,100)	17.9	¹ 0.0	7.9	¹ 3.4	¹ 4.5	10.0	¹ 2.9	¹ 7.1	23.0	¹ 1.0	22.0
Female											
12-15 (502,300)	35.4	¹ 2.3	¹ 3.1	¹ 0.8	¹ 2.3	30.0	6.8	23.2	95.8	¹ 2.0	93.8
16-19 (497,200)	40.1	4.2	¹ 3.3	¹ 0.7	¹ 2.6	32.7	12.0	20.7	104.1	4.0	100.1
20-24 (574,200)	35.9	4.0	7.0	3.3	3.7	24.9	9.6	15.3	97.5	4.5	92.9
25-34 (918,500)	24.0	¹ 1.6	5.0	¹ 0.9	4.1	17.5	5.7	11.7	89.5	4.8	84.6
35-49 (946,800)	17.2	¹ 0.7	3.9	1.8	2.1	12.6	3.8	8.8	63.4	5.4	58.0
50-64 (506,900)	11.0	¹ 0.0	4.3	¹ 1.0	3.3	6.7	¹ 1.3	5.4	45.8	9.0	36.9
65 and over (266,800)	10.4	¹ 0.8	¹ 4.1	¹ 2.0	¹ 2.1	¹ 5.5	¹ 0.0	¹ 5.5	22.6	¹ 5.5	17.1
NON-HISPANIC											
Male											
12-15 (7,722,400)	72.9	0.2	18.5	4.1	14.5	54.1	18.8	35.3	172.3	3.4	168.9
16-19 (7,599,800)	87.8	¹ 0.2	14.2	4.4	9.8	73.5	34.6	38.8	175.7	4.3	171.4
20-24 (8,521,600)	83.4	0.5	13.5	4.3	9.3	69.3	30.6	38.7	169.4	3.9	165.5
25-34 (14,357,900)	51.9	0.1	7.8	2.6	5.3	44.0	18.8	25.2	121.4	2.2	119.2
35-49 (15,887,800)	25.8	(¹ 2)	6.5	2.5	4.1	19.3	8.1	11.2	83.8	2.0	81.8
50-64 (14,445,000)	16.6	(¹ 2)	5.7	2.2	3.5	10.9	4.2	6.7	58.1	2.1	55.9
65 and over (8,664,300)	10.7	(¹ 2)	5.0	1.7	3.2	5.7	1.9	3.8	28.5	2.3	26.3
Female											
12-15 (7,445,600)	37.3	2.1	4.1	1.1	3.0	31.1	7.7	23.4	145.6	1.5	144.1
16-19 (7,667,900)	44.7	4.7	5.8	1.7	4.1	34.2	10.8	23.5	140.9	2.6	138.3
20-24 (8,920,600)	43.1	4.3	6.7	2.4	4.3	32.1	10.2	21.9	128.6	4.3	124.4
25-34 (14,862,000)	27.2	2.2	4.1	1.6	2.5	20.9	6.5	14.3	101.1	3.2	97.9
35-49 (16,786,800)	15.3	0.4	3.3	1.0	2.2	11.6	4.0	7.6	80.3	2.7	77.6
50-64 (16,000,700)	8.6	0.3	2.7	1.0	1.7	5.6	2.0	3.6	49.2	3.8	45.4
65 and over (12,370,800)	5.9	0.2	2.9	1.4	1.5	2.8	1.1	1.8	20.1	3.6	16.5

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.

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Table 6. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
HISPANIC					
	(48,400)	(1,217,400)	(981,500)	(587,200)	(290,300)
Burglary	143.8	132.8	90.5	71.4	54.5
Forcible entry	45.5	54.8	32.8	29.5	19.6
Unlawful entry without force	64.2	42.0	35.5	27.0	20.1
Attempted forcible entry	¹ 34.1	36.1	22.2	14.8	14.9
Household larceny	197.8	174.2	144.7	99.5	59.0
Less than \$50	139.2	106.9	82.3	58.1	34.9
\$50 or more	44.3	48.7	46.7	31.1	15.1
Amount not available	¹ 0.0	6.3	8.0	3.7	¹ 5.3
Attempted larceny	¹ 14.3	12.2	7.7	6.6	¹ 3.7
Motor vehicle theft	49.7	33.7	31.5	17.3	6.1
Completed theft	¹ 26.3	19.8	20.3	12.2	¹ 2.0
Attempted theft	¹ 23.4	14.0	11.2	5.2	¹ 4.0
NON-HISPANIC					
	(1,021,600)	(20,233,300)	(17,526,700)	(17,537,200)	(14,185,200)
Burglary	229.1	121.6	96.6	68.2	51.2
Forcible entry	59.3	42.5	30.1	23.6	16.0
Unlawful entry without force	131.2	50.1	47.4	29.4	22.5
Attempted forcible entry	38.6	29.0	19.1	15.1	12.7
Household larceny	207.3	166.9	141.7	90.5	55.9
Less than \$50	125.5	102.7	80.1	53.6	38.7
\$50 or more	59.4	47.5	48.2	26.4	10.0
Amount not available	6.9	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.9
Attempted larceny	15.5	11.8	9.2	6.8	3.4
Motor vehicle theft	37.8	26.1	19.7	14.6	5.4
Completed theft	24.7	16.3	12.9	9.2	3.3
Attempted theft	13.0	9.7	6.9	5.4	2.1

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

Table 7. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

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

Characteristic	HISPANIC		NON-HISPANIC	
	Rate per 1,000 households	Rate per 1,000 motor vehicles owned	Rate per 1,000 households	Rate per 1,000 motor vehicles owned
Total	27.6	23.3	17.6	12.1
Age of head of household				
12-19	49.7	66.7	37.8	38.5
20-34	33.7	30.1	26.1	17.5
35-49	31.5	22.3	19.7	11.0
50-64	17.3	14.5	14.6	9.1
65 and over	6.1	8.3	5.4	6.3
Form of tenure				
Owned or being bought	23.2	14.3	14.1	8.5
Rented	30.9	36.6	24.3	23.2

Table 8. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-76 average

Personal crimes: 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	HISPANIC				NON-HISPANIC			
	Never married (2,760,600)	Married (4,419,200)	Widowed (307,400)	Divorced and separated (574,100)	Never married (46,270,400)	Married (93,370,000)	Widowed (11,467,500)	Divorced and separated (9,841,100)
Crimes of violence	53.3	24.3	20.3	66.8	58.1	19.0	12.1	70.7
Rape	1.7	0.4	10.7	12.3	1.7	0.3	0.5	3.2
Robbery	11.2	6.0	7.2	18.1	11.1	3.3	5.1	16.2
Robbery with injury	4.3	2.0	12.7	6.3	3.2	1.0	2.2	7.4
Robbery without injury	6.9	4.0	14.6	11.8	7.9	2.3	3.0	8.8
Assault	40.4	17.9	12.4	46.5	45.3	15.4	6.5	51.4
Aggravated assault	16.9	8.8	12.1	15.5	17.0	6.0	2.6	21.2
Simple assault	23.5	9.1	10.2	31.0	28.3	9.4	3.9	30.2
Crimes of theft	107.5	73.7	39.7	110.4	149.9	73.4	35.4	126.9
Personal larceny with contact	4.8	2.5	8.0	10.5	4.0	1.8	4.1	6.9
Purse snatching	1.2	0.9	7.3	5.5	0.9	0.6	2.0	2.8
Pocket picking	3.6	1.6	10.7	5.1	3.1	1.2	2.1	4.1
Personal larceny without contact	102.7	71.2	31.7	99.9	145.9	71.6	31.2	120.0

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

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

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Table 9. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes: 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
HISPANIC											
Male											
Never married (1,448,200)	70.7	¹ 0.0	17.3	6.4	10.9	53.4	25.3	28.1	122.0	4.7	117.4
Married (2,196,900)	34.3	¹ 0.0	9.0	3.2	5.8	25.4	13.5	11.8	77.2	1.7	75.4
Widowed (53,900)	36.2	¹ 0.0	¹ 14.9	¹ 11.2	¹ 3.7	¹ 21.3	¹ 4.4	¹ 16.8	47.9	¹ 4.0	44.0
Divorced and separated (161,900)	89.8	¹ 0.0	35.2	11.4	23.9	54.5	26.0	28.6	141.2	¹ 5.9	135.3
Female											
Never married (1,312,400)	34.0	3.6	4.4	2.0	2.5	26.0	7.6	18.4	91.6	5.0	86.6
Married (2,222,300)	14.4	0.8	3.1	¹ 0.7	2.3	10.6	4.2	6.4	70.3	3.3	67.0
Widowed (253,500)	16.9	¹ 0.8	¹ 5.6	¹ 0.9	¹ 4.7	10.5	¹ 1.7	8.8	38.0	8.9	29.1
Divorced and separated (412,200)	57.8	¹ 3.2	11.3	4.3	7.1	43.3	11.4	31.9	98.3	12.3	86.0
NON-HISPANIC											
Male											
Never married (24,577,600)	75.6	0.2	16.0	4.6	11.4	59.4	24.6	34.8	164.8	4.3	160.5
Married (47,053,500)	25.9	0.1	4.3	1.3	3.0	21.6	9.0	12.6	76.3	1.4	74.9
Widowed (1,813,000)	25.3	¹ 0.3	13.1	5.6	7.6	11.9	5.0	7.0	45.6	4.9	40.8
Divorced and separated (3,607,700)	82.1	¹ 0.4	24.5	11.1	13.5	57.3	29.1	28.2	147.9	6.7	141.2
Female											
Never married (21,692,800)	38.2	3.4	5.5	1.7	3.8	29.3	8.4	21.0	133.1	3.8	129.3
Married (46,316,500)	11.9	0.6	2.2	0.7	1.5	9.1	2.9	6.2	70.4	2.2	68.2
Widowed (9,654,500)	9.6	0.5	3.6	1.5	2.1	5.5	2.1	3.3	33.4	4.0	29.5
Divorced and separated (6,233,400)	64.1	4.8	11.3	5.3	6.0	48.0	16.7	31.4	114.7	7.0	107.8

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 10. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes: 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	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more
HISPANIC	(724,200)	(2,635,600)	(1,109,200)	(1,731,800)	(1,016,200)	(219,700)
Crimes of violence	48.4	40.7	30.9	36.4	30.9	23.9
Rape	¹ 1.3	1.0	¹ 1.1	0.8	¹ 0.9	¹ 1.4
Robbery	11.3	10.2	7.0	7.0	5.0	¹ 3.8
Robbery with injury	4.7	3.9	1.6	2.4	¹ 1.6	¹ 2.0
Robbery without injury	6.5	6.3	5.4	4.5	3.4	¹ 1.8
Assault	35.8	29.4	22.8	28.6	25.1	18.8
Aggravated assault	14.7	12.8	10.1	12.3	10.9	¹ 6.7
Simple assault	21.1	16.6	12.7	16.3	14.3	12.1
Crimes of theft	68.8	74.6	85.9	91.4	112.7	136.3
Personal larceny with contact	5.2	4.4	4.8	3.3	3.5	¹ 1.9
Purse snatching	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	¹ 0.0
Pocket picking	2.4	2.7	3.3	2.1	2.1	¹ 1.9
Personal larceny without contact	63.6	70.2	81.1	88.1	109.2	134.5
NON-HISPANIC	(11,751,900)	(31,784,400)	(16,272,400)	(37,208,500)	(35,931,500)	(14,696,400)
Crimes of violence	53.2	37.7	34.4	29.4	28.3	28.0
Rape	2.5	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Robbery	12.5	8.0	6.9	5.2	4.7	4.7
Robbery with injury	4.7	2.8	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.0
Robbery without injury	7.7	5.2	4.4	3.6	3.3	3.7
Assault	38.2	28.4	26.6	23.7	23.0	22.7
Aggravated assault	16.2	12.1	10.5	8.9	8.1	7.1
Simple assault	22.1	16.2	16.1	14.8	14.9	15.7
Crimes of theft	84.1	77.6	91.9	95.9	110.1	129.9
Personal larceny with contact	5.7	3.7	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.6
Purse snatching	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
Pocket picking	3.9	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.9
Personal larceny without contact	78.4	73.9	88.8	93.8	108.1	127.4

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

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

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Table 11. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime and annual family income

(Rate per 1,000 households)

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
HISPANIC						
	(391,600)	(1,066,300)	(410,500)	(607,000)	(332,000)	(68,000)
Burglary	109.3	109.6	96.3	83.8	99.2	72.4
Forcible entry	44.4	43.6	35.6	34.6	29.4	26.9
Unlawful entry without force	36.4	38.5	38.3	27.6	41.6	36.1
Attempted forcible entry	28.5	27.6	22.3	21.6	28.2	¹ 9.3
Household larceny	106.8	127.7	147.8	178.2	168.7	152.1
Less than \$50	73.6	78.8	79.8	108.9	100.0	47.0
\$50 or more	25.8	35.6	50.7	50.5	51.5	82.6
Amount not available	² 2.6	6.6	7.3	5.6	4.0	¹ 10.9
Attempted larceny	4.8	6.7	10.0	13.2	13.2	¹ 11.6
Motor vehicle theft	12.8	25.2	29.1	34.4	33.6	33.4
Completed theft	10.8	15.9	16.6	19.5	19.2	¹ 18.2
Attempted theft	² 2.1	9.2	12.5	14.9	14.4	¹ 15.2
NON-HISPANIC						
	(7,592,400)	(16,094,200)	(7,252,100)	(15,082,000)	(13,232,400)	(5,152,600)
Burglary	111.9	94.5	90.3	79.1	85.0	96.7
Forcible entry	36.4	32.7	31.9	26.0	26.0	29.9
Unlawful entry without force	51.6	39.4	36.5	34.9	41.0	49.4
Attempted forcible entry	24.0	22.4	21.9	18.2	18.0	17.5
Household larceny	95.3	111.3	128.4	130.8	132.8	133.9
Less than \$50	61.6	69.7	78.5	80.3	79.2	71.7
\$50 or more	23.3	29.7	36.1	37.4	40.7	48.9
Amount not available	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.4	4.8
Attempted larceny	5.5	7.5	9.4	9.1	9.6	8.6
Motor vehicle theft	9.8	14.7	18.9	20.0	20.6	23.2
Completed theft	6.7	10.0	12.2	12.4	12.3	13.7
Attempted theft	3.1	4.7	6.6	7.6	8.3	9.5

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.

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

Table 12. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 25 and over,
by level of educational attainment of victims and type of crime**

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

Educational attainment	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
HISPANIC											
Elementary ¹											
0-4 years (915,500)	16.0	² 0.0	6.2	3.5	2.6	9.8	2.1	7.7	36.6	4.2	32.4
5-7 years (900,200)	23.3	² 0.0	9.5	3.2	6.2	13.8	7.9	5.9	39.0	3.5	35.4
8 years (472,700)	29.6	² 0.0	14.0	3.3	10.8	15.6	8.1	7.5	70.2	6.3	63.9
High school											
1-3 years (751,100)	29.4	² 1.2	6.8	3.4	3.5	21.3	10.1	11.2	70.2	3.0	67.2
4 years (1,233,900)	23.0	² 1.0	4.2	1.4	2.8	17.9	6.8	11.0	86.1	5.0	81.1
College											
1-3 years (440,400)	45.1	² 0.5	11.1	² 2.1	8.9	33.5	14.1	19.5	127.3	5.8	121.5
4 years (239,700)	27.4	² 0.0	10.4	² 2.2	8.3	17.1	5.9	11.2	106.5	² 3.1	103.5
NON-HISPANIC											
Elementary ¹											
0-4 years (4,287,600)	17.5	² 0.2	6.6	2.7	3.9	10.7	4.9	5.8	29.1	5.5	23.6
5-7 years (7,478,500)	16.0	0.2	5.6	2.5	3.1	10.2	4.9	5.3	32.4	3.4	28.9
8 years (10,493,600)	12.9	0.3	4.2	1.6	2.6	8.5	4.0	4.4	34.2	2.5	31.8
High school											
1-3 years (17,185,700)	20.7	0.5	5.4	2.1	3.2	14.9	7.0	7.9	57.3	2.9	54.4
4 years (41,212,200)	19.0	0.5	4.1	1.6	2.5	14.5	5.5	9.0	69.6	2.3	67.3
College											
1-3 years (15,426,400)	29.6	0.7	5.6	1.7	3.8	23.4	8.8	14.6	99.7	2.9	96.8
4 years (17,174,200)	25.1	0.4	4.5	1.3	3.2	20.1	5.9	14.2	112.2	2.7	109.5

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

¹Includes persons who never attended or who attended kindergarten only.²Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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Table 13. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over, by participation in the civilian labor force and employment status of victims

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

Labor force participation and employment status	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
HISPANIC											
Labor force participants											
Employed (3,972,000)	38.1	0.6	9.5	3.0	6.5	28.0	12.4	15.7	92.1	4.3	87.9
Unemployed (304,100)	83.8	¹ 2.4	23.2	12.0	11.2	58.2	30.3	27.9	137.3	¹ 3.4	133.8
Labor force nonparticipants											
Keeping house (1,687,000)	20.3	1.5	3.8	1.1	2.6	15.0	5.8	9.2	54.2	4.8	49.4
In school (392,400)	43.0	¹ 1.5	6.6	¹ 2.2	4.3	35.0	20.9	14.1	113.9	5.5	108.4
Unable to work (161,600)	40.4	¹ 1.5	15.4	¹ 8.4	¹ 6.8	23.6	12.1	11.5	39.2	¹ 6.4	32.7
Retired (209,500)	14.2	¹ 0.0	¹ 5.5	¹ 4.4	¹ 1.1	8.7	¹ 2.0	¹ 6.7	29.2	¹ 1.0	28.3
Other (289,000)	46.0	¹ 1.4	13.6	¹ 3.9	9.7	30.9	13.5	17.4	65.9	¹ 2.8	63.1
NON-HISPANIC											
Labor force participants											
Employed (85,535,500)	34.6	0.8	6.1	2.0	4.1	27.7	10.8	16.9	105.0	2.7	102.3
Unemployed (4,446,900)	78.1	3.5	15.1	5.5	9.7	59.5	26.1	33.3	144.5	5.7	138.8
Labor force nonparticipants											
Keeping house (32,203,700)	13.2	0.8	2.7	1.0	1.7	9.6	3.7	5.9	49.8	2.9	47.0
In school (6,262,900)	46.8	2.0	7.0	2.0	4.9	37.8	15.1	22.8	148.5	3.7	144.8
Unable to work (2,985,500)	31.2	0.7	12.7	5.9	6.7	17.9	9.7	8.1	38.0	4.8	33.2
Retired (8,809,500)	10.9	(¹ Z)	5.6	2.4	3.2	5.3	2.0	3.3	26.6	2.6	24.0
Other (4,890,100)	41.0	1.5	9.4	3.4	6.0	30.1	12.9	17.2	81.1	4.5	76.6

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 14. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes: 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
HISPANIC											
Professional, technical and kindred workers (387,200)	33.8	³ 0.0	6.5	³ 1.7	4.8	27.3	9.4	17.9	133.3	³ 2.1	131.1
Managers, officials and proprietors ¹ (267,100)	54.6	³ 0.0	12.4	³ 1.7	10.7	42.2	16.6	25.6	109.0	³ 1.6	107.4
Sales workers (219,100)	42.1	³ 2.0	9.8	³ 1.9	7.9	30.3	11.6	18.7	114.3	³ 4.8	109.5
Clerical and kindred workers (842,400)	29.3	³ 1.6	5.8	2.1	3.6	22.0	9.2	12.8	106.9	5.7	101.2
Craft and kindred workers (614,300)	35.3	³ 0.0	7.0	³ 2.6	4.4	28.4	16.4	12.0	87.3	4.4	83.0
Operatives and kindred workers ² (1,171,900)	39.7	³ 0.5	10.9	3.8	7.1	28.3	13.3	15.0	82.3	5.1	77.2
Transport equipment operatives (178,900)	39.3	³ 0.0	16.9	³ 3.9	13.0	22.4	10.3	12.1	77.5	³ 1.2	76.3
Laborers ¹ (406,900)	55.0	³ 0.6	12.6	5.1	7.4	41.9	21.4	20.6	82.2	³ 3.0	79.2
Farm laborers (258,900)	28.6	³ 0.8	6.2	³ 3.0	3.2	21.7	13.6	8.1	63.3	³ 1.6	61.6
Farm owners and managers (18,500)	10.5	³ 0.0	³ 0.0	³ 0.0	³ 0.0	³ 10.5	³ 0.0	³ 10.5	111.1	³ 0.0	111.1
Service workers (802,600)	60.1	2.8	14.7	6.2	8.5	42.6	16.5	26.2	98.3	6.1	92.2
Private household workers (107,000)	47.3	³ 3.8	18.0	³ 7.9	10.2	25.5	18.5	³ 7.0	67.8	³ 3.7	64.2
Armed Forces personnel (34,900)	63.0	³ 0.0	³ 11.4	³ 11.4	³ 0.0	51.6	³ 28.0	³ 23.7	209.5	³ 9.9	199.6
NON-HISPANIC											
Professional, technical and kindred workers (16,192,800)	28.4	0.6	4.9	1.8	3.1	22.9	6.9	16.1	123.3	2.9	120.4
Managers, officials and proprietor ¹ (10,866,100)	32.1	0.5	6.4	1.8	4.6	25.1	8.7	16.4	100.9	2.3	98.5
Sales workers (7,398,600)	29.0	0.8	5.7	1.7	4.0	22.4	8.1	14.4	103.0	2.7	100.3
Clerical and kindred workers (20,228,800)	26.1	1.6	5.7	1.7	4.0	18.9	6.7	12.2	98.9	3.5	95.4
Craft and kindred workers (13,422,500)	35.8	0.2	6.0	2.2	3.8	29.6	13.8	15.8	100.3	1.9	98.4
Operatives and kindred workers ² (13,021,200)	38.1	0.9	7.1	2.8	4.2	30.1	13.4	16.7	85.5	3.0	82.5
Transport equipment operatives (3,702,500)	46.2	³ 0.4	10.4	3.3	7.1	35.5	17.5	18.0	111.6	1.9	109.7
Laborers ¹ (5,799,100)	56.5	0.6	10.7	3.5	7.2	45.2	21.5	23.7	118.1	4.0	114.2
Farm laborers (1,691,300)	26.6	³ 0.0	3.4	³ 0.7	2.7	23.2	11.5	11.7	69.3	2.3	67.0
Farm owners and managers (1,774,500)	6.7	³ 0.2	1.6	³ 0.4	1.1	4.9	2.0	2.9	59.0	³ 0.3	58.7
Service workers (15,050,700)	57.2	2.3	9.1	3.4	5.7	45.8	17.9	27.9	113.9	3.8	110.0
Private household workers (1,903,200)	29.3	2.4	4.3	1.9	2.3	22.6	7.8	14.8	73.4	5.0	68.4
Armed Forces personnel (917,800)	55.3	³ 0.4	10.9	3.9	7.0	44.0	21.3	22.8	158.4	2.7	155.7

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

¹Except farm.²Except transportation.³Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by sex and 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 of head	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery		Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated		Simple	With contact	Without contact
HISPANIC											
Households headed by males											
Self (2,454,300)	40.2	¹ 0.0	11.9	4.4	7.5	28.3	14.6	13.7	84.8	2.2	82.6
Living alone (226,100)	82.9	¹ 0.0	35.6	11.3	24.3	47.3	26.0	21.4	117.0	¹ 4.8	112.2
Living with others (2,228,200)	35.9	¹ 0.0	9.5	3.7	5.8	26.4	13.4	13.0	81.5	2.0	79.6
Wife (2,090,200)	13.8	¹ 0.7	3.0	¹ 0.6	2.4	10.1	3.8	6.3	70.5	1.3	67.2
Own child under age 18 (1,089,500)	46.5	¹ 1.4	6.6	2.5	4.1	38.5	14.9	23.6	117.1	1.8	115.3
Own child age 18 and over (575,400)	41.8	¹ 1.2	8.8	3.2	5.6	31.9	14.0	17.8	99.5	4.5	95.0
Other relative (321,000)	30.5	¹ 0.7	8.1	¹ 5.1	¹ 3.1	21.7	7.6	14.0	61.0	6.4	54.6
Nonrelative (149,600)	113.1	¹ 5.6	23.1	¹ 5.9	17.2	84.4	41.9	42.4	133.4	¹ 8.4	125.0
Households headed by females											
Self (720,100)	42.0	3.1	10.8	4.5	6.3	28.1	8.7	19.4	82.2	11.1	71.1
Living alone (195,300)	27.6	¹ 1.0	8.8	¹ 4.6	¹ 4.3	17.7	¹ 1.2	16.5	86.0	17.3	68.8
Living with others (524,800)	47.3	3.9	11.5	4.4	7.0	32.0	11.6	20.4	80.8	8.8	72.0
Own child under age 18 (293,900)	58.1	¹ 1.3	15.4	¹ 3.0	12.4	41.3	16.2	25.2	78.1	¹ 4.8	73.3
Own child age 18 and over (205,800)	56.4	¹ 0.0	9.6	¹ 2.9	¹ 6.8	46.8	22.8	24.0	99.7	¹ 6.4	93.4
Other relative (119,300)	55.7	¹ 4.6	¹ 10.4	¹ 5.2	¹ 5.3	40.7	15.9	24.8	72.8	¹ 12.5	60.3
Nonrelative (55,400)	91.8	¹ 0.0	¹ 17.7	¹ 9.9	¹ 7.8	74.1	¹ 18.6	55.5	136.2	¹ 11.4	124.8
NON-HISPANIC											
Households headed by males											
Self (54,458,300)	33.2	0.1	6.7	2.3	4.4	26.5	11.2	15.3	88.9	2.1	86.8
Living alone (5,624,200)	72.3	¹ 0.1	22.3	8.0	14.2	50.0	21.8	28.2	153.0	6.4	146.5
Living with others (48,834,100)	28.7	0.1	4.9	1.6	3.3	23.8	9.9	13.8	81.5	1.6	79.9
Wife (44,748,800)	11.4	0.6	2.2	0.7	1.5	8.7	2.7	6.0	70.2	2.2	68.0
Own child under age 18 (17,940,600)	48.9	0.9	9.0	2.1	7.0	38.9	12.5	26.4	160.7	2.5	158.3
Own child age 18 and over (10,161,500)	45.1	1.4	6.8	2.1	4.7	37.0	15.4	21.6	111.7	3.2	108.6
Other relative (3,712,700)	37.0	1.6	8.8	3.8	5.0	26.6	11.3	15.3	70.2	4.1	66.1
Nonrelative (2,402,500)	113.8	4.5	21.5	7.8	13.6	87.9	34.5	53.4	202.0	6.5	195.5
Households headed by females											
Self (17,639,600)	34.5	2.7	7.1	2.9	4.2	24.8	8.5	16.3	85.7	5.7	80.0
Living alone (9,568,600)	24.3	2.4	6.1	2.6	3.5	15.9	4.9	11.0	68.4	6.3	62.1
Living with others (8,071,000)	46.7	3.1	8.2	3.2	5.0	35.4	12.8	22.5	106.3	5.1	101.2
Own child under age 18 (3,496,700)	78.9	2.7	15.5	4.7	10.8	60.8	24.6	36.2	148.0	4.0	144.0
Own child age 18 and over (3,200,000)	53.0	1.0	12.1	4.4	7.7	39.9	18.6	21.3	101.5	5.6	96.0
Other relative (1,946,200)	36.1	1.4	9.9	3.3	6.7	24.8	12.2	12.5	63.6	4.5	59.0
Nonrelative (1,546,100)	75.6	4.9	17.5	6.9	10.6	53.3	20.6	32.7	159.1	7.9	151.3

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 16. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	HISPANIC				NON-HISPANIC			
	One (413,600)	Two-three (1,309,200)	Four-five (946,100)	Six or more (455,500)	One (14,955,400)	Two-three (34,943,600)	Four-five (16,155,100)	Six or more (4,438,400)
Burglary	111.6	107.8	93.6	86.6	85.8	85.8	94.5	112.2
Forcible entry	50.7	44.4	31.4	33.4	32.2	29.4	26.7	33.3
Unlawful entry without force	37.7	34.7	38.1	30.1	32.7	36.3	48.9	59.8
Attempted forcible entry	23.1	28.7	24.1	23.1	20.9	20.2	18.8	19.1
Household larceny	73.3	126.7	160.4	200.1	72.3	113.2	157.4	196.5
Less than \$50	45.0	79.6	92.7	112.9	44.7	70.0	93.5	106.5
\$50 or more	19.1	33.9	49.9	66.9	18.3	30.9	49.0	72.8
Amount not available	3.5	5.2	7.1	9.4	3.8	4.2	4.8	4.9
Attempted larceny	5.8	8.1	10.7	10.9	5.5	8.1	10.1	12.4
Motor vehicle theft	19.0	24.9	29.5	39.3	11.6	17.4	21.8	24.7
Completed theft	11.7	15.0	16.2	28.9	7.3	10.8	13.9	17.4
Attempted theft	7.2	9.9	13.3	10.4	4.3	6.6	7.9	7.3

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.

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

Table 17. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and form of tenure

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	HISPANIC		NON-HISPANIC	
	Owned or being bought (1,334,800)	Rented (1,789,900)	Owned or being bought (45,975,300)	Rented (24,528,700)
Burglary	85.4	112.4	74.3	118.0
Forcible entry	30.9	46.3	23.9	40.5
Unlawful entry without force	32.6	37.6	34.8	49.4
Attempted forcible entry	22.0	28.5	15.6	28.0
Household larceny	152.8	131.4	109.5	139.4
Less than \$50	89.8	79.3	66.0	84.2
\$50 or more	47.4	37.3	32.1	40.5
Amount not available	6.2	6.1	3.9	4.9
Attempted larceny	9.3	8.7	7.4	9.8
Motor vehicle theft	23.2	30.9	14.1	24.3
Completed theft	15.3	18.2	8.9	15.6
Attempted theft	7.9	12.8	5.2	8.7

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

Table 18. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Household crimes: 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	Two	Three	Four	Five-nine	Ten or more	Other than housing units
HISPANIC	(1,735,800)	(320,800)	(132,100)	(148,200)	(227,700)	(540,500)	(12,200)
Burglary	94.6	108.8	114.5	108.6	126.5	100.1	137.1
Forcible entry	36.2	43.2	54.8	42.8	59.2	37.0	² 25.8
Unlawful entry without force	35.4	36.8	32.2	30.1	30.1	37.6	² 111.3
Attempted forcible entry	23.0	28.8	27.4	35.7	37.3	25.5	² 0.0
Household larceny	162.4	137.1	111.4	150.3	115.1	87.5	143.2
Less than \$50	96.8	76.5	77.8	94.0	67.1	50.6	² 126.7
\$50 or more	49.8	44.5	26.2	38.1	32.0	23.6	² 16.6
Amount not available	7.4	7.3	² 1.3	² 8.0	² 3.7	3.4	² 0.0
Attempted larceny	8.5	8.8	² 6.1	² 10.3	12.3	9.9	² 0.0
Motor vehicle theft	25.1	35.1	46.8	24.5	28.5	27.9	² 0.0
Completed theft	16.7	20.1	39.5	13.2	17.7	11.9	² 0.0
Attempted theft	8.5	15.1	² 7.3	11.4	10.9	16.0	² 0.0
NON-HISPANIC	(50,563,300)	(5,463,300)	(1,459,100)	(2,167,700)	(3,068,200)	(6,867,600)	(728,100)
Burglary	82.2	94.8	100.1	117.8	126.8	102.8	157.9
Forcible entry	27.1	33.2	37.3	42.5	44.5	33.7	22.8
Unlawful entry without force	37.7	38.6	38.1	43.0	48.0	43.7	120.9
Attempted forcible entry	17.4	23.0	24.7	32.3	34.3	25.4	14.2
Household larceny	117.4	119.9	114.9	158.1	156.9	112.0	111.5
Less than \$50	70.5	71.8	70.6	101.1	95.8	67.7	66.3
\$50 or more	34.6	35.2	31.0	41.2	44.7	32.7	35.0
Amount not available	4.2	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.0	3.6	2.9
Attempted larceny	8.0	7.9	8.5	10.7	11.4	8.1	7.3
Motor vehicle theft	14.5	23.3	30.0	24.2	29.4	25.2	25.6
Completed theft	9.2	14.8	18.0	15.9	19.4	15.3	15.0
Attempted theft	5.2	8.5	11.9	8.3	10.0	9.9	10.4

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 mobil homes, not shown separately.

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

Table 19. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes: Victimization rates, 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	Metropolitan areas												Non- metro- politan areas (1,314,200)
	All metropolitan areas			50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		Non- metro- politan areas	
	All areas (8,047,600)	Central cities (3,976,500)	Outside central cities (2,756,900)	Central cities (851,200)	Outside central cities (630,100)	Central cities (806,300)	Outside central cities (736,900)	Central cities (532,000)	Outside central cities (326,800)	Central cities (1,787,000)	Outside central cities (2,416,200)		
Crimes of violence	37.1	37.8	39.3	42.5	39.4	28.4	29.3	34.2	52.1	41.0	45.6	30.1	
Rape	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	
Robbery	8.8	11.5	7.4	4.9	7.0	6.6	6.7	9.5	6.7	17.4	7.7	3.4	
Robbery with injury	3.1	3.8	3.0	2.1	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.3	5.6	1.3	1.2	
Robbery without injury	5.7	7.7	4.5	2.7	3.9	4.3	4.0	6.7	3.4	11.8	6.4	2.2	
Assault	27.4	25.4	30.8	36.3	31.1	21.1	21.6	24.2	44.8	22.6	37.4	25.9	
Aggravated assault	11.8	11.0	12.9	15.7	13.3	7.4	9.4	9.6	18.1	10.7	19.1	11.9	
Simple assault	15.6	14.5	18.0	20.6	17.8	13.6	12.2	14.7	26.7	11.9	18.3	14.0	
Crimes of theft	86.6	79.6	101.4	100.4	86.6	78.0	88.3	85.1	136.9	68.8	101.7	76.8	
Personal larceny with contact	4.1	5.3	3.6	1.3	1.9	2.9	3.4	4.4	2.5	8.5	5.1	1.4	
Personal larceny without contact	82.6	74.4	97.8	99.0	84.7	75.1	84.9	80.8	134.4	60.3	96.6	75.4	

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.

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

Appendix I

Table 20. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

Household crimes: 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 (487,500)
	All metropolitan areas			50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more			
	All areas (3,124,100)	Central cities (1,610,200)	Outside central cities (1,026,500)	Central cities (322,300)	Outside central cities (234,000)	Central cities (311,200)	Outside central cities (274,300)	Central cities (217,100)	Outside central cities (122,000)	Central cities (759,600)	Outside central cities (396,200)		
Burglary	101.0	114.7	89.8	135.5	102.2	120.4	75.7	127.4	85.8	100.0	95.5	79.6	
Forcible entry	39.5	48.0	32.9	48.9	36.9	51.7	27.2	50.0	39.2	45.5	32.6	25.7	
Unlawful entry without force	35.7	38.0	33.8	52.8	43.1	41.7	27.6	40.5	21.6	29.4	35.3	32.6	
Attempted forcible entry	25.7	28.8	23.1	33.8	22.1	27.0	19.6	36.9	24.9	25.1	25.6	21.3	
Household larceny	140.2	124.0	172.8	186.0	211.9	141.3	144.4	185.1	178.1	73.2	167.7	125.2	
Completed larceny ¹	131.3	115.1	163.2	179.0	204.1	131.4	137.8	173.1	168.0	64.7	155.3	117.6	
Less than \$50	83.7	73.9	103.5	127.7	127.8	81.4	87.8	109.5	89.4	37.8	104.4	74.1	
\$50 or more	41.5	35.5	51.6	47.4	67.8	44.1	40.6	46.7	64.8	23.7	45.6	40.3	
Attempted larceny	8.9	8.9	9.5	6.9	7.8	9.9	6.6	12.0	² 10.0	8.5	12.4	7.7	
Motor vehicle theft	27.5	31.0	28.8	26.8	8.4	32.8	25.0	36.0	27.9	30.7	44.8	13.2	
Completed theft	16.9	20.0	16.3	23.1	8.4	22.6	16.3	22.0	21.4	17.0	19.5	7.7	
Attempted theft	10.7	11.1	12.5	23.7	20.0	10.2	8.7	14.0	26.4	13.7	24.3	5.4	

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 areas. Numbers in the 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 zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes: Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations, by type of crime

Type of crime	HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	272,400	299,500	1:1.10	4,456,400	5,306,000	1:1.19
Rape	7,400	7,900	1:1.06	140,100	147,000	1:1.05
Robbery	65,400	70,200	1:1.07	888,700	1,038,000	1:1.17
Robbery with injury	23,900	24,900	1:1.04	303,000	342,000	1:1.13
Robbery without injury	41,500	45,300	1:1.09	585,700	696,000	1:1.19
Assault	199,600	221,400	1:1.11	3,427,500	4,121,000	1:1.20
Aggravated assault	82,800	95,300	1:1.15	1,235,900	1,585,000	1:1.28
Simple assault	116,700	126,100	1:1.08	2,191,600	2,536,000	1:1.16
Crimes of theft	684,000	698,700	1:1.02	14,854,400	15,470,000	1:1.04
Personal larceny with contact	32,200	32,900	1:1.02	451,200	473,000	1:1.05
Purse snatching	12,800	12,900	1:1.00	144,100	148,000	1:1.03
Pocket picking	19,400	20,000	1:1.03	307,100	325,000	1:1.06
Personal larceny without contact	651,800	665,800	1:1.02	14,403,300	14,997,000	1:1.04

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

CONTINUE

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Table 22. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes of violence: 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
HISPANIC						
All incidents						
Crimes of violence	100.0	56.6	16.2	10.7	14.2	2.3
Rape	100.0	88.2	15.7	12.3	13.7	10.0
Robbery	100.0	39.9	25.4	19.1	13.8	11.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	30.0	21.8	22.7	23.3	12.3
Robbery without injury	100.0	45.7	27.5	17.0	8.3	11.5
Assault	100.0	61.0	13.5	8.2	14.8	2.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	54.5	15.9	9.5	17.2	2.9
Simple assault	100.0	65.5	11.8	7.4	13.2	2.2
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	48.0	20.2	12.3	16.3	3.1
Rape	100.0	91.3	13.8	10.0	15.0	10.0
Robbery	100.0	37.1	28.1	19.5	13.6	11.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	24.5	25.0	24.7	23.1	12.7
Robbery without injury	100.0	44.0	29.7	16.7	8.4	11.2
Assault	100.0	51.5	17.0	9.3	18.3	4.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	47.7	19.7	8.7	19.4	4.4
Simple assault	100.0	54.5	14.8	9.8	17.3	3.6
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	74.4	7.8	7.4	9.9	10.5
Rape	100.0	179.4	111.5	19.1	10.0	10.0
Robbery	100.0	63.5	13.2	15.5	14.8	12.9
Robbery with injury	100.0	66.0	10.0	19.4	24.6	10.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	61.6	15.8	20.4	17.0	15.2
Assault	100.0	75.3	8.2	6.6	9.7	10.3
Aggravated assault	100.0	67.2	8.7	11.0	13.0	10.0
Simple assault	100.0	79.6	7.9	4.2	7.9	10.4

Relationship and type of crime	Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
NON-HISPANIC						
All incidents						
Crimes of violence	100.0	66.9	13.8	7.3	9.0	3.0
Rape	100.0	79.5	10.2	4.8	4.2	1.4
Robbery	100.0	45.7	26.8	13.1	10.9	3.4
Robbery with injury	100.0	39.7	26.8	15.3	13.3	5.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	48.9	26.8	12.0	9.7	2.6
Assault	100.0	71.9	10.6	5.9	8.6	3.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	67.9	11.5	6.2	9.0	5.4
Simple assault	100.0	74.2	10.0	5.8	8.4	1.6
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	57.9	17.0	9.1	11.3	4.6
Rape	100.0	75.9	12.0	5.7	4.6	1.9
Robbery	100.0	40.8	29.5	14.3	11.3	4.0
Robbery with injury	100.0	32.5	30.4	17.3	13.8	5.9
Robbery without injury	100.0	45.0	29.1	12.8	10.1	3.0
Assault	100.0	63.3	12.6	7.4	11.7	5.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	58.1	13.7	7.8	11.8	8.7
Simple assault	100.0	66.5	12.0	7.2	11.6	2.8
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	82.2	8.4	4.3	4.9	0.3
Rape	100.0	88.2	5.8	2.6	3.2	0.1
Robbery	100.0	67.0	14.8	7.9	9.3	1.0
Robbery with injury	100.0	67.4	12.5	7.3	11.5	1.3
Robbery without injury	100.0	66.7	16.2	8.3	7.9	0.9
Assault	100.0	83.8	7.7	3.9	4.5	0.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	83.7	8.0	3.7	4.5	0.2
Simple assault	100.0	83.8	7.6	4.0	4.5	0.2

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 23. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes of violence: 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
HISPANIC					
All incidents					
Crimes of violence	100.0	89.9	7.2	1.7	1.2
Rape	100.0	97.3	¹ 1.4	¹ 0.0	¹ 1.3
Robbery	100.0	95.4	3.6	¹ 0.6	¹ 0.5
Assault	100.0	87.7	8.7	2.1	1.5
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	89.5	7.2	1.8	1.5
Rape	100.0	96.4	¹ 1.8	¹ 0.0	¹ 1.8
Robbery	100.0	95.3	3.6	¹ 0.6	¹ 0.5
Assault	100.0	86.2	9.3	2.5	2.0
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	90.7	7.3	¹ 1.4	¹ 0.6
Rape	100.0	100.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Robbery	100.0	96.3	¹ 3.7	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Assault	100.0	90.0	7.8	¹ 1.6	¹ 0.7
NON-HISPANIC					
All incidents					
Crimes of violence	100.0	88.0	8.9	1.8	1.3
Rape	100.0	96.2	3.2	¹ 0.4	¹ 0.2
Robbery	100.0	91.7	6.3	1.3	0.8
Assault	100.0	86.7	9.8	2.0	1.5
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	86.8	9.6	2.1	1.5
Rape	100.0	95.6	3.8	¹ 0.5	¹ 0.1
Robbery	100.0	91.7	6.4	1.3	0.7
Assault	100.0	84.6	11.1	2.5	1.9
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	90.0	7.6	1.4	1.0
Rape	100.0	97.8	¹ 1.6	¹ 0.2	¹ 0.5
Robbery	100.0	91.8	5.9	1.3	1.1
Assault	100.0	89.6	8.0	1.5	1.0

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 24. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes of violence: 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	HISPANIC				NON-HISPANIC			
	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	205,700	25.5	93,800	11.6	3,413,000	21.2	1,893,000	11.7
Rape	6,000	0.8	1,900	0.2	105,000	0.7	42,000	0.3
Robbery	63,100	7.8	7,100	0.9	849,000	5.3	189,000	1.2
Robbery with injury	21,700	2.7	3,200	0.4	273,000	1.7	70,000	0.4
Robbery without injury	41,400	5.1	3,900	0.5	576,000	3.6	119,000	0.7
Assault	136,600	16.9	84,900	10.5	2,459,000	15.3	1,662,000	10.3
Aggravated assault	64,400	8.0	30,900	3.8	1,006,000	6.2	579,000	3.6
Simple assault	72,200	8.9	54,000	6.7	1,453,000	9.0	1,083,000	6.7

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

Table 25. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes of violence: 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
HISPANIC								
Both sexes	68.7	76.6	89.9	87.3	91.4	61.7	67.6	57.2
12-19	65.3	62.2	87.3	90.5	85.4	60.8	68.7	55.8
20-34	72.1	83.4	87.1	81.0	89.8	66.6	70.8	62.7
35-49	65.2	100.0	93.8	85.8	100.0	53.7	60.9	47.8
50-64	76.1	¹ 0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	55.6	42.3	63.2
65 and over	63.1	¹ 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	32.5	¹ 28.1	33.6
Male	75.5	¹ 0.0	90.7	90.8	90.6	70.0	70.5	69.5
12-19	74.5	¹ 0.0	87.2	89.4	85.9	71.0	71.2	70.9
20-34	79.0	¹ 0.0	88.4	87.9	88.7	75.5	75.0	76.3
35-49	69.6	¹ 0.0	97.1	93.1	100.0	58.2	61.7	53.8
50-64	75.2	¹ 0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.3	44.9	55.5
65 and over	53.7	¹ 0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.1	¹ 28.1	¹ 12.7
Female	56.1	76.6	87.9	76.6	93.4	46.4	59.0	40.7
12-19	47.7	62.2	87.4	100.0	83.6	42.2	62.2	33.6
20-34	58.3	83.4	83.7	63.6	92.9	48.0	57.8	42.6
35-49	58.8	100.0	87.6	73.1	100.0	47.5	58.9	42.6
50-64	77.5	¹ 0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.8	¹ 32.8	69.8
65 and over	76.5	¹ 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	55.8	¹ 0.0	55.8
NON-HISPANIC								
Both sexes	64.3	71.4	81.8	79.6	82.8	59.7	63.5	57.3
12-19	59.9	69.5	74.5	68.4	76.6	56.4	61.8	53.2
20-34	65.2	70.7	80.3	75.4	82.9	62.0	65.5	59.8
35-49	64.7	85.7	84.8	83.0	85.9	58.0	60.4	56.4
50-64	73.8	74.6	93.2	94.8	92.3	64.0	64.8	63.5
65 and over	78.8	89.6	94.2	96.8	92.4	64.0	61.8	65.2
Male	70.2	80.8	85.1	85.0	85.2	66.3	69.1	64.3
12-19	64.8	82.8	78.3	75.0	79.5	61.3	65.7	58.1
20-34	73.0	80.3	86.7	87.4	86.4	70.4	72.6	68.7
35-49	71.2	¹ 100.0	86.6	85.4	87.4	65.9	66.9	65.2
50-64	76.8	¹ 51.2	94.7	94.8	94.7	67.6	68.9	66.7
65 and over	78.2	¹ 100.0	94.8	94.6	94.9	63.7	60.9	65.2
Female	53.5	70.7	74.6	69.4	77.4	46.9	48.8	46.1
12-19	50.3	68.6	61.4	48.4	66.6	46.7	50.4	45.3
20-34	50.8	69.9	68.3	56.4	75.6	44.9	45.6	44.6
35-49	54.3	85.2	81.5	77.6	83.3	45.4	47.8	44.2
50-64	68.6	76.4	90.4	94.9	87.8	57.7	56.8	58.1
65 and over	79.4	88.7	93.6	98.7	88.6	64.4	63.1	65.2

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

Table 26. Hispanic only, 1973-76 average

Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Both sexes			
Never married	69.9	87.3	64.8
Married	72.5	95.9	64.4
Widowed	64.8	90.5	47.9
Separated and divorced	53.5	82.5	42.5
Male			
Never married	76.1	87.3	72.5
Married	76.1	97.8	68.5
Widowed	² 40.5	² 73.8	² 17.4
Separated and divorced	71.8	82.8	64.6
Female			
Never married	55.8	87.1	47.3
Married	64.0	90.3	54.7
Widowed	75.9	² 100.0	² 61.1
Separated and divorced	42.4	82.0	31.6

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

Table 27. Hispanic only, 1973-76 average

Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by annual family income of victims and type of crime

Annual family income	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Less than \$3,000	63.1	92.0	52.9
\$3,000-\$7,499	66.7	89.0	57.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	72.3	88.7	67.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	71.5	94.9	66.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	67.8	76.7	65.2
\$25,000 and over	70.0	66.7	68.3

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 28. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes of violence: 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	257,100	100.0	173,700	67.6	83,400	32.4
Rape	7,300	100.0	5,400	74.5	1,900	25.5
Robbery	63,200	100.0	56,400	89.2	6,800	10.8
Robbery with injury	23,100	100.0	20,100	86.9	3,000	13.1
From serious assault	14,700	100.0	13,100	89.2	1,600	10.8
From minor assault	8,400	100.0	7,000	82.8	1,400	17.2
Robbery without injury	40,100	100.0	36,300	90.6	3,800	9.4
Assault	186,600	100.0	111,900	60.0	74,700	40.0
Aggravated assault	75,800	100.0	49,500	65.3	26,300	34.7
With injury	53,300	100.0	19,100	35.8	34,200	64.2
Attempted assault with weapon	45,400	100.0	30,300	66.8	15,100	33.2
Simple assault	110,900	100.0	62,400	56.3	48,400	43.7
With injury	34,300	100.0	15,800	46.0	18,500	54.0
Attempted assault without weapon	76,600	100.0	46,600	60.9	29,900	39.1

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

Table 29. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes of violence: 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
HISPANIC				
Crimes of violence ¹ (164,600)	100.0	85.6	13.7	² 0.7
Robbery (26,600)	100.0	92.6	7.4	² 0.0
Robbery with injury (7,500)	100.0	87.2	² 12.8	² 0.0
Robbery without injury (19,100)	100.0	94.6	² 5.4	² 0.0
Assault (131,500)	100.0	83.5	15.6	² 0.9
Aggravated assault (50,300)	100.0	88.0	11.3	² 0.8
Simple assault (81,200)	100.0	80.7	18.3	² 0.9
NON-HISPANIC				
Crimes of violence ¹ (3,431,800)	100.0	88.3	11.2	0.5
Robbery (459,700)	100.0	92.9	6.5	0.6
Robbery with injury (132,900)	100.0	92.4	7.3	² 0.3
Robbery without injury (326,800)	100.0	93.1	6.2	0.7
Assault (2,856,500)	100.0	87.1	12.3	0.5
Aggravated assault (1,031,100)	100.0	89.0	10.1	0.9
Simple assault (1,825,400)	100.0	86.1	13.6	0.3

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

Table 30. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offender

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offender			
		Under 12	12-20	21 and over	Not known and not available
HISPANIC					
Crimes of violence ¹ (164,600)	100.0	² 0.6	32.7	62.9	3.8
Robbery (26,600)	100.0	² 1.4	33.6	56.9	8.1
Robbery with injury (7,500)	100.0	² 5.0	² 13.8	72.2	² 8.9
Robbery without injury (19,100)	100.0	² 0.0	41.3	50.9	² 7.8
Assault (131,500)	100.0	² 0.4	32.6	64.1	2.9
Aggravated assault (50,300)	100.0	² 0.4	28.1	66.4	5.2
Simple assault (81,200)	100.0	² 0.5	35.5	62.6	² 1.4
NON-HISPANIC					
Crimes of violence ¹ (3,431,800)	100.0	0.8	31.6	65.3	2.2
Robbery (459,700)	100.0	0.4	38.7	56.4	4.5
Robbery with injury (132,900)	100.0	² 0.3	34.8	59.7	5.2
Robbery without injury (326,800)	100.0	² 0.5	40.2	55.1	4.2
Assault (2,856,500)	100.0	0.9	31.2	66.1	1.9
Aggravated assault (1,031,100)	100.0	1.1	27.7	68.6	2.6
Simple assault (1,825,400)	100.0	0.8	33.1	64.7	1.4

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.

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

Table 31. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes of violence: 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
HISPANIC					
Crimes of violence ¹ (164,600)	100.0	69.9	19.8	8.1	2.2
Robbery (26,600)	100.0	51.5	37.3	7.1	² 4.2
Robbery with injury (7,500)	100.0	56.3	34.4	² 6.2	² 3.0
Robbery without injury (19,100)	100.0	49.6	38.4	² 7.4	² 4.7
Assault (131,500)	100.0	74.4	15.6	8.2	1.9
Aggravated assault (50,300)	100.0	72.6	18.9	7.3	² 1.3
Simple assault (81,200)	100.0	75.5	13.5	8.7	2.2
NON-HISPANIC					
Crimes of violence ¹ (3,431,800)	100.0	67.5	27.2	3.7	1.5
Robbery (459,700)	100.0	45.0	47.7	4.3	2.9
Robbery with injury (132,999)	100.0	48.8	44.2	3.2	3.9
Robbery without injury (326,800)	100.0	43.5	49.2	4.8	2.6
Assault (2,856,500)	100.0	71.6	23.6	3.6	1.3
Aggravated assault (1,031,100)	100.0	67.4	27.7	3.4	1.6
Simple assault (1,825,400)	100.0	73.9	21.3	3.7	1.1

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.

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

Table 32. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes of violence: 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	Perceived age of offender			Not known and not available
		Under 12	12-20	21 and over	
Crimes of violence ¹					
12-19	100.0	² 1.8	60.9	33.3	4.0
20-34	100.0	² 0.0	19.2	78.2	2.6
34-49	100.0	² 0.0	15.0	80.2	² 4.8
50 and over	100.0	² 0.0	26.6	67.6	² 5.8
Robbery					
12-19	100.0	² 6.7	61.8	² 28.2	² 3.4
20-34	100.0	² 0.0	22.3	71.6	² 6.1
35-49	100.0	² 0.0	² 37.6	50.5	² 11.9
50 and over	100.0	² 0.0	² 30.1	² 46.9	² 23.0
Assault					
12-19	100.0	² 1.2	60.4	34.1	4.2
20-34	100.0	² 0.0	18.8	79.2	² 1.9
35-49	100.0	² 0.0	11.2	85.3	² 3.5
50 and over	100.0	² 0.0	23.4	76.6	² 0.0

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 33. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

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

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offenders			
		All male	All female	Male and female	Not known and not available
HISPANIC					
Crimes of violence ¹ (130,200)	100.0	80.0	7.9	10.3	1.7
Robbery (42,600)	100.0	86.7	4.3	7.0	² 2.0
Robbery with injury (16,800)	100.0	88.6	² 1.3	² 7.4	² 2.7
Robbery without injury (25,800)	100.0	85.4	² 6.2	6.8	² 1.6
Assault (86,300)	100.0	76.8	9.9	11.7	² 1.6
Aggravated assault (42,900)	100.0	82.1	4.9	10.2	² 2.7
Simple assault (43,300)	100.0	71.5	14.7	13.2	² 0.5
NON-HISPANIC					
Crimes of violence ¹ (1,747,100)	100.0	79.2	7.1	12.3	1.5
Robbery (553,699)	100.0	88.1	3.8	6.7	1.4
Robbery with injury (197,500)	100.0	88.0	3.9	6.3	1.8
Robbery without injury (356,100)	100.0	88.1	3.7	7.0	1.2
Assault (1,163,400)	100.0	74.7	8.8	15.0	1.5
Aggravated assault (482,300)	100.0	80.3	4.4	14.1	1.2
Simple (681,100)	100.0	70.7	11.9	15.7	1.7

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.

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

Table 34. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes of violence: 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	
HISPANIC						
Crimes of violence ¹ (130,200)	100.0	² 0.0	40.2	30.6	24.0	5.1
Robbery (42,600)	100.0	² 0.0	42.8	34.2	16.1	7.0
Robbery with injury (16,800)	100.0	² 0.0	37.7	30.4	20.3	11.6
Robbery without injury (25,800)	100.0	² 0.0	46.1	36.6	13.3	² 4.0
Assault (86,300)	100.0	² 0.0	39.2	29.3	27.7	3.8
Aggravated assault (42,900)	100.0	² 0.0	33.0	34.0	27.4	5.6
Simple assault (43,300)	100.0	² 0.0	45.3	24.6	28.0	² 2.0
NON-HISPANIC						
Crimes of violence ¹ (1,747,109)	100.0	0.6	46.2	27.6	21.8	3.8
Robbery (553,600)	100.0	0.6	44.3	29.2	20.7	5.1
Robbery with injury (197,500)	100.0	² 0.4	40.0	28.6	24.0	7.0
Robbery without injury (356,100)	100.0	0.7	46.8	29.6	18.9	4.0
Assault (1,163,400)	100.0	0.6	47.6	26.4	22.3	3.1
Aggravated assault (482,300)	100.0	0.4	40.3	31.1	24.5	3.6
Simple assault (681,100)	100.0	0.7	52.7	23.1	20.8	2.8

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

¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 35. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

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

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offenders				
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
HISPANIC						
Crimes of violence ¹ (130,200)	100.0	56.2	25.2	7.6	7.4	3.6
Robbery (42,600)	100.0	31.2	42.1	8.0	12.6	6.1
Robbery with injury (16,800)	100.0	33.0	38.7	² 6.4	15.5	² 6.4
Robbery without injury (25,800)	100.0	30.0	44.2	9.1	10.8	² 5.9
Assault (86,300)	100.0	68.7	16.9	7.6	4.4	2.4
Aggravated assault (42,900)	100.0	66.2	15.2	9.4	6.5	² 2.8
Simple assault (43,300)	100.0	71.2	18.5	5.8	² 2.4	² 2.0
NON-HISPANIC						
Crimes of violence ¹ (1,747,100)	100.0	51.8	35.6	3.7	6.8	2.2
Robbery (553,600)	100.0	29.9	57.5	3.5	6.4	2.7
Robbery with injury (197,500)	100.0	31.6	54.8	2.9	6.6	4.2
Robbery without injury (356,100)	100.0	29.0	59.0	3.8	6.3	1.9
Assault (1,163,400)	100.0	62.2	25.3	3.7	6.8	1.9
Aggravated assault (482,300)	100.0	60.8	25.6	4.4	7.1	2.0
Simple assault (681,100)	100.0	63.3	25.0	3.2	6.6	1.8

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.

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

Table 36. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes of violence: 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 violence ¹						
12-19	100.0	² 0.0	62.7	9.4	25.3	² 2.6
20-34	100.0	² 0.0	24.9	46.7	23.7	4.7
35-49	100.0	² 0.0	20.8	45.0	28.0	² 6.2
50 and over	100.0	² 0.0	27.4	40.4	² 13.4	18.8
Robbery						
12-19	100.0	² 0.0	77.9	² 6.9	15.2	² 0.0
20-34	100.0	² 0.0	30.9	48.3	17.0	² 3.8
35-49	100.0	² 0.0	26.0	40.4	² 21.9	² 11.7
50 and over	100.0	² 0.0	24.9	42.6	² 10.0	² 24.5
Assault						
12-19	100.0	² 0.0	58.6	10.3	27.6	² 3.5
20-34	100.0	² 0.0	22.2	46.5	27.3	² 3.9
35-49	100.0	² 0.0	² 17.0	48.3	32.5	² 2.2
50 and over	100.0	² 0.0	² 32.6	² 36.1	20.0	² 11.4

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 37. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence

Type of crime	Total	Daytime 6 a.m.- 6 p.m.		Nighttime			Not known and not available
		Total	6 p.m.- midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	Not known		
HISPANIC							
All personal crimes	100.0	47.4	46.0	28.2	11.7	6.2	6.5
Crimes of violence	100.0	43.8	55.7	42.5	12.5	0.7	10.4
Rape	100.0	32.2	67.8	36.4	31.4	10.0	10.0
Robbery	100.0	43.9	55.8	39.8	15.1	10.8	10.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	42.7	57.3	40.2	17.1	10.0	10.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	44.6	54.9	39.6	14.0	11.3	10.5
Assault	100.0	44.2	55.2	43.6	10.9	10.7	10.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	39.1	60.6	45.6	14.1	10.9	10.3
Simple assault	100.0	47.8	51.6	42.3	8.8	10.5	10.7
Crimes of theft	100.0	48.8	42.4	22.7	11.4	8.3	8.9
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	67.9	31.7	26.5	5.2	10.0	10.4
Purse snatching	100.0	68.7	31.3	27.6	13.7	10.0	10.0
Pocket picking	100.0	67.3	32.0	25.7	16.2	10.0	10.7
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	47.8	42.9	22.5	11.7	8.7	9.3
All household crimes	100.0	31.5	52.8	22.2	16.5	14.1	15.7
Burglary	100.0	42.3	41.7	20.9	11.7	9.0	16.0
Forcible entry	100.0	47.3	41.0	22.3	11.0	7.7	11.7
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	43.5	35.7	16.9	9.9	8.9	20.8
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	33.3	50.7	24.3	15.3	11.1	16.0
Household larceny	100.0	25.5	56.9	21.3	17.3	18.3	17.6
Less than \$50	100.0	23.1	57.5	20.5	16.7	20.3	19.4
\$50 or more	100.0	31.2	53.3	21.6	16.8	14.9	15.6
Amount not available	100.0	30.8	51.0	17.3	17.1	16.5	18.4
Attempted larceny	100.0	17.8	72.6	30.2	25.8	16.6	9.8
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	21.9	72.3	30.5	29.0	12.9	5.8
Completed theft	100.0	27.1	67.0	31.1	27.0	9.0	5.9
Attempted theft	100.0	12.2	82.2	29.4	32.6	20.2	5.7

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.		
NON-HISPANIC							
All personal crimes	100.0	48.6	42.4	25.7	10.9	5.8	9.0
Crimes of violence	100.0	47.1	52.3	39.7	12.4	0.2	0.7
Rape	100.0	33.0	66.4	40.8	25.5	10.0	10.6
Robbery	100.0	44.8	54.6	40.2	14.1	0.3	0.6
Robbery with injury	100.0	37.4	62.1	43.8	18.0	10.3	10.4
Robbery without injury	100.0	48.6	50.8	38.4	12.0	0.3	0.6
Assault	100.0	48.2	51.1	39.5	11.4	0.2	0.7
Aggravated assault	100.0	42.7	56.7	42.4	14.1	0.2	0.7
Simple assault	100.0	51.4	47.9	37.8	10.0	0.2	0.7
Crimes of theft	100.0	49.1	39.4	21.5	10.4	7.5	11.5
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	62.6	36.1	30.2	5.5	0.5	1.3
Purse snatching	100.0	65.4	34.0	30.7	3.3	10.0	10.6
Pocket picking	100.0	61.3	37.1	29.9	6.5	0.7	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	48.7	39.5	21.2	10.6	7.7	11.8
All household crimes	100.0	28.1	51.0	20.1	18.3	12.6	20.9
Burglary	100.0	35.0	40.9	20.0	12.0	9.0	24.1
Forcible entry	100.0	38.0	43.5	23.3	11.4	8.8	18.4
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	36.9	34.9	16.5	9.4	9.0	28.2
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	26.9	48.8	22.0	17.7	9.2	24.3
Household larceny	100.0	23.4	55.8	18.6	21.2	16.0	20.7
Less than \$50	100.0	23.7	53.0	18.0	18.2	16.8	23.3
\$50 or more	100.0	24.4	58.2	19.3	24.5	14.5	17.4
Amount not available	100.0	27.6	43.7	13.4	13.2	17.1	28.7
Attempted larceny	100.0	15.1	76.4	24.3	37.9	14.2	8.5
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	25.3	67.6	29.9	29.4	8.3	7.1
Completed theft	100.0	27.7	65.8	31.0	27.6	7.2	6.5
Attempted theft	100.0	20.8	71.0	27.3	32.7	10.4	8.2

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 38. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Selected personal and household crimes: 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 and not available
HISPANIC							
Crimes of violence	100.0	10.5	10.9	12.7	3.5	54.0	8.3
Rape	100.0	25.6	¹ 16.4	¹ 3.3	¹ 0.0	39.6	¹ 8.1
Robbery	100.0	8.2	8.6	11.3	¹ 2.0	64.9	5.1
Robbery with injury	100.0	12.2	7.5	¹ 6.6	¹ 2.0	67.1	¹ 4.6
Robbery without injury	100.0	5.9	9.2	14.0	¹ 1.9	63.5	5.4
Assault	100.0	10.6	11.4	13.6	4.1	50.9	9.4
Aggravated assault	100.0	12.5	10.0	12.9	3.1	52.4	8.9
Simple assault	100.0	9.3	12.4	14.0	4.8	49.8	9.7
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	¹ 1.3	¹ 2.0	39.6	¹ 4.7	46.4	6.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	¹ 0.7	26.7	¹ 1.0	¹ 0.0	69.3	2.3
Completed	100.0	¹ 0.7	26.2	¹ 0.8	¹ 0.0	68.6	3.8
Attempted	100.0	¹ 0.7	27.5	¹ 1.3	¹ 0.0	70.5	¹ 0.0
NON-HISPANIC							
Crimes of violence	100.0	12.0	9.7	15.4	6.3	45.5	11.2
Rape	100.0	26.7	6.4	6.6	1.7	42.0	16.6
Robbery	100.0	11.2	8.6	10.0	5.1	58.2	6.9
Robbery with injury	100.0	12.4	8.9	8.1	2.6	60.6	7.5
Robbery without injury	100.0	10.6	8.4	11.0	6.4	56.9	6.6
Assault	100.0	11.6	10.1	17.1	6.8	42.3	12.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	11.3	11.1	14.5	3.5	45.9	13.6
Simple assault	100.0	11.7	9.5	18.6	8.7	40.3	11.2
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	2.2	3.8	40.8	7.1	36.1	10.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	2.5	27.0	3.1	0.5	62.1	4.7
Completed	100.0	2.9	25.7	3.8	0.6	61.6	5.4
Attempted	100.0	1.8	29.5	1.9	¹ 0.3	63.1	3.4

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 39. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

**Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders:
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	33.8	65.6	49.8	15.1	¹ 0.7	¹ 0.6
By unarmed offenders	100.0	55.0	45.0	29.0	15.1	¹ 0.9	¹ 0.0
Assault							
By armed offenders	100.0	38.7	61.1	46.1	14.0	¹ 1.0	¹ 0.3
By unarmed offenders	100.0	47.8	51.5	42.0	9.0	¹ 0.5	¹ 0.6

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 40. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes of violence: 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 ¹	100.0	41.1	58.3	44.4	13.4	0.6	0.5
Robbery	100.0	43.2	56.5	39.9	15.6	² 0.9	² 0.3
Assault	100.0	40.5	58.8	47.0	11.5	² 0.4	² 0.6
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	49.4	50.3	38.5	10.8	1.0	0.3
Robbery	100.0	50.3	49.7	39.0	² 10.7	² 0.0	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	49.8	49.9	38.6	10.2	² 1.2	² 0.3

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 41. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

**Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders:
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 and not available
Robbery							
By armed offenders	100.0	9.7	9.6	8.1	1.5	67.8	¹ 3.3
By unarmed offenders	100.0	6.6	7.4	14.8	² 2.5	61.6	7.0
Assault							
By armed offenders	100.0	12.2	10.4	12.9	2.7	52.8	9.0
By unarmed offenders	100.0	9.6	12.1	14.0	5.0	49.6	9.6

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

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

Table 42. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes of violence: 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 and not available
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	5.0	8.7	12.9	2.4	63.7	7.2
Robbery	100.0	4.6	9.2	11.9	² 1.5	68.6	4.2
Assault	100.0	4.3	8.6	13.8	3.0	62.0	8.5
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	21.7	15.3	12.4	5.7	33.7	11.1
Robbery	100.0	38.4	² 3.3	² 6.0	² 5.8	34.2	² 12.3
Assault	100.0	20.1	15.7	13.3	5.9	34.2	10.8

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

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

Table 43. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

**Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime,
and place of occurrence**

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Percent within type	Percent of total
Total	...	100.0
Household larceny	100.0	39.8
Inside own home	11.1	4.4
Near own home	88.9	35.4
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	60.2
Inside nonresidential building	13.6	8.2
Inside school	19.6	11.8
On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	56.2	33.8
Elsewhere and not available	10.6	6.4

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

Table 44. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

**Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact:
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	39.7	41.0	48.1	36.2
Inside own home	2.9	6.7	8.2	7.1
Near own home	36.9	34.3	40.0	29.2
Personal larceny without contact	60.3	59.0	51.9	63.8
Inside nonresidential building	7.4	9.0	7.1	3.2
Inside school	17.5	2.6	9.2	6.5
On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	30.3	38.3	26.4	51.1
Elsewhere and not available	5.2	9.2	9.2	3.0

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

Appendix I

Table 45. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

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

Type of crime	HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	42.0	46.3	33.0	36.4	40.0	30.3
Rape	28.6	35.3	² 9.1	26.2	30.0	² 16.8
Robbery	52.1	54.3	34.4	47.5	50.1	33.8
Robbery with injury	55.7	58.6	² 36.3	45.4	46.9	39.7
Robbery without injury	50.1	51.9	² 32.9	48.6	52.6	30.4
Assault ¹	39.1	42.8	33.5	34.0	36.6	30.3
Aggravated assault	96.2	96.8	95.2	94.2	95.4	92.1

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

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

Table 46. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by type of crime and type of weapon

Type of crime	Total	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	25.2	36.1	34.2	4.5
Robbery	100.0	20.6	48.0	27.0	² 4.4
Robbery with injury	100.0	16.5	27.3	46.7	² 9.6
Robbery without injury	100.0	23.3	61.4	14.2	² 1.1
Aggravated assault	100.0	26.6	30.8	38.0	4.6
With injury	100.0	11.0	32.7	51.0	² 5.3
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	36.7	29.6	29.5	4.2

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

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 47. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations
in which victims took self-protective measures,
by type of crime and victim-offender relationship**

Type of crime	HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	65.3	63.8	68.8	66.0	65.9	66.2
Rape	83.6	78.5	100.0	80.4	80.2	80.7
Robbery	51.5	49.8	66.4	54.4	52.1	65.1
Robbery with injury	54.1	48.7	91.2	59.9	57.2	70.5
Robbery without injury	50.0	50.3	46.1	51.7	49.6	62.0
Assault	69.1	69.6	68.3	68.4	70.1	66.0
Aggravated assault	69.8	67.7	74.1	69.8	70.7	68.0
Simple assault	68.5	71.2	65.0	67.6	69.7	64.8

Table 48. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations
in which victims took self-protective measures,
by characteristics of victims**

Characteristic	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes	65.3	83.6	51.5	54.1	50.0	69.1	69.8	68.5
Male	64.8	¹ 0.0	51.9	50.2	52.9	69.4	68.6	70.2
Female	66.3	83.6	50.2	66.0	42.4	68.4	73.1	66.3
Age								
12-19	68.7	100.0	62.1	71.8	56.2	68.9	71.4	67.3
20-34	67.8	77.3	49.8	48.4	50.4	73.5	68.9	77.8
35-49	58.3	¹ 65.7	48.2	49.1	47.6	61.9	75.0	51.2
50 and over	46.4	¹ 0.0	40.0	¹ 41.3	39.3	52.5	46.7	55.0

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

Table 49. Hispanic only, 1974-78 average

Personal crimes of violence: 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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used of brandished firearm or knife	1.3	¹ 1.7	¹ 0.5	1.5
Used physical force or other weapon	30.4	26.9	35.3	29.4
Tried to get help or frighten offender	15.9	31.1	18.1	14.3
Threatened or reasoned with offender	17.2	¹ 12.4	15.1	18.1
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	27.0	21.1	26.3	27.6
Other	8.1	¹ 6.8	4.7	9.0

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

Table 50. Hispanic only, 1974-78 average

Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by sex of victims

Self-protective measure	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm or knife	1.3	1.6	¹ 0.9
Used physical force or other weapon	30.4	34.7	23.8
Tried to get help or frighten offender	15.9	8.5	27.6
Threatened or reasoned with offender	17.2	18.7	14.9
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	27.0	27.3	26.5
Other	8.1	9.2	6.4

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

Table 51. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

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

Characteristic	HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex						
Both sexes	34.4	35.5	34.1	29.0	33.0	28.0
Male	35.3	36.3	35.0	28.2	31.7	27.3
Female	32.7	33.2	32.6	30.6	35.7	29.4
Age						
12-19	39.1	37.8	39.4	31.4	26.4	32.5
20-34	33.5	31.1	34.2	27.5	34.2	26.2
35-49	28.1	43.8	22.3	28.3	35.8	25.9
50 and over	28.4	36.2	21.9	28.4	39.1	21.8
Victim-offender relationship						
Involving strangers	31.9	34.4	30.8	26.4	32.1	24.4
Involving nonstrangers	39.9	45.1	39.5	33.8	36.9	33.5
Annual family income						
Less than \$3,000	38.7	45.8	36.5	35.5	39.9	34.1
\$3,000-\$7,499	38.5	36.3	39.4	31.1	34.6	30.1
\$7,500-\$9,999	30.7	24.5	32.4	27.8	35.2	25.9
\$10,000-\$14,999	29.6	36.1	28.2	26.0	28.5	25.4
\$15,000 or more	26.7	31.1	25.9	27.0	29.1	26.5
Not available	43.0	35.3	48.9	31.4	35.5	30.1

Table 52. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by victim-offender relationship and type of crime

Victim-offender relationship	HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Involving strangers	6.8	7.4	6.1	5.4	6.4	4.8
Involving nonstrangers	7.2	² 2.9	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.4

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 rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 53. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

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

Characteristic	HISPANIC			NON-HISPANIC		
	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Sex						
Both sexes	11.1	11.4	10.2	7.6	9.3	6.9
Male	11.6	12.0	11.5	7.9	10.1	7.3
Female	10.0	9.6	7.9	7.1	7.7	6.0
Age						
12-19	8.4	² 5.9	7.7	6.1	4.8	6.1
20-34	12.3	11.5	12.6	7.9	10.4	7.1
35-49	12.4	² 15.6	9.9	9.2	11.5	8.4
50 and over	14.7	17.2	² 11.1	9.4	13.0	6.9
Victim-offender relationship						
Involving strangers	11.3	10.9	10.5	7.2	9.2	6.2
Involving nonstrangers	10.6	² 15.7	9.7	8.3	10.1	7.8

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 54. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and amount of expenses

Victim-offender relationship	Total	Less than \$50	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more
Involving strangers	100.0	39.8	42.8	17.4
Involving nonstrangers	100.0	33.0	43.3	¹ 23.7

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

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

Table 55. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes of violence: 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
Sex			
Both sexes			
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	75.4	24.6
Robbery	100.0	78.4	21.6
Assault	100.0	72.5	27.5
Male			
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	69.6	30.4
Robbery	100.0	72.1	27.9
Assault	100.0	68.7	31.3
Female			
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	87.9	² 12.1
Robbery	100.0	100.0	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	82.8	² 17.2
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers			
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	74.5	25.5
Robbery	100.0	78.9	² 21.1
Assault	100.0	70.4	29.6
Involving nonstrangers			
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	77.4	22.6
Robbery	100.0	² 74.9	² 25.1
Assault	100.0	76.3	23.7

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 56. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by type of crime and value of loss

Type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
HISPANIC							
All personal crimes	100.0	2.6	23.0	36.2	25.7	6.2	6.5
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	11.1	16.5	23.0	25.2	9.8	14.4
Robbery	100.0	5.0	4.0	22.8	33.8	16.7	7.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	8.6	14.0	25.0	30.6	12.0	9.8
Robbery without injury	100.0	² 2.3	14.0	21.1	36.3	20.1	² 6.1
Assault	100.0	19.4	19.3	22.2	14.9	² 2.2	22.1
Aggravated assault	100.0	16.1	19.0	18.8	18.5	² 2.6	25.0
Simple assault	100.0	24.2	19.7	27.2	² 9.5	² 1.7	17.7
Crimes of theft	100.0	1.4	23.8	37.9	25.7	5.7	5.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	² 0.0	15.2	38.8	36.2	² 3.5	6.3
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	1.5	24.2	37.9	25.3	5.8	5.4
All household crimes	100.0	4.5	15.5	27.3	25.1	18.5	9.2
Burglary	100.0	9.1	7.6	15.9	25.5	28.5	13.5
Forcible entry	100.0	5.0	5.4	7.7	24.0	44.1	13.7
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	² 1.6	7.9	25.1	37.3	23.3	4.7
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	34.9	12.0	17.0	4.3	² 0.5	31.4
Household larceny	100.0	1.3	22.9	38.1	27.1	4.6	6.0
Completed larceny	100.0	0.9	23.0	38.5	27.2	4.7	5.7
Attempted larceny	100.0	20.7	² 16.9	² 17.9	22.1	² 2.5	19.8
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	5.6	2.9	8.2	12.5	59.6	11.2
Completed theft	100.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	9.8	81.4	8.8
Attempted theft	100.0	20.5	10.6	30.3	19.8	² 1.1	17.7

Type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
NON-HISPANIC							
All personal crimes	100.0	2.0	26.5	35.3	24.1	6.5	5.6
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	9.9	18.1	28.3	22.1	9.2	12.4
Robbery	100.0	3.6	19.0	27.6	27.1	12.9	9.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	4.2	14.4	27.2	29.9	12.9	11.5
Robbery without injury	100.0	3.3	21.7	27.8	25.5	13.0	8.7
Assault	100.0	17.7	17.3	29.0	16.2	4.4	15.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	16.7	15.9	29.0	17.8	4.4	16.1
Simple assault	100.0	18.6	18.6	29.0	14.6	4.3	14.9
Crimes of theft	100.0	1.3	27.2	36.0	24.3	6.3	5.0
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	0.6	16.8	38.9	30.6	5.7	7.3
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	1.3	27.5	35.9	24.1	6.3	4.9
All household crimes	100.0	4.4	19.4	28.0	24.7	15.7	7.7
Burglary	100.0	8.8	11.5	20.9	25.8	22.0	10.9
Forcible entry	100.0	5.9	6.2	12.5	24.3	38.6	12.6
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	1.4	13.3	28.5	34.7	16.9	5.2
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	34.0	18.1	18.8	6.1	1.0	22.0
Household larceny	100.0	1.5	27.0	35.4	25.8	5.2	5.2
Completed larceny	100.0	1.0	27.2	35.6	26.0	5.2	5.0
Attempted larceny	100.0	24.1	16.7	23.9	15.9	1.3	18.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	4.7	2.1	7.9	10.5	64.4	10.4
Completed theft	100.0	² 0.1	² 0.2	0.4	6.7	85.3	7.3
Attempted theft	100.0	18.5	7.7	29.8	21.7	2.9	19.5

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 57. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by type of crime and proportion of loss recovered

Type of crime	Total	None recovered	Some recovered			All recovered	Not available	
			Total	Less than half	Half or more			Proportion unknown
HISPANIC								
All personal crimes ¹	100.0	86.0	8.6	2.7	2.4	3.5	5.3	² 0.1
Robbery	100.0	81.9	11.5	4.3	² 3.2	4.0	6.6	² 0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	86.2	8.4	2.6	2.4	3.5	5.3	² 0.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	87.8	8.8	5.9	² 1.3	² 1.6	² 3.4	² 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	86.2	8.4	2.4	2.4	3.6	5.3	² 0.1
All household crimes	100.0	82.0	10.2	2.3	3.5	4.4	7.7	² 0.1
Burglary	100.0	84.3	11.6	3.4	4.2	4.0	4.0	² 0.1
Household larceny	100.0	87.8	7.3	1.2	1.3	4.9	4.8	(² Z)
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	30.7	26.4	7.2	17.1	² 2.1	42.8	² 0.0
NON-HISPANIC								
All personal crimes ¹	100.0	81.5	10.6	3.4	3.9	3.3	7.8	0.1
Robbery	100.0	72.6	15.4	5.8	4.7	4.9	11.9	² 0.1
Crimes of theft	100.0	81.9	10.4	3.3	3.9	3.2	7.6	0.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	68.8	23.4	14.8	5.1	3.5	7.8	² 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	82.3	10.0	2.9	3.8	3.2	7.6	0.1
All household crimes	100.0	76.7	12.8	3.2	5.4	4.2	10.4	0.1
Burglary	100.0	75.8	17.3	4.8	8.4	4.1	6.8	0.1
Household larceny	100.0	82.8	9.3	2.3	2.7	4.4	7.9	(Z)
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	20.2	25.3	4.7	17.2	3.4	54.3	² 0.1

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

Z Less than 0.05.

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 58. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

**Personal and household crimes: 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	23.3	75.2	² 1.1	² 0.4
Robbery	100.0	² 2.6	94.6	² 2.8	² 0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	25.1	73.6	² 0.9	² 0.5
All household crimes	100.0	16.2	80.1	3.5	² 0.2
Burglary	100.0	28.7	70.0	² 0.6	² 0.7
Household larceny	100.0	13.6	86.0	² 0.4	² 0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	9.1	80.8	10.1	² 0.0

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.

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Table 59. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Household crimes: 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
HISPANIC				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No monetary value	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.0
Less than \$10	16.1	5.6	23.5	0.0
\$10-\$49	29.0	16.5	39.1	0.0
\$50-\$99	14.3	12.5	17.0	0.3
\$100-\$249	13.6	20.5	10.5	10.6
\$250-\$999	14.3	26.8	3.8	45.8
\$1,000 or more	7.8	13.2	0.7	40.1
Not available	4.4	4.4	4.5	3.2
NON-HISPANIC				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No monetary value	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.1
Less than \$10	20.4	10.2	27.7	0.2
\$10-\$49	29.6	22.7	36.1	0.5
\$50-\$99	13.3	13.8	14.2	1.1
\$100-\$249	14.0	19.2	12.1	6.5
\$250-\$999	11.2	20.3	4.3	34.1
\$1,000 or more	6.8	9.3	0.7	54.1
Not available	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6

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 60. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

**Personal and household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting
in loss of time from work, by type of crime**

Type of crime	HISPANIC	NON-HISPANIC
All personal crimes	5.9	4.8
Crimes of violence	11.2	10.1
Rape	¹ 14.7	16.5
Robbery	12.8	13.0
Robbery with injury	25.4	23.1
Robbery without injury	5.9	8.0
Assault	10.6	9.2
Aggravated assault	14.4	13.4
Simple assault	7.7	6.5
Crimes of theft	3.6	3.0
Personal larceny with contact	5.2	3.7
Personal larceny without contact	3.6	3.0
All household crimes	5.6	4.0
Burglary	6.4	3.8
Forcible entry	12.0	11.1
Unlawful entry without force	3.3	1.6
Attempted forcible entry	2.2	2.4
Household larceny	2.5	2.3
Less than \$50	1.9	1.5
\$50 or more	3.3	3.9
Amount not available	¹ 2.1	1.5
Attempted larceny	¹ 4.3	2.0
Motor vehicle theft	17.9	16.7
Completed theft	26.0	22.9
Attempted theft	¹ 4.3	5.9

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

Table 61. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes of violence: 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 ¹	11.4	11.3	11.6
Robbery	12.8	12.4	² 16.6
Assault	10.8	10.5	11.1

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 62. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

**Personal and household crimes: 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
HISPANIC					
All personal crimes	100.0	40.9	36.8	20.5	² 1.8
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	28.3	38.3	32.2	² 1.2
Robbery	100.0	18.6	48.7	32.7	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	32.5	36.2	29.5	² 1.8
Crimes of theft	100.0	57.6	34.8	² 4.9	² 2.6
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	² 38.9	² 49.2	² 11.9	² 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	58.9	33.8	² 4.4	² 2.8
All household crimes	100.0	41.2	48.1	7.2	² 3.4
Burglary	100.0	45.1	45.9	² 4.9	² 4.1
Household larceny	100.0	39.1	52.0	² 1.7	² 7.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	37.6	48.2	14.2	² 0.0
NON-HISPANIC					
All personal crimes	100.0	44.1	39.7	13.5	2.7
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	26.9	48.8	22.1	2.1
Robbery	100.0	22.7	52.0	23.4	1.9
Assault	100.0	28.9	47.6	21.3	2.2
Crimes of theft	100.0	63.6	29.4	3.6	3.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	52.6	41.3	² 4.9	² 1.2
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	64.0	28.9	3.6	3.5
All household crimes	100.0	47.6	44.4	5.3	2.7
Burglary	100.0	45.4	47.2	4.8	2.6
Household larceny	100.0	61.2	31.6	3.0	4.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	38.5	51.6	8.4	1.5

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.

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Table 63. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

**Personal crimes of violence: 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	28.3	25.1	35.0
1-5 days	38.3	40.0	34.7
6 days or more	32.2	34.1	28.4
Not known and not available	¹ 1.2	¹ 0.9	¹ 1.9

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

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

Table 64. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal and household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime

Type of crime	HISPANIC	NON-HISPANIC
All personal crimes	29.0	30.5
Crimes of violence	46.3	46.5
Rape	70.3	52.2
Robbery	46.1	53.5
Robbery with injury	54.7	64.8
From serious assault	56.3	70.0
From minor assault	52.3	58.6
Robbery without injury	41.4	48.0
Assault	45.5	44.5
Aggravated assault	56.4	53.7
With injury	61.9	62.1
Attempted assault with weapon	52.9	49.7
Simple assault	37.3	38.8
With injury	45.1	47.2
Attempted assault without weapon	33.9	36.0
Crimes of theft	21.6	25.0
Personal larceny with contact	25.8	35.1
Purse snatching	34.1	44.8
Pocket picking	20.6	30.7
Personal larceny without contact	21.4	24.7
All household crimes	34.2	38.0
Burglary	46.2	48.0
Forcible entry	69.0	71.4
Unlawful entry without force	34.7	38.1
Attempted forcible entry	26.9	32.9
Household larceny	18.7	26.0
Completed larceny ¹	18.7	26.2
Less than \$50	8.6	15.0
\$50 or more	39.2	50.1
Attempted larceny	19.3	23.9
Motor vehicle theft	68.6	68.4
Completed theft	94.3	88.2
Attempted theft	27.9	34.1

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

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Table 65. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes: 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	46.3	43.7	51.2	46.8	44.6	52.5	45.2	40.9	49.7
Rape	70.3	¹ 0.0	70.3	68.1	¹ 0.0	68.1	77.3	¹ 0.0	¹ 77.3
Robbery	46.1	41.0	60.2	44.0	39.0	58.3	64.6	60.1	¹ 74.3
Robbery with injury	54.7	51.3	65.2	50.8	48.5	59.0	81.0	¹ 77.4	¹ 85.4
Robbery without injury	41.4	35.1	57.7	40.4	33.5	58.0	51.2	¹ 50.4	¹ 54.4
Assault	45.5	44.7	47.1	47.2	47.2	47.2	42.9	38.8	47.1
Aggravated assault	56.4	56.3	56.6	58.9	61.0	51.6	51.1	44.8	64.3
Simple assault	37.4	33.3	42.8	36.7	33.4	44.3	38.3	33.1	41.8
Crimes of theft	21.6	21.9	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	25.8	24.9	26.4	26.0	24.6	26.8	¹ 18.5	¹ 27.9	¹ 0.0
Purse snatching	34.1	¹ 0.0	34.1	33.9	¹ 0.0	33.9	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Pocket picking	20.6	24.9	¹ 14.5	20.7	24.6	¹ 15.2	¹ 18.5	¹ 27.8	¹ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	21.4	21.8	21.0	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Represents not applicable.

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

Table 66. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes: 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	20.4	32.0	37.4	33.3	30.1
Crimes of violence	35.2	50.7	59.0	55.5	49.9
Rape	87.8	48.0	¹ 99.3	¹ 0.0	¹ 100.0
Robbery	29.2	47.9	62.8	55.5	¹ 52.9
Robbery with injury	32.7	66.8	61.0	¹ 57.3	¹ 57.2
Robbery without injury	27.1	39.3	64.4	54.6	¹ 49.5
Assault	34.6	51.8	56.6	55.5	¹ 44.5
Aggravated assault	42.6	64.2	63.9	71.6	¹ 34.4
Simple assault	29.5	40.3	50.7	46.0	¹ 46.8
Crimes of theft	12.9	24.2	29.8	26.5	18.2
Personal larceny with contact	¹ 18.7	29.5	¹ 24.4	¹ 22.2	¹ 49.2
Purse snatching	¹ 24.8	¹ 36.3	¹ 36.1	¹ 26.3	¹ 49.5
Pocket picking	¹ 17.5	25.7	¹ 12.5	¹ 18.3	¹ 47.4
Personal larceny without contact	12.7	24.0	30.1	27.2	¹ 12.7

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

Table 67. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

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

Age	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
12-19	35.3	35.7	34.5
20-34	50.7	51.1	49.6
35-49	59.1	61.5	54.6
50-64	55.5	50.5	71.6
65 and over	49.9	45.6	¹ 57.3

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

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Table 68. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by type of crime and form of tenure

Type of crime	Both forms	Owned	Rented
All household crimes	34.2	33.6	34.6
Burglary	46.2	47.8	45.3
Forcible entry	69.0	70.5	68.3
Nothing taken	39.7	35.4	42.2
Something taken	75.4	79.0	73.7
Unlawful entry without force	34.7	37.9	32.6
Attempted forcible entry	26.9	30.5	24.8
Household larceny	18.7	19.5	18.1
Completed larceny ¹	18.7	19.8	17.7
Less than \$50	8.6	8.2	9.0
\$50 or more	39.2	41.4	37.2
Attempted larceny	19.3	15.1	22.7
Motor vehicle theft	68.7	74.0	65.7
Completed theft	94.3	94.8	94.1
Attempted theft	27.9	33.5	25.3

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

Table 69. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

Personal and household crimes: 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 personal crimes	30.7	29.5	29.2	27.4	29.1	18.2	30.8
Crimes of violence	45.5	48.1	49.7	44.4	42.7	² 30.4	42.6
Rape	² 55.8	² 54.3	² 100.0	² 83.2	² 75.8	² 100.0	² 100.0
Robbery	28.7	53.4	39.4	45.9	56.3	² 49.7	38.7
Robbery with injury	² 43.2	62.5	² 62.8	46.1	² 77.8	² 49.6	² 52.5
Robbery without injury	² 18.3	47.9	33.2	45.8	² 44.7	² 49.8	32.6
Assault	50.5	46.1	51.0	43.1	38.8	² 21.3	43.4
Aggravated assault	65.3	55.7	55.4	51.4	50.8	² 43.7	60.0
Simple assault	40.7	38.0	47.8	37.1	29.6	² 13.9	28.9
Crimes of theft	20.4	19.5	22.0	21.1	25.6	16.3	25.5
Personal larceny with contact	² 31.7	24.9	² 20.2	² 9.9	² 35.5	² 34.4	² 10.6
Purse snatching	² 49.9	² 35.0	² 37.8	² 27.3	² 31.9	² 0.0	² 23.8
Pocket picking	² 11.0	² 17.9	² 12.0	² 0.0	² 37.9	² 34.4	² 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	19.4	19.2	22.1	21.5	25.3	15.9	26.2
All household crimes	30.7	32.7	34.9	33.8	35.1	43.2	37.7
Burglary	40.2	43.7	44.3	47.1	51.2	39.7	46.7
Forcible entry	60.2	67.2	72.0	71.1	75.7	² 69.9	61.8
Unlawful entry without force	20.3	31.9	26.6	37.7	46.2	² 24.8	42.8
Attempted forcible entry	33.5	24.2	30.6	22.0	32.1	² 43.9	² 20.1
Household larceny	15.4	17.3	20.8	19.5	19.3	39.3	17.0
Completed larceny ¹	14.2	17.2	20.5	19.2	19.7	40.9	17.8
Less than \$50	8.7	10.5	6.5	9.5	5.3	² 10.9	² 7.4
\$50 or more	32.3	32.8	43.4	39.8	41.5	60.5	37.5
Attempted larceny	² 50.6	² 20.2	² 26.5	22.9	² 13.1	² 0.0	² 0.0
Motor vehicle theft	64.8	63.1	77.2	69.3	61.9	² 66.9	69.8
Completed theft	78.3	91.1	94.2	93.0	91.3	² 100.0	85.7
Attempted theft	² 16.5	² 14.3	50.6	35.1	² 23.1	² 32.7	² 29.0

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

Table 70. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

Household crimes: 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	8.1	33.0	5.6	² 0.0
\$10-\$49	11.8	18.2	10.5	² 0.0
\$50-\$249	42.2	51.4	34.8	79.2
\$250 or more	81.8	78.5	66.5	92.9

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

Table 71. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, 1973-78 average

Personal and household crimes: 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
HISPANIC									
All personal crimes	100.0	30.7	23.8	6.6	3.8	5.2	2.5	13.7	13.8
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	20.7	17.9	6.3	2.9	15.2	8.5	8.0	20.6
Robbery	100.0	32.6	16.6	7.1	3.5	5.7	8.1	4.8	21.6
Robbery with injury	100.0	34.8	² 9.9	² 6.7	² 3.3	² 4.3	² 9.6	² 6.8	24.5
Robbery without injury	100.0	31.7	19.4	7.2	² 3.6	6.2	7.5	² 3.9	20.4
Assault	100.0	16.7	18.5	6.0	2.8	18.6	8.3	9.0	20.1
Aggravated assault	100.0	15.4	15.3	4.5	2.8	19.3	12.4	7.2	23.1
Simple assault	100.0	17.4	20.2	6.7	2.8	18.3	6.1	10.0	18.5
Crimes of theft	100.0	33.7	25.5	6.7	4.1	2.2	0.7	15.3	11.8
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	41.5	21.9	5.4	8.6	² 0.6	² 2.9	7.2	12.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	33.3	25.7	6.7	3.9	2.3	0.6	15.8	11.8
All household crimes	100.0	36.0	30.0	9.0	3.1	3.9	1.2	2.6	14.3
Burglary	100.0	35.6	23.5	8.5	3.7	3.7	2.1	3.7	19.3
Forcible entry	100.0	30.1	22.5	14.4	² 2.7	4.4	² 2.1	² 1.7	22.1
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	38.2	20.5	5.5	3.7	6.0	3.2	2.8	20.1
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	36.3	27.9	7.7	4.4	² 0.5	² 0.7	6.2	16.3
Household larceny	100.0	36.1	33.9	9.4	2.7	3.8	0.8	2.0	11.3
Completed larceny	100.0	36.1	33.8	9.5	2.8	4.0	0.8	2.0	10.9
Attempted larceny	100.0	35.2	34.1	7.1	² 0.0	² 1.1	² 0.8	² 2.9	18.7
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	37.3	22.3	6.5	² 4.3	6.3	² 0.0	² 2.4	21.0
Completed theft	100.0	² 15.9	² 9.8	² 0.0	² 6.6	27.7	² 0.0	² 3.4	36.5
Attempted theft	100.0	41.5	24.8	7.8	² 3.8	² 2.0	² 0.0	² 2.2	17.9

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
NON-HISPANIC									
All personal crimes	100.0	29.5	26.1	6.2	3.0	5.5	1.0	16.9	11.8
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	17.6	22.5	6.4	2.8	17.3	3.9	11.6	17.8
Robbery	100.0	27.4	17.1	9.6	4.2	8.9	4.8	8.8	19.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	27.6	10.9	9.7	4.2	11.7	5.8	7.8	22.4
Robbery without injury	100.0	27.3	19.1	9.6	4.2	7.9	4.5	9.2	18.3
Assault	100.0	15.4	24.3	5.6	2.6	19.2	3.5	12.4	17.1
Aggravated assault	100.0	17.0	19.4	6.1	3.2	20.9	3.9	10.1	19.4
Simple assault	100.0	14.6	26.7	5.4	2.3	18.3	3.2	13.5	16.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	32.4	27.0	6.1	3.1	2.6	0.3	18.1	10.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	41.3	15.3	6.1	3.8	3.8	1.2	12.3	16.2
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	32.2	27.3	6.1	3.1	2.6	0.2	18.3	10.2
All household crimes	100.0	35.7	29.7	8.8	2.4	5.5	0.5	3.8	13.6
Burglary	100.0	36.9	23.1	8.3	2.2	5.8	0.7	6.0	17.1
Forcible entry	100.0	33.9	16.9	10.9	2.7	7.8	1.0	5.9	20.8
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	38.3	22.9	7.3	2.2	7.3	0.7	5.7	15.7
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	36.3	27.4	8.5	1.9	1.7	0.4	6.6	17.2
Household larceny	100.0	35.1	33.7	9.0	2.4	5.3	0.4	2.7	11.4
Completed larceny	100.0	35.1	33.9	9.1	2.4	5.5	0.4	2.7	10.9
Attempted larceny	100.0	34.0	30.4	8.2	2.4	2.9	0.4	2.9	18.8
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	35.2	21.4	9.4	4.0	7.0	0.6	3.6	18.9
Completed theft	100.0	17.8	10.0	4.2	3.1	28.0	20.9	5.1	31.0
Attempted theft	100.0	39.8	24.3	10.7	4.2	1.6	0.5	3.2	15.7

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 72. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

Personal crimes of violence: 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 ¹	100.0	26.6	18.6	7.0	4.2	6.6	7.9	7.0	22.1
Robbery	100.0	35.5	16.2	7.5	3.9	² 3.3	6.8	4.9	21.8
Assault	100.0	22.6	20.0	7.0	4.4	8.3	7.8	7.8	22.1
Involving nonstrangers									
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	8.0	16.5	4.6	² 0.3	33.3	9.8	10.1	17.4
Robbery	100.0	² 4.7	19.9	² 3.5	² 0.0	² 28.3	² 20.4	² 3.3	² 19.4
Assault	100.0	8.0	16.4	4.4	² 0.3	34.0	9.1	10.7	17.1

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 73. Hispanic only, 1973-78 average

Household crimes: 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	36.2	34.9	33.6	37.3	32.6	31.3	40.3
Not important enough	29.0	28.7	29.8	30.8	27.1	30.1	25.8
Police would not want to be bothered	8.3	8.5	9.0	8.7	8.0	¹ 3.6	11.1
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.3	3.1	3.3	2.1	5.0	¹ 2.5	3.6
Private or personal matter	4.7	3.9	3.1	3.7	3.5	¹ 3.6	2.4
Fear of reprisal	¹ 0.9	1.5	¹ 1.0	¹ 0.5	¹ 0.5	¹ 1.7	¹ 1.3
Reported to someone else	3.9	4.6	4.4	4.4	8.3	16.8	3.2
Other and not given	14.7	14.8	16.0	12.6	15.0	10.4	12.4

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

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

Table 74. Hispanic only, 1973-76 average

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

Type of crime and value of 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	35.8	29.8	9.3	3.0	4.6	1.2	2.0	14.3
Less than \$50	100.0	34.0	38.4	8.3	2.6	3.5	0.6	2.2	10.4
\$50-\$249	100.0	40.7	13.1	11.5	3.4	5.8	2.1	1.2	22.1
\$250 or more	100.0	32.9	9.7	11.5	6.1	11.0	² 3.1	² 3.0	22.6
Burglary	100.0	37.6	18.0	9.4	4.0	6.0	3.0	2.0	19.9
Less than \$50	100.0	40.1	28.1	² 3.0	3.9	6.7	² 2.1	² 2.1	13.9
\$50-\$249	100.0	37.6	13.2	13.8	² 2.4	5.0	² 3.1	² 1.6	23.3
\$250 or more	100.0	32.8	7.4	13.3	7.4	² 6.7	² 4.7	² 2.8	25.0
Household larceny	100.0	35.5	33.1	9.4	2.7	3.9	0.7	2.0	12.5
Less than \$50	100.0	33.1	39.9	9.0	2.5	3.3	² 0.4	2.2	9.9
\$50-\$99	100.0	44.1	15.4	10.7	4.6	5.1	² 1.2	² 1.1	17.8
\$100-\$249	100.0	38.5	8.1	10.4	² 2.4	8.7	² 2.9	² 1.1	27.9
\$250 or more	100.0	44.8	² 16.7	² 12.0	² 0.0	² 10.5	² 0.0	² 5.0	² 10.9
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	² 14.6	² 11.3	² 0.0	² 7.7	² 28.3	² 0.0	² 0.0	38.1
Less than \$250	100.0	² 28.0	² 14.6	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 57.3
\$250-\$999	100.0	² 11.3	² 11.6	² 0.0	² 11.8	² 43.2	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 22.2
\$1,000 or more	100.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 100.0

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.

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

The sample and data reliability

The National Crime Survey (NCS) is a nationwide household survey focusing on the victimization experiences of persons age 12 and over, excluding crewmembers of merchant vessels, institutionalized persons, and Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks.

Estimates presented in this report were obtained by dividing the NCS sample into Hispanic and non-Hispanic components. Data from the existing NCS were the sole source for the analysis in this report; no additional sampling was done of Hispanics (or non-Hispanics).

Sample design and size

Households were chosen for interview by means of a stratified multistage cluster sample. This complex selection procedure produced a sample of approximately 73,000 housing units and other living quarters. Then, for the purpose 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. As these groups completed their time in sample, they were replaced by new groups consisting of households selected in a similar manner.

As might be expected, not all housing units designated for the sample actually provide interviews; of the units selected, interviews were eventually obtained for about 60,000. Most of the noninterviewed units were found to be vacant, demolished, or turned into nonresidential use; housing units whose occupants refused to be interviewed constituted only about 4 percent of the remaining units.

Because a major objective of the crime survey is to provide measures of the total incidence of crime throughout the United States, sample data are inflated, or weighted up, by means of a multistage estimation procedure. The procedure is performed on a quarterly basis to produce quarterly estimates of the volume and rates of victimization and these, in turn, are aggregated to produce annual estimates. In this report, average annual estimates are computed for the years 1973-78. Simply stated, the inflation process starts with a basic weight equal to the reciprocal of the probability of selection and then is refined further to reduce the variability of the sample estimates.

Reliability of estimates

Estimates presented in this report are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling errors exist because the particular sample employed, although representative, was only one of many that could have been drawn using the same design and selection procedure, and estimates from these 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 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 2.6 times the standard error. The 68-percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that a figure from a complete census would be within that range. Likewise, the 95-percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

The sources of nonsampling error are, in part, related to the problem of memory lapse or recall. Research on the capacity to recall has shown that individuals sometimes forget about crimes that occurred during a particular reference period or bring within the designated time frame a crime that occurred earlier or later. Survey procedures such as bounding—using previous interviews to establish a time frame for subsequent interviews—minimize the impact of victim recall problems, although they cannot completely prevent them from occurring.

Other sources of nonsampling error result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, mistaken classification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, biases resulting from the rotation pattern used, errors in coding and processing the data, and incomplete sampling

Table A. Standard error parameters for Hispanic and non-Hispanic aggregate data, 1973-78

Type of crime*	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	a	b	a	b
All personal crimes	-.00000997	10,490	-.00000465	4,720
Crimes of violence	-.00000838	8,832	-.00000391	3,972
Rape	-.00000524	5,517	-.00000244	2,474
Robbery	-.00000390	4,081	-.00000180	1,825
Assault	-.00000869	9,164	-.00000406	4,121
Crimes of theft	-.00000900	9,495	-.00000421	4,271
All household crimes	-.00000869	9,164	-.00000406	4,121
Burglary	-.00000596	6,290	-.00000278	2,823
Household larceny	-.00000860	9,054	-.00000401	4,071
Motor vehicle theft	-.00000524	5,517	-.00000244	2,474

* The parameters apply to all subcategories of each crime.

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.

In order to derive standard errors in this report that would be applicable to a wide variety of items, a number of approximations were made. As a consequence, parameters (identified as *a* and *b* in Table A) were developed for Hispanics and non-Hispanics for each of the major crimes. 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 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). Differences that failed the 90-percent test were not considered statistically significant. Statements of comparison qualified by the phrase "some indication" have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

The following formulas were used in the calculation of standard errors. For examples of how to apply these tests consult the documentation in *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1978*.

1. Estimated numbers of victimizations or incidents

$$s.e.(x) = \sqrt{\frac{ax^2 + bx}{6}}$$

where,
x = estimated average numbers of personal or household victimizations or incidents
a = constant from Table A
b = constant from Table A

2. Estimated victimization rates or percentages

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{6y} p(1.0-p)}$$

where,
p = the percentage or rate (expressed in decimal form)
y = average base population or average number of crimes
b = constant from Table A

3. The difference between two rates or percentages having different bases

$$s.e.(p_1-p_2) = \sqrt{\frac{p_1(1.0-p_1)}{6y_1} b_1 + \frac{p_2(1.0-p_2)}{6y_2} b_2}$$

where,
*p*₁ = first percent or rate (expressed in decimal form)
*y*₁ = average base from which first percent or rate was derived
*p*₂ = second percent or rate (expressed in decimal form)
*y*₂ = average base from which second percent or rate was derived
*b*₁ = constant from Table A for the first percent or rate
*b*₂ = constant from Table A for the second percent or rate

4. The difference between percentages derived from the same base

$$s.e.(p_1-p_2) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{6y} [p_1 + p_2 - (p_1 - p_2)^2]}$$

where the symbols are the same as those described for the previous formula, except that *b* and *y* refer to the single base.

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