

Criminal Victimization in the United States

January - June 1973

Volume 1

November 1974

A National Crime Panel
Survey Report

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
National Criminal Justice
Information and Statistics Service

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PREFACE

This report is the first to present findings from the National Crime Panel for the United States as a whole. The Panel, a continuing survey of households and commercial establishments, gauges the extent to which persons age 12 and over, households, and businesses have been victimized by certain types of crime and studies the character and nature of criminal incidents and their victims. The survey was designed according to scientific sampling principles and is conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The National Crime Panel focuses on selected crimes that are of major concern to the general public. For individuals, these are rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny; for households, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft; and for commercial establishments, burglary and robbery. For reported incidents, information is obtained, as appropriate, on such matters as the relationship of victim and offender, characteristics of the victim, characteristics of the offender as perceived by the victim, extent of injuries suffered and amount of economic loss sustained by the victim, time and place of occurrence of the incident, whether a weapon was used, and whether the police were notified.

Information in this report pertains to criminal incidents that took place in the first half of 1973 (January through June) and was obtained from interviews with a sample of approximately 60,000 households and 15,000 businesses representative of all households and businesses in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Eliminated from consideration were incidents reported as occurring to U.S. residents outside the country. Victimitations involving foreign visitors were not within the scope of the survey, although it can be safely assumed that the number of such events was extremely small.

This first report presents data on rates of victimization for persons, households, and businesses and covers incidents that occurred during

the 6-month period.* It thus provides an indication of the varying risk that different groups in the society ran of being victimized. Subsequent reports in this series will update this information periodically. Starting with victimizations occurring in the first quarter of 1974, reports will be prepared every 3 months comparing rates of victimization with those in the comparable quarter of the preceding year. More detailed analysis of the data covering both victimizations and incidents will be published in an annual report.

All data in this report are estimates and are subject to errors arising from the fact that the information was obtained from a sample rather than a complete census, and that the sample used was only one of a large number of samples that could have been selected. In a carefully designed survey, however, the variation in the final estimates that is due to sampling can be rather precisely determined. Unless appropriately qualified, all analytical statements in this report that involve comparisons have met the test that the differences are at least equal to two standard errors or, in other words, that the chances are at least 95 out of 100 that the difference reported is a true difference, and not due to sampling variability. The tables appended to this report contain all the data on which the analysis is based. No data are shown in certain cells because the number of cases was too small to be statistically reliable. Generalized tables of standard errors for the household survey, plus a number of specific examples of standard errors for the commercial survey, are included to assist the reader in interpreting the survey data. A more comprehensive discussion of standard error, along with technical details of the survey design, will be included in the annual report.

Although information in this report may be compared with that collected from local police agencies by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and published annually in its report, Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, such comparisons are inappropriate because of substantial

* Data for the second quarter of 1973 (April through June) are shown separately in the appendix tables, but the analysis is based solely on the 6-month totals. Because the impact of seasonality on these data is as yet unknown, comparisons between first and second quarter results would not be valid. Therefore, figures for the first quarter are not shown directly.

differences in coverage between Panel surveys and police statistics. A major difference arises from the fact that police statistics on the incidence of crime are derived principally from reports that citizens make to the police, whereas survey data include victimizations not reported to the police, as well as those reported. Personal crimes covered in the survey relate only to persons age 12 and over, while police statistics count crimes against persons of any age. Panel surveys do not measure some offenses, e.g., homicide and commercial larceny (shoplifting and employee theft), that are included in police statistics. Furthermore, the counting and classifying rules for the two programs are not fully compatible.

Unlike the crime rates developed from police statistics, the personal victimization rates cited in this report are based on victimizations rather than on incidents. For crimes against persons, the number of victimizations normally is somewhat greater than the number of incidents, because more than one victim may be involved in any given incident. In addition, the survey's victimization rates for crimes against households and commercial establishments are based, respectively, on the number of households and businesses, whereas crime rates from police statistics are based on the total population.

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Throughout the United States during the first 6 months of 1973, crimes of violence and common theft, including attempts, accounted for approximately 18 million victimizations¹ of persons age 12 and over, households, and businesses. Of the total number of victimizations, about 57 percent involved individuals, 39 percent pertained to households, and 4 percent concerned businesses (Table A).

Table A. Percent distribution of victimizations, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent
All crimes	100.0
Crimes against persons	56.6
Rape	0.5
Robbery	3.1
Assault	11.7
Personal larceny ²	41.3
Crimes against households	39.2
Burglary	16.6
Household larceny ²	19.4
Motor vehicle theft	3.2
Crimes against businesses	4.2
Burglary	3.6
Robbery	0.6

The single, most prevalent type of crime was personal larceny, which comprised about 40 percent of all victimizations recorded as having occurred during the survey period. Other personal crimes, those involving some form of violence or the threat of violence, made up about 15 percent of the total.

¹ Throughout this report, the yardstick for the measurement of the amount of crime is the victimization rather than the incident. For crimes against persons, the number of victimizations normally is greater than the number of incidents, because more than one victim may be involved in any given incident. For crimes against households and businesses, "victimization" and "incident" are synonymous.

² See definitions, page 9. Household larceny refers to the theft or attempted theft of property or cash from the home, involving neither forcible nor unlawful entry, or its immediate vicinity. Personal larceny refers to the theft or attempted theft of property or cash with or without contact between victim and offender, but without force or the threat of force.

Household larceny was the most common of the household victimizations, accounting for about 20 percent of all crimes, while burglary was the more frequent type of commercial victimization.

The victimization rate for personal larceny was 47 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over (Table 1). By contrast, personal crimes of violence (the combination of rape, robbery, and assault) had a rate of about 17 per 1,000 persons. Of the three violent crimes measured by the National Crime Panel, assault was by far the most prevalent, with a rate of 13 per 1,000, as compared with about 4 for robbery and less than 1 for rape. When the crimes of robbery and assault were examined in more detail, the less serious forms of these crimes were found to have occurred more frequently. Thus, the victimization rate for robbery and attempted robbery without injury was about twice as high as that for the combined total of robbery and attempted robbery where injury occurred. Likewise, simple assault was more prevalent than aggravated assault, and within each of these categories, attempted assault was more frequent than assault that was carried out. Personal crimes of theft without any contact between victim and offender were far more likely to have occurred than those with brief contact, as in purse snatching and pocket picking. The rates for such crimes during the first half of 1973 were about 45 and 2 per 1,000, respectively.

One of the more significant dimensions of personal crime is whether the victim and the offender are in some way acquainted. It is well documented, for example, that homicides generally occur among persons who at least know one another, if they are not actually related in some way. Not so well known is the relationship between victim and offender in the three crimes of violence measured by the National Crime Panel. Enough data have been collected so far to present some preliminary evidence on this relationship. For the first 6 months of 1973, about two-thirds of all personal crimes of violence involved a confrontation between strangers. Table B gives the percent of victimizations committed by strangers for the crimes of rape, robbery, and assault. Converted into rates, there were about 11 violent stranger-to-stranger confrontations per 1,000 population, as compared with 6 where nonstrangers were involved (Table 2).

Table B. Proportion of violent crimes involving strangers

Crime	Percent
All crimes	65
Rape	75
Robbery	84
Assault	60

Assault, which was the most common of the crimes of violence, was less likely than rape or robbery to have involved strangers. Nonetheless, the victimization rate for stranger-to-stranger assault was higher (8 per 1,000) than in instances where the offender and victim were at least acquainted (about 5 per 1,000). Attempted assault, whether simple or aggravated, occurred more often between strangers than did assault which resulted in some form of injury. The two major subcategories of robbery, those involving injury and those with no injury, also revealed a preponderance of stranger-to-stranger relationships. Although rape was by far the least prevalent of the three personal crimes of violence, the evidence from the survey was sufficient to indicate that it, too, was primarily a crime between persons who were unacquainted.

When victimization rates were examined from the perspective of selected personal characteristics, certain significant differences emerged (Tables 3 through 6). In overall terms, blacks were more likely than whites to have been victims of personal crimes, and males were more often victimized than were females. Black males had the highest victimization rate (85 per 1,000), followed by white males (74 per 1,000). Victimization rates for females were much lower, but there was no significant difference between white and black females in overall personal victimization. Blacks were more likely than whites to have been victims of rape, robbery, and assault, but the difference between the races with respect to personal larceny was not statistically significant. Excluding rape, the same patterns persisted by race for both males and females, except that there was no essential difference between white and black males in the overall assault rate, even though black males were more likely than white males to have been victims of aggravated assault. When males as a group were compared with females, the former exhibited substantially higher rates of

victimization for robbery with and without injury, simple and aggravated assault, and personal larceny.

Age proved to be an important determinant in assessing the likelihood of becoming the victim of a personal crime. The highest rates of personal victimization were recorded by those in the two youngest groups, covering the ages 12 to 19, with each older group reporting a lower rate than its predecessor; persons 65 and over had the lowest rates of all. For both males and females, the same pattern was manifested: the two youngest age groups had the highest victimization rates, with each older group having progressively lower rates. For each age category under 35, males had noticeably higher rates than females; over that age, the differences in rates between the sexes were virtually nonexistent.

Turning to the specific personal crimes, the general relationship between lower victimization rates and increasing age was evident. Because the rates often were quite low and the differences between them slight, however, it was not always possible to find true dissimilarities between specific age groups. Nonetheless, the survey showed that there were significantly more robbery victims under 25 years of age than in any of the older age categories. The same was true among assault victims, where the risk fell sharply after age 24. Personal larceny followed the pattern of all personal crimes: the two youngest age groups had the highest rates, while each older age category had a successively lower rate. For both males and females, the same patterns were evident, except that there were too few female robbery victims to make meaningful comparisons. There was a sharp decline in the incidence of assault for both males and females age 25 and over, and for males alone in the case of robbery. The decline was not as great in personal larceny for females in the older age groups. The tendency for males to be disproportionately the victims of personal crimes was again demonstrated by the figures for assault and, to a lesser extent, for personal larceny.

Substantial differences in victimization appeared when the four major categories of marital status were examined. In aggregate terms for all personal crimes, persons who had never been married had the highest rate and those who were widowed the lowest, largely a reflection of the age structure of these two groups. Persons who were separated or divorced

had high rates of victimization, not much lower than the rates for those who had never been married. Married persons had higher victimization rates than the widowed, but these were considerably lower than the rates among persons in the other two marital groups. This pattern also held true when males and females were considered separately. All categories of males, except the widowed, exhibited higher victimization rates than did females in these categories. The apparent difference in rates between widows and widowers was not statistically significant. Victimization rates for personal larceny paralleled those for all personal crimes, with persons who had never been married having the highest rates, followed in descending order by the separated or divorced, the married, and the widowed. The same pattern held for both males and females. However, among women, those who were separated or divorced had the highest victimization rates for both robbery and assault, higher than those among women who had never been married. Although not conclusive, there was evidence to suggest that men who had never been married were more likely than separated or divorced men to have been victims of assault.

When total personal crimes were examined from the standpoint of the various levels of annual family income, no particular trend emerged, except that those in the highest income level had the highest rate of victimization. However, when a distinction was made between personal crimes of violence and personal larceny, a pattern appeared. Persons in families with annual incomes of less than \$3,000 had the highest rate of victimization for crimes of violence, and there was evidence that those with family incomes of \$15,000 or more had the lowest rate. Conversely, and perhaps not surprisingly, those in the highest income category reported the highest rate of victimization from personal larceny, while the two lowest income classes, comprising families with less than \$7,500 income, had the lowest rate. Compared with the other characteristics discussed earlier, family income did not provide the sharp contrasts in victimization experience that were evident, for example, from the viewpoint of age. Even when race was examined, the similarities were more striking than the differences. Comparing victimizations involving families with incomes above and below \$7,500, however, blacks in the lower income group were more likely than similarly situated whites to have been victims of violent crimes. Using the \$7,500 figure as a

dividing line revealed more differences within each racial group than between them. For example, both blacks and whites below this level had higher rates of violent victimizations than did their more affluent counterparts. On the other hand, higher income whites and blacks were more likely than those earning less than \$7,500 to have been victims of personal larceny.

Household larceny was the most common of the three household crimes, accounting for about 50 percent of the total. Burglary came next with approximately 42 percent, and motor vehicle theft was a distant third with 8 percent (Table 7). In contrast to crimes against persons, the majority of reported household crimes were completed, overwhelmingly so in the case of household larceny. This may be due to the nature of these crimes, which do not usually involve personal confrontation, so that attempts may be understated because of the absence of evidence concerning the offense. Among incidents of completed burglary, the rate for unlawful entry without force was significantly higher than that for forcible entry.

An examination of selected demographic characteristics of victimized households revealed differences in the impact of the three household crimes (Tables 8-10). Burglary and household larceny rates decreased significantly as the age of the household head increased. When the first two age groups were combined into a 12 to 34 age category, the same trend held true for motor vehicle theft as well. The larceny rate was higher than that for burglary for all age groups between 20 and 64. There was no difference in the victimization rates for these crimes in households headed by persons in the youngest and oldest age categories. In all age groups, rates for burglary and household larceny were substantially higher than the rate for motor vehicle theft.

Renters had substantially higher rates of victimization than homeowners for the three types of crimes against households. Households headed by whites showed the same pattern, but there was evidence that black owners had a higher rate for household larceny than black renters, and that black renters and owners were victimized at about an equal rate by motor vehicle theft.

Among homeowners, households headed by blacks had substantially higher victimization rates than those headed by whites for both burglary

and larceny. Among renters, black households had a higher burglary rate than white households, but there was no significant difference in the rates for larceny and motor vehicle theft.

As was the case with crimes against persons, there were no substantial differences by level of annual family income in the overall victimization rate for crimes against households. When the three household crimes were examined individually, certain differences emerged. The lowest rate of burglary occurred in the \$10,000 to \$14,999 income category for all households, while the highest burglary rate occurred in households with less than \$3,000 annual income.

Victimization rates for household larceny showed an apparent tendency to rise as family income increased, but the differences were not statistically significant between all income categories. For households headed by whites, the lowest rate for larceny occurred in the less than \$3,000 per year category.

The lowest rate of motor vehicle theft among all households, as well as those headed by whites, occurred in those with incomes under \$3,000 per year, but no clear pattern emerged in these households with regard to the highest rate for this particular crime. When black households were divided into those with less than \$7,500 annual income and those with \$7,500 or more, there was a substantially higher victimization rate from motor vehicle theft in the wealthier group.

Among households headed by whites with annual family incomes of \$3,000 or more, household larceny was a more frequent occurrence than burglary in each income group. Among households headed by blacks, those with family incomes of less than \$10,000 per year experienced a higher rate for burglary than for larceny, while there was evidence that those with incomes above that figure had a higher rate for larceny.

Black households had a higher burglary rate than white households in all income groups. For larceny, the same was true only in the case of total households and those with family incomes under \$3,000. Apparent differences at other income levels were not statistically significant. At the lower income levels, there was essentially no difference between white and black households in the rate of motor vehicle theft. Above \$10,000, however, black households exhibited a higher rate than their white counterparts.

Of the two commercial crimes measured, burglary was by far the more prevalent, constituting about 85 percent of crimes against business in the first 6 months of 1973. Relatively small differences among businesses with selected characteristics (Tables 11 and 12) preclude any extended discussion of results. Compared with other kinds of businesses, establishments in retail trade had the highest victimization rate. Businesses with no paid employees had a significantly lower rate of victimization than those with paid employees. Among the latter, no statistically significant pattern emerged as to victimization in relation to number of employees.

DEFINITIONS

- Aggravated Assault - Attack with a weapon resulting in any injury and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.
- Assault - An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another, including both aggravated and simple assault. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.
- Attempted Forcible Entry - A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.
- Burglary - Unlawful or forcible entry of a home or business, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.
- Forcible Entry - A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry, (e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen).
- Household Larceny - Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from the home, involving neither forcible nor unlawful entry, or its immediate vicinity.
- Incident - A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders.
- Motor Vehicle Theft - Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.
- Personal Crimes of Theft - Theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to Personal Larceny.
- Personal Crimes of Violence - Rape, robbery of persons, and assault.
- Personal Larceny - Equivalent to Personal Crimes of Theft.
- Personal Larceny with Contact - Theft of purse, wallet or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.

Personal Larceny without Contact - Theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. Also includes attempted theft.

Rape - Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded.

Robbery - Theft or attempted theft, directly from a person or a business, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

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

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

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

Unlawful Entry - A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be in the premises even though force is not used.

Victimization - A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Because more than one individual may be victimized during certain crimes against

persons, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents. Each criminal act against a household or commercial establishment is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household or establishment.

Victimization Rates - For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of incidents per 1,000 households. And, for crimes against commercial establishments, victimization rates are derived from the number of incidents per 1,000 establishments.

APPENDIX I

DATA TABLES

Table 1. Victimization rates, crimes against persons, first half and second quarter of 1973
(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of victimization	Rate	
	First half of 1973 (January-June)	Second quarter of 1973 (April-June)
Crimes of violence	17.2	8.8
Rape and attempted rape	0.5	0.3
Robbery	3.5	1.5
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	1.2	0.5
From serious assault	0.6	0.3
From minor assault	0.5	0.2
Robbery without injury	1.3	0.6
Attempted robbery without injury	1.0	0.4
Assault	13.2	7.0
Aggravated assault	5.1	2.8
With injury	1.6	0.9
Attempted assault with weapon	3.5	1.9
Simple assault	8.1	4.1
With injury	1.9	1.0
Attempted assault without weapon	6.1	3.2
Crimes of theft	46.7	22.0
Personal larceny with contact	1.6	0.9
Purse snatching	0.3	0.2
Attempted purse snatching	0.2	0.1
Pocket picking	1.0	0.6
Personal larceny without contact	45.2	21.1
Total population age 12 and over	161,502,000	161,808,000

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The population figure for January through June is based on a statistical average for these 6 months centering on April 1. The figure, therefore, is usually smaller than that for April through June, which is based on a statistical average centering on May 15.

Table 2. Victimization rates, crimes of violence against persons, first half and second quarter of 1973, by relationship between victim and offender
(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of victimization	Stranger		Nonstranger	
	First half of 1973 (January-June)	Second quarter of 1973 (April-June)	First half of 1973 (January-June)	Second quarter of 1973 (April-June)
Crimes of violence	11.2	5.6	6.0	3.2
Rape and attempted rape	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Robbery	3.0	1.3	0.6	0.3
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
From serious assault	0.6	0.3	0.1	(B)
From minor assault	0.4	0.1	0.1	(B)
Robbery without injury	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1
Attempted robbery without injury	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
Assault	7.9	4.1	5.3	2.8
Aggravated assault	3.3	1.8	1.9	1.1
With injury	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4
Attempted assault with weapon	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.6
Simple assault	4.6	2.4	3.5	1.8
With injury	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5
Attempted assault without weapon	3.7	1.8	2.5	1.3
Total population age 12 and over	161,502,000	161,808,000	161,502,000	161,808,000

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The population figure for January through June is based on a statistical average for these 6 months centering on April 1. The figure, therefore, is usually smaller than that for April through June, which is based on a statistical average centering on May 15.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 3. Victimization rates, crimes against persons, first half and second quarter of 1973, by sex and race of victim

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

Sex and race	Total crimes against persons	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny
			With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	
Both sexes*							
First half of 1973 (161,502,000)	64.0	0.5	1.2	2.3	5.1	8.1	46.7
Second quarter of 1973 (161,808,000)	30.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.8	4.1	22.0
White							
First half of 1973 (112,655,000)	63.5	0.4	1.0	2.0	4.7	8.1	47.2
Second quarter of 1973 (112,896,000)	30.5	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.6	4.1	22.2
Black							
First half of 1973 (16,968,000)	70.1	1.2	2.2	5.2	9.0	7.9	44.6
Second quarter of 1973 (17,019,000)	33.9	0.6	0.8	1.9	5.0	4.5	21.0
Male*							
First half of 1973 (76,771,000)	75.2	(B)	1.6	3.6	7.7	10.3	52.3
Second quarter of 1973 (76,930,000)	36.2	(B)	0.8	1.6	4.0	5.2	24.5
White							
First half of 1973 (68,177,000)	74.3	(B)	1.4	3.0	7.2	10.5	52.2
Second quarter of 1973 (68,306,000)	35.8	(B)	0.7	1.4	3.8	5.3	24.5
Black							
First half of 1973 (7,674,000)	85.0	(B)	2.8	8.5	12.4	8.2	53.0
Second quarter of 1973 (7,701,000)	41.3	0	1.4	3.4	6.6	4.0	25.9
Female*							
First half of 1973 (84,731,000)	53.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	2.8	6.1	42.0
Second quarter of 1973 (84,878,000)	25.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.7	3.2	19.7

Table 3. Victimization rates, crimes against persons, first half and second quarter of 1973, by sex and race of victim—continued

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

Sex and race	Total crimes against persons	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny
			With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	
White							
First half of 1973 (74,478,000)	53.5	0.8	0.7	1.1	2.4	5.9	42.6
Second quarter of 1973 (74,590,000)	25.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.9	20.0
Black							
First half of 1973 (9,293,000)	57.6	2.0	1.7	2.5	6.1	7.6	37.7
Second quarter of 1973 (9,318,000)	27.8	1.1	(B)	(B)	3.7	4.9	16.9

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Rounded numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. The population figures for January through June are based on a statistical average for these 6 months centering on April 1. These figures, therefore, are usually smaller than those for April through June, which are based on a statistical average centering on May 15.

* Includes "other races," not shown separately.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 4. Victimization rates, crimes against persons, first half and second quarter of 1973, by sex and age of victim

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

Sex and age	Total crimes against persons	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny
			With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	
Both sexes							
First half of 1973 (161,502,000)	64.0	0.5	1.2	2.3	5.1	8.1	46.7
Second quarter of 1973 (161,808,000)	30.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.8	4.1	22.0
12-15							
First half of 1973 (16,542,000)	126.4	0.7	1.6	4.8	7.7	18.3	93.4
Second quarter of 1973 (16,535,000)	55.8	(B)	(B)	2.3	4.1	9.3	39.2
16-19							
First half of 1973 (15,512,000)	122.1	1.4	1.9	3.2	11.9	17.2	86.5
Second quarter of 1973 (15,543,000)	59.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	7.2	8.9	40.9
20-24							
First half of 1973 (17,274,000)	98.0	1.4	1.9	3.9	10.3	13.8	66.7
Second quarter of 1973 (17,340,000)	48.1	0.8	0.9	2.0	5.5	6.8	32.1
25-34							
First half of 1973 (27,819,000)	67.0	0.6	1.2	2.3	5.9	8.1	48.8
Second quarter of 1973 (27,983,000)	33.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	3.1	4.7	23.8
35-49							
First half of 1973 (33,819,000)	46.7	(B)	0.9	1.6	3.3	5.1	35.6
Second quarter of 1973 (33,781,000)	22.6	(B)	0.4	0.6	2.0	2.5	17.0
50-64							
First half of 1973 (30,386,000)	30.0	(B)	0.6	1.1	1.4	2.5	24.3
Second quarter of 1973 (30,422,000)	13.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	0.5	0.9	11.9

Table 4. Victimization rates, crimes against persons, first half and second quarter of 1973, by sex and age of victim—continued

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

Sex and age	Total crimes against persons	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny
			With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	
65 and over							
First half of 1973 (20,149,000)	15.1	(B)	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.1	10.6
Second quarter of 1973 (20,204,000)	7.9	(B)	(B)	0.9	0.5	0.6	5.4
Male							
First half of 1973 (76,771,000)	75.2	(B)	1.6	3.6	7.7	10.3	52.0
Second quarter of 1973 (76,930,000)	36.2	(B)	0.8	1.6	4.0	5.2	24.5
12-15							
First half of 1973 (8,409,000)	138.1	(B)	2.9	7.5	10.6	21.8	95.2
Second quarter of 1973 (8,409,000)	60.8	(B)	(B)	3.2	4.7	10.6	41.0
16-19							
First half of 1973 (7,677,000)	146.2	0	2.5	5.2	19.6	21.8	97.0
Second quarter of 1973 (7,700,000)	71.0	0	1.4	2.1	12.4	10.6	44.4
20-24							
First half of 1973 (8,281,000)	118.6	0	2.9	6.2	16.0	18.0	75.4
Second quarter of 1973 (8,328,000)	58.6	0	1.5	3.3	8.1	9.4	36.2
25-34							
First half of 1973 (13,537,000)	80.2	0	1.2	3.5	8.7	10.4	56.3
Second quarter of 1973 (13,624,000)	40.5	0	(B)	1.7	4.6	6.2	27.4
35-49							
First half of 1973 (16,270,000)	49.4	0	1.2	2.0	4.1	5.3	36.8
Second quarter of 1973 (16,247,000)	23.7	0	(B)	0.7	2.2	2.5	17.8

Table 4. Victimization rates, crimes against persons, first half and second quarter of 1973, by sex and age of victim—continued

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

Sex and age	Total crimes against persons	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny
			With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	
50-64							
First half of 1973 (14,276,000)	32.5	0	0.8	1.6	1.7	3.5	24.8
Second quarter of 1973 (14,284,000)	15.2	0	(B)	(B)	(B)	1.6	12.4
65 and over							
First half of 1973 (8,321,000)	18.4	0	(B)	2.1	(B)	1.6	13.2
Second quarter of 1973 (8,339,000)	9.9	0	(B)	1.5	(B)	(B)	6.8
Female							
First half of 1973 (84,731,000)	53.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	2.8	6.1	42.0
Second quarter of 1973 (84,878,000)	25.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.7	3.2	19.7
12-15							
First half of 1973 (8,133,000)	114.4	(B)	(B)	2.1	4.7	14.8	91.5
Second quarter of 1973 (8,127,000)	50.7	(B)	0	1.4	3.4	8.0	37.3
16-19							
First half of 1973 (7,835,000)	98.6	2.7	(B)	(B)	4.4	12.8	76.2
Second quarter of 1973 (7,843,000)	48.9	1.4	(B)	(B)	2.1	7.2	37.5
20-24							
First half of 1973 (8,993,000)	79.1	2.7	(B)	1.8	5.1	10.0	58.6
Second quarter of 1973 (9,012,000)	38.4	1.5	(B)	(B)	3.0	4.4	28.4
25-34							
First half of 1973 (14,282,000)	54.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.3	6.0	41.6
Second quarter of 1973 (14,359,000)	27.0	0.8	(B)	(B)	1.7	3.3	20.4

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Table 4. Victimization rates, crimes against persons, first half and second quarter of 1973, by sex and age of victim—continued

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

Sex and age	Total crimes against persons	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny
			With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	
35-49							
First half of 1973 (17,549,000)	44.2	(B)	0.6	1.1	2.6	5.0	34.5
Second quarter of 1973 (17,534,000)	21.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	1.9	2.6	16.3
50-64							
First half of 1973 (16,111,000)	27.7	(B)	(B)	(B)	1.1	1.6	23.8
Second quarter of 1973 (16,138,000)	12.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	11.5
65 and over							
First half of 1973 (11,828,000)	12.8	(B)	1.1	1.1	0.9	(B)	8.8
Second quarter of 1973 (11,865,000)	6.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	4.3

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Rounded numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. The population figures for January through June are based on a statistical average for these 6 months centering on April 1. These figures, therefore, are usually smaller than those for April through June, which are based on a statistical average centering on May 15.
 B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

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Table 5. Victimization rates, crimes against persons, first half and second quarter of 1973, by sex and marital status of victim

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

Sex and marital status	Total crimes against persons	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny
			With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	
Both sexes*							
First half of 1973 (161,502,000)	64.0	0.5	1.2	2.3	5.1	8.1	46.7
Second quarter of 1973 (161,807,000)	30.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.8	4.1	22.0
Married							
First half of 1973 (95,330,000)	43.6	0.2	0.6	1.3	3.4	4.4	33.7
Second quarter of 1973 (95,496,000)	21.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.9	2.3	16.4
Widowed							
First half of 1973 (11,457,000)	23.1	(B)	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.2	16.0
Second quarter of 1973 (11,468,000)	11.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1.2	8.0
Separated, divorced							
First half of 1973 (8,483,000)	90.1	2.1	2.5	5.3	10.1	16.1	54.1
Second quarter of 1973 (8,576,000)	43.9	(B)	(B)	1.7	5.3	8.3	26.7
Never married							
First half of 1973 (45,828,000)	111.8	1.0	2.0	4.1	8.7	15.6	80.3
Second quarter of 1973 (45,884,000)	52.2	0.5	0.9	1.9	4.9	7.9	36.1
Male*							
First half of 1973 (76,771,000)	75.2	(B)	1.6	3.6	7.6	10.3	52.0
Second quarter of 1973 (76,930,000)	36.2	(B)	0.8	1.6	4.0	5.2	24.5
Married							
First half of 1973 (47,706,000)	49.1	0	0.8	1.8	4.9	5.7	35.8
Second quarter of 1973 (47,800,000)	24.2	0	0.4	0.8	2.6	3.0	17.3
Widowed							
First half of 1973 (1,796,000)	29.7	0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	15.1
Second quarter of 1973 (1,807,000)	14.4	0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	6.4

Table 5. Victimization rates, crimes against persons, first half and second quarter of 1973, by sex and marital status of victim—continued

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

Sex and marital status	Total crimes against persons	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny
			With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	
Separated, divorced							
First half of 1973 (2,930,000)	103.5	0	(B)	10.1	12.3	12.8	67.2
Second quarter of 1973 (2,957,000)	50.5	0	(B)	(B)	5.4	5.9	35.8
Never married							
First half of 1973 (24,150,000)	126.5	(B)	2.9	6.2	12.9	19.5	84.9
Second quarter of 1973 (24,196,000)	59.4	(B)	1.4	2.9	7.0	9.6	38.4
Female*							
First half of 1973 (84,731,000)	53.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	2.8	6.1	41.9
Second quarter of 1973 (84,878,000)	25.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.7	3.2	19.7
Married							
First half of 1973 (47,624,000)	38.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.8	3.2	31.6
Second quarter of 1973 (47,696,000)	18.8	0.2	(B)	0.3	1.1	1.6	15.4
Widowed							
First half of 1973 (9,661,000)	21.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	1.6	1.8	16.1
Second quarter of 1973 (9,661,000)	10.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	8.3
Separated, divorced							
First half of 1973 (5,553,000)	83.0	3.2	3.2	2.7	8.9	17.8	47.1
Second quarter of 1973 (5,619,000)	40.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	5.3	9.5	21.8
Never married							
First half of 1973 (21,679,000)	95.4	2.0	1.0	1.8	4.0	11.1	75.2
Second quarter of 1973 (21,688,000)	44.1	1.0	(B)	0.8	2.5	6.0	33.5

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Rounded numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. The population figures for January through June are based on a statistical average for these 6 months centering on April 1. These figures, therefore, are usually smaller than those for April through June, which are based on a statistical average centering on May 15.

* Includes marital status not reported, not shown separately.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 6. Victimization rates, crimes against persons, first half and second quarter of 1973, by race and family income of victim

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

Race and family income	Total crimes against persons	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny
			With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	
All races*							
First half of 1973 (161,502,000)	64.0	0.5	1.2	2.3	5.1	8.1	46.7
Second quarter of 1973 (161,807,000)	30.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.8	4.1	22.0
Less than \$3,000							
First half of 1973 (15,736,000)	59.8	0.9	2.2	3.6	7.8	10.3	35.0
Second quarter of 1973 (15,529,000)	28.6	(B)	0.7	1.4	4.1	5.4	16.6
\$3,000-\$7,499							
First half of 1973 (38,536,000)	57.2	0.9	1.1	3.0	6.1	8.0	38.1
Second quarter of 1973 (38,542,000)	27.5	0.5	0.6	1.6	3.5	3.7	17.6
\$7,500-\$9,999							
First half of 1973 (19,955,000)	61.4	0.6	1.0	1.9	5.7	7.2	45.0
Second quarter of 1973 (20,038,000)	30.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	3.2	3.6	21.9
\$10,000-\$14,999							
First half of 1973 (41,014,000)	65.9	(B)	1.0	2.3	4.3	8.3	49.8
Second quarter of 1973 (41,151,000)	31.6	(B)	0.4	1.0	2.4	4.7	23.0
\$15,000 and over							
First half of 1973 (35,804,000)	75.2	0.3	0.9	1.5	3.3	7.8	61.4
Second quarter of 1973 (36,065,000)	35.4	(B)	0.3	0.6	1.7	3.8	28.9
White*							
First half of 1973 (142,655,000)	63.5	0.5	1.0	2.0	4.7	8.1	47.2
Second quarter of 1973 (142,896,000)	30.5	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.6	4.1	22.2

Table 6. Victimization rates, crimes against persons, first half and second quarter of 1973, by race and family income of victim—continued

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

Race and family income	Total crimes against persons	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny
			With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	
Less than \$3,000							
First half of 1973 (11,921,000)	56.8	(B)	1.8	2.7	6.4	9.7	35.4
Second quarter of 1973 (11,760,000)	27.9	(B)	(B)	1.1	4.0	5.3	16.6
\$3,000-\$7,499							
First half of 1973 (31,642,000)	55.0	0.8	1.1	2.4	5.3	8.5	37.0
Second quarter of 1973 (31,633,000)	26.1	0.5	0.6	1.3	2.8	3.7	17.2
\$7,500-\$9,999							
First half of 1973 (17,844,000)	62.0	(B)	1.1	1.9	5.5	7.6	45.4
Second quarter of 1973 (17,900,000)	31.0	(B)	0.6	0.8	3.3	3.8	21.9
\$10,000-\$14,999							
First half of 1973 (37,920,000)	65.5	(B)	0.9	2.0	4.4	8.2	49.7
Second quarter of 1973 (38,053,000)	31.2	(B)	0.4	0.9	2.4	4.5	22.9
\$15,000 and over							
First half of 1973 (33,933,000)	74.9	(B)	0.8	1.5	3.3	7.8	61.2
Second quarter of 1973 (34,165,000)	35.5	(B)	(B)	0.6	1.7	3.8	29.0
Black*							
First half of 1973 (16,968,000)	70.1	1.1	2.2	5.2	9.0	7.9	44.6
Second quarter of 1973 (17,019,000)	33.9	0.6	0.8	2.0	5.0	4.5	21.0
Less than \$3,000							
First half of 1973 (3,621,000)	69.2	(B)	2.8	6.9	12.2	12.0	33.9
Second quarter of 1973 (3,577,000)	30.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	4.8	5.8	16.4
\$3,000-\$7,499							
First half of 1973 (6,490,000)	68.8	(B)	(B)	5.3	10.9	5.9	44.2
Second quarter of 1973 (6,508,000)	35.1	(B)	(B)	2.4	7.1	4.0	20.1

Table 6. Victimization rates, crimes against persons, first half and second quarter of 1973, by race and family income of victim—continued

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

Race and family income	Total crimes against persons	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny
			With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	
\$7,500-\$9,999							
First half of 1973 (1,881,000)	57.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	7.5	(B)	41.4
Second quarter of 1973 (1,897,000)	28.0	(B)	0	(B)	(B)	(B)	21.6
\$10,000-\$14,999							
First half of 1973 (2,611,000)	76.2	0	(B)	6.7	(B)	8.7	54.4
Second quarter of 1973 (2,606,000)	37.3	0	(B)	(B)	(B)	5.3	25.7
\$15,000 and over							
First half of 1973 (1,426,000)	87.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	68.4
Second quarter of 1973 (1,459,000)	39.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	28.3

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Rounded numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. The population figures for January through June are based on a statistical average for these 6 months centering on April 1. These figures, therefore, are usually smaller than those for April through June, which are based on a statistical average centering on May 15.

* Includes income not reported, not shown separately; the "all races" category also includes "other races," not shown separately.
 B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 7. Victimization rates, crimes against households, first half and second quarter of 1973

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of household victimization	First half of 1973 (January-June)	Second quarter of 1973 (April-June)
Burglary	44.0	22.5
Forcible entry	14.4	6.8
Unlawful entry without force	19.7	10.6
Attempted forcible entry	9.8	5.0
Household larceny	51.4	28.6
Completed larceny	47.4	26.4
Attempted larceny	4.1	2.2
Motor vehicle theft	8.5	4.6
Completed theft	5.2	2.9
Attempted theft	3.2	1.7
Total households	68,978,000	69,234,000

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The figure for the number of households for January through June is based on a statistical average for these 6 months centering on April 1. The figure, therefore, is usually smaller than that for April through June, which is based on a statistical average centering on May 15.

Table 8. Victimization rates, crimes against households, first half and second quarter of 1973, by age of household head

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Age of household head	Total crimes against households	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All ages				
First half of 1973 (68,978,000)	103.9	44.0	51.4	8.5
Second quarter of 1973 (69,234,000)	55.7	22.5	28.6	4.6
12-19				
First half of 1973 (958,000)	236.6	106.0	105.4	25.3
Second quarter of 1973 (992,000)	115.8	53.5	50.3	12.0
20-34				
First half of 1973 (19,086,000)	140.9	56.9	71.0	13.0
Second quarter of 1973 (19,194,000)	74.8	29.2	38.7	6.9
35-49				
First half of 1973 (18,044,000)	114.0	46.4	58.4	9.3
Second quarter of 1973 (18,051,000)	61.0	24.3	31.8	4.9
50-64				
First half of 1973 (17,494,000)	83.1	35.9	40.4	6.9
Second quarter of 1973 (17,559,000)	45.3	17.4	23.7	4.2
65 and over				
First half of 1973 (13,397,000)	55.3	28.5	24.8	2.0
Second quarter of 1973 (13,439,000)	30.2	14.8	14.5	0.8

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Rounded numbers in parentheses refer to the number of households in the group. The figures for January through June are based on a statistical average for these 6 months centering on April 1. These figures, therefore, are usually smaller than those for April through June, which are based on a statistical average centering on May 15.

Table 9. Victimization rates, crimes against households, first half and second quarter of 1973, by race of household head and tenure

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race of household head and tenure	Total crimes against households	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All races*				
First half of 1973 (68,978,000)	103.9	44.0	51.4	8.5
Second quarter of 1973 (69,234,000)	55.7	22.5	28.6	4.6
Owned or being bought				
First half of 1973 (44,254,000)	91.3	37.1	47.4	6.8
Second quarter of 1973 (44,534,000)	50.9	19.5	27.4	4.1
Rented				
First half of 1973 (24,724,000)	126.5	56.3	58.7	11.6
Second quarter of 1973 (24,701,000)	64.2	27.9	30.8	5.6
White*				
First half of 1973 (61,303,000)	99.9	40.9	50.8	8.3
Second quarter of 1973 (61,530,000)	54.4	21.5	28.4	4.5
Owned or being bought				
First half of 1973 (40,780,000)	87.6	35.0	46.1	6.5
Second quarter of 1973 (41,044,000)	49.4	18.6	26.9	3.9
Rented				
First half of 1973 (20,524,000)	124.4	52.6	60.0	11.8
Second quarter of 1973 (20,486,000)	64.4	27.3	31.4	5.7
Black				
First half of 1973 (6,962,000)	139.7	71.2	58.7	9.8
Second quarter of 1973 (6,989,000)	68.2	31.5	31.7	5.1

Table 9. Victimization rates, crimes against households, first half and second quarter of 1973, by race of household head and tenure—continued

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race of household head and tenure	Total crimes against households	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Owned or being bought				
First half of 1973 (3,151,000)	139.6	64.9	64.6	10.1
Second quarter of 1973 (3,167,000)	71.5	31.2	35.3	5.0
Rented				
First half of 1973 (3,811,000)	139.9	76.3	53.9	9.6
Second quarter of 1973 (3,823,000)	65.6	31.7	28.7	5.1

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Rounded numbers in parentheses refer to the number of households in the group. The figures for January through June are based on a statistical average for these 6 months centering on April 1. These figures, therefore, are usually smaller than those for April through June, which are based on a statistical average centering on May 15.

* Includes "other races," not shown separately.

Table 10. Victimization rates, crimes against households, first half and second quarter of 1973, by race of household head and family income

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race of household head and family income	Total crimes against households	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All races*				
First half of 1973 (68,978,000)	103.9	44.0	51.4	8.5
Second quarter of 1973 (69,234,000)	55.7	22.5	28.6	4.6
Less than \$3,000				
First half of 1973 (9,733,000)	104.3	53.7	46.1	4.5
Second quarter of 1973 (9,623,000)	54.8	27.8	25.4	1.7
\$3,000-\$7,499				
First half of 1973 (18,008,000)	104.1	45.9	51.3	6.9
Second quarter of 1973 (18,056,000)	55.6	23.7	28.4	3.4
\$7,500-\$9,999				
First half of 1973 (8,342,000)	104.9	41.6	51.9	11.4
Second quarter of 1973 (8,396,000)	53.3	19.2	27.4	6.6
\$10,000-\$14,999				
First half of 1973 (15,717,000)	101.1	35.6	55.1	10.4
Second quarter of 1973 (15,803,000)	54.6	18.6	30.0	6.0
\$15,000 and over				
First half of 1973 (12,530,000)	111.5	45.6	55.7	10.3
Second quarter of 1973 (12,672,000)	62.7	24.3	32.6	5.9
White*				
First half of 1973 (61,303,000)	99.9	40.9	50.8	8.3
Second quarter 1973 (61,530,000)	54.4	21.5	28.4	4.5
Less than \$3,000				
First half of 1973 (7,693,000)	96.8	48.3	43.8	4.6
Second quarter of 1973 (7,596,000)	51.6	25.9	24.3	1.3

Table 10. Victimization rates, crimes against households, first half and second quarter of 1973, by race of household head and family income—continued

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race of household head and family income	Total crimes against households	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
\$3,000-\$7,499				
First half of 1973 (15,323,000)	98.1	41.3	49.9	6.9
Second quarter of 1973 (15,355,000)	53.6	22.4	27.7	3.5
\$7,500-\$9,999				
First half of 1973 (7,551,000)	102.2	38.6	52.8	10.8
Second quarter of 1973 (7,598,000)	52.7	18.4	27.7	6.6
\$10,000-\$14,999				
First half of 1973 (14,626,000)	98.7	34.7	54.3	9.8
Second quarter of 1973 (14,712,000)	54.0	18.2	30.1	5.7
\$15,000 and over				
First half of 1973 (11,903,000)	110.0	44.7	55.5	9.8
Second quarter of 1973 (12,037,000)	62.3	24.2	32.3	5.7
Black				
First half of 1973 (6,962,000)	139.7	71.2	58.7	9.8
Second quarter of 1973 (6,989,000)	68.2	31.5	31.7	5.1
Less than \$3,000				
First half of 1973 (1,932,000)	135.6	74.3	57.2	(B)
Second quarter of 1973 (1,918,000)	68.3	34.4	30.9	(B)
\$3,000-\$7,499				
First half of 1973 (2,518,000)	137.4	71.2	60.6	5.6
Second quarter of 1973 (2,539,000)	66.7	30.9	33.6	(B)
\$7,500-\$9,999				
First half of 1973 (709,000)	140.0	78.2	45.1	16.6
Second quarter of 1973 (714,000)	62.9	30.3	26.5	(B)

Table 10. Victimization rates, crimes against households, first half and second quarter of 1973, by race of household head and family income—continued

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race of household head and family income	Total crimes against households	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
\$10,000-\$14,999				
First half of 1973 (923,000)	140.0	51.0	68.8	20.3
Second quarter of 1973 (919,000)	63.9	24.4	29.1	(B)
\$15,000 and over				
First half of 1973 (490,000)	158.9	70.4	70.0	(B)
Second quarter of 1973 (500,000)	87.8	31.6	45.6	(B)

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Rounded numbers in parentheses refer to the number of households in the group. The figures for January through June are based on a statistical average for these 6 months centering on April 1. These figures, therefore, are usually smaller than those for April through June, which are based on a statistical average centering on May 15.

* Includes income not reported, not shown separately; the "all races" category also includes "other races," not shown separately.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 11. Victimization rates, crimes against commercial establishments, first half and second quarter of 1973, by kind of business

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Kind of business	Total	Burglary	Robbery
All businesses			
First half of 1973 (6,734,000)	114.4	97.8	16.6
Second quarter of 1973 (6,840,000)	54.2	47.0	7.1
Retail			
First half of 1973 (2,616,000)	151.1	124.4	26.7
Second quarter of 1973 (2,641,000)	70.2	59.3	10.9
Service			
First half of 1973 (2,614,000)	94.8	82.9	11.8
Second quarter of 1973 (2,639,000)	47.9	42.6	5.3
Other			
First half of 1973 (1,504,000)	84.5	77.4	7.2
Second quarter of 1973 (1,559,000)	37.5	33.8	3.7

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Rounded numbers in parentheses refer to the number of commercial establishments in the group. The figures for January through June are based on a statistical average for these 6 months centering on April 1. These figures, therefore, are usually smaller than those for April through June, which are based on a statistical average centering on May 15.

Table 12. Victimization rates, crimes against commercial establishments, first half and second quarter of 1973, by number of paid employees

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Number of paid employees	Total	Burglary	Robbery
All employees*			
First half of 1973 (6,734,000)	114.4	97.8	16.6
Second quarter of 1973 (6,840,000)	54.2	47.0	7.1
None			
First half of 1973 (1,660,000)	78.4	69.0	9.4
Second quarter of 1973 (1,700,000)	40.2	35.9	4.3
1-3			
First half of 1973 (2,518,000)	114.3	96.5	17.7
Second quarter of 1973 (2,561,000)	53.8	46.0	7.8
4-7			
First half of 1973 (1,224,000)	137.1	113.4	23.6
Second quarter of 1973 (1,239,000)	68.4	57.9	10.5
8-19			
First half of 1973 (752,000)	131.9	118.5	13.4
Second quarter of 1973 (759,000)	57.5	53.2	4.3
20 or more			
First half of 1973 (555,000)	148.2	128.0	20.3
Second quarter of 1973 (562,000)	62.3	54.1	8.2

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Rounded numbers in parentheses refer to the number of commercial establishments in the group. The figures for January through June are based on a statistical average for these 6 months centering on April 1. These figures, therefore, are usually smaller than those for April through June, which are based on a statistical average centering on May 15.

* Includes number of paid employees not available, not shown separately.

APPENDIX II

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

The sample used for this National Crime Panel survey was, as indicated, only one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been used. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The standard error of a survey estimate measures the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and, therefore, also measures the precision with which a particular sample approximates the results of a complete census using the same collection procedures. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the survey estimate will differ from the true value (the value that a complete census would have produced) by less than one standard error (plus or minus). Similarly, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

The standard errors computed for the household survey are rough approximations and suggest the order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise value for a specific item. Table I contains generalized standard errors applicable to personal victimization rates; Table II shows generalized standard errors applicable to household victimization rates. In the commercial sector, a number of sampling errors have been estimated for victimization rates according to specific business characteristics, no attempt having been made to prepare generalized sampling errors; Table III presents actual estimated standard errors for some of the more important victimization rates generated by the commercial survey.

Table I. Standard error approximations for personal victimization rates

Base of rate (000)	Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons)											
	.25 or 999.75	.5 or 999.5	.75 or 999.25	1 or 999	2.5 or 997.5	5 or 995	10 or 990	30 or 970	50 or 950	100 or 900	250 or 750	500
500	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.9	4.1	5.8	10.0	13.0	17.0	25.0	29.0
750	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.3	3.4	4.7	8.0	10.0	14.0	20.0	24.0
1,000	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.9	4.1	6.7	8.7	12.0	17.0	20.0
2,000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	5.0	6.3	8.7	13.0	15.0
3,000	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.3	4.0	5.2	6.7	10.0	12.0
5,000	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	3.1	4.0	5.5	8.0	9.4
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.2	2.8	3.9	5.6	6.5
15,000	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.3	3.1	4.6	5.3
20,000	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.7	4.0	4.6
25,000	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.8	2.5	3.6	4.1
50,000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.9
80,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.3
100,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.1
120,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
165,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.6

Table II. Standard error approximations for household victimization rates

Base of rate (000)	Estimated rate (per 1,000 households)									
	.5 or 999.5	1 or 999	2.5 or 997.5	5 or 995	10 or 990	50 or 950	100 or 900	250 or 750	350 or 650	500
100	2.4	3.4	5.4	7.6	10.0	23.0	32.0	46.0	50.0	52.0
250	1.5	2.1	3.4	4.8	6.8	15.0	20.0	30.0	32.0	34.0
500	1.1	1.5	2.4	3.4	4.8	10.0	15.0	20.0	23.0	24.0
1,000	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.4	3.4	7.3	10.0	15.0	16.0	17.0
3,000	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	4.3	5.7	8.3	9.4	10.0
5,000	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	3.3	4.6	6.8	7.3	7.8
10,000	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	2.3	3.2	4.6	5.1	5.2
15,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.9	2.7	3.8	4.2	4.4
20,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.6	2.2	3.1	3.4	3.6
25,000	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.0	3.0	3.2	3.4
35,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.9
50,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.4
66,000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.0	2.1

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Table III. Standard error estimates for commercial victimization rates

Characteristic	Victimization rate (per 1,000 establishments)	Standard error
All businesses with burglary or robbery	114.4	9.3
Retail business burglary	124.4	8.7
Service business robbery	11.8	2.9
Burglary of business with: No paid employees	69.0	8.1
8-19 paid employees	118.5	15.9

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