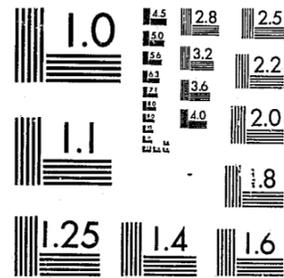


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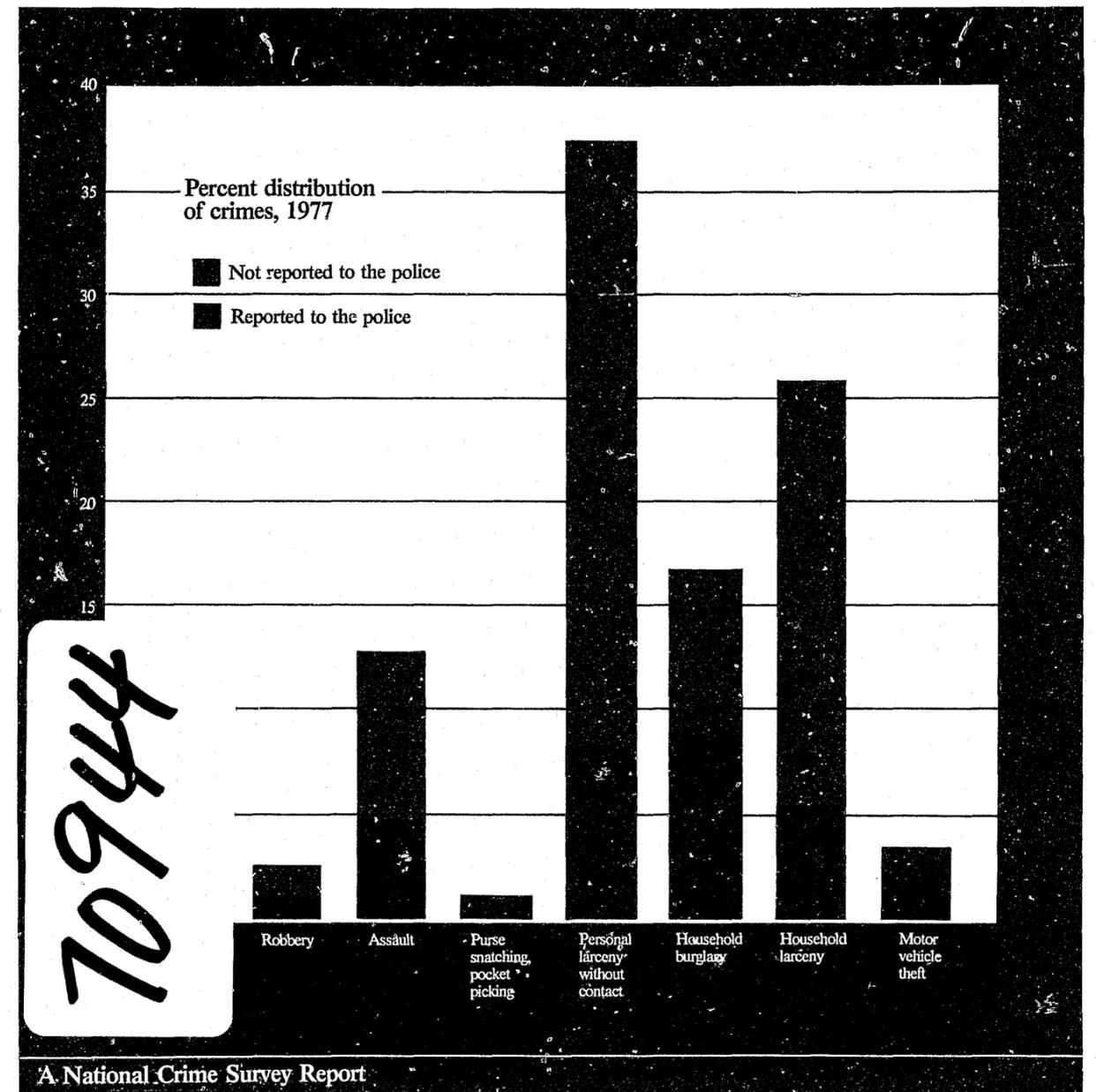
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Criminal Victimization of California Residents



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Criminal Victimization of California Residents

A National Crime Survey Report
NCS-S-2, NCJ-70944
March 1981

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Preface

The crime statistics and selected analytical findings presented in this report derive from a household survey conducted under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program. Based on a continuing survey of a representative national sample of households, the program was created to assess the character and extent of selected forms of criminal victimization. The survey was designed and conducted for the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (succeeded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This publication contains data about selected crimes of violence and theft sustained by residents of California during 1974-77. It is one of a series of reports to be issued about victimizations experienced by persons living in some of the Nation's large States.

The NCS focuses on certain criminal offenses, whether completed or attempted, that are of major concern to the general public and law enforcement authorities. For individuals, these offenses are rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny; and for households, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. In addition to measuring the extent to which such crimes occur, the survey permits examination of the characteristics of victims and the circumstances surrounding the criminal acts, exploring, as appropriate, such matters as the relationship between victim and offender, characteristics of offenders, victim self-protection, extent of victim injuries, economic consequences to the victims, time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, whether the police were notified, and, if not, reasons advanced for not informing them.

Although the program has a general objective of developing insights into the impact of selected crimes upon victims, it is anticipated that the scope of the survey will be modified periodically so as to address other topics in the field of criminal justice. In addition, continuing methodological studies are expected to yield refinements in survey questionnaires and procedures.

The statistical information in this report is based on the California portion of the NCS sample. From 1974 through 1977, that segment of the sample yielded interviews with the occupants of about 15,500 housing units per year. Approximately half of all units where interviews took place were within the Los Angeles-Long Beach and San Francisco-Oakland SMSAs.

Although appropriate for producing State-level estimates of crime, the sample was not suitable, because of its size and design, for generating comparable information for smaller jurisdictions within California, such as counties or cities. However, victimization survey data for four central cities within the State (Los Angeles, Oakland, San Diego, and San Francisco) became available in the mid-1970's, based on surveys conducted independently of the continuous national survey and with substantially different methodologies. Reports based on those and other city surveys are listed inside the front cover of this publication.

NCS results in this report reflect the victimization experience of California residents age 12 and over, irrespective of where the crimes occurred. Eliminated from consideration were crimes experienced by State residents outside the United States. Because the information was gathered through personal interviews with persons living in the State, crimes against nonresidents (such as tourists, interstate commuters, and foreign visitors) were outside the scope of this report.

For crimes against persons, NCS results are based on either of two units of measure—victimizations or incidents. A victimization is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. For reasons discussed in the Technical Notes (Appendix IV), the number of personal victimizations is somewhat greater than that of the personal incidents. As applied to crimes against households, however, the terms "victimization" and "incident" are synonymous.

All statistical data in this report are estimates subject to both sampling and non-sampling error. Information obtained from sample surveys rather than complete censuses usually is affected by sampling error. Nonsampling error consists of any other kinds of mistakes, such as those resulting from faulty collection or processing; these errors can be expected to occur in the course of any large-scale data collection effort. As part of a discussion of the reliability of estimates, these sources of error are discussed more fully in Appendix III. It should be noted at the outset, however, that with respect to the effect of sampling error, estimate variations can be determined rather precisely. In the Selected Findings section of this report, categorical statements involving comparisons have met statistical tests that the differences are equivalent to or greater than two standard errors, or, in other words, that differences of this size

would be produced by sampling variability 5 percent of the time, at most; qualified statements of comparison have met significance tests that the differences are within the range of 1.6 to 2 standard errors, or that differences of this size would be produced by sampling variability 10 percent of the time, at most. These conditional statements are characterized by use of the term "some indication" or other equivalent phrase.

The 71 data tables in Appendix I of this report display statistics that formed the basis for the selected findings. The three appendixes that follow contain materials to facilitate further analyses and other uses of the data. Appendix II contains a facsimile of the survey questionnaire. Appendix III has standard error tables and guidelines for their use. The latter appendix also includes technical information concerning sample design, estimation procedures, and sources of non-sampling error. Appendix IV consists of a series of technical notes, covering topics discussed in the selected findings and designed as guides to the interpretation of survey results.

Attempts to compare NCS results with data collected from police agencies by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and published annually in its report, *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports*, are inappropriate because of substantial differences in coverage between the survey and police statistics. A major difference arises from the fact that police statistics on the incidence of crime are derived principally from reports that persons make to the police, whereas NCS data include crimes not reported to the police, as well as those that are reported. As indicated, survey results reflect the experiences of California residents, even though some of the crimes took place outside the State, and the data exclude criminal acts committed within the State against nonresidents. On the other hand, State-level police statistics on crime include offenses reported by victims, irrespective of their State or country of residence, to law enforcement units operating within the various California jurisdictions and exclude crimes experienced by Californians outside their State. Personal crimes covered by the NCS relate only to persons age 12 and over, whereas police statistics count crimes against persons of any age. Furthermore, the survey does not measure some offenses, e.g., homicide, kidnapping, arson, commercial burglary or robbery, white-collar crimes, and commercial larceny (shoplifting and employee theft), that are included in police statistics, and the counting and classifying rules for the two programs are not fully compatible.

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The National Crime Survey

The National Crime Survey (NCS) was designed to develop information not otherwise available on the nature of crime and its impact on society by means of victimization surveys of the general population. Based on a representative sampling of households, the survey elicits information about experiences, if any, with selected crimes of violence and theft, including events that were reported to the police as well as those that were not. By focusing on the victim, the person likely to be most aware of details concerning criminal events, the survey generates a variety of data, including information on the effect of such acts and on the circumstances under which they occurred.

As one of the most ambitious efforts yet undertaken for filling some of the gaps in crime data, the NCS is providing the criminal justice community new insights into crime and its victims, complementing other data resources used for planning, evaluation, and analysis. The survey covers many crimes that, for a variety of reasons, are never brought to police attention. It furnishes a means for developing victim profiles and, for identifiable sectors of society, yields information for assessing the relative incidence of victimization. The NCS distinguishes between stranger-to-stranger and domestic violence and between armed and strong-arm assaults and robberies. It tallies some of the costs of crime in terms of injury or economic loss sustained and provides greater understanding as to why certain criminal acts are not reported to police authorities. The survey also furnishes the data necessary for developing indicators sensitive to fluctuations in the level of crime and for comparing the crime situation between two or more types of localities.

The NCS program is not without limitations, however. Although furnishing information on crimes that are of major interest to the general public, it cannot measure all criminal activity, as a number of crimes are not amenable to examination through survey techniques. The survey has proved successful in estimating crimes with specific victims who understand what happened to them and how it happened and who are willing to report what they know. More specifically, the survey has demonstrated an adequacy for measuring rape, robbery, assault, burglary, personal and household larceny, and motor vehicle

theft. Murder and kidnaping are not covered. The so-called victimless crimes, such as drunkenness, drug abuse, and prostitution, also are excluded, as are crimes for which it is difficult to identify knowledgeable respondents. Crimes of which the victim may not be aware also cannot be measured effectively. Buying stolen property may fall into this category, as may some instances of fraud and embezzlement. Attempted crimes of many types probably are underrecorded for this reason. Events in which the victim has shown a willingness to participate in illegal activity, such as certain forms of gambling, also are excluded. Finally, businesses and other institutions are precluded from coverage.

The success of any victimization survey is highly contingent on the degree of cooperation that the interviewers receive from respondents. During the years 1976-77, the California portion of the NCS yielded completed interviews for 97 percent of the occupants of housing units contacted by Census Bureau interviewers.

Data from the NCS and other victimization surveys are subject to limitations imposed by victim recall, i.e., the ability of respondents to remember incidents befalling them or their households, and by the phenomenon of telescoping, that is, the tendency of some respondents to recount incidents occurring outside (usually before) the referenced time frame. Under the NCS, this tendency is minimized by using a bounding technique, whereby the first interview serves as a benchmark, and summary records of each successive interview aid in avoiding duplicative reporting of criminal victimization experiences; information from the initial interview is not incorporated into the survey results.

Another of the issues related in part to victim recall ability involves the so-called series victimizations. Each series consists of three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by persons unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. Because of this, no attempt is made to collect information on the specific month, or months, of occurrence of series victimizations; instead, such data are attributed to the season, or seasons, of occurrence. Had it been feasible to make a precise tally of crimes that occurred in series, certain rates of victimization would have

been somewhat higher. Because of the inability of victims to furnish details concerning individual incidents, however, it would not have been possible to analyze the characteristics and effects of these crimes; thus, the data on series crimes are excluded from the report. Approximately 700,000 series victimizations against California residents or households, each encompassing at least three separate but undifferentiated events, were estimated to have occurred during a 4-year period commencing with the spring of 1974.

Crimes against persons

Crimes against persons have been divided into two general types: crimes of violence and crimes of theft.¹ Personal crimes of violence (rape, personal robbery, and assault) all bring the victim into direct contact with the offender. Personal crimes of theft may or may not involve contact between the victim and offender.

Rape, the most serious and least common of NCS-measured crimes, is carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, excluding statutory rape (without force). Both completed and attempted acts are included, and cases of either homosexual or heterosexual rape are counted.

Personal robbery is a crime in which the object is to take property from a person by force or the threat of force. The force employed may be a weapon (armed robbery) or physical power (strong-arm robbery). In either instance, the victim is placed in physical danger, and physical injury can result. The distinction between robbery with injury and robbery without injury turns solely on whether the victim sustained any injury, no matter how minor. The distinction between a completed robbery and an attempted robbery centers on whether the victim sustained any loss of cash or property. For example, an incident might be classified as an attempted robbery simply because the victim was not carrying anything of value when held up at gunpoint. Attempted robberies, however, can be quite serious and can result in severe physical injury to the victim.

¹Definitions of the measured crimes do not necessarily conform to any Federal or State statutes, which vary considerably. They are, however, compatible with conventional usage and with the definitions used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its annual publication *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports*. Succinct and precise definitions of the crimes and other terms used in the National Crime Survey reports appear in the glossary, at the end of this report.

The classic image of a robber is that of a masked offender armed with a handgun and operating against lone pedestrians on a city street at night. Robbery can, of course, occur anywhere, on the street or in the home, and at any time. It may be an encounter as dramatic as the one described, or it may involve being pinned briefly to a schoolyard fence by one classmate while another classmate takes the victim's lunch money.

Assaults are crimes in which the object is to do physical harm to the victim. The conventional forms of assault are "aggravated" and "simple." An assault carried out with a weapon is considered to be an aggravated assault, irrespective of the degree of injury, if any. An assault carried out without a weapon is also an aggravated assault if the attack results in serious injury. Simple assault occurs when the injury, if any, is minor and no weapon is used. Within the general category of assault are incidents with results no more serious than a minor bruise and incidents that bring the victim near death—but only near, because death would turn the crime into homicide.

Attempted assaults differ from completed assaults in that in the latter the victim is actually physically attacked and may incur bodily injury. An attempted assault could be the result of bad aim with a gun or it could be a verbal threat to harm the victim. It is difficult to categorize attempted assault as either aggravated or simple because it is conjectural how much injury, if any, the victim would have sustained had the assault been carried out. In some instances, there may have been no intent to carry out the crime. Not all threats of harm are issued in earnest; a verbal threat or a menacing gesture may have been all the offender intended. The intent of the offender obviously cannot be measured by a victimization survey. For the NCS, attempted assault with a weapon has been classified as aggravated assault; attempted assault without a weapon has been considered simple assault.

Although the most fearsome form of assault is the brutal, senseless attack by an unknown assailant, it is also the least common. Much more common is an incident in which the victim is involved in a minor scuffle or a domestic argument. There is reason to believe that incidents of assault stemming from domestic quarrels are underreported in victimization surveys, as well as other crime reporting systems, because some victims

do not consider such events crimes or are reluctant to implicate family members or relatives, who in some instances may be present during the interview.

Personal crimes of theft (i.e., personal larceny) involve the theft of cash or property by stealth. Such crimes may or may not bring the victim into direct contact with the offender. Personal larceny with contact encompasses purse snatching, attempted purse snatching, and pocket picking. Personal larceny without contact entails the theft by stealth of numerous kinds of items, which need not be strictly personal in nature. It is distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence. Whereas the latter transpires only in the home or its immediate environs, the former can take place at any other location. Examples of personal larceny without contact include the theft of a briefcase or umbrella from a restaurant, a portable radio from the beach, clothing from an automobile parked in a shopping center, a bicycle from a schoolground, food from a shopping cart in front of a supermarket, etc. Lack of force is a major identifying element in personal larceny. Should, for example, a woman become aware of an attempt to snatch her purse and resist, and should the offender then use force, the crime would be classified as robbery.

In any criminal incident involving crimes against persons, more than one criminal act can take place. A rape may be associated with a robbery, for example. In classifying the survey-measured crimes, each criminal incident has been counted only once, by the most serious act that took place during the incident, ranked in accordance with the seriousness classification system used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The order of seriousness for crimes against persons is: rape, robbery, assault, and larceny. Consequently, if a person were both robbed and assaulted, the event would be classified as robbery; if the victim suffered physical harm, the crime would be categorized as robbery with injury.

Crimes against households

All three of the measured crimes against households—burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—are crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. If there were such confrontation, the crime would be a personal crime, not a household crime, and the

victim no longer would be the household itself, but the member of the household involved in the confrontation. For example, if members of the household surprised a burglar in their home and then were threatened or harmed by the intruder, the act would be classified as assault. If the intruder were to demand or take cash and/or property from the household members, the event would classify as robbery.

The most serious crime against households is burglary, the illegal or attempted entry of a structure. The assumption is that the purpose of the entry was to commit a crime, usually theft, but no additional offense need take place for the act to be classified as burglary. The entry may be by force, such as picking a lock, breaking a window, or slashing a screen, or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering had no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and entering occurred in a hotel or in a vacation residence, it would still be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were involved.

As mentioned earlier, household larceny occurs when cash or property is removed from the home or its immediate vicinity by stealth. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery person, or a guest. If the person has no right to be there, the crime is a burglary. Household larceny can consist of the theft of jewelry, clothes, lawn furniture, garden hoses, silverware, etc.

The theft or unauthorized use of motor vehicles, commonly regarded as a specialized form of household larceny, is treated separately in the NCS. Completed as well as attempted acts involving automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and other vehicles legally entitled to use public streets, are included.

Selected findings

The National Crime Survey (NCS) determined that an estimated 6.4 million victimizations, including both completed and attempted offenses, were incurred by residents of California in 1977. Rape, personal robbery, and assault—the most serious of the measured offenses because they involved confrontation between victim and offender and the threat or act of violence—made up 16 percent of the crimes, as shown in Table 1 (Appendix I). Personal and household larceny, the least serious crimes measured by the NCS, accounted for most of the total (64 percent). The remaining 20 percent of the crimes included motor vehicle thefts and household burglaries. The relative occurrence of these crimes is gauged by means of a statistic known as the victimization rate, which is derived from estimates of the number of victimizations divided by the number of potential victims. The rates for personal crimes are expressed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 population age 12 and over, and those for household crimes are based on victimizations per 1,000 households. For the population at large, Table 2 displays the victimization rate for each category of crime, as well as for detailed sub-categories.

Unlike the frequency counts and percent distributions in Table 1, the victimization rates and percents in all succeeding tables are averaged for the 1974-77 period. In addition, Table 2 presents victimization rates for personal and household crimes for each of the 4 years covered by the survey, and Table 62 depicts yearly police reporting rates. All of the selected findings, however, are derived from estimated averages for the 4 years.

The first section of these selected findings highlights information on the characteristics of victims of personal and household crimes, developed from data Tables 3-18. In the interest of brevity, the data tables were not fully exploited in preparing these findings, and much of the discussion is confined to general, or summary, crime categories. Individuals wishing to perform more detailed analysis on the topics covered in this section are referred to the Technical Notes (Appendix IV) for guidance in the interpretation of survey results.

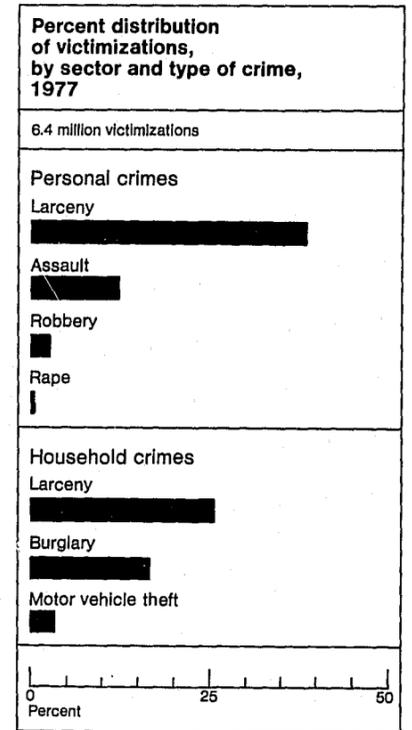


Figure 1

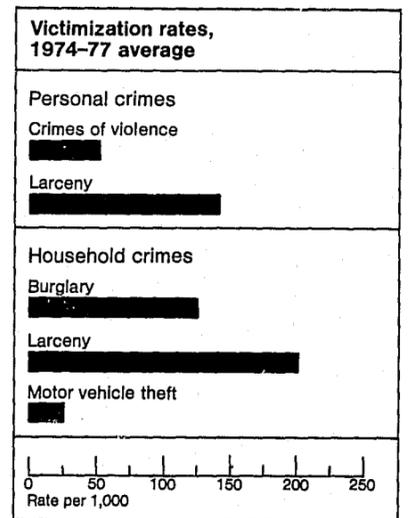


Figure 2

Victim characteristics

During 1974-77, the average relative incidence of personal crimes of violence (rape, robbery, and assault) against California residents was substantially higher among males, persons age 12-24, members of families earning less than \$3,000 per year, and the unemployed. Younger persons also were relatively more likely to be victims of personal crimes of theft, along with males, persons never married, individuals with at least some college training, the unemployed, and non-Hispanics.

In regard to NCS household offenses, burglary was experienced at high rates

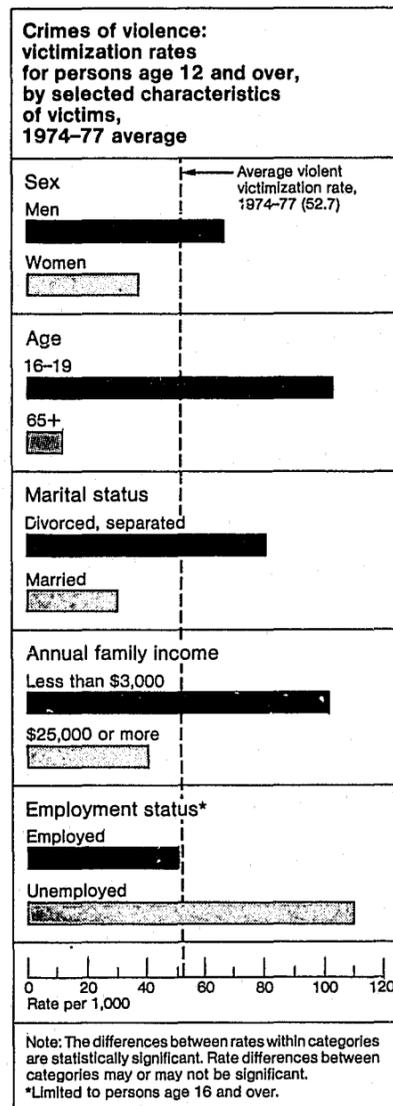


Figure 3

by households headed by persons age 12-19, blacks compared with whites or members of other races, the lowest income households, renters, and households with six or more members. Larceny rates were highest in households headed by young persons (although the rate difference between the youngest and next older age group was marginally significant), renters, and households with a membership of six or more. Also, households headed by blacks were relatively more likely than those headed by whites or members of other racial groups to have larceny losses of \$50 or more. Motor vehicle theft rates peaked for only two demographic groups—renters compared with homeowners and Hispanics contrasted with non-Hispanics.

Sex, race, age, and ethnicity (Tables 3-7 and 12-14)

The 1974-77 data for California revealed that males had a higher rate of victimization than females for crimes of violence as a whole (69 vs. 38 per 1,000), as well as for robbery or assault considered separately. Over the 4-year period, males also were subject to relatively more personal larcenies without contact, the largest component of personal crimes of theft, but for personal larceny with contact there was no difference. Rape was the least frequent of the measured violent crimes, incurred by an average of approximately 1 per 1,000 persons.

Between the three younger age groups, victimization rates did not differ significantly for personal crimes of violence or theft. However, when considered as a single group, rates among persons age 12-24 were found to be higher than those for each of the four older age groups for crimes of violence (98), robbery (18), assault (77), and personal crimes of theft (212). In addition, the rape rate for persons age 12-24 (2.4 per 1,000) exceeded that for all older persons considered as a group (0.7 per 1,000). After age 24, crime rates successively decreased as age increased—through age 64 for crimes of violence and age 65 and over for crimes of theft. However, victimization rates for personal larceny with contact, that is, purse snatching and pocket picking, revealed no significant difference in victim proneness between any of the seven age groups.

The relatively low violent and theft crime rates for elderly residents parallel NCS findings for the Nation as a whole. A number of factors may be responsible for lower victimization rates for senior

citizens. Among the possibilities are reduced availability and vulnerability to criminal victimization through changes or limitations in everyday activities.² Attitudinal studies based on data collected during the mid-1970's revealed that elderly residents of central cities across the United States (including Los Angeles, Oakland, San Diego, and San Francisco) had limited or changed their activities because of a fear of crime more so than younger persons. For instance, the 1974 attitude survey in San Francisco indicated that 58 percent of persons age 65 and over, compared with 42 percent of younger persons, had altered their lifestyles because of a fear of crime. Identical surveys taken in Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Diego yielded similar relationships.³

Compared with whites or blacks, members of other races (mainly persons of Asian ancestry) averaged the lowest rate for crimes of violence as a whole, as well as for robbery or assault considered separately, except that the difference between the assault rates for blacks and others was marginal. Blacks sustained robbery at a rate higher than that for whites or members of other races, but there was no significant difference between the respective overall violent crime or assault rates for whites and blacks. While rates for personal larceny with contact did not differ significantly between the three races, members of other races had an appreciably lower rate for the noncontact form of this crime.

Joint examination of the race and sex variables indicated that, while there were no consistent differences between violent crime rates overall, black males were robbed at a rate exceeding those for white males and black or white females. Whereas white males and black males sustained personal larcenies without contact at rates that were not significantly different, both were more likely than males of other races or than females of any of the three races to have been victims of such larcenies, although the rate differences between black males and white or black women were marginal.

²As indicated in the technical note on *victim characteristics* (Appendix IV), the victimization rate is a highly generalized measure of the occurrence of crime. Because of the method of calculation, the rates are not refined to the extent that they should be construed to represent precise measures of risk for specific individuals.

³See *Myths and Realities about Crime* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 20-21; *Oakland: Public Attitudes about Crime* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978); *San Diego: Public Attitudes about Crime* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980); and *San Francisco: Public Attitudes about Crime* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978).

Calculated from the perspective of ethnicity, the rates indicated no meaningful differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanics in proneness to violent victimization, although the latter were more likely to have been victims of crimes of theft, principally of the non-contact variety.

Rates associated with the race of the household head indicated that households headed by blacks were most likely to be burglarized, whereas white households had the second highest rate, and those headed by members of other minority groups, the lowest rate. Minority households other than black also were relatively less likely victims of household larceny than were white or black households, but there was no difference between rates for these two larger racial categories. However, black households were relatively more likely than either white or other households to sustain larcenies in which the loss was valued at \$50 or more. The difference between the incidence of motor vehicle theft for black and white households was not significant, but there was some indication that members of other races had a rate lower than either of these two racial groups. Households headed by Hispanics clearly sustained motor vehicle theft at a higher rate than non-Hispanics; however, burglary and larceny rates for the two groups were not significantly different.

Not only were young persons the more likely victims of personal crime of violence or theft, but so were households headed by young persons more inclined to have been victimized by two of the three measured household offenses. Of the five age groups, burglary victimization rates were highest among households headed by persons age 12-19, and the rates declined as age of head rose. Except for the presence of a marginally significant rate difference between households headed by persons age 12-19 and 20-24, household larceny rates were characterized by a similar trend in that persons age 12-19 had the highest rate, and the rates fell as age of head of household rose. In regard to motor vehicle theft, although there was insufficient data to conclude that households headed by the youngest age group had motor vehicle theft rates that differed from those for persons age 20-34 or 35-49, their rate was significantly above those recorded for the two eldest age groups; leaving aside the youngest category, motor vehicle theft rates also declined as age of household head increased.

Marital status (Table 8)

Violent crime rates were substantially higher for persons never married and for those divorced or separated, as compared with married or widowed individuals, although rate differences between the two former as well as the two latter groups were inconsequential for this overall crime category. Principally based on personal larcenies without contact, personal theft crime rates were highest for individuals never married, lower for divorced or separated persons, lower still for marrieds, and lowest of all for widows and widowers. Married persons were least prone of the marital status groups to personal larceny with contact, although some rate differences were marginally significant, whereas rates for the remaining three conjugal status categories did not differ from one another.

Educational attainment (Table 10)

Grouping of persons age 25 and over on the basis of the number of years of schooling completed indicated that the two categories with post-secondary education, in comparison to those without, had the greater likelihood of being victimized by personal crimes of theft. On the other hand, violent crime rates as a whole were not consistently different from one another based on levels of educational attainment. It should be noted that the educational variable was confined to a population group whose members had for the most part completed their formal education. This procedure excluded persons age 12-24, who, as indicated previously, experienced a disproportionate share of personal victimization.

Annual family income (Tables 9 and 15)

Members of families in the lowest income category (less than \$3,000 per year) were victims of violent crime at the highest annual average rate, a finding that held for robbery or assault considered individually as well. While it could not be determined statistically which single income group had the lowest robbery or assault rate, members of families earning \$10,000 or more per year were less likely to have been raped (0.6 per 1,000), robbed (7 per 1,000), or assaulted (37 per 1,000) than those earning less than \$10,000 annually (2, 15, and 50 per 1,000, respectively).

In regard to personal crimes of theft, members of families earning less than \$3,000 annually also were most prone to

personal larceny with contact, although the rate differences between this and the two next higher income groups were not conclusive. At the other income extreme, members of the wealthiest families (\$25,000 or more) had the highest rate for personal larceny without contact, although the difference vis-à-vis those earning \$15,000-\$24,999 was not decisive.

Household crime rates calculated on the basis of average annual family income demonstrated that residences of the poorest group (less than \$3,000) were more likely to have been burglarized than those of persons in each of the income brackets starting at \$7,500. However, the least affluent group experienced household larcenies relatively less frequently than each of the other income groups, except possibly the highest, for which the difference was marginal. For motor vehicle thefts, meaningful differences were not uncovered between rates associated with income categories.

Occupational status (Table 11)

Among persons age 16 and over who were participating in the civilian labor force, the unemployed were more likely than the employed to have been victimized by crimes of violence as a whole, robbery or assault considered individually, and personal crimes of theft as a whole. Among the labor force nonparticipant categories, retired persons were least prone to crimes of violence. Although there was insufficient data to determine which nonparticipant group was most susceptible to violent crime, school students were victimized by personal crimes of theft at a higher rate than other nonparticipants.

Household size and tenure (Tables 16-18)

Victimization rates for the three household crimes revealed substantial relationships to the number of persons living in the household. Larceny rates increased directly with the number of persons in the household. Burglary rates were lowest for one-member households and highest for households with six or more persons, while the rate for those with two-to-five residents ranked in the middle. The smallest-sized residences also incurred motor vehicle thefts at the lowest rate, although the rate difference between one and two-to-three-member households was marginal.

Whether the crime was burglary, household larceny, or motor vehicle theft,

renters fared far worse than homeowners as measured by rate of victimization. These findings also applied uniformly to white or black households, although only marginally to black households victimized by larceny. Homeowners of other races also had lower burglary rates than their renter counterparts, but larceny rates did not differ, and too few motor vehicle thefts were recorded to provide reliable data.

Victimization rates calculated on the basis of the number of units within residential structures, as well as for special dwelling places (such as boarding houses), revealed no consistent relationships for any of the three household crimes. As a whole, however, residents of multiple-unit buildings had higher rates of victimization than those of single-unit dwellings for each of the major household crimes.

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

A larger proportion of crimes against California residents were committed by persons not related or known to victims (strangers) than by persons acquainted with or related to victims (nonstrangers). Victimization by strangers was relatively more frequent for white victims than black victims, and for male victims than female victims. Besides being strangers, most offenders in single- or multiple-offender crimes were identified as males. Whites, as compared with blacks or members of other races, were held accountable for a relatively larger number of single- or multiple-offender violent crimes. Most single-offender violent crime was committed by persons over age 20, but the largest proportion of multiple-offender crime was inflicted by offenders age 12-20. In single- or multiple-offender crimes, victims were most likely to be victimized by persons of similar age.

Strangers or nonstrangers (Tables 19-23)

Crime incidents committed by strangers to the victim accounted for about two-thirds of all personal crimes of violence, and their distribution among types of crime ranged from 63 percent of assaults to 81 percent of personal robberies. For violent crimes as a whole, this produced a rate of 36.0 stranger-to-stranger victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 and over, compared with a rate of 16.7 per 1,000 for those by persons known to the victims, such as acquaintances, friends, or relatives.

Examination of the distributions of stranger and nonstranger violent crime by victim characteristics revealed that a higher proportion of victimizations experienced by white victims as compared with black victims were by strangers, and there was some indication that victims who were members of other minority races also recorded relatively more stranger victimizations than black victims. Also disclosed was a relatively larger rate of stranger crime for male victims than female victims. Separated or divorced persons were relatively least likely of the marital status groups to have been the victims of stranger crime. However, the proportions of stranger-to-stranger violent crime associated with

victim age categories or annual family income groups demonstrated no consistent relationships.

Sex, race, and age (Tables 24-31)

Whether considering single- or multiple-offender crimes, males were the assailants in by far the largest proportion of violent crimes. Males were responsible for some 88 percent of single-offender crimes and 77 percent of the multiple-offender variety, while the sexes shared blame in carrying out about 12 percent of the latter offenses.

In regard to the racial identity of offenders as perceived by victims, the data disclosed that about 66 percent of the single-offender crimes were committed by whites, 24 percent by blacks, 8 percent by members of other races, and the remainder by persons for whom the offender's race was not available from victims. A larger proportion of rapes was attributed to whites than blacks, and whites were said to have committed relatively more assaults than either blacks or members of other races; proportionally more assaults were ascribed to blacks than to persons of the other minority races. In contrast, there was no meaningful difference between the proportions of robberies carried out by whites compared with blacks, although members of each of these groups committed comparatively more such crimes than did persons of other racial backgrounds.

Perpetrators of multiple-offender violent crimes were thought to have been exclusively white in 51 percent of the crime incidents; exclusively black in 30 percent; and exclusively members of other races in 9 percent. The bulk of the remaining crimes were ascribed to two or more offenders of differing race. The same general pattern of participation was evident for multiple-offender assaults. There was no significant difference between the proportions of robberies attributed to gangs exclusively white or black, although the smallest proportions again were ascribed to groups comprised exclusively of members of other races and to those whose members were of differing racial heritage.

Review of data concerning perceived age of offenders disclosed that in 68 percent of all single-offender violent victimizations the offender was suspected of being over age 20 and in most of the remainder, age 12-20. The larger share of violent crimes committed by

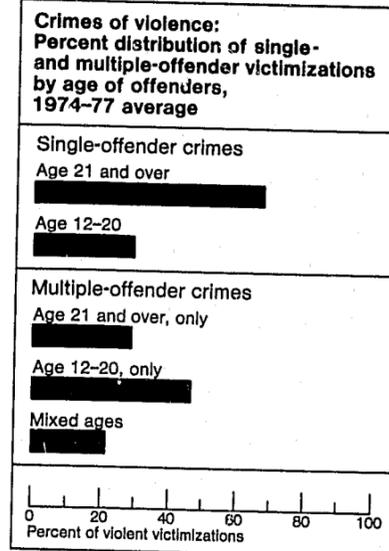


Figure 4

persons age 12-20 was attributed to individuals age 15-20 rather than those age 12-14. Adults also composed the larger share of lone offenders implicated in robbery or assault considered separately, as well as 85 percent of all single-offender rapes.

In contrast to single-offender crimes, those involving two or more lawbreakers were characterized by a much higher proportion of offenders under age 21 than either of persons 21 or over or of mixed-age groups. The pattern of relatively high frequency of youth involvement (as compared with older offenders) in multiple-offender crimes of violence also held for assault, but was not significant for robbery.

Consideration of the age of victims in conjunction with the age of offenders revealed that the largest proportions of single- and multiple-offender crimes against victims age 12-19 were committed by young offenders age 12-20. For multiple-offender crimes only, the next largest proportion was perpetrated by offenders of mixed ages, followed by offenders all over age 20. By contrast, the larger proportions of single- or multiple-offender violent crime against persons age 20 and over were attributed to older offenders as compared with persons age 12-20; however, there was not a meaningful difference between the proportions of crimes committed against this older group by multiple offenders all in the 12-20 bracket compared with those of mixed ages.

Crime characteristics

The succeeding sections highlight key characteristics of the offenses measured by the National Crime Survey. These characteristics may be grouped into two overall categories, namely the *circumstances* under which the violations occurred (such as time and place of occurrence, number of offenders, victim self-protective measures, and offender weapon use) and the *impact* of the crime on the victim, including physical injury, economic loss, and worktime loss. As will be seen, the circumstances under which crimes occurred and their impact varied appreciably with the type of offense and the population group examined. For reasons discussed fully in the Technical Notes (Appendix IV), some of the characteristics examined with respect to crimes against persons are based on incident data and others on victimization data. Among the violent personal crimes, victimizations outnumbered incidents by about 18 percent, mainly because some 11 percent of the cases were committed against two or more victims (Tables 32 and 33).

Time of occurrence (Tables 35-37)

Of offenses measured by the survey, household larceny and motor vehicle theft were the two that occurred predominantly at night, between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. There was no significant difference between the proportions of rapes, personal robberies, assaults, and personal larcenies with contact that took place during day or night. Because the time of occurrence was unknown in too many crimes, it could not be accurately determined whether the main portion of personal larcenies without contact and household burglaries took place during the daytime or nighttime. For instance, the time of occurrence was unknown for a fifth of household burglaries. For those victimizations for which the general time was known, however, personal larcenies without contact occurred more frequently during the daytime, but the proportions of burglaries that took place during the day and night did not differ.

Even though statistical significance was lacking between the proportions of robberies or assaults occurring during the day compared with the night, there was indication that the more serious forms of these crimes took place at night, or after 6 p.m. Thus, a greater proportion of aggravated assaults than simple assaults were concentrated at night,

although there was no significant difference for robbery with injury compared with the noninjurious form. Relatively more robbery incidents by armed offenders took place at night than did robberies by unarmed offenders, and there was marginal indication this was as well true for assaults by armed offenders contrasted with unarmed ones. Stranger-to-stranger crimes of violence occurred at night at a rate marginally higher than that for nonstranger crimes.

In addition to data about general time of occurrence, information was available on the more specific hours of nighttime crimes—from 6 p.m. to midnight and from midnight to 6 a.m. For personal crimes of violence, a larger proportion occurred during the earlier period. For personal crimes of theft and each of the three household offenses, the percentages of crime for which the period of night was not known were relatively large; therefore, the actual distributions for the two halves of night were not ascertainable.

Place of occurrence (Tables 38-41)

Classification of three of the NCS-measured property offenses—personal larceny without contact, household larceny, and household burglary—is mainly determined by the location at which they occur, for reasons detailed in the technical notes. In fact, the two types of larceny are differentiated from each other exclusively on that basis, the classification being determined by whether the larceny occurred either away from a residence (personal larceny without contact) or within or near the home (household larceny).

During the 1974-77 period, an average of 55 percent of personal larcenies without contact took place at outdoor locations away from the victims' homes. By far the larger proportion of the other form of noncontact larceny, household larceny, occurred near victims' residences, such as in yards or on porches, and the remainder happened inside the housing unit.

As is true of the two above crimes, household burglary and motor vehicle theft do not involve victim-offender contact. Also by definition, household burglaries take place inside permanent or temporary living quarters. For California residents, 98 percent of household burglaries occurred at permanent residences, as opposed to vacation homes, hotels, or motels. In contrast, motor vehicle theft can take place at many different locations. They were most likely to have occurred at outside

locations not near victims' homes, such as streets or public parking lots, and second most likely, at parking spaces near victims' homes.

The direct contact crimes—rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny with contact (purse snatching and pocket picking)—are not limited to prescribed places of occurrence either. The largest proportion of robberies or assaults occurred in the streets, parks, or similar outdoor sites, as compared with five other types of location. For the remaining crime, personal larceny with contact, there was some indication that relatively more occurred inside nonresidential buildings or in the streets as compared with all other locations combined, although the proportions that transpired at these two chief locations did not differ from one another. Too few cases of rape were available for statistically meaningful analysis.

For either robberies or assaults, there were no significant differences between the locations used by armed or unarmed offenders. For instance, approximately three-fifths of armed or unarmed robberies took place in the streets.

Number of offenders (Table 42)

As previously indicated, about nine-tenths of measured incidents of violent personal crime were committed against lone victims. A majority of violent incidents (66 percent) were carried out by lone offenders as well, but differences concerning single- versus multiple-offender counts for robbery and assault incidents were evident. Whereas assaults were more likely to have been committed by offenders acting single-handedly, there was no significant difference between the proportions of robberies committed by single- versus multiple-offender groups. On the whole, single-offender violent crimes were more likely to have involved non-strangers than strangers.

Use of weapons (Tables 43-44)

As indicated earlier, an important issue addressed by the survey was whether or not offenders bore arms. Overall, weapons were used by offenders in 34 percent of the violent incidents, and the frequency of weapons use did not vary meaningfully for rapes, robberies, or assaults. However, for violent crimes as a whole, stranger-to-stranger incidents were more likely than nonstranger ones to involve weapons.

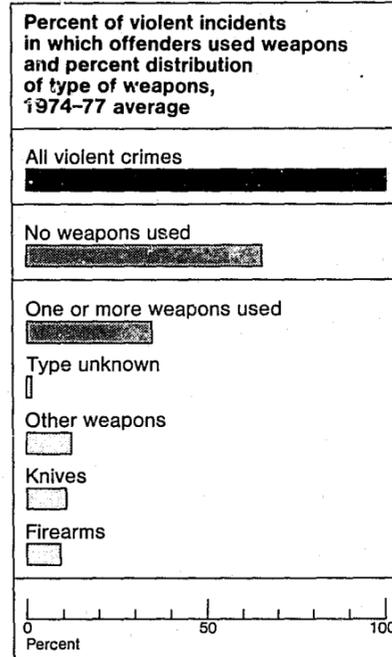


Figure 5

In addition to information about whether weapons were used by offenders during violent incidents, victims also identified the type or types present, which were categorized into three major kinds—firearms, knives, and “other” weapons, such as clubs, bottles, or ice picks. For robbery incidents as a whole, there were no significant differences in the distribution of the three weapon types. Aggravated assaults were more likely to have been committed with firearms or knives, although the statistical difference between the proportions for knives and other weapons was only marginally significant. Too few types of weapons were recorded for rapes to provide reliable data.

Victim self-protection (Tables 45-48)

Victims used self-protective measures in a majority of all personal crimes of violence. Of the three major violent crimes, self-protection was utilized by victims relatively least often during personal robberies. Overall for crimes of violence, there was no indication that victims were more likely to defend themselves when the offender was a nonstranger than a stranger.

Examination of race, sex, and age groups for differences in the rates of use of self-protective measures in the course of crimes of violence disclosed none for men compared with women or whites compared with blacks, and no statistically meaningful pattern was associated

with the five age groups. There was marginal indication that whites were more likely than blacks to defend themselves when victimized by robbery.

Used at frequency rates that did not differ significantly from one another, nonviolent resistance (including evasion) and physical force (including use of weapons other than knives or firearms) were the most frequent forms of self-protective measures taken by victims; as means of self-protection, firearms and knives were used least often by victims. While the type of self-protective measure applied did not vary significantly with victim race, men invoked physical force proportionally more often than women, who were more likely than men to try to get help or frighten away the offender.

Physical injury to victims (Tables 49-53)

Victims sustained physical injury in 3 out of 10 personal robbery and assault victimizations. (Whether the crime was completed or not, all rape victims were classified by the NCS as injured.) Although there were no significant differences between the proportions of injury-producing robberies or assaults incurred by men compared with women or by blacks contrasted with whites and few variations by age of victim, there were meaningful dissimilarities based on victim-offender relationship and annual family income. A higher proportion of nonstranger than stranger-to-stranger assaults were attended by victim injury, and there was marginal indication this was true for robbery as well. Also, members of families with annual incomes of less than \$3,000 were more likely than those in any other income group to sustain physical injury. Appearances to the contrary, however, this finding did not hold statistically for robbery as it affected the two highest income groups.

In some 5 percent of violent crimes, victims had medical expenses. Whether the offenses were sustained by whites or blacks, or involved strangers or non-strangers, this proportion did not vary significantly. Of the victimizations that led to medical costs, there was some suggestion that more fell into the \$50-\$249 range as compared with the less-than-\$50 category, but the count in the highest dollar category (\$250 or more) did not differ significantly from the counts for these two lower ones.

Roughly 7 out of every 10 victims who were injured had some type of health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services. There was not a

statistical difference between the proportions of white or black injured victims who were insured and only a few marginal differences between the number of people within the five annual family income groups who carried medical insurance.

As an outcome of about 7 percent of all violent offenses, the victims received hospital attention in the form of either emergency room treatment or overnight care. There were no differences according to sex or victim-offender relationship between the proportions of victims hospitalized. Whereas nondiffering proportions of victimized whites and blacks received hospital care, there was marginal indication that victims of other races were hospitalized relatively less frequently than whites, and they clearly required hospital care proportionally less often than did blacks.

Economic losses (Tables 54-59)

As measured by theft and/or property damage, many of the NCS offenses sustained by individuals or households from 1974 through 1977 resulted in economic losses. As examples, 76 out of 100 personal crimes and 90 out of 100 household offenses involved such losses. The only two personal or household crimes for which economic losses did not exceed half of the cases and were in fact substantially under that proportion were rape and assault. On the other hand, damage and theft losses were sustained in 65 percent of personal robberies and 96 percent of personal larcenies. In the larger share of five of the measured crimes, economic losses originated from theft rather than property damage; this was the case for robbery, personal larceny, burglary, residential larceny, and motor vehicle theft. There was no difference between the proportions of rapes involving theft as opposed to damage losses, and by definition there are no theft losses associated with assault.

Economic losses of more than \$50 resulted from about 32 percent of all personal crimes and 40 percent of all household crimes. A large proportion of motor vehicle theft losses, of course, were in the highest range—some 64 percent resulting in losses of \$250 or more. In addition, about 43 percent of forcible-entry burglaries, compared with only 21 percent of unlawful entries without force, produced theft and/or damage losses of \$250 or more. Blacks sustained relatively higher economic losses than whites from personal as well as household crimes (i.e., relatively more losses valued at \$50 or more).

In addition to being a costly crime, motor vehicle theft was the one most likely to be followed by a complete recovery of theft loss, full recovery having been attained in some 6 out of 10 cases. In contrast, for the majority of personal or household crimes there was no loss recovery. A comparison of personal or household crimes for which there was no recovery of theft losses revealed no significant differences between such values for whites, blacks, or members of other races.

Losses were replaced by insurance in about 3 out of 10 of the personal crimes involving theft and in a proportion of household crimes that was not significantly different. Economic losses sustained as a result of burglary were most likely of the household crimes to have been recovered solely through insurance, and motor vehicle theft losses were least likely of the three household crimes to have compensation originate only through insurance, presumably because many stolen vehicles were returned to their owners. Together with motor vehicle theft losses, those from household larceny were more likely to have been recovered by methods not involving insurance compensation than through insurance compensation only.

Worktime lost (Tables 60-61)

Worktime lost by the victim or another household member occurred as a result of relatively few personal or household victimizations—only about 1 in 20. As one consequence of the three personal crimes of violence considered as a group, worktime was lost in about 1 out of 10 crimes. For specific crimes, however, the proportions ranged from 20 percent of robberies with injury to about 6 percent of simple assaults. With respect to worktime losses because of household crimes, the proportions ranged upward to 28 percent of completed motor vehicle thefts. In fact, of the major household crimes, motor vehicle theft was most apt to result in absence from work, and such an outcome was least likely in cases of household larceny.

For those personal or household crimes that resulted in work absence for victims or other household members, approximately half were of 1 day or more duration. For violent crimes as a whole, however, 72 percent resulted in a day or more loss, whereas for personal crimes of theft the larger share realized losses of less than a day.

Reporting crimes to the police

The police reporting rate for violent personal crime (44 percent) was higher than that for household crime (35 percent), and both rates exceeded that for personal crimes of theft (23 percent). Although there were a limited number of significantly different reporting rates for the various demographic groups under study, perhaps most notably for young persons age 12-19 (who were least likely of the five age groups to report crimes of violence or theft), rates of reporting appeared to be more firmly associated with the seriousness of the crime. Thus, robbery with injury was reported relatively more often than robbery without injury, as was aggravated assault as compared with the simple form. Similar patterns were apparent for the most serious types of each of the three household crimes as compared with the less serious forms. Finally, for household crimes, the proportion that came to police attention rose with the value of the property taken.

Persons who were victimized by personal crimes during the period under study but failed to report the offenses most often cited as a reason that nothing could be done, and, in a marginally smaller number, that the crime was not important enough to warrant police attention. For household crimes, victims also most frequently justified non-reporting to the police by stating that nothing could be done and that the crime was not important enough.

Rates of reporting (Tables 62-70)

On average during the 1974-77 period, about 3 out of 10 personal crimes occurring to California residents were made known to the police. This relatively low ratio mainly originated from a low reporting rate for personal larcenies (23 percent), as compared with that for crimes of violence (44 percent). There was no difference between proportions of the two kinds of personal theft crimes reported to the police or among the percents reported for the three major violent crimes. However, the more serious forms of personal robbery and assault, robbery with injury and aggravated assault, were reported at rates that exceeded those for the less serious forms, robbery without injury and simple assault.

The overall proportion of household crimes reported to the police also was diminished by the reporting rate for larceny, only 22 percent of which were reported to the police, the lowest percentage of the three household crimes. Otherwise, about half of all household burglaries came to police attention, as did some two-thirds of motor vehicle thefts, which were understandably the most likely of the household offenses to have been communicated to law enforcement authorities. As was true for robbery and assault, the more serious forms of each of the three household crimes were reported relatively more often than the less serious ones. That is, forcible-entry burglaries were reported at a higher rate than either attempted forcible entries or entries without force, larcenies valued at \$50 or more were reported proportionally more than those of lesser amounts or attempts, and police were notified of completed motor vehicle thefts at a higher rate than attempts at that crime.

Also clear-cut was a relationship between the value of the stolen property, including cash, and the proportion of crimes reported. For household crimes considered as a whole, the proportion that came to police attention rose with the value of the property taken, from a low of 9 percent for losses of less than \$10 to a high of 82 percent of household victimizations for which property and/or cash losses were valued at \$250 or more.

Examination of police reporting rates for personal crimes based on victim sex or age revealed women were more likely

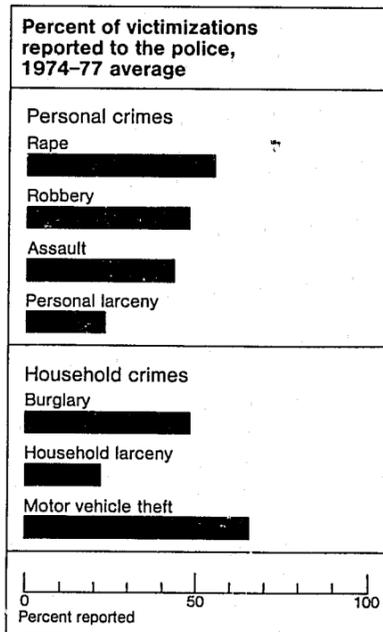


Figure 6

than men to report robberies, but reporting rates for the sexes associated with assault were not substantially different. In regard to victim age, it was clear that young persons age 12-19 were least likely of the five age groups to report crimes of violence or of theft. Violent or theft crime reporting rates for the elderly (age 65 and over) did not differ significantly from those for other adult age categories.

The comparative proportions of crimes made known to the police by whites, blacks, and members of other races, as well as by Hispanics contrasted with non-Hispanics, did not differ statistically. For crimes of violence or of theft as a whole, as well as for robbery or assault considered separately, there were no meaningful reporting rate differences for either of the three racial or two ethnic groups. In regard to the reporting rates for the three crimes within the household sector, the same lack of findings in relation to the racial groups generally prevailed.

Reporting rates for persons who owned or were purchasing their dwellings compared with those who rented revealed few dissimilarities. Thus, while rates at which police were notified of the three major household crimes by these two groups did not differ statistically, homeowners did report a significantly larger proportion of forcible entries than renters.

On the other hand, analysis of the household crime reporting rates for the various income groups revealed no significant differences in the percentages of burglaries, larcenies, or motor vehicle thefts that were reported.

Reasons for not reporting (Table 71)

Crime victims who did not notify the police of their victimizations were asked why they did not report them. The most commonly cited reason for not reporting personal crimes was the victim's belief that nothing could be done, and the second most recurrent (although only a marginally smaller count than the first) was the victim's conclusion that the crime was not important enough to warrant police attention. The least frequently cited reason for not reporting was fear of reprisal, and the second-least mentioned was reporting inconvenience.

For the household sector, victims most often cited the beliefs that nothing could be done and that the crime was not important enough, but not in proportions that differed significantly; least often mentioned was fear of reprisal.

Appendix I Survey data tables

The 71 statistical data tables in this appendix contain results of the National Crime Survey for calendar years 1974-77 for residents of California. The tables are grouped along topical lines, generally paralleling the sequence of discussion in the "Selected Findings." All statistical data generated by the survey are estimates that vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variance, or sampling error, stemming from the fact that they were derived from surveys rather than complete enumerations. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, estimates based on zero or about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report. A minimum estimate of 13,000, as well as rates or percentages based on such a figure, was considered reliable.

Victimization rate tables 2 through 18 parenthetically display the average size of each group for which a rate was computed. As with the rates, these control figures are estimates, reflecting estimation adjustments based on independent population estimates. All population, victimization, and incident estimates provided on the data tables are 4-year averages except those on Table 1, which are for 1977 only, and those on Tables 2 and 62, which are for each of the 4 years individually.

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

General (1977 and 1974-77 average and by year) (Tables 1 and 2)

Table 1 displays the number and percent distribution of victimizations, whereas Table 2 shows rates of victimization for 1974 through 1977 as well as the 4-year average. Each table covers all measured crimes, broken out to the maximum extent possible insofar as the forms, or subcategories, of each offense are concerned.

Personal and household crimes

Number and percent distribution of victimizations, 1977—
1. By sector and type of crime, 13
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, 1974-77 average and by year—
2. By type of crime, 14

Victim characteristics (1974-77 average) (Tables 3-18)

These contain victimization rate figures for crimes against persons (3-11) and households (12-18).

Personal crimes

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over—
3. By type of crime and sex of victims, 15
4. By type of crime and age of victims, 15
5. By type of crime and race of victims, 16
6. By type of crime and sex and race of victims, 16
7. By type of crime and ethnicity of victims, 17
8. By type of crime and marital status of victims, 17
9. By type of crime and annual family income of victims, 18

Victimization rates for persons age 25 and over—
10. By level of educational attainment and type of crime, 18

Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over—

11. By participation in the civilian labor force, employment status, and type of crime, 19

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime—
12. And race of head of household, 19
13. And ethnicity of head of household, 20
14. And age of head of household, 20
15. And annual family income, 21
16. And number of persons in household, 21
17. Form of tenure, and race of head of household, 22
18. And number of units in structure occupied by household, 22

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence (1974-77 average) (Tables 19-31)

Five tables (19-23) relate to victim-offender relationships; the first of these is a rate table, whereas the others are percentage distribution tables reflecting victim characteristics for stranger-to-stranger violent crimes. Of the remaining tables (24-31), six present demographic information on offenders; a basic distinction is made in these eight tables between single- and multiple-offender victimizations.

Personal crimes of violence

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

19. By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 23

Percent of victimizations involving strangers—
20. By age of victims and type of crime, 23
21. By sex and race of victims and type of crime, 24
22. By marital status of victims and type of crime, 24
23. By annual family income of victims and type of crime, 25

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations—

24. By type of crime and perceived sex of offender, 25
25. By type of crime and perceived age of offender, 26
26. By type of crime and perceived race of offender, 26
27. By age of victims and perceived age of offender, 27

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations—

28. By type of crime and perceived sex of offenders, 27
29. By type of crime and perceived age of offenders, 28
30. By type of crime and perceived race of offenders, 28
31. By age of victims and perceived age of offenders, 29

Crime characteristics (1974-77 average) (Tables 32-61)

The first of these tables illustrates the distinction between victimizations and incidents, as the terms relate to crimes against persons. Table 33 displays data on the number of victims per incident, whereas 34 gives incident levels for personal crimes of violence broken out by victim-offender relationship. Topical areas covered by the remaining tables include time of occurrence (35-37); place of occurrence (38-41); number of offenders (42); use of weapons (43-44); victim self-protection (45-48); physical injury to victims (49-53); economic losses (54-59); and time lost from work (60-61). As applicable, the tables cover crimes against persons or households. When the data were compatible in terms of subject matter and variable categories, both sectors were included on a table.

Personal crimes

Number of incidents and ratio of incidents to victimizations—

32. By type of crime, 29

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—
33. By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims, 30

Number and percent distribution of incidents—

34. By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 30

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents—

35. By type of crime and time of occurrence, 31

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents—
36. *By type of crime and offender and time of occurrence, 31*

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—
37. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence, 32*

Selected personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents—
38. *By type of crime and place of occurrence, 32*

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents—
39. *By type of crime and offender and place of occurrence, 33*

Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact

Percent distribution of incidents—
40. *By type of crime and place of occurrence, 33*
41. *By type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss, 34*

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—
42. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders, 34*

Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons—

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

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

44. *By type of crime and type of weapon, 35*

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

45. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 36*

46. *By characteristics of victims and type of crime, 36*

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims—

47. *By type of measure and type of crime, 37*

48. *By selected characteristics of victims, 37*

Personal robbery and assault

Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury—

49. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 38*

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses—

50. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 38*

Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses—

51. *By type of crime and amount of expenses, 39*

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

52. *By selected characteristics of victims, 39*

Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care—

53. *By selected characteristics of victims, 40*

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss—

54. *By type of crime and type of loss, 40*

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss—

55. *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 41*

Selected personal crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—

56. *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 42*

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—

57. *By race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered, 42*

Percent distribution of victimizations in which theft losses were recovered—

58. *By type of crime and method of recovery of loss, 43*

Household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—

59. *By value of loss and type of crime, 43*

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—

60. *By type of crime, 44*

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

61. *By type of crime and number of days lost, 44*

Reporting crimes to the police (1974-77 average)

(Tables 62-71)

Information is displayed on the extent of reporting and on reasons for failure to report. The first table in this series provides police reporting rates for 1974 through 1977 and the averaged 4-year rate. All other tables depict averaged data only. Certain tables display data on both the household and personal sectors.

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—

62. *By type of crime, 45*

Personal crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—

63. *By type of crime and sex of victim, 45*

64. *By type of crime and race of victims, 46*

65. *By type of crime and ethnicity of victims, 46*

66. *By type of crime and age of victims, 47*

Household crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—

67. *By type of crime and race of head of household, 47*

68. *By type of crime and form of tenure, 48*

69. *By type of crime and annual family income, 48*

70. *By value of loss and type of crime, 49*

Personal and household crimes

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

71. *By type of crime, 49*

Table 1. Personal and household crimes, 1977:

Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime

Sector and type of crime	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes
All crimes	6,359,800	...	100.0
Personal sector	3,437,900	100.0	54.1
Crimes of violence	992,800	28.9	15.6
Rape	22,400	0.7	0.4
Completed rape	11,500	0.3	0.2
Attempted rape	10,900	0.3	0.2
Robbery	163,900	4.8	2.6
Robbery with injury	64,700	1.9	1.0
From serious assault	37,000	1.1	0.6
From minor assault	27,700	0.8	0.4
Robbery without injury	99,200	2.9	1.6
Assault	806,500	23.5	12.7
Aggravated assault	281,300	8.2	4.4
With injury	63,500	1.8	1.0
Attempted assault with weapon	217,800	6.3	3.4
Simple assault	525,300	15.3	8.3
With injury	141,800	4.1	2.2
Attempted assault without weapon	383,500	11.2	6.0
Crimes of theft	2,445,100	71.1	38.5
Personal larceny with contact	69,500	2.0	1.1
Purse snatching	21,400	0.6	0.3
Completed purse snatching	8,100	0.2	0.1
Attempted purse snatching	13,300	0.4	0.2
Pocket picking	48,000	1.4	0.8
Personal larceny without contact	2,375,600	69.1	37.4
Total population age 12 and over	17,902,500	...	...
Household sector	2,921,900	100.0	45.9
Burglary	1,062,000	36.4	16.7
Forcible entry	377,100	12.9	5.9
Unlawful entry without force	426,300	14.6	6.7
Attempted forcible entry	258,700	8.9	4.1
Household larceny	1,645,300	56.3	25.9
Less than \$50	984,700	33.7	15.5
\$50 or more	472,300	16.2	7.4
Amount not available	69,100	2.4	1.1
Attempted larceny	119,200	4.1	1.9
Motor vehicle theft	214,600	7.3	3.4
Completed theft	126,300	4.3	2.0
Attempted theft	88,300	3.0	1.4
Total number of households	8,227,800	...	...

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

... Represents not applicable.

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

Table 2. Personal and household crimes, 1974-77 average and by year: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime

Type of crime	1974-77 average	1974	1975	1976	1977
Personal sector					
Crimes of violence	52.7	49.1	50.5	55.5	55.5
Rape	1.2	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.3
Robbery	10.2	11.1	9.8	11.0	9.2
Robbery with injury	3.8	4.0	3.5	4.1	3.6
From serious assault	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1
From minor assault	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.6
Robbery without injury	6.4	7.2	6.3	6.9	5.5
Assault	41.2	36.3	39.4	43.8	45.1
Aggravated assault	15.7	15.2	14.6	17.3	15.7
With injury	4.9	4.7	5.3	6.2	3.6
Attempted assault with weapon	10.8	10.6	9.3	11.1	12.2
Simple assault	25.5	21.0	24.8	26.5	29.3
With injury	6.8	6.0	7.0	6.3	7.9
Attempted assault without weapon	18.7	15.0	17.7	20.2	21.4
Crimes of theft	134.6	133.3	134.0	134.2	136.6
Personal larceny with contact	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9
Purse snatching	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2
Pocket picking	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.7
Personal larceny without contact	130.5	129.1	130.0	130.0	132.7
Total population age 12 and over	17,226,400	16,639,700	16,991,200	17,372,100	17,902,500
Household sector					
Burglary	125.8	127.2	123.3	123.6	129.1
Forcible entry	42.3	41.1	43.7	38.3	45.8
Unlawful entry without force	53.3	59.3	49.2	53.3	51.8
Attempted forcible entry	30.2	26.8	30.4	32.0	31.4
Household larceny	203.0	230.1	193.8	215.0	200.0
Less than \$50	128.4	134.5	122.8	137.0	119.7
\$50 or more	54.8	50.2	53.7	57.6	57.4
Amount not available	5.9	4.5	6.4	4.3	8.4
Attempted larceny	13.9	14.0	10.9	16.2	14.5
Motor vehicle theft	25.4	24.2	24.9	26.2	26.1
Completed theft	15.6	16.1	15.0	15.8	15.3
Attempted theft	9.8	8.1	9.9	10.4	10.7
Total number of households	7,886,000	7,589,500	7,807,800	7,919,100	8,227,800

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

Table 3. Personal crimes, 1974-77 average: 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	Male (8,234,800)	Female (8,991,600)
Crimes of violence	68.7	38.0
Rape	(¹ 2)	2.3
Completed rape	¹ 0.0	0.9
Attempted rape	(¹ 2)	1.5
Robbery	14.2	6.7
Robbery with injury	5.0	2.7
From serious assault	2.8	1.1
From minor assault	2.1	1.6
Robbery without injury	9.2	3.9
Assault	54.5	29.0
Aggravated assault	23.7	8.4
With injury	7.5	2.6
Attempted assault with weapon	16.3	5.8
Simple assault	30.8	20.6
With injury	7.9	5.8
Attempted assault without weapon	22.9	14.8
Crimes of theft	150.1	120.3
Personal larceny with contact	3.7	4.4
Purse snatching	(¹ 2)	2.2
Pocket picking	3.7	2.1
Personal larceny without contact	146.3	116.0

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

¹ Represents less than 0.05.

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

Table 4. Personal crimes, 1974-77 average: 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 (1,565,700)	16-19 (1,586,000)	20-24 (1,993,800)	25-34 (3,490,400)	35-49 (3,501,600)	50-64 (3,082,800)	65 and over (2,006,100)
Crimes of violence	95.4	104.2	95.3	60.1	30.5	19.4	13.1
Rape	¹ 1.6	2.3	3.1	1.5	¹ 0.6	¹ 0.3	¹ 0.3
Robbery	20.0	18.7	17.1	8.6	6.3	7.0	3.8
Robbery with injury	4.4	7.6	7.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4
From serious assault	¹ 1.8	3.5	4.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	¹ 1.1
From minor assault	2.6	4.1	2.9	1.6	1.3	¹ 0.9	¹ 1.3
Robbery without injury	15.6	11.1	10.1	5.7	3.7	4.4	¹ 1.3
Assault	73.8	83.1	75.2	49.9	23.6	12.2	9.0
Aggravated assault	23.0	33.2	31.9	19.4	9.1	4.7	2.4
With injury	9.6	9.7	10.1	5.6	3.0	¹ 0.9	¹ 0.7
Attempted assault with weapon	13.4	23.5	21.8	13.8	6.0	3.8	1.7
Simple assault	50.8	50.0	43.3	30.5	14.6	7.5	6.6
With injury	18.1	14.8	12.5	6.3	3.4	1.7	¹ 0.9
Attempted assault without weapon	32.7	35.2	30.8	24.1	11.2	5.8	5.7
Crimes of theft	214.5	212.5	209.5	156.9	108.3	73.2	37.2
Personal larceny with contact	3.6	4.8	5.8	3.1	3.7	3.3	5.6
Purse snatching	¹ 0.4	¹ 1.4	¹ 1.1	¹ 0.9	1.2	¹ 1.1	2.6
Pocket picking	3.3	3.4	4.8	2.2	2.5	2.2	3.0
Personal larceny without contact	210.9	207.7	203.7	153.8	104.6	69.9	31.7

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

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

Table 5. Personal crimes, 1974-77 average:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and race of victims

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

Type of crime	White (15,004,300)	Black (1,443,600)	Other (778,500)
Crimes of violence	53.0	61.0	31.0
Rape	1.2	11.7	10.0
Robbery	9.9	16.6	5.0
Robbery with injury	3.7	6.4	11.4
From serious assault	1.9	3.3	10.5
From minor assault	1.8	3.1	10.9
Robbery without injury	6.2	10.2	13.6
Assault	41.9	42.6	25.9
Aggravated assault	15.6	20.6	9.6
With injury	4.9	6.4	12.4
Attempted assault with weapon	10.7	14.2	7.2
Simple assault	26.3	22.1	16.3
With injury	6.9	7.6	4.3
Attempted assault without weapon	19.4	14.5	12.1
Crimes of theft	136.9	132.9	92.8
Personal larceny with contact	3.7	7.6	13.6
Purse snatching	1.2	11.7	10.4
Pocket picking	2.6	5.9	13.2
Personal larceny without contact	133.1	125.3	89.2

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

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

Table 6. Personal crimes, 1974-77 average:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and sex and race of victims

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

Type of crime	Male			Female		
	White (7,178,000)	Black (666,300)	Other (390,500)	White (7,826,300)	Black (777,400)	Other (387,900)
Crimes of violence	70.4	68.5	39.0	37.1	54.5	23.0
Rape	1.2	10.0	10.0	2.3	13.2	10.0
Robbery	13.7	23.8	15.6	6.4	10.4	4.5
Robbery with injury	4.8	9.1	11.0	2.6	14.1	11.8
Robbery without injury	8.9	14.8	4.6	3.8	6.3	12.6
Assault	56.6	44.7	33.4	28.3	40.9	18.5
Aggravated assault	24.2	23.5	16.5	7.7	18.1	12.7
Simple assault	32.5	21.1	16.9	20.6	22.9	15.8
Crimes of theft	152.5	153.1	100.5	122.6	115.6	85.1
Personal larceny with contact	3.2	9.1	13.9	4.2	7.3	13.3
Personal larceny without contact	149.3	143.9	96.6	118.3	109.3	81.8

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 7. Personal crimes, 1974-77 average:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and ethnicity of victims

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

Type of crime	Hispanic (2,409,000)	Non-Hispanic (14,817,300)
Crimes of violence	47.8	53.5
Rape	10.8	1.3
Robbery	9.6	10.3
Robbery with injury	4.5	3.7
From serious assault	2.2	1.9
From minor assault	2.3	1.8
Robbery without injury	5.1	6.7
Assault	37.4	41.8
Aggravated assault	15.0	15.9
With injury	5.6	4.8
Attempted assault with weapon	9.3	11.0
Simple assault	22.4	26.0
With injury	7.4	6.7
Attempted assault without weapon	15.0	19.2
Crimes of theft	111.4	138.3
Personal larceny with contact	4.8	3.9
Purse snatching	1.6	1.1
Pocket picking	3.2	2.8
Personal larceny without contact	106.5	134.4

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

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

Table 8. Personal crimes, 1974-77 average:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and marital status of victims

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

Type of crime	Never married (5,068,500)	Married (9,590,200)	Widowed (1,064,400)	Divorced and separated (1,460,000)
Crimes of violence	92.9	30.5	22.8	81.4
Rape	1.8	0.5	10.9	4.2
Robbery	19.1	4.7	7.6	18.1
Robbery with injury	6.1	1.8	3.9	8.8
From serious assault	2.7	0.8	12.1	6.3
From minor assault	3.4	1.0	11.8	2.4
Robbery without injury	13.0	2.9	3.7	9.4
Assault	72.0	25.3	14.3	59.1
Aggravated assault	26.0	10.5	6.0	21.8
With injury	8.8	2.3	3.3	9.9
Attempted assault with weapon	17.2	8.1	12.7	11.9
Simple assault	46.1	14.8	8.3	37.3
With injury	14.5	2.3	12.7	12.8
Attempted assault without weapon	31.5	12.5	5.6	24.5
Crimes of theft	207.6	100.4	50.9	166.5
Personal larceny with contact	6.1	2.2	7.4	6.6
Purse snatching	1.2	0.7	4.1	2.6
Pocket picking	4.9	1.6	3.4	4.0
Personal larceny without contact	201.5	98.2	43.4	160.0

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

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

Table 9. Personal crimes, 1974-77 average:

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	Annual family income					
	Less than \$3,000 (949,600)	\$3,000-\$7,499 (3,446,800)	\$7,500-\$9,999 (1,685,300)	\$10,000-\$14,999 (3,790,500)	\$15,000-\$24,999 (4,200,400)	\$25,000 or more (1,862,600)
Crimes of violence	102.5	60.3	59.5	44.8	47.1	41.0
Rape	4.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7
Robbery	26.1	12.7	12.0	7.2	8.4	5.5
Robbery with injury	14.0	4.4	3.5	2.9	3.2	1.0
From serious assault	7.7	3.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2
From minor assault	6.3	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.8	0.8
Robbery without injury	12.1	8.3	8.5	4.3	5.2	4.5
Assault	71.7	45.5	45.9	37.1	38.0	34.9
Aggravated assault	32.6	17.5	17.7	14.7	12.4	13.8
With injury	16.1	5.1	5.3	4.3	2.8	3.9
Attempted assault with weapon	16.5	12.4	12.4	10.4	9.6	9.9
Simple assault	39.1	28.0	28.2	22.4	25.7	21.1
With injury	15.5	7.3	7.1	6.1	6.1	4.7
Attempted assault without weapon	23.6	20.7	21.0	16.3	19.6	16.4
Crimes of theft	138.3	120.5	136.2	131.5	142.2	160.5
Personal larceny with contact	12.7	4.9	5.0	2.4	2.7	2.4
Purse snatching	4.3	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.3
Pocket picking	8.5	3.2	2.8	1.7	2.3	2.1
Personal larceny without contact	125.6	115.6	131.2	129.1	139.5	158.1

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

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

Table 11. Personal crimes, 1974-77 average:

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

(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
Labor force participants											
Employed (9,063,500)	50.5	0.8	9.1	3.0	6.0	40.7	15.8	25.0	144.9	3.6	141.3
Unemployed (614,800)	110.2	5.1	27.8	13.3	14.5	77.3	33.6	43.7	203.2	5.7	197.6
Labor force nonparticipants											
Keeping house (3,294,000)	20.6	1.4	4.6	2.3	2.3	14.7	6.3	8.4	77.6	4.1	73.5
In school (687,700)	72.6	1.8	12.4	5.2	7.2	58.4	24.3	34.1	198.7	13.6	195.0
Unable to work (322,200)	55.0	1.0	18.7	7.9	10.9	36.2	20.0	16.2	62.0	8.2	53.7
Retired (1,009,800)	11.2	1.0	4.0	2.8	1.2	7.2	3.0	4.3	42.2	4.8	37.4
Other (505,800)	57.8	2.4	13.3	6.3	7.0	42.1	11.5	30.6	120.9	8.7	112.3

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

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

Table 10. Personal crimes, 1974-77 average:

Victimization rates for persons age 25 and over, by level of educational attainment 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
Elementary school											
0-4 years (572,000)	21.0	1.0	11.0	6.0	5.0	10.0	14.2	5.8	48.9	14.8	44.1
5-7 years (605,300)	30.8	1.5	9.0	5.2	3.8	21.4	10.0	11.3	52.4	7.4	45.0
8 years (688,000)	18.8	1.5	6.5	2.2	4.3	11.9	14.6	7.3	63.2	5.8	57.5
High school											
1-3 years (1,467,700)	36.9	1.1	7.1	3.0	4.1	28.7	13.4	15.3	87.4	4.6	82.8
4 years (4,019,200)	26.9	1.7	5.3	2.3	3.0	20.9	8.4	12.5	95.0	3.5	91.5
College											
1-3 years (2,533,600)	45.5	1.4	8.6	2.4	6.2	35.5	13.4	22.1	123.2	3.2	120.0
4 years (2,181,100)	37.0	1.1	5.3	2.0	3.3	31.6	9.2	22.5	138.1	2.3	135.8

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

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

Table 12. Household crimes, 1974-77 average:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Race of head of household			
	All races (7,886,000)	White (6,921,000)	Black (677,800)	Other (287,300)
Burglary	125.8	122.1	182.9	81.1
Forcible entry	42.3	38.6	82.8	34.6
Unlawful entry without force	53.3	54.2	56.5	25.3
Attempted forcible entry	30.2	29.3	43.6	21.2
Household larceny	203.0	205.1	215.0	123.4
Less than \$50	128.4	132.5	107.8	76.9
\$50 or more	54.8	53.3	79.7	31.5
Amount not available	5.9	5.8	7.9	4.8
Attempted larceny	13.9	13.5	19.6	10.2
Motor vehicle theft	25.4	25.5	28.9	14.4
Completed theft	15.6	15.4	21.9	5.0
Attempted theft	9.8	10.1	7.0	9.4

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

**Table 13. Household crimes, 1974-77 average:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and ethnicity of head of household**

(Rate per 1,000 household)

Type of crime	Hispanic (932,900)	Non-Hispanic (6,953,100)
Burglary	123.7	126.1
Forcible entry	47.6	41.5
Unlawful entry without force	46.4	54.3
Attempted forcible entry	29.7	30.3
Household larceny	206.4	202.5
Less than \$50	130.3	128.1
\$50 or more	53.5	55.0
Amount not available	10.7	5.3
Attempted larceny	11.9	14.2
Motor vehicle theft	39.5	23.5
Completed theft	22.6	14.6
Attempted theft	16.9	8.8

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

**Table 14. Household crimes, 1974-77 average:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and age of head of household**

(Rate per 1,000 household)

Type of crime	12-19 (98,900)	20-34 (2,551,800)	35-49 (2,030,700)	50-64 (1,853,100)	65 and over (1,351,500)
Burglary	271.8	167.8	138.5	90.6	65.0
Forcible entry	88.8	59.8	42.4	29.0	23.8
Unlawful entry without force	107.3	65.0	67.9	38.0	26.3
Attempted forcible entry	75.7	43.0	28.2	23.5	14.9
Household larceny	382.8	279.6	222.1	149.9	89.3
Less than \$50	249.5	177.1	133.2	96.9	63.4
\$50 or more	104.9	75.5	67.6	38.3	15.5
Amount not available	12.4	7.3	5.5	4.5	5.5
Attempted larceny	15.9	19.7	15.8	10.2	4.9
Motor vehicle theft	60.2	37.8	28.7	15.2	8.4
Completed theft	39.0	22.6	18.7	9.1	4.8
Attempted theft	21.1	15.2	10.0	6.0	3.7

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

**Table 15. Household crimes, 1974-77 average:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and annual family income**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (647,000)	\$3,000-\$7,499 (1,853,700)	\$7,500-\$9,999 (789,600)	\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,642,200)	\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,627,000)	\$25,000 or more (684,500)
Burglary	164.7	141.0	128.5	109.1	123.3	125.8
Forcible entry	62.1	50.3	46.4	37.3	33.8	41.7
Unlawful entry without force	63.6	57.0	47.3	46.7	60.2	57.9
Attempted forcible entry	39.0	33.7	34.7	25.1	29.2	26.3
Household larceny	155.2	191.5	238.6	223.8	223.7	193.6
Less than \$50	101.2	126.0	143.0	145.1	140.3	117.9
\$50 or more	37.1	49.1	64.1	58.8	60.4	60.8
Amount not available	8.3	4.8	11.4	5.5	4.8	4.0
Attempted larceny	8.6	11.7	20.1	14.4	18.2	10.8
Motor vehicle theft	22.1	27.5	27.9	28.1	22.7	24.5
Completed theft	14.0	17.5	20.5	16.0	11.3	16.5
Attempted theft	8.1	9.9	7.3	11.8	11.4	8.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.
*Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

**Table 16. Household crimes, 1974-77 average:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and number of persons in household**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (1,890,200)	Two-three (3,868,300)	Four-five (1,681,800)	Six or more (444,200)
Burglary	108.8	126.7	132.7	164.0
Forcible entry	45.4	43.1	35.2	48.4
Unlawful entry without force	40.4	45.0	71.4	78.6
Attempted forcible entry	23.0	34.7	26.1	37.0
Household larceny	118.5	198.7	273.4	333.2
Less than \$50	75.2	128.6	172.5	185.2
\$50 or more	29.3	50.5	76.9	117.5
Amount not available	5.1	5.8	6.3	9.3
Attempted larceny	8.9	13.8	17.7	21.1
Motor vehicle theft	19.2	25.6	28.2	39.3
Completed theft	13.3	15.6	15.0	27.6
Attempted theft	5.9	10.0	13.3	11.7

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

Table 17. Household crimes, 1974-77 average:
Victimization rates, by type of crime, form of tenure,
and race of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought				Rented			
	All races (4,362,200)	White (3,916,100)	Black (300,000)	Other (145,200)	All races (3,523,800)	White (3,004,900)	Black (377,900)	Other (141,100)
Burglary	105.0	104.6	139.1	45.3	151.5	144.8	217.7	118.2
Forcible entry	32.6	31.0	60.9	¹ 17.3	54.3	48.6	100.1	52.6
Unlawful entry without force	48.4	49.9	46.1	¹ 14.7	59.4	59.8	64.8	36.4
Attempted forcible entry	24.0	23.8	32.1	¹ 13.3	37.9	36.4	52.8	29.2
Household larceny	179.6	182.6	178.8	103.3	231.8	234.5	243.7	144.3
Less than \$50	114.8	119.9	80.4	49.2	145.1	148.9	129.5	105.7
\$50 or more	47.7	46.2	72.4	35.9	63.6	62.6	85.5	27.0
Amount not available	4.7	4.6	¹ 5.5	¹ 4.4	7.4	7.2	9.7	¹ 5.2
Attempted larceny	12.4	11.8	20.4	¹ 13.9	15.7	15.7	18.9	¹ 6.5
Motor vehicle theft	18.6	18.9	15.6	¹ 15.8	33.8	34.1	39.4	¹ 12.8
Completed theft	11.4	11.5	13.3	¹ 7.0	20.7	20.5	28.7	¹ 12.9
Attempted theft	7.1	7.4	¹ 2.3	¹ 8.8	13.1	13.5	10.7	¹ 10.0

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

Table 18. Household crimes, 1974-77 average:
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 (5,091,300)	Two (515,600)	Three (126,800)	Four (479,400)	Five-nine (532,000)	Ten or more (1,076,700)	Other than housing units (52,900)
Burglary	119.2	138.0	102.4	154.5	142.9	130.8	149.9
Forcible entry	39.3	56.7	46.7	53.2	53.0	39.6	² 28.8
Unlawful entry without force	52.5	49.8	35.9	55.4	54.5	55.4	109.8
Attempted forcible entry	27.4	31.6	¹ 19.9	46.0	35.5	35.7	¹ 11.3
Household larceny	194.1	223.1	253.9	257.7	224.9	197.9	149.1
Less than \$50	120.8	146.0	175.5	165.6	142.5	128.7	91.3
\$50 or more	54.1	57.3	57.2	62.5	62.2	50.2	² 52.1
Amount not available	5.9	¹ 6.0	¹ 2.5	8.4	6.4	5.3	¹ 0.0
Attempted larceny	13.2	13.8	¹ 18.7	21.2	13.7	13.8	¹ 11.7
Motor vehicle theft	20.7	29.2	38.7	39.4	31.7	34.0	² 47.0
Completed theft	12.7	18.3	36.3	24.7	13.7	21.3	² 35.2
Attempted theft	7.9	10.9	¹ 2.3	14.7	18.1	12.7	¹ 11.8

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. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:
Number of victimizations and victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime
and victim-offender relationship

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	619,400	36.0	288,100	16.7
Rape	15,600	0.9	5,500	¹ 0.3
Robbery	143,900	8.4	32,600	1.9
Robbery with injury	49,600	2.9	15,800	0.9
From serious assault	24,400	1.4	8,700	¹ 0.5
From minor assault	25,200	1.5	7,000	¹ 0.4
Robbery without injury	94,300	5.5	16,900	1.0
Assault	459,900	26.7	250,000	14.5
Aggravated assault	191,700	11.1	79,200	4.6
With injury	56,600	3.3	28,400	1.6
Attempted assault with weapon	135,200	7.8	50,800	3.0
Simple assault	268,200	15.6	170,800	9.9
With injury	57,100	3.3	60,600	3.5
Attempted assault without weapon	211,100	12.3	110,200	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 20. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:
Percent of victimizations involving strangers,
by age of victims and type of crime

Age	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery			Assault		
		Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
All ages	68.3	81.5	75.9	84.9	64.8	70.8	61.1
12-15	62.0	74.9	65.6	77.6	57.9	62.8	55.8
16-19	69.6	72.5	75.6	70.4	69.3	76.9	64.2
20-24	66.0	78.3	63.4	88.6	62.7	68.9	58.1
25-34	68.8	84.3	63.4	95.2	66.1	73.5	61.3
35-49	68.7	85.8	86.5	85.3	63.8	67.3	61.6
50-64	78.2	95.5	100.0	92.9	69.0	67.5	70.0
65 and over	81.4	95.6	93.2	¹ 100.0	76.7	81.8	74.8

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

**Table 21. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:
Percent of victimizations involving strangers,
by sex and race of victims and type of crime**

Race and sex	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery			Assault		
		Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Race							
White	69.7	83.6	78.7	86.4	66.2	72.9	62.2
Black	53.9	67.6	60.2	71.9	48.6	51.5	45.9
Other	73.2	89.8	² 63.6	² 100.0	69.7	79.6	64.0
Sex							
Male	75.0	87.4	84.3	89.1	71.8	75.5	68.9
White	75.6	89.7	87.0	91.2	72.1	76.5	68.8
Black	66.4	71.2	67.6	73.5	63.8	61.3	66.5
Other	82.4	² 100.0	² 100.0	² 100.0	79.4	81.1	77.7
Female	57.1	70.1	61.8	75.8	52.7	58.5	50.4
White	59.5	71.4	64.8	76.1	55.4	62.6	52.7
Black	40.5	60.1	² 46.0	69.1	34.3	40.4	29.6
Other	57.2	² 77.3	² 44.1	² 100.0	52.3	² 69.0	² 49.4

¹Includes data on rape not shown separately.

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

**Table 22. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:
Percent of victimizations involving strangers,
by marital status of victims and type of crime**

Marital status	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Never married	68.5	79.2	80.3	77.0	81.8	65.1	73.0	60.6
Married	74.2	87.8	93.3	86.5	97.5	70.3	72.7	68.6
Widowed	79.3	¹ 34.9	88.1	84.4	92.0	77.5	79.7	76.0
Separated and divorced	50.8	61.1	64.2	56.1	71.8	46.0	54.0	41.3

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

**Table 23. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:
Percent of victimizations involving strangers,
by annual family income of victims and type of crime**

Annual family income	Crimes of ¹ violence	Total	Robbery		Total	Assault	
			With injury	Without injury		Aggravated	Simple
Less than \$3,000	62.2	78.3	67.1	91.2	54.9	57.3	52.9
\$3,000-\$7,499	65.0	80.3	70.7	85.4	60.7	66.4	57.1
\$7,500-\$9,999	62.6	79.3	78.0	79.9	57.8	65.9	52.8
\$10,000-\$14,999	69.1	81.2	78.3	83.0	67.0	77.0	60.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	73.7	84.8	82.5	86.1	70.5	78.6	67.7
\$25,000 and over	71.0	77.6	² 82.9	76.4	69.9	70.7	69.3

¹Includes data on "rape" not shown separately.

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

**Table 24. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived sex of offender**

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offender		
		Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	100.0	88.1	11.6	¹ 0.3
Rape	100.0	100.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Robbery	100.0	93.0	7.0	¹ 0.0
Robbery with injury	100.0	90.6	9.4	¹ 0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	94.2	5.8	¹ 0.0
Assault	100.0	86.9	12.8	¹ 0.3
Aggravated assault	100.0	87.9	11.0	¹ 1.1
Simple assault	100.0	86.4	13.6	¹ 0.0

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 25. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived age of offender**

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offender				Not known and not available	
		Under 12	Total	12-20	21 and over		
			12-14	15-20			
Crimes of violence	100.0	10.3	29.7	6.3	23.4	67.6	2.4
Rape	100.0	10.0	13.8	1.8	12.0	84.5	1.7
Robbery	100.0	11.1	35.7	3.7	31.9	60.1	3.2
Robbery with injury	100.0	12.0	33.7	1.0	32.7	61.9	2.3
Robbery without injury	100.0	10.5	36.8	5.3	31.5	59.0	3.6
Assault	100.0	10.2	29.2	6.9	22.3	68.2	2.3
Aggravated assault	100.0	10.2	28.2	6.6	21.6	68.0	3.6
Simple assault	100.0	10.2	29.8	7.0	22.7	68.3	1.7

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

**Table 26. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived race of offender**

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offender			Not known and not available
		White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	100.0	65.7	24.4	7.9	1.9
Rape	100.0	70.3	22.8	5.2	1.7
Robbery	100.0	47.7	42.8	5.8	3.6
Robbery with injury	100.0	54.3	41.4	4.4	0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	44.0	43.7	6.6	5.7
Assault	100.0	68.6	21.4	8.4	1.6
Aggravated assault	100.0	66.2	22.7	8.6	2.5
Simple assault	100.0	69.8	20.7	8.3	1.2

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 27. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by age of victims and perceived age of offender**

Age of victims	Total	Perceived age of offender			Not known and not available
		Under 12	12-20	21 and over	
12-19	100.0	10.7	62.4	34.6	2.3
20-34	100.0	10.2	15.2	82.2	2.4
35-49	100.0	10.0	10.2	88.4	1.5
50-64	100.0	10.0	22.4	72.4	5.3
65 and over	100.0	10.0	26.3	71.5	2.2

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 28. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived sex of offenders**

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offenders			Not known and not available
		All male	All female	Male and female	
Crimes of violence	100.0	76.6	9.9	12.4	1.1
Rape	100.0	197.6	10.0	12.4	10.0
Robbery	100.0	83.1	6.0	10.2	0.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	82.7	4.1	11.2	2.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	83.3	7.2	9.5	0.0
Assault	100.0	73.2	11.9	13.7	1.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	78.0	5.7	14.4	1.9
Simple assault	100.0	70.0	16.1	13.2	0.8

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

**Table 29. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived age of offenders**

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offender				
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	100.0	10.6	46.5	28.8	21.4	2.7
Rape	100.0	10.0	18.6	65.0	26.5	10.0
Robbery	100.0	10.0	41.4	31.7	24.6	12.4
Robbery with injury	100.0	10.0	29.2	30.2	36.2	14.4
Robbery without injury	100.0	10.0	49.0	32.6	17.3	11.2
Assault	100.0	10.9	49.4	26.9	19.9	2.9
Aggravated assault	100.0	10.3	39.1	33.6	24.5	12.5
Simple assault	100.0	11.3	57.4	21.7	16.4	3.3

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 30. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived race of offenders**

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offender				Not known and not available
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence	100.0	51.4	29.6	8.5	7.5	3.0
Rape	100.0	36.8	26.0	19.2	19.5	8.7
Robbery	100.0	37.3	46.1	6.2	8.2	12.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	39.8	38.8	6.3	10.8	14.3
Robbery without injury	100.0	35.8	50.6	6.1	6.6	11.0
Assault	100.0	57.8	22.5	9.6	7.0	3.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	57.6	24.2	9.7	4.4	4.1
Simple assault	100.0	58.0	21.1	9.5	9.0	12.5

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

**Table 31. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by age of victims and perceived age of offenders**

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		
12-19	100.0	10.7	71.0	8.2	17.9	12.2	
20-34	100.0	10.3	26.4	44.0	26.0	3.3	
35-49	100.0	11.8	23.4	48.8	25.1	10.9	
50-64	100.0	10.0	28.2	55.9	12.9	12.9	
65 and over	100.0	10.0	56.1	11.5	23.2	19.2	

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 32. Personal crimes, 1974-77 average:
Number of incidents and victimizations
and ratio of incidents to victimizations,
by type of crime**

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	766,100	907,400	1:1.18
Rape	19,900	21,100	1:1.06
Completed rape	7,200	7,700	1:1.06
Attempted rape	12,600	13,500	1:1.07
Robbery	146,600	176,400	1:1.20
Robbery with injury	53,600	65,300	1:1.22
From serious assault	25,300	33,100	1:1.31
From minor assault	28,300	32,200	1:1.14
Robbery without injury	92,900	111,100	1:1.20
Assault	599,700	709,900	1:1.18
Aggravated assault	211,900	270,900	1:1.28
With injury	71,700	84,900	1:1.18
Attempted assault with weapon	140,200	186,000	1:1.33
Simple assault	387,700	439,000	1:1.13
With injury	104,100	117,700	1:1.13
Attempted assault without weapon	283,600	321,300	1:1.13
Crimes of theft	2,227,300	2,317,900	1:1.04
Personal larceny with contact	67,500	70,000	1:1.04
Purse snatching	20,000	20,600	1:1.03
Completed purse snatching	11,300	11,700	1:1.03
Attempted purse snatching	8,600	8,900	1:1.03
Pocket picking	47,500	49,400	1:1.04
Personal larceny without contact	2,160,000	2,247,900	1:1.04

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

Table 33. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Number of victims	
		One	Two or more
All incidents	100.0	89.0	11.0
Crimes of violence	100.0	89.0	11.0
Rape	100.0	97.0	3.0
Robbery	100.0	91.5	8.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	93.3	6.7
Robbery without injury	100.0	90.6	9.4
Assault	100.0	88.1	11.9
Aggravated assault	100.0	83.2	16.8
Simple assault	100.0	90.8	9.2
Involving strangers	100.0	87.6	12.4
Crimes of violence	100.0	87.6	12.4
Rape	100.0	96.2	3.8
Robbery	100.0	92.0	8.0
Robbery with injury	100.0	93.2	6.8
Robbery without injury	100.0	91.4	8.6
Assault	100.0	85.8	14.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	80.9	19.1
Simple assault	100.0	88.9	11.1
Involving nonstrangers	100.0	91.8	8.2
Crimes of violence	100.0	91.8	8.2
Rape	100.0	99.1	0.8
Robbery	100.0	89.5	10.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	93.6	6.4
Robbery without injury	100.0	85.4	14.6
Assault	100.0	92.0	8.1
Aggravated assault	100.0	88.2	11.8
Simple assault	100.0	93.5	6.5

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

Table 34. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:

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	766,100	100.0	511,100	66.7	255,000	33.3
Rape	19,900	100.0	14,600	73.7	5,200	26.3
Robbery	146,600	100.0	119,300	81.4	27,300	18.6
Robbery with injury	53,600	100.0	40,000	74.7	13,600	25.3
From serious assault	25,300	100.0	18,300	72.2	7,000	27.8
From minor assault	28,300	100.0	21,700	76.9	6,500	23.1
Robbery without injury	92,900	100.0	79,200	85.2	13,700	14.8
Assault	599,700	100.0	377,200	62.9	222,500	37.1
Aggravated assault	211,900	100.0	145,800	68.8	66,200	31.2
With injury	71,700	100.0	47,000	65.6	24,700	34.4
Attempted assault with weapon	140,200	100.0	98,800	70.4	41,500	29.6
Simple assault	387,700	100.0	231,400	59.7	156,300	40.3
With injury	104,100	100.0	48,200	46.3	55,900	53.7
Attempted assault without weapon	283,600	100.0	183,200	64.6	100,400	35.4

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

Table 35. Personal and household crimes, 1974-77 average:

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

Type of crime	Total	Daytime		Nighttime		Not known	Not known and not available
		6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
All personal crimes	100.0	50.0	42.0	25.5	10.1	6.4	8.0
Crimes of violence	100.0	50.1	49.2	38.6	10.4	10.3	0.7
Rape	100.0	38.6	60.7	34.8	25.9	10.0	0.8
Robbery	100.0	47.9	51.2	37.9	12.8	10.4	0.9
Robbery with injury	100.0	43.3	55.4	39.0	15.8	10.6	1.3
From serious assault	100.0	33.1	64.1	41.6	21.2	11.2	12.7
From minor assault	100.0	52.4	47.6	36.7	10.9	10.0	10.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	50.6	48.8	37.3	11.1	10.4	10.7
Assault	100.0	51.0	48.4	38.8	9.3	10.3	0.6
Aggravated assault	100.0	44.7	54.8	44.1	10.6	10.2	10.5
With injury	100.0	36.2	63.3	50.7	12.7	10.0	10.4
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	49.0	50.5	40.7	9.5	10.2	10.5
Simple assault	100.0	54.4	44.9	36.0	8.6	10.3	10.7
With injury	100.0	44.8	54.9	43.8	10.1	11.0	10.3
Attempted assault without weapon	100.0	57.9	41.2	33.1	8.0	10.1	10.9
Crimes of theft	100.0	50.0	39.5	21.0	10.0	8.4	10.6
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	59.0	40.2	36.8	3.4	10.0	10.7
Purse snatching	100.0	69.0	31.0	25.6	5.4	10.0	10.0
Pocket picking	100.0	54.9	44.1	41.5	2.6	10.0	11.1
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	49.7	39.4	20.5	10.3	8.7	10.9
All household crimes	100.0	29.4	51.7	20.3	17.3	14.1	19.0
Burglary	100.0	39.2	39.3	20.5	10.6	8.3	21.5
Forcible entry	100.0	43.7	40.9	23.0	11.0	6.9	15.4
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	39.9	34.5	17.0	8.9	8.7	25.6
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	31.6	45.5	23.0	13.0	9.5	22.9
Household larceny	100.0	23.9	57.2	19.1	20.2	17.8	18.9
Less than \$50	100.0	24.1	54.6	18.3	17.1	19.1	21.3
\$50 or more	100.0	25.3	59.1	20.4	24.0	14.6	15.6
Amount not available	100.0	30.8	45.4	14.9	11.3	19.1	23.8
Attempted larceny	100.0	13.4	79.0	23.4	37.5	18.2	7.5
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	24.3	68.7	28.5	27.3	13.0	6.9
Completed theft	100.0	27.9	65.3	29.7	24.9	10.7	6.8
Attempted theft	100.0	18.7	74.2	26.5	31.1	16.6	7.1

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

Table 36. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders, 1974-77 average:

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

Type of crime and offender	Total	Daytime		Nighttime		Not known	Not known and not available
		6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
Robbery	100.0	32.1	65.8	44.8	20.3	10.6	11.7
By armed offenders	100.0	58.0	41.9	33.5	8.1	10.4	10.4
By unarmed offenders	100.0	58.0	41.9	33.5	8.1	10.4	10.4
Assault	100.0	45.4	54.1	43.4	10.5	10.2	10.5
By armed offenders	100.0	53.8	45.5	36.5	8.7	10.3	10.7
By unarmed offenders	100.0	53.8	45.5	36.5	8.7	10.3	10.7

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

**Table 37. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:
Percent distribution of incidents,
by victim-offender relationship,
type of crime, and time of occurrence**

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Daytime		Nighttime		Not known	Not known and not available
		6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	47.7	51.6	40.7	10.7	¹ 0.3	0.7
Rape	100.0	41.5	57.5	33.1	24.4	¹ 0.0	¹ 1.0
Robbery	100.0	46.2	53.3	40.5	12.6	¹ 0.3	¹ 0.5
Assault	100.0	48.4	50.9	41.0	9.6	¹ 0.3	¹ 0.7
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	54.8	44.5	34.3	9.8	¹ 0.4	¹ 0.7
Rape	100.0	¹ 30.2	69.8	¹ 39.7	¹ 30.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Robbery	100.0	55.3	42.2	26.8	14.1	¹ 1.2	¹ 2.5
Assault	100.0	55.3	44.2	35.1	8.8	¹ 0.3	¹ 0.5

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

**Table 38. Selected personal and household crimes,
1974-77 average:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime
and place of occurrence**

Type of crime	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside nonresidential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school-ground and parking lot	Elsewhere
Crimes of violence	100.0	12.6	10.4	12.8	4.7	47.9	11.6
Rape	100.0	31.0	¹ 4.1	¹ 1.6	¹ 1.5	44.1	17.7
Robbery	100.0	12.0	7.1	9.1	4.4	58.2	9.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	14.4	6.5	¹ 5.5	¹ 2.1	59.6	11.9
Robbery without injury	100.0	10.6	7.4	11.1	5.7	57.4	7.7
Assault	100.0	12.2	11.4	14.1	4.9	45.5	11.9
Aggravated assault	100.0	12.0	12.4	11.9	3.7	47.4	12.6
Simple assault	100.0	12.3	10.9	15.4	5.5	44.4	11.6
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	¹ 2.0	¹ 3.6	38.8	¹ 4.1	39.4	12.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	¹ 1.2	32.2	2.4	¹ 0.0	61.8	2.4

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. Personal robbery and assault
by armed or unarmed offenders, 1974-77 average:
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 nonresidential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school-ground and parking lot	Elsewhere
Robbery							
By armed offenders	100.0	15.3	7.9	8.5	¹ 1.9	57.0	9.4
By unarmed offenders	100.0	9.9	6.6	9.4	5.9	59.0	9.2
Assault							
By armed offenders	100.0	11.7	12.7	11.8	3.4	48.1	12.2
By unarmed offenders	100.0	12.4	10.8	15.3	5.6	44.1	11.8

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

**Table 40. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact,
1974-77 average:
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	42.2
Inside own home	10.6	4.5
Near own home	89.4	37.7
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	57.8
Inside nonresidential building	15.6	9.0
Inside school	18.0	10.4
On street or in park, etc	55.4	32.0
Elsewhere	11.0	6.4

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

Table 41. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1974-77 average:

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	42.7	40.3	51.9	42.3
Inside own home	3.2	7.0	9.1	4.5
Near own home	39.5	33.4	42.8	37.8
Personal larceny without contact	57.3	59.7	48.1	57.7
Inside nonresidential building	9.2	10.1	6.2	3.8
Inside school	14.7	2.7	8.1	3.8
On street or in park, playground, and parking lot	28.1	37.4	29.4	46.9
Elsewhere	5.4	9.5	4.4	3.2

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

Table 42. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Total	One	Two	Three or more	Not known and not available
All incidents					
Crime of violence	100.0	65.6	13.9	18.2	2.3
Rape	100.0	86.8	13.4	9.9	10.0
Robbery	100.0	46.6	25.6	26.5	1.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	43.0	24.4	31.4	1.1
Robbery without injury	100.0	48.7	26.4	23.6	1.3
Assault	100.0	69.6	11.4	16.4	2.6
Aggravated assault	100.0	62.6	13.0	19.0	5.4
Simple assault	100.0	73.4	10.5	15.0	1.1
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	58.0	16.4	22.2	3.4
Rape	100.0	82.1	4.6	13.4	10.0
Robbery	100.0	41.9	28.4	28.2	1.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	33.1	29.9	35.5	1.5
Robbery without injury	100.0	46.3	27.6	24.6	1.6
Assault	100.0	62.2	13.1	20.6	4.1
Aggravated assault	100.0	53.6	15.3	23.1	7.9
Simple assault	100.0	67.6	11.6	19.0	1.8
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	80.9	8.9	10.2	10.0
Rape	100.0	100.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Robbery	100.0	67.6	13.7	18.7	10.0
Robbery with injury	100.0	72.2	18.4	19.4	10.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	63.0	19.0	17.5	10.0
Assault	100.0	82.1	8.5	9.4	10.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	82.2	8.0	9.8	10.0
Simple assault	100.0	82.1	8.7	9.2	10.0

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 43. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:

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

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	34.3	37.6	27.7
Rape	31.4	38.2	12.5
Robbery	38.7	40.7	30.0
Robbery with injury	39.1	39.0	39.1
Robbery without injury	38.6	41.6	21.0
Assault ¹	33.3	36.6	27.8
Aggravated assault	94.2	94.6	93.4

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 44. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:

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
All incidents					
Crimes of violence	100.0	27.8	30.3	36.7	5.2
Rape	100.0	22.6	45.0	23.1	19.3
Robbery	100.0	29.5	36.3	28.4	5.9
Robbery with injury	100.0	15.7	33.4	41.1	9.8
Robbery without injury	100.0	37.6	37.9	20.8	3.6
Aggravated assault	100.0	27.5	28.1	39.6	4.9
With injury	100.0	10.0	26.5	58.6	4.9
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	35.0	28.7	31.5	4.8

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

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

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:

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

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	69.3	68.5	71.0
Rape	82.2	84.4	76.2
Robbery	60.4	58.6	68.8
Robbery with injury	66.3	62.6	78.0
From serious assault	61.6	57.8	72.2
From minor assault	71.2	67.2	85.3
Robbery without injury	57.0	56.4	60.1
Assault	71.1	71.1	71.2
Aggravated assault	74.3	72.8	77.9
With injury	69.4	66.1	76.0
Attempted assault with weapon	76.5	75.5	79.0
Simple assault	69.2	69.8	68.1
With injury	71.7	70.3	73.1
Attempted assault without weapon	68.2	69.7	65.3

Table 46. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:

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

Characteristics	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Sex								
Male	69.3	100.0	59.8	66.1	56.5	71.8	74.7	69.5
Female	69.2	82.0	61.6	66.7	58.1	70.0	73.1	68.7
Race								
White	69.7	83.4	63.0	69.9	58.9	70.9	74.0	69.1
Black	66.4	73.4	48.9	49.7	48.5	72.9	76.1	70.0
Other	65.2	10.0	34.0	26.6	36.3	71.3	75.7	68.7
Age								
12-19	67.8	79.7	64.5	77.6	58.6	68.3	70.5	67.1
20-34	73.0	83.4	62.7	68.2	59.4	74.7	77.7	72.6
35-49	69.8	84.7	61.4	58.9	63.2	71.7	75.3	69.5
50-64	58.7	100.0	47.5	55.9	42.6	64.1	69.6	60.6
65 and over	52.8	51.2	42.4	44.0	39.6	57.2	56.1	57.6

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

Table 47. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:

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

Self-protective measure	Crimes of violence	Rape	Total	Robbery		Assault		
				With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm or knife	1.7	0.9	1.4	0.5	2.0	1.8	3.1	1.0
Used physical force or other weapon	27.9	23.1	30.5	39.0	24.1	27.5	25.5	28.8
Tried to get help or frighten offender	12.3	29.1	14.1	19.0	10.5	11.1	9.4	12.3
Threatened or reasoned with offender	20.8	18.2	18.3	13.4	22.0	21.5	20.6	22.1
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	28.0	19.5	25.4	19.1	30.2	29.0	32.3	26.8
Other	9.2	9.1	10.2	9.1	11.1	9.0	9.1	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 48. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:

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

Self-protective measure	Both sexes	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm or knife	1.7	2.4	0.6	1.4	4.4	3.6
Used physical force or other weapon	27.9	32.8	20.5	27.8	28.8	27.8
Tried to get help or frighten offender	12.3	6.9	20.5	12.0	14.4	16.8
Threatened or reasoned with offender	20.8	22.6	18.2	20.9	19.4	22.8
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	28.0	26.2	30.7	28.5	23.9	24.9
Other	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.4	9.1	4.1

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

Table 49. Personal robbery and assault, 1974-77 average:

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

Characteristics	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	30.2	37.0	28.5
Male	29.6	35.1	28.2
Female	31.3	40.8	29.1
Age			
12-15	34.2	22.1	37.5
16-19	31.4	40.6	29.4
20-24	32.0	41.0	30.0
25-34	25.5	34.3	24.0
35-49	30.2	42.0	27.1
50-64	26.8	36.7	21.2
65 and over	32.1	64.8	18.4
Race			
White	29.9	37.0	28.2
Black	34.3	38.5	32.6
Other	26.3	23.0	26.0
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	27.0	34.4	24.7
Involving nonstrangers	37.1	48.4	35.6
Annual family income			
Less than \$3,000	50.7	53.7	49.4
\$3,000-\$7,499	29.9	34.8	28.5
\$7,500-\$9,999	27.5	29.0	27.1
\$10,000-\$14,999	30.0	39.9	28.0
\$15,000-\$24,999			
\$25,000 or more	23.8	18.2	24.7
Not available	33.2	32.8	33.3

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

Table 50. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races	5.4	6.8	4.7
White	5.3	6.3	4.7
Black	7.6	² 10.9	6.6
Other	³ 0.0	² 0.0	³ 0.0
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	5.0	6.2	4.4
Involving nonstrangers	6.0	² 9.5	5.4

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 zero or on about 10 or fewer cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 51. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:

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

Type of crime	Total	Less than \$50	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	23.6	46.2	30.2
Robbery	100.0	29.1	33.7	37.2
Assault	100.0	23.9	48.4	27.7

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.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 52. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:

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

Characteristics	Percent covered
Race	
All races ¹	71.8
White	71.6
Black	75.6
Annual family income	
Less than \$3,000	71.4
\$3,000-\$7,499	56.3
\$7,500-\$9,999	59.0
\$10,000-\$14,999	85.4
\$15,000 or more	83.3

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

Table 53. Personal crimes of violence, 1974-77 average:

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

Characteristic	Percent
Sex	
Both sexes	7.2
Male	7.9
Female	6.2
Age	
12-19	5.6
20-34	7.5
35-49	9.4
50-64	10.9
65 and over	14.9
Race	
White	6.8
Black	12.4
Other	11.6
Victim-offender relationship	
Involving strangers	6.9
Involving nonstrangers	7.8

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

Table 54. Personal and household crimes, 1974-77 average:

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

Type of crime	All economic losses	Theft losses		Damage losses			
		All theft losses	With damage	Without damage	All damage losses	With theft	Without theft
All personal crimes	75.5	70.0	8.2	61.9	13.7	8.2	5.5
Crimes of violence	24.2	11.5	2.4	9.1	15.1	2.4	12.7
Rape	26.0	15.7	16.1	19.6	16.4	16.1	10.3
Robbery	65.5	57.5	11.6	45.9	19.6	11.6	8.0
Robbery with injury	79.1	60.1	21.6	38.5	33.6	21.6	12.0
Robbery without injury	61.6	55.9	5.6	50.2	11.3	5.6	5.7
Assault	13.9	...	...	...	13.9	...	13.9
Aggravated assault	17.7	...	...	...	17.7	...	17.7
Simple assault	11.6	...	...	...	11.6	...	11.6
Crimes of theft	95.6	92.9	10.4	82.5	13.1	10.4	2.7
Personal larceny with contact	88.1	87.2	10.8	86.4	11.7	10.8	10.9
Purse snatching	59.5	56.6	10.0	56.6	12.9	10.0	12.9
Pocket picking	100.0	100.0	11.1	98.9	11.1	11.1	10.0
Personal larceny without contact	95.8	93.1	10.7	82.4	13.5	10.7	2.8
All household crimes	90.2	80.3	13.2	67.1	23.1	13.2	9.9
Burglary	83.1	63.3	20.9	42.5	40.6	20.9	19.8
Forcible entry	92.1	77.9	54.5	23.4	68.6	54.5	14.2
Unlawful entry without force	87.7	86.1	5.1	81.0	6.7	5.1	1.6
Attempted forcible entry	62.6	2.8	1.6	1.2	61.4	1.6	59.8
Household larceny	95.2	93.2	7.3	85.8	9.4	7.3	2.0
Completed larceny	100.0	100.0	7.9	92.1	7.9	7.9	10.0
Attempted larceny	29.9	...	...	...	29.9	...	29.9
Motor vehicle theft	85.6	61.4	21.9	39.5	46.1	21.9	24.2
Completed theft	100.0	100.0	35.6	64.4	35.6	35.6	10.0
Attempted theft	62.6	...	...	...	62.6	...	62.6

... Represents not applicable.

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

Table 55. Personal and household crimes, 1974-77 average:

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

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All races ¹							
All personal crimes	100.0	2.0	25.3	36.3	23.8	7.8	4.9
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	9.9	16.3	30.9	21.0	9.2	12.6
Robbery	100.0	4.7	17.4	29.5	27.7	11.9	8.9
Robbery with injury	100.0	5.3	12.3	28.3	29.0	14.0	11.1
Robbery without injury	100.0	4.3	20.9	30.2	26.8	10.4	7.4
Assault	100.0	16.2	15.7	32.2	13.7	5.6	16.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	13.8	15.1	29.4	16.8	7.6	17.3
Simple assault	100.0	18.5	16.3	34.8	10.8	13.8	15.8
Crimes of theft	100.0	1.2	26.2	36.8	24.0	7.6	4.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	0.0	15.8	43.4	29.6	7.6	13.5
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	1.2	26.5	36.6	23.9	7.6	4.1
All household crimes	100.0	3.6	20.1	29.6	24.0	15.6	7.1
Burglary	100.0	8.3	8.2	20.3	27.4	25.4	10.4
Forcible entry	100.0	4.0	4.7	12.3	23.4	42.7	12.9
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	1.4	8.7	26.6	39.4	20.9	3.0
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	34.3	14.2	21.2	5.9	10.6	23.7
Household larceny	100.0	1.1	28.6	36.8	23.9	4.8	4.9
Completed larceny	100.0	0.7	28.9	37.0	24.0	4.9	4.5
Attempted larceny	100.0	19.5	13.9	26.0	18.4	2.0	20.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	3.8	2.5	10.1	8.4	64.1	11.1
Completed theft	100.0	0.2	10.0	10.5	3.4	88.6	7.3
Attempted theft	100.0	12.7	8.7	34.4	21.3	12.1	20.9
White							
All personal crimes	100.0	2.0	26.1	36.4	23.2	7.5	4.8
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	10.5	16.2	31.1	20.4	9.2	12.6
Robbery	100.0	5.0	19.0	29.2	26.1	11.3	9.5
Assault	100.0	16.5	13.8	32.5	14.9	6.3	16.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	1.2	27.0	36.9	23.4	7.3	4.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	0.0	19.1	41.8	30.6	14.6	13.8
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	1.3	27.2	36.8	23.3	7.4	4.1
All household crimes	100.0	3.5	21.0	30.5	23.3	15.0	6.8
Burglary	100.0	8.0	8.7	21.7	26.7	24.8	10.0
Household larceny	100.0	1.1	29.4	37.2	23.1	4.6	4.6
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	4.1	2.6	10.5	8.6	63.1	11.2
Black							
All personal crimes	100.0	1.3	17.4	36.9	27.4	11.5	5.6
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	6.5	13.0	30.7	25.0	11.3	13.5
Robbery	100.0	1.9	17.4	30.3	37.9	17.1	15.4
Assault	100.0	16.2	25.1	33.0	10.0	10.0	25.6
Crimes of theft	100.0	0.6	18.0	37.8	27.8	11.5	4.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	0.0	10.0	52.7	24.4	19.8	3.1
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	0.6	19.1	36.9	28.0	11.0	4.5
All household crimes	100.0	4.4	13.3	22.3	30.2	20.1	9.6
Burglary	100.0	9.7	4.4	12.2	31.6	28.6	13.6
Household larceny	100.0	0.8	21.5	31.8	32.0	6.9	6.9
Completed larceny	100.0	0.6	21.8	31.7	32.8	7.2	6.1
Attempted larceny	100.0	10.6	12.8	35.9	12.6	10.0	28.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	1.4	1.9	17.8	17.9	73.9	7.0

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

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

²Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 56. Selected personal crimes, 1974-77 average:

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

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250 or more	Not available ¹
All races¹								
Robbery	100.0	¹ 1.6	19.8	29.2	13.6	16.0	13.5	6.3
Crimes of theft ²	100.0	0.8	27.1	38.2	12.9	11.6	7.4	2.1
White								
Robbery	100.0	¹ 1.5	21.2	29.4	13.7	14.1	13.5	6.6
Crimes of theft ²	100.0	0.8	27.9	38.3	12.6	11.2	7.0	2.2
Black								
Robbery	100.0	² 2.0	¹ 11.7	27.2	¹ 15.3	24.5	¹ 15.7	³ 3.7
Crimes of theft ²	100.0	² 0.6	18.4	39.7	15.1	13.6	11.3	¹ 1.2

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

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

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

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

Table 57. Personal and household crimes, 1974-77 average:

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

Race and type of crime	Total	None recovered	Some recovered	All recovered	Not available
All races					
All personal crimes ¹	100.0	83.3	9.8	6.9	² 0.1
Robbery	100.0	67.4	22.2	10.4	² 0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	84.0	9.2	6.7	² 0.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	73.1	19.6	7.3	² 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	84.3	8.9	6.7	² 0.1
All household crimes	100.0	81.0	10.4	8.6	² 0.1
Burglary	100.0	79.4	15.2	5.2	² 0.2
Household larceny	100.0	86.9	7.2	5.8	(²)
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	16.8	24.3	58.9	² 0.0
White					
All personal crimes ¹	100.0	83.0	9.8	7.1	² 0.1
Robbery	100.0	67.0	22.5	10.5	² 0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	83.7	9.3	6.9	² 0.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	71.8	19.6	8.6	² 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	84.0	9.0	6.9	² 0.1
All household crimes	100.0	80.9	10.4	8.7	² 0.1
Burglary	100.0	78.6	15.7	5.6	² 0.1
Household larceny	100.0	86.9	7.2	5.9	(²)
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	17.6	24.2	58.2	² 0.0
Black					
All personal crimes ¹	100.0	85.9	9.2	4.5	² 0.4
Robbery	100.0	72.3	¹ 17.7	² 9.9	² 0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	87.2	8.4	4.0	² 0.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	83.4	¹ 16.6	² 0.0	² 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	87.4	7.9	4.2	² 0.4
All household crimes	100.0	81.8	10.3	7.6	² 0.3
Burglary	100.0	83.3	13.0	² 3.0	² 0.7
Household larceny	100.0	88.6	7.2	4.2	² 0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	¹ 12.6	22.8	64.6	² 0.0
Other					
All personal crimes	100.0	83.7	8.8	7.5	² 0.0
Robbery	100.0	² 51.0	² 38.7	² 10.4	² 0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	85.1	7.5	7.4	² 0.0
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	² 56.5	² 30.5	² 12.8	² 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	86.2	6.6	7.2	² 0.0
All household crimes	100.0	81.8	9.9	8.2	² 0.0
Burglary	100.0	89.1	² 8.5	² 2.3	² 0.0
Household larceny	100.0	82.1	² 8.8	² 9.1	² 0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	² 0.0	² 49.1	² 50.5	² 0.0

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

² Represents 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. Personal and household crimes, 1974-77 average:

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	30.7	67.8	1.2	² 0.3
Robbery	100.0	³ 3.8	93.2	³ 3.0	² 0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	33.3	65.3	1.0	² 0.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	² 2.2	97.8	² 0.0	² 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	34.9	63.7	1.1	² 0.4
All household crimes	100.0	26.9	67.7	5.1	² 0.3
Burglary	100.0	44.1	51.7	3.2	² 0.9
Household larceny	100.0	25.1	73.9	² 0.9	² 0.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	8.5	76.1	15.5	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.

Table 59. Household crimes, 1974-77 average:

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

Value of loss	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No monetary value	0.7	0.8	0.7	¹ 0.2
Less than \$10	21.7	7.2	29.6	¹ 0.0
\$10-\$49	30.9	20.7	37.6	¹ 0.5
\$50-\$99	12.8	14.6	13.1	¹ 0.0
\$100-\$249	13.1	19.7	11.1	3.9
\$250-\$999	11.5	23.5	3.9	42.0
\$1,000 or more	6.4	10.8	0.9	51.6
Not available	3.0	2.8	3.1	¹ 1.8

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

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

Table 60. Personal and household crimes, 1974-77 average:

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

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	4.9
Crimes of violence	8.9
Rape	¹ 10.8
Robbery	11.9
Robbery with injury	20.3
Robbery without injury	6.9
Assault	8.1
Aggravated assault	13.0
Simple assault	5.1
Crimes of theft	3.4
Personal larceny with contact	¹ 3.8
Personal larceny without contact	3.4
All household crimes	4.9
Burglary	6.0
Forcible entry	12.2
Unlawful entry without force	3.5
Attempted forcible entry	1.8
Household larceny	2.5
Less than \$50	1.3
\$50 or more	5.2
Amount not available	² 2.0
Attempted larceny	² 2.6
Motor vehicle theft	19.2
Completed theft	27.5
Attempted theft	5.9

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

Table 61. Personal and household crimes, 1974-77 average:

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

Type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6 days or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes	100.0	45.8	36.0	15.6	2.5
Crimes of violence	100.0	26.5	44.2	28.2	¹ 1.2
Rape	100.0	¹ 27.6	¹ 57.4	¹ 15.0	¹ 0.0
Robbery	100.0	19.8	42.1	38.0	¹ 0.0
Assault	100.0	28.8	44.4	25.1	¹ 1.6
Crimes of theft	100.0	65.9	27.6	² 2.6	³ 3.9
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	¹ 58.4	¹ 41.6	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	66.1	27.1	² 2.7	⁴ 4.0
All household crimes	100.0	53.3	40.8	4.4	¹ 1.4
Burglary	100.0	54.0	40.5	³ 3.3	² 2.3
Household larceny	100.0	58.0	39.7	¹ 0.7	¹ 1.5
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	47.4	42.5	10.0	¹ 0.0

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 62. Personal and household crimes, 1974-77 average:

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime

Type of crime	1974-77 average	1974	1975	1976	1977
All personal crimes	29.0	29.8	30.6	28.8	27.0
Crimes of violence	44.5	45.8	50.2	42.3	40.5
Rape	55.2	55.1	² 55.7	² 50.5	² 57.4
Robbery	48.0	46.8	55.1	43.2	47.6
Robbery with injury	63.6	58.7	69.9	63.0	63.2
From serious assault	65.3	68.1	70.6	62.2	61.2
From minor assault	61.8	51.3	69.0	63.8	65.9
Robbery without injury	38.8	40.1	46.9	37.5	37.6
Assault	43.3	45.1	48.8	41.9	38.6
Aggravated assault	54.1	60.0	56.6	55.9	48.1
With injury	63.8	65.8	69.9	57.3	63.7
Attempted assault with weapon	49.6	51.6	49.0	55.2	43.5
Simple assault	36.6	37.3	44.2	32.7	33.5
With injury	44.6	37.3	56.3	40.2	43.4
Attempted assault without weapon	33.7	37.2	39.4	30.4	29.8
Crimes of theft	22.9	24.0	23.2	23.2	21.5
Personal larceny with contact	26.8	31.7	26.4	32.5	16.5
Purse snatching	40.5	² 52.3	² 31.4	² 67.0	² 14.2
Pocket picking	21.1	² 21.2	² 24.3	² 21.3	² 17.5
Personal larceny without contact	22.8	23.7	23.1	22.9	21.7
All households crimes	34.6	34.0	35.3	34.1	34.9
Burglary	48.5	46.9	49.3	46.7	50.9
Forcible entry	73.2	74.4	71.0	70.5	76.4
Unlawful entry without force	39.4	35.4	41.3	40.2	41.1
Attempted forcible entry	30.0	30.2	31.1	29.1	29.7
Household larceny	22.0	22.3	22.4	22.6	20.8
Completed larceny ¹	22.0	22.3	22.5	22.7	21.0
Less than \$50	12.1	12.4	12.6	13.0	10.5
\$50 or more	45.5	48.6	47.5	46.1	40.7
Attempted larceny	23.0	22.6	19.6	22.2	26.6
Motor vehicle theft	65.8	64.5	65.9	69.3	63.5
Completed theft	87.7	86.4	91.7	88.4	84.3
Attempted theft	31.0	20.8	26.5	40.1	33.8

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

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

Table 63. Personal crimes, 1974-77 average:

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and sex of victim

Type of crime	All victimizations	
	Male	Female
All personal crimes	28.5	29.7
Crimes of violence	41.8	48.8
Rape	¹ 0.0	55.9
Robbery	41.7	60.3
Robbery with injury	54.8	78.3
From serious assault	61.6	74.1
From minor assault	45.7	81.0
Robbery without injury	34.6	47.9
Assault	41.9	45.6
Aggravated assault	53.9	54.5
With injury	65.3	59.8
Attempted assault with weapon	48.6	52.1
Simple assault	32.7	42.0
With injury	40.9	49.3
Attempted assault without weapon	29.8	39.1
Crimes of theft	22.3	23.7
Personal larceny with contact	21.4	31.1
Purse snatching	¹ 100.0	39.5
Pocket picking	20.5	22.1
Personal larceny without contact	22.3	23.4

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

**Table 64. Personal crimes, 1974-77 average:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by type of crime and race of victim**

Type of crime	White	Black	Other
All personal crimes	28.5	33.6	30.7
Crimes of violence	43.6	48.1	59.1
Rape	57.0	¹ 41.3	¹ 0.0
Robbery	46.1	55.5	¹ 72.0
Robbery with injury	60.9	78.5	¹ 72.0
From serious assault	61.3	86.1	¹ 100.0
From minor assault	60.5	¹ 70.4	¹ 55.5
Robbery without injury	37.5	41.1	¹ 71.8
Assault	42.6	45.4	56.7
Aggravated assault	54.0	50.7	69.2
With injury	61.5	78.1	¹ 82.7
Attempted assault with weapon	50.5	38.4	64.7
Simple assault	35.9	40.5	49.3
With injury	43.3	50.5	¹ 66.3
Attempted assault without weapon	33.2	35.4	43.2
Crimes of theft	22.6	¹ 27.0	21.2
Personal larceny with contact	28.1	¹ 21.2	¹ 22.6
Purse snatching	44.8	¹ 14.4	¹ 0.0
Pocket picking	20.4	¹ 23.2	¹ 25.2
Personal larceny without contact	22.5	27.4	21.1

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

**Table 65. Personal crimes, 1974-77 average:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by type of crime and ethnicity of victim**

Type of crime	All victimizations	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
All personal crimes	26.9	29.3
Crimes of violence	44.2	44.5
Rape	¹ 66.8	54.1
Robbery	37.9	49.5
Robbery with injury	51.3	66.0
From serious assault	¹ 55.0	67.2
From minor assault	¹ 47.9	64.7
Robbery without injury	¹ 26.0	40.4
Assault	45.3	43.0
Aggravated assault	54.0	54.1
With injury	71.1	62.4
Attempted assault with weapon	43.8	50.4
Simple assault	39.5	36.2
With injury	50.5	43.6
Attempted assault without weapon	34.0	33.6
Crimes of theft	19.5	23.4
Personal larceny with contact	¹ 16.5	28.9
Purse snatching	¹ 24.5	44.4
Pocket picking	¹ 12.4	22.7
Personal larceny without contact	19.6	23.2

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

**Table 66. Personal crimes, 1974-77 average:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by type of crime and age of victim**

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	17.7	32.6	36.4	36.4	34.2
Crimes of violence	31.6	49.2	55.9	56.1	53.3
Rape	69.7	51.0	¹ 45.7	¹ 68.8	¹ 0.0
Robbery	28.5	52.6	54.8	68.7	87.5
Robbery with injury	42.0	70.7	62.4	76.2	93.7
Robbery without injury	22.5	41.5	49.2	64.4	¹ 76.1
Assault	31.4	48.5	56.4	48.6	40.8
Aggravated assault	40.0	59.1	65.4	62.2	75.6
Simple assault	26.5	41.3	50.9	40.1	28.2
Crimes of theft	11.2	25.8	30.8	31.1	27.5
Personal larceny with contact	¹ 13.0	25.9	31.8	¹ 26.9	39.2
Personal larceny without contact	11.2	25.8	30.8	31.3	25.4

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

**Table 67. Household crimes, 1974-77 average:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by type of crime and race of head of household**

Type of crime	All households	White households	Black households
All household crimes	34.7	34.1	39.1
Burglary	48.7	48.1	52.4
Forcible entry	73.4	72.7	77.1
Nothing taken	53.5	51.9	64.1
Something taken	79.2	79.1	79.7
Unlawful entry without force	39.6	40.2	33.4
Attempted forcible entry	30.7	30.4	30.1
Household larceny	22.1	22.0	22.7
Completed larceny ¹	22.0	21.9	22.8
Less than \$50	12.2	12.1	13.4
\$50 or more	45.5	46.8	36.7
Attempted larceny	22.9	23.1	21.5
Motor vehicle theft	65.9	64.7	76.9
Completed theft	87.5	87.2	89.7
Attempted theft	30.8	30.3	² 36.8

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

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

Table 68. Household crimes, 1974-77 average:

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

Type of crime	Owned	Rented
All household crimes	35.3	33.9
Burglary	49.5	47.7
Forcible entry	79.3	68.7
Nothing taken	61.0	46.4
Something taken	85.2	74.4
Unlawful entry without force	38.5	40.3
Attempted forcible entry	31.1	29.1
Household larceny	23.9	20.2
Completed larceny ¹	23.8	20.2
Less than \$50	13.4	10.9
\$50 or more	49.3	42.0
Attempted larceny	25.2	20.8
Motor vehicle theft	65.9	65.7
Completed theft	87.1	88.0
Attempted theft	31.7	30.6

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

Table 69. Household crimes, 1974-77 average:

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

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not available
All household crimes	34.1	34.4	35.6	34.5	33.5	38.6	38.7
Burglary	47.2	45.5	50.9	50.9	47.9	54.2	46.4
Forcible entry	70.8	68.4	69.4	77.2	79.1	81.7	65.8
Unlawful entry without force	37.2	36.2	44.6	38.7	40.4	41.1	45.0
Attempted forcible entry	25.7	27.2	34.5	34.7	27.0	39.5	26.1
Household larceny	16.2	21.5	22.4	22.9	22.8	24.1	27.7
Completed larceny ¹	15.6	20.9	22.0	22.7	23.3	24.6	29.2
Less than \$50	9.7	13.3	12.1	12.5	11.8	10.7	11.6
\$50 or more	32.5	40.1	44.7	49.0	50.3	53.1	36.1
Attempted larceny	26.9	29.9	26.4	25.9	17.0	16.3	11.3
Motor vehicle theft	61.6	66.7	78.0	62.7	60.8	73.2	61.8
Completed theft	87.0	88.5	86.9	87.0	88.5	88.9	85.5
Attempted theft	17.7	28.3	53.2	37.1	33.3	41.2	14.0

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

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

Table 70. Household crimes, 1974-77 average:

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	8.8	28.7	6.8	10.0
\$10-\$49	18.0	26.4	16.0	49.6
\$50-\$249	45.4	51.1	41.6	79.6
\$250 or more	82.0	83.8	65.5	88.7

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. Personal and household crimes, 1974-77 average:

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

Type of crime	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given
All personal crimes	100.0	29.3	26.4	6.1	2.9	5.3	1.6	15.0	13.5
Crimes of violence	100.0	18.5	21.2	6.2	2.9	14.6	5.5	10.6	20.4
Rape	100.0	17.6	15.4	4.3	2.4	15.9	9.5	12.4	42.6
Robbery	100.0	27.3	16.9	6.7	4.3	6.9	6.2	8.4	23.3
Assault	100.0	16.5	22.6	6.1	2.6	16.3	5.2	11.4	19.2
Crimes of theft	100.0	31.7	27.3	5.9	2.8	2.5	0.4	15.9	11.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	41.5	14.7	5.7	4.2	1.8	3.8	16.5	11.8
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	32.1	28.3	6.0	2.8	2.6	0.3	16.2	11.5
All household crimes	100.0	34.1	32.8	8.8	2.3	4.7	0.6	3.2	13.5
Burglary	100.0	36.7	22.9	8.5	2.4	5.9	0.9	4.9	17.8
Household larceny	100.0	33.0	37.1	9.0	2.1	4.2	0.4	2.4	11.7
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	36.8	20.1	6.3	4.5	7.0	1.8	5.2	18.3

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

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

Appendix II

Survey instruments

A basic screen questionnaire (Form NCS-1) and a crime incident report (Form NCS-2) were used to elicit information on the relevant crimes committed against the household as a whole and against any of its members age 12 and over. Form NCS-1 was designed to screen for all instances of victimization before details of any specific incident were collected. The screening form also was used for obtaining information on the characteristics of each household and of its members. Household screening questions were asked only once for each household, whereas individual screening questions were asked of all members age 12 and over. However, a knowledgeable adult member of the household served as a proxy respondent for 12- and 13-year-olds, individuals temporarily absent, and incapacitated persons (optional).

Once the screening process was completed, the interviewer obtained details of each revealed incident, if any. Form NCS-2 included questions concerning the extent of economic loss or injury, characteristics of offenders, whether or not the police were notified, and other pertinent details.

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 43-R0567

FORMS NCS-1 AND NCS-2 (4-19-77) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY NATIONAL SAMPLE NCS-1 - BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE NCS-2 - CRIME INCIDENT REPORT		NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, Section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.	
INTERVIEWER: Fill Sample and Control numbers, and items 1, 2, 4, and 9 at time of interview.		Sample (cc 4) JO _____	Control number (cc 5) PSU Segment Ck Serial
1. Interviewer identification Code Name		Household number (cc 2) _____ Land use (cc 9-11) _____	
2. Record of interview Line number of household respondent (cc 12) _____ Date completed _____		10. Family income (cc 27) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000 2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 to 1,999 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2,000 to 2,999 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3,000 to 3,999 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4,000 to 4,999 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 5,000 to 5,999 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6,000 to 7,499 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 7,500 to 9,999 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10,000 to 11,999 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 12,000 to 14,999 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 15,000 to 19,999 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 20,000 to 24,999 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 25,000 to 49,999 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 50,000 and over	
3. TYPE Z NONINTERVIEW Interview not obtained for: _____ Line number _____ NOTE: Fill NCS-7 Noninterview Record, for Types A, B, and C noninterviews.		11a. Household members 12 years of age and OVER Total number _____	
4. Household status 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Same household as last enumeration 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement household since last enumeration 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Previous noninterview or not in sample before		b. Household members UNDER 12 years of age Total number _____ 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
5. Special place type code (cc 6c) _____		12. Crime Incident Reports filled Total number - Fill item 31 on Control Card 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
6. Tenure (cc 8) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Owned or being bought 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Rented for cash 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No cash rent		13a. Use of telephone (cc 25) Phone in unit (Yes in cc 25a) Phone interview acceptable? (cc 25c or 25d) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes } SKIP to next applicable item 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Refused number } Phone elsewhere (Yes in cc 25b) Phone interview acceptable? (cc 25c or 25d) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes } SKIP to next applicable item 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Refused number } 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No phone (No in cc 25a and 25b)	
7. Type of living quarters (cc 15) Housing unit 1 <input type="checkbox"/> House, apartment, flat 2 <input type="checkbox"/> HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> HU - Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> HU in rooming house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile home or trailer 6 <input type="checkbox"/> HU not specified above - Describe _____ OTHER Unit 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant tent site or trailer site 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified above - Describe _____		13b. Proxy information - Fill for all proxy interviews (1) Proxy interview obtained for line number _____ Proxy respondent name _____ Line number _____ Reason for proxy interview _____ (2) Proxy interview obtained for line number _____ Proxy respondent name _____ Line number _____ Reason for proxy interview _____	
8. Number of housing units in structure (cc 26) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-9 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile home or trailer 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Only OTHER units		If more than 2 Proxy Interviews, continue in notes.	
9. (Other than the . . . business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What kind of business is that? _____ INTERVIEWER: Enter unrecognizable businesses only		CENSUS USE ONLY	

NCS 1 and 2

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

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS	
29. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 6 months - between _____, 197__ and _____, 197__ During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
30. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
31. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
32. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
33. What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months?	037 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more
34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (if/any of them) without permission?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
35. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal parts attached to (if/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS	
36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to YOU during the last 6 months - between _____, 197__ and _____, 197__ Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
43. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck, such as packages or clothing?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
47. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____	058 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
48. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____	059 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
49. Look at 47. Was HH member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
50. Look at 48. Was HH member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
51. Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 12 on cover page. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.	

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

FORM NCS-1 (4-19-77)

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KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		Notes	NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, Section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.
Line number	(101)		<p>FORM NCS-2 (4-19-77)</p> <p>BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p>CRIME INCIDENT REPORT NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY - NATIONAL SAMPLE</p>
Screen question number	(102)		
Incident number	(103)		
104		10a. You said that during the last 6 months - (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime). In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? (Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.) _____ Month (01-12) Year 197____	10b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything belonging to the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to Check Item B
105		CHECK ITEM A Is this incident report for a series of crimes? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately)	10c. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
106		10b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Spring (March, April, May) <input type="checkbox"/> Summer (June, July, August) <input type="checkbox"/> Fall (September, October, November) <input type="checkbox"/> Winter (December, January, February)	10d. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building? <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
107		10c. How many incidents were involved in this series? <input type="checkbox"/> Three or four <input type="checkbox"/> Five to ten <input type="checkbox"/> Eleven or more <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	10e. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) (forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door or broken <input type="checkbox"/> Slashed screen <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ } SKIP to Check Item B
108		INTERVIEWER: If this report is for a series, read the following statement. (The following questions refer only to the most recent incident.) 2. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen? <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 p.m. to midnight <input type="checkbox"/> Midnight to 6 a.m. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	10f. How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)? <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window <input type="checkbox"/> Had key <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____
109		3a. In what State and county did this incident occur? <input type="checkbox"/> Outside U.S. - END INCIDENT REPORT State _____ County _____	10g. Was respondent or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 13a <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
110		110. Did it happen INSIDE THE LIMITS of a city, town, village, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Enter name of city, town, etc. _____	10h. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle, or wrench? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Gun <input type="checkbox"/> Knife <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____
111		4. Where did this incident take place? <input type="checkbox"/> At or in own dwelling, in garage or other building on property (Includes break-in or attempted break-in) <input type="checkbox"/> At or in a vacation home, hotel/motel <input type="checkbox"/> Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station <input type="checkbox"/> Inside office, factory, or warehouse <input type="checkbox"/> Near own home: yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) <input type="checkbox"/> On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot <input type="checkbox"/> Inside school <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____	10i. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 7f <input type="checkbox"/> No
112		7a. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 7e <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	10j. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 7e <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

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INCIDENT REPORT

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

7d. How were you threatened? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)

123 Verbal threat of rape
 Verbal threat of attack other than rape
 Weapon present or threatened with weapon
 Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)
 Object thrown at person
 Followed, surrounded
 Other - Specify _____

9c. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?

133 Not yet settled
 None
 All
 Part

10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?

135 No - SKIP to 11
 Yes

11. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?

137 Only one
 Don't know
 More than one

12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)?

151 Yes - SKIP to 13a
 No

12b. How many of these persons, not counting yourself, were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.

152 None - SKIP to 13a
 _____ Number of persons

12c. Are any of these persons members of your household now? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.

153 No
 Yes - How many, not counting yourself? _____

12d. Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)

154 No - SKIP to 13a
 Yes

12e. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?

161 No
 Don't know
 Yes

12f. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?

162 Yes
 No

12g. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household? INTERVIEWER - Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.

154 Yes - SKIP to 13f
 No

12h. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?

155 No - SKIP to 13e
 Yes

12i. What did they try to take? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

156 Purse
 Wallet or money
 Car
 Other motor vehicle
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
 Don't know
 Other - Specify _____

12j. Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)

157 No - SKIP to 18a
 Yes

12k. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?

157 Yes
 No - SKIP to 18a

12l. What did happen? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

158 Attacked
 Threatened with harm
 Attempted to break into house or garage
 Attempted to break into car
 Harassed, argument, abusive language
 Damaged or destroyed property
 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
 Other - Specify _____

12m. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, not counting anything received from insurance?

166 None
 All
 Part

12n. What was recovered? Anything else?

167 Cash: \$ _____
and/or Property: (Mark all that apply)
 Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a
 Purse
 Wallet
 Car
 Other motor vehicle
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
 Other - Specify _____

12o. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?

169 \$ _____

7e. What actually happened? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

124 Something taken without permission
 Attempted or threatened to take something
 Harassed, argument, abusive language
 Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house
 Forcible entry or attempted entry of car
 Damaged or destroyed property
 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
 Other - Specify _____

8a. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

126 None - SKIP to 10a
 Raped
 Attempted rape
 Knife or gunshot wounds
 Broken bones or teeth knocked out
 Internal injuries, knocked unconscious
 Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling
 Other - Specify _____

8b. Were you injured to the extent that you needed medical attention after the attack?

127 No - SKIP to 10a
 Yes

8c. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?

128 No
 Emergency room treatment only
 Stayed overnight or longer - How many days? _____

8d. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, INCLUDING anything paid by insurance? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses. INTERVIEWER - If respondent does not know exact amount, encourage him to give an estimate.

130 No cost - SKIP to 10a
 \$ _____
 Don't know

8e. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veterans' Administration, or Public Welfare?

131 No
 Don't know
 Yes

8f. Did you file a claim with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get part or all of your medical expenses paid?

132 No - SKIP to 10a
 Yes

9d. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay?

134 \$ _____ (Obtain an estimate, if necessary)

9e. Was this person male or female?

138 Male
 Female
 Don't know

9f. How old would you say the person was?

139 Under 12
 12-14
 15-17
 18-20
 21 or over
 Don't know

9g. How old would you say the youngest was?

145 Under 12
 12-14
 15-17
 18-20
 21 or over
 Don't know

9h. How old would you say the oldest was?

146 Under 12
 12-14
 15-17
 18-20
 21 or over
 Don't know

9i. Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?

147 All strangers
 Don't know
 All relatives
 Some relatives
 All known
 Some known

9j. How well were they known? (Mark all that apply)

148 By sight only
 Casual acquaintance(s)
 Well known

9k. How were they related to you? (Mark all that apply)

149 Spouse or ex-spouse
 Parents
 Own child
 Brother or sister
 Other relative - Specify _____
 Brothers/sisters
 Other - Specify _____
 Own children

9l. Were all of them -

150 White?
 Negro?
 Other? - Specify _____
 Combination - Specify _____
 Don't know

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)?

151 Yes - SKIP to 13a
 No

12b. How many of these persons, not counting yourself, were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.

152 None - SKIP to 13a
 _____ Number of persons

12c. Are any of these persons members of your household now? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.

153 No
 Yes - How many, not counting yourself? _____

12d. Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)

154 No - SKIP to 13a
 Yes

12e. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?

161 No
 Don't know
 Yes

12f. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?

162 Yes
 No

12g. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household? INTERVIEWER - Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.

154 Yes - SKIP to 13f
 No

12h. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?

155 No - SKIP to 13e
 Yes

12i. What did they try to take? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

156 Purse
 Wallet or money
 Car
 Other motor vehicle
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
 Don't know
 Other - Specify _____

12j. Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)

157 No - SKIP to 18a
 Yes

12k. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?

157 Yes
 No - SKIP to 18a

12l. What did happen? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

158 Attacked
 Threatened with harm
 Attempted to break into house or garage
 Attempted to break into car
 Harassed, argument, abusive language
 Damaged or destroyed property
 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
 Other - Specify _____

12m. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, not counting anything received from insurance?

166 None
 All
 Part

12n. What was recovered? Anything else?

167 Cash: \$ _____
and/or Property: (Mark all that apply)
 Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a
 Purse
 Wallet
 Car
 Other motor vehicle
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
 Other - Specify _____

12o. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?

169 \$ _____

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

17a. Was there any insurance against theft?
 (176) 1 No } SKIP to 18a
 2 Don't know }
 3 Yes

b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?
 (171) 1 No } SKIP to 18a
 2 Don't know }
 3 Yes

c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?
 (172) 1 Not yet settled } SKIP to 18a
 2 No }
 3 Yes

d. How much was recovered?
 INTERVIEWER - If property replaced by insurance company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate of value of the property replaced.
 (173) \$ _____

18a. Did any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?
 (174) 0 No - SKIP to 19a
 Yes - How many members?

b. How much time was lost altogether?
 (175) 1 Less than 1 day
 2 1-5 days
 3 6-10 days
 4 Over 10 days
 5 Don't know

19a. Was anything that belonged to you or other members of the household damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing damaged, or damage done to a car, etc.?
 (174) 1 No - SKIP to 20a
 2 Yes

b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?
 (177) 1 Yes - SKIP to 19d
 2 No

c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?
 (178) \$ _____ } SKIP to 20a
 x Don't know }

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?
 (179) x No cost or don't know - SKIP to 20a
 \$ _____

e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? Anyone else? (Mark all that apply)
 (180) 1 Household member
 2 Landlord
 3 Insurance
 4 Other - Specify _____

20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?
 (181) 1 No
 2 Don't know - SKIP to Check Item G
 Yes - Who told them?
 3 Household member } SKIP to Check Item G
 4 Someone else }
 5 Police on scene }

b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? Any other reason? (Mark all that apply)
 (182) 1 Nothing could be done - lack of proof
 2 Did not think it important enough
 3 Police wouldn't want to be bothered
 4 Did not want to take time - too inconvenient
 5 Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
 6 Did not want to get involved
 7 Afraid of reprisal
 8 Reported to someone else
 9 Other - Specify _____

CHECK ITEM G Is this person 16 years or older?
 No - SKIP to Check Item H
 Yes - ASK 21a

21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?
 (183) 1 No - SKIP to Check Item H
 2 Yes

b. What was the job?
 (184) 1 Same as described in NCS-1 items 28a-e - SKIP to Check Item H
 2 Different than described in NCS-1 items 28a-e

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

d. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)
 (187) _____

e. Were you -
 (184) 1 An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
 2 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?
 3 SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
 4 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

f. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)
 (187) _____

g. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)
 (187) _____

Summarize this incident or series of incidents.
CHECK ITEM H _____

Look at 12c on Incident Report. Is there an entry for "How many?"
CHECK ITEM I No
 Yes - Be sure you have an Incident Report for each HH member 12 years of age or over who was robbed, harmed, or threatened in this incident.

Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?
CHECK ITEM J No - Go to next Incident Report.
 Yes - Is this the last HH member to be interviewed?
 No - Interview next HH member.
 Yes - END INTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in Item 12 on the cover of NCS-1.

Appendix III Survey methodology and standard errors

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

Estimates presented in this report are based on that portion of the national sample constituting California (hereafter referred to as "the State"). NCS data derive from a stratified multistage cluster sample, designed for producing national estimates. In order to obtain reliable State estimates, it was necessary to perform certain modifications in the procedure used for producing national estimates.

Source of data

The primary sampling units (PSUs) composing the first stage of the cluster sampling were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSUs were included in the sample with certainty and were considered to be self-representing (SR). For the Nation as a whole, there were 156 SR PSUs. The remaining PSUs, called non-self-representing (NSR), were combined into 220 strata by grouping PSUs with similar demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1970 Population Census and the 1968 Economic Census. The strata were formed within the four basic census regions, but not necessarily within States. From the strata of NSR PSUs, one PSU was selected per stratum with probability proportionate to size; and, although there was a sample control requiring some representation in every State, not all States were equally represented. For purposes of producing State estimates, an adjustment was made for this unequal representation in the estimation procedure described below.

Within each SR PSU and each selected NSR PSU, a systematic sample of clusters of households was selected. The clusters were formed so that approximately four households were in each one, chosen so that each household in a cluster had the same initial probability of selection. To account for units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing.

Jurisdictions that do not issue permits were included by means of a sample of area segments. The resulting sample of new construction units, though yielding a relatively small proportion of the total sample, has accounted for an increasing share as time has elapsed since 1970.

For purposes of conducting field interviews, the complete sample is spread out over 6 months of interviewing so that one-sixth of the sample is interviewed each month. A rotation scheme is employed in order to reduce the burden on the respondents that would result if they were permanently in the sample. This rotation takes the form of replacing one-sixth of each month's sample with new sample units. Once a sample household is replaced it does not return to sample. The first interview at a sample address is for bounding purposes only - i.e., establishing a time frame to avoid duplicative reporting on subsequent visits - and data from this interview are not used for making estimates. Therefore, an additional one-sixth sample is interviewed each 6 months for bounding only. Each household remains in the sample for 3 years, granting seven interviews at 6-month intervals.

For the period 1974-77, a yearly average of 21,000 housing units in the State was designated for the sample, and interviews were obtained from the occupants of 17,900 of these units, also on the average. The count of housing units interviewed includes those in which at least one member, but not necessarily all those eligible, was interviewed. Of the 3,100 housing units for which interviews were not obtained, 2,100 were found to be vacant or were occupied by persons ineligible for the survey. An additional 100 units had been demolished or converted to nonresidential use, or were otherwise ineligible for the survey. For the remaining 900 housing units (about 5 percent of those eligible for interview), no occupants were interviewed because they could not be contacted after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available. A yearly average of about 38,500 occupants of residential units in the State were contacted personally by Census Bureau interviewers during 1976 and 1977. Interviews were obtained from some 37,400 of these persons, or about 97 percent of the total. Data on the distribution of personal interviews and noninterviews are not available for 1974 and 1975.

Estimation procedure

The estimation procedure is performed on a quarterly basis to produce estimates of the volume and rates of victimization.

Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce a quarterly estimate. For example, as shown on the accompanying chart, data collected during the months of February through September are required to produce an estimate of the first quarter of any given calendar year. In addition, each quarterly estimate is made up of approximately the same number of field observations in which a specific month of occurrence was from 1 to 6 months prior to the time of interview. Thus, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month ago) or in a March interview (2 months ago) and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. One purpose of this arrangement is to minimize expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month recall period than when they actually occurred. Similarly, annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates which, in turn, are obtained from a total of 17 months of field interviewing from February of one year through June of the following year.

The estimates produced from the sample data were obtained by means of assigning weights to sample persons and sample households. These weights were applied to the sample results in order to inflate them to the level of the State population. A weight consisted of the product of the factors described below, reflecting certain modifications in the procedure for producing U.S. estimates. The ratio factors described in step #6, below, were unique to the estimation procedure for State data.

1. The reciprocal of the initial probability of selection. This factor was the same for all sample units.
2. A duplication control factor to reflect any subsampling that was done after the initial selection.
3. An adjustment to reduce bias resulting from the noninterview of eligible households. This adjustment was computed within cells that were defined for groups of PSUs having similar demographic characteristics. Cells were defined separately for six groups - combinations of two race categories and three residence categories. Separate adjustment factors were calculated for these noninterview cells for housing units within SMSAs and outside SMSAs, as well as for quarters other than housing units. For the most part, the groups were formed within U.S. regions, but they were not necessarily within State boundaries.

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

Month of interview	Period of reference (or recall)											
	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January												
February	X											
March	X	X										
April	X	X	X									
May	X	X	X									
June	X	X	X	X	X							
July	X	X	X	X	X	X						
August		X	X	X	X	X	X					
September			X	X	X	X	X	X				
October				X	X	X	X	X	X			
November					X	X	X	X	X	X		
December						X	X	X	X	X	X	
January							X	X	X	X	X	X
February								X	X	X	X	X
March									X	X	X	X
April										X	X	X
May											X	X
June												X
July												

4. An adjustment to reflect noninterviewed persons within households where at least one person was interviewed. This adjustment was computed for cells defined within each region. Cells for this adjustment were defined separately for 24 groups—combinations of two race, four age, and three household relationship categories.

5. Two ratio estimate factors were calculated using the complete national sample and applied to the State data.

(a) A ratio factor applied to data from the NSR PSUs for the purpose of reducing the variance arising from the sampling of PSUs in noncertainty strata. The numerator of this factor was the 1970 Census population count in collapsed race-residence cells for noncertainty strata, based on SMSA and non-SMSA groups, for four geographical regions. The denominator of this factor was an estimate of the same population based on the 1970 Census population for sample PSUs.

(b) The second ratio adjustment was computed and applied on a person basis for various age, sex, and race categories. Its primary purpose was to adjust for differential undercoverage of persons age 12 and over, based on independently derived census figures adjusted for population changes since 1970.

6. Two additional ratio estimate factors were calculated from the portion of the national sample located within the State.

(a) One factor, applied only to data from NSR PSUs, was used to adjust for the unequal population representation that occurred because of the selection of such PSUs.

(b) The other ratio factor adjusted weighted sample estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population age 12 and over to independently derived census figures for the same population as of midyear 1974 through 1977.

The above factors were used in the derivation of each person's final weight. In addition, if a personal crime incident involved more than one victim, a factor was applied to the final weight to adjust for the chance of multiple reporting of the incident. The weight calculated for household estimates did not include the adjustment for noninterviewed persons within households where at least one person was interviewed (step #4, above); and it did not include an adjustment for incidents, as each criminal act against a household was considered a single victimization. When a personal crime was reported in the survey as having occurred simultaneously with a commercial burglary or robbery, it was assumed that the incident was essentially a commercial crime, and therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, the details of the event as they related to the victimized individual were included in the survey results. Also, the ratio estimate factor described in step #5b, above, was applied to households by using the factor applicable to the wife in a husband-wife household and those of the head of household in other households. This procedure is thought to be more precise than that of uniformly using the characteristics of the head of household, because sample coverage generally is better for females than for males.

The estimated number of crimes is based on data weighted as described

above, calculated on the basis of an annual average for the period 1974-77. The victimization rates are based on the weighted estimates of numbers of personal or household victimizations added for the years 1974-77 and divided by the sum of weighted estimates of the total number of persons or households for these years.

Series victimizations

Victimizations that occurred in series of three or more for which the victim was unable to describe the details of each event have been excluded from the analysis and data tables in this report. Because respondents had difficulty pinpointing the dates of these acts, this information was recorded by the season (or seasons) of occurrence within the 6-month reference period and tabulated by the quarter of the year in which the data were collected. But, for the majority of crimes, the data were tabulated on the basis of the specific month of occurrence to produce quarterly estimates.

An examination of national data on series victimizations shows that these crimes tend disproportionately to be either assaults, more often simple than aggravated, or household larcenies for which the amount of loss was valued at less than \$50. Although series victimizations, if combined with the main body of crime data, would increase the reported levels of crime, it is believed that there would be very little impact on year-to-year change in victimization rates. Efforts are underway to study the nature of series victimizations in greater detail, in order to gauge more accurately their relationship to regular victimizations.

Reliability of estimates

The particular sample used for the NCS is only one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design and sample selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average of all possible sample estimates. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct an approximate confidence interval—that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average of all possible sample estimates. This average may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. But, for a particular sample, it can be determined with

specified confidence that the average of all possible sample estimates is included in the constructed interval.

If all possible samples were selected under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error. Major sources of such error are related to the ability of respondents to recall victimization experiences that occurred during the 6 months prior to the time of interview. Research on the capacity of victims to recall specific kinds of crime, based on interviewing persons who were victims of offenses drawn from police files, indicates that assault is the least well recalled of the crimes measured by the NCS. This may stem in part from the observed tendency of victims not to report crimes committed by offenders known to them, especially if they are relatives. In addition, it is suspected that, among certain groups, crimes that contain the elements of assault are a part of everyday life and, thus, are simply forgotten or are not considered worth mentioning to a survey interviewer. Taken together, these recall problems may result in a substantial understatement of the "true" rate of victimization from assault.

Another source of nonsampling error related to the recall capacity of respondents is their inability to place the criminal event in the correct month, even though it is placed in the correct reference period. This source of error is partially offset by the requirement for monthly interviewing and by the estimation procedure described earlier. An additional problem involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 6-month period incidents that occurred earlier—or, in a few instances, those that happened after the close of the

reference period. The latter is believed to be relatively rare because 75 to 80 percent of the interviewing takes place during the first week of the month following the reference period. In any event, the effect of telescoping is minimized by the bounding procedure described above. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it can then be determined from discussion with the respondent whether the reported incident is indeed a new one.

Methodological research undertaken in preparation for the NCS indicated that substantially fewer incidents of crime were reported when one household member reported for all persons residing in the household than when each household member was interviewed individually. Therefore, the self-response procedure was adopted as a general rule; allowances for proxy response under the contingencies discussed earlier are the only exceptions to this rule.

Despite these attempts to minimize the effect of victim recall problems, memory lapses inevitably occur. Some evidence of the extent of this problem will be obtained from the findings of a reinterview program in which a national sample of approximately 5 percent of the interviewed cases in each month are interviewed a second time by a supervisor or a senior interviewer. Differences between the original interview and the reinterview are reconciled by discussion between the reinterviewer and the respondent. However, no definitive results are yet available from this program.

Other sources of nonsampling error result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting

incidents as crimes, mistaken classification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, biases resulting from the rotation pattern used, errors in coding and processing the data, and incomplete sampling frames (e.g., a large number of mobile homes and one small class of housing units constructed since 1970 are not included in the sampling frame). Quality control and edit procedures were utilized at various steps of the survey operation to keep the non-sampling errors at an acceptably low level.

As calculated for the NCS, the standard errors partially measure only those non-sampling errors arising from random response and interviewer errors; they do not reflect any systematic biases in the data. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the parameters displayed in the table at the end of this appendix and used for calculating standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item. The parameters are based on modifications made in the national estimation procedure to reflect the State population and take account of the effect of the correlated data from partially overlapping samples.

Application and computation of standard errors

Results presented in this report were tested to determine whether or not observed differences between values were statistically significant at 2.0 standard errors (95-percent confidence level) or 1.6 standard errors (90-percent confidence

Personal and household crimes: Parameters used for calculating standard errors	Averaged years		Individual year		Four-year aggregate ¹
	a	b	a	b	b
	Total personal crimes	-0.000011	1,500	-0.000145	2,600	5,400
Crimes of violence	-0.000008	1,300	-0.000145	2,600	4,800
Rape	-0.000008	900	-0.000145	2,600	3,000
Robbery	-0.000003	700	-0.000145	2,600	2,300
Assault	-0.000008	1,300	-0.000145	2,600	4,800
Crimes of theft	-0.000008	1,300	-0.000145	2,600	4,800
Total household crimes	-0.000008	1,300	-0.000145	2,600	4,800
Burglary	-0.000006	1,000	-0.000145	2,600	3,300
Household larceny	-0.000008	1,300	-0.000145	2,600	4,800
Motor vehicle theft	-0.000006	900	-0.000145	2,600	3,000

¹The parameters listed are for use in conjunction only with Formula 2, which requires that the denominator (but not the numerator) of a given rate or percent be aggregated for the 4-year period; "a" parameters are not necessary for this test.

level). For this report, differences that failed the 90-percent test were not considered statistically significant.

Formula 1. Standard errors for estimated numbers of victimizations or incidents may be calculated by using the following formula:

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

In this formula, x is the estimated number of personal or household victimizations or incidents, and a and b are parameters found in the accompanying table. The formula can be used for testing either average annual figures or estimates for individual years.

To illustrate the use of Formula 1, Data Table 19 shows that the 1974-77 average annual number of robbery victimizations committed by strangers was 143,900. This estimate and the appropriate parameters, $a = -0.0000003$ and $b = 700$, are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$\text{s.e.}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{(-0.0000003)(143,900)^2}{+700(143,900)}} \\ = 10,600 \text{ (rounded to nearest 100)}$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 143,900 at one standard error is from 133,900 to 153,900, and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be from 123,900 to 163,900.

Formula 2. Standard errors for estimated average annual victimization rates may be calculated by using the following formula:

$$\text{s.e.}(r) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{4z} r(1000-r)}$$

In this formula, z is the size of the population subgroup that is the base of the rate or proportion; r is the estimated rate or proportion for which the standard error is being computed; and b is the parameter in the accompanying table.

To illustrate the use of Formula 2, Data Table 4 shows an estimated robbery rate of 8.6 per 1,000 persons age 25-34. The appropriate base figure to be used in the formula is 4 times the average yearly base shown in that data table, or 13,961,600 ($4 \times 3,490,400$). And, the b parameter corresponding to that 4-year aggregated base is 2,300. The calculation proceeds as follows:

$$\text{s.e.}(r) = \sqrt{\frac{2300}{13,961,600} (8.6)(1000-8.6)} \\ = 1.2$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 8.6 at one standard error is from 7.4 to 9.8, and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be from 6.2 to 11.0.

Formula 3. The standard error of a difference between two estimates is approximated with the formula

$$\text{s.e.}(x_1 - x_2) = \sqrt{(\text{s.e.}(x_1))^2 + (\text{s.e.}(x_2))^2}$$

where x_1 and x_2 represent the two estimates. The formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between uncorrelated estimates. If, however, there is a large positive correlation, the formula will overestimate the true standard error of the difference; and if there is a large negative correlation, it will underestimate the true standard error of the difference.

In the preceding example, the standard error of the estimated rate of 8.6 was calculated using Formula 2. Table 4 of the report provides a second estimated rate of 6.3 robberies and an average yearly base of 3,501,600 for the 35-49 age group. Using Formula 2 again, it can be found that the standard error of this rate is 1.0. Applying Formula 3 with $r_1 = 8.6$ and $r_2 = 6.3$,

$$\text{s.e.}(r_1 - r_2) = \sqrt{(1.2)^2 + (1.0)^2} \\ = 1.6$$

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample would differ from the average difference from all possible samples by less than twice the standard error, or 3.2. The 95-percent confidence interval around the difference of $8.6 - 6.3 = 2.3$ is from -0.9 to 5.5 (i.e., 2.3 plus and minus 3.2). Because this confidence interval includes negative values, it cannot be concluded with 95-percent confidence that this difference stems from factors other than sampling error.

The ratio of a difference to its standard error also may be used for determining its level of statistical significance. For example, a ratio of 2.0 or more denotes that the difference is significant at the 95-percent confidence level; a ratio from 1.6 to 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent; and a ratio of less than 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference 2.3 to its standard error 1.6 equals 1.4. It cannot, therefore, be concluded that there was a difference significant at a minimum confidence level of 90 percent between the robbery rates for persons age 25-34 and 35-49.

Specific standard errors for household crimes may be computed by using the same formulas. In Data Tables 19-71, percents rather than rates are used, requiring that the formula 2 value of 1,000 be replaced by 100 for computation of the corresponding standard errors.

Appendix IV Technical notes

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

General

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

As indicated with respect to personal crimes, victimization data are more appropriate than incident data for the study of the effects, or consequences, of crime experiences upon the individual victim. They also are better suited for assessing victim reactions to criminal attack and for examining victim perceptions of offender attributes. Thus, in addition to serving as a key element in computing victimization rates, victimization counts are used for developing information on victim injury and medical care, economic losses, time lost from work, victim self-protection, offender characteristics, and reporting to police. On the other hand, incident data are more adequate for the examination of the circumstances surrounding the occurrence of personal crimes. Accordingly, data concerning the time and place of occurrence of such offenses, as well as the use of weapons and number of victims and offenders, are based on incidents.

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

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

Victim characteristics

A variety of attributes of victimized persons and households appear on victimization rate tables. The rates, or measures of the occurrence of crime, are computed by dividing the number of victimizations associated with a specific crime, or grouping of crimes, by the number of persons or households under consideration. For crimes against persons, the rates are based on the total number of individuals age 12 and over, or on a portion of that population sharing a particular characteristic or set of traits. Household crimes are regarded as being directed against the household as a unit rather than against the individual members; in calculating a rate, therefore, the denominator of the fraction consists of the number of households in question.

As indicated previously, victimizations of households, unlike those of persons, cannot involve more than one victim during a specific criminal act. However,

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

Victim-offender relationship in personal crimes of violence

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

Based on information from Tables 19-23, treatment of the subject centers on a special section of the selected findings. Nevertheless, the relationship between victim and offender is a recurrent variable in findings and in data tables dealing with other subjects, such as weapons use and reporting to the police. Conditions governing the classification of crimes as having involved "strangers" or "nonstrangers" are described in the glossary, listed under each of those categories.

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

Some of the tables on this subject display data on the offenders only and others cover both victims and offenders. The offender characteristics examined are sex, age, and race, based on information furnished by victims who saw

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

In the relevant data tables, a distinction is made between "single-offender" and "multiple-offender" crimes, with the latter classification applying to those committed by two or more persons. As applied to multiple-offender crimes, the category "mixed ages" refers to cases in which the offenders in any single incident were classifiable under more than one age group; similarly, the term "mixed races" applies to situations in which the offenders were members of more than a single racial group.

Number of victims

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

Time of occurrence

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

Place of occurrence

For data from the household survey, tables on place of occurrence distinguish six kinds of sites, two of which cover the respondent's home and its immediate

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

Number of offenders in personal crimes of violence

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

Use of weapons

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

In addition to firearms and knives, the data tables distinguish "other" weapons and those of unknown types. The

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

Victim self-protection

With reference to personal crimes of violence, information was obtained on whether or not victims tried to avoid or thwart attack, and, if so, the measures they took. The following reactions, ranging from nonviolent to forcible, were considered self-protection measures: reasoning with the offender; fleeing from the offender; screaming or yelling for help; hitting, kicking, or scratching the offender; and using or brandishing a weapon. The pertinent tables distribute all measures, if any, employed by victims in each crime; no determination was made of the single most important measure.

Physical injury to victims

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

Victims who had been injured furnished data on hospitalization and on medical expenses. With regard to medical expenses, the data tables are based solely on information from victims who knew with certainty that such expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, their amount. Excluding victims unaware of such outlays and of their amount restricts the utility of the data somewhat. Although data were unavailable on the proportion of rapes attended by victim injury, information relating to hospitalization and medical costs were available for that crime; these results are reflected in the appropriate data tables.

Economic losses

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

Time lost from work

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

Reporting victimizations to the police

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

Interviewers recorded all reasons cited by respondents for not reporting crimes to the police. The data table on this topic distributes all reasons for not reporting, and no determination was made of the primary reason for not reporting the crime.

Glossary

Age—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Aggravated assault—Attack with a weapon 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.

Annual family income—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.

Attempted forcible entry—A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Ethnicity—A distinction between Hispanic and non-Hispanic respondents, regardless of race.

Forcible entry—A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry (e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen).

Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.

Hispanic—Persons who report themselves as Mexican-Americans, Chicanos, Mexicans, Mexicanos, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Central or South Americans or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Household—Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household crimes—Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry is not involved.

Incident—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. In situations where a personal crime occurred during the course of a commercial crime, it is assumed that the incident was primarily directed against the business, and, therefore, it is not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, details of the outcome of the event as they relate to the victimized individual are reflected in data on personal victimizations.

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

Marital status—Each household member is assigned to one of the following categories: (1) Married, which includes persons having common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) Separated and divorced. Separated includes married persons who have a legal separation or have parted because of marital discord; (3) Widowed; and (4) Never married, which includes those whose only marriage has been annulled and those living together (excluding common-law unions).

Motor vehicle—Includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.

Non-Hispanic—Persons who report their culture or origin as other than "Hispanic," defined above. The distinction is made regardless of race.

Nonstranger—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender either are related, well known to,

or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

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

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

Personal crimes—Rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal crimes of theft—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to personal larceny.

Personal crimes of violence—Rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal larceny—Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. A distinction is made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Personal larceny with contact—Theft of purse, wallet, or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.

Personal larceny without contact—Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Physical injury—The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence, although data on the proportion of rapes resulting in victim injury were not available during the preparation of this report. For personal robbery and attempted robbery with injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious" and "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, and loss of

consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization; injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, and swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. For assaults resulting in victim injury, the degree of harm governs classification of the event. The same elements of injury applicable to robbery with injury from serious assault also pertain to aggravated assault with injury; similarly, the same types of injuries applicable to robbery with injury from minor assault are relevant to simple assault with injury.

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

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

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate," below.

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

Robbery with injury—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, irrespective of the extent of injury, if a weapon was used in the commission of the crime or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or undetermined but requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

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

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

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

Tenure—Two forms of household tenancy are distinguished: (1) Owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage, and (2) Rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Unlawful entry—A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises even though force is not used.

Victim—The recipient of a criminal act; usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households or commercial establishments.

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

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

Victimize—To perpetrate a crime against a person or household.

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