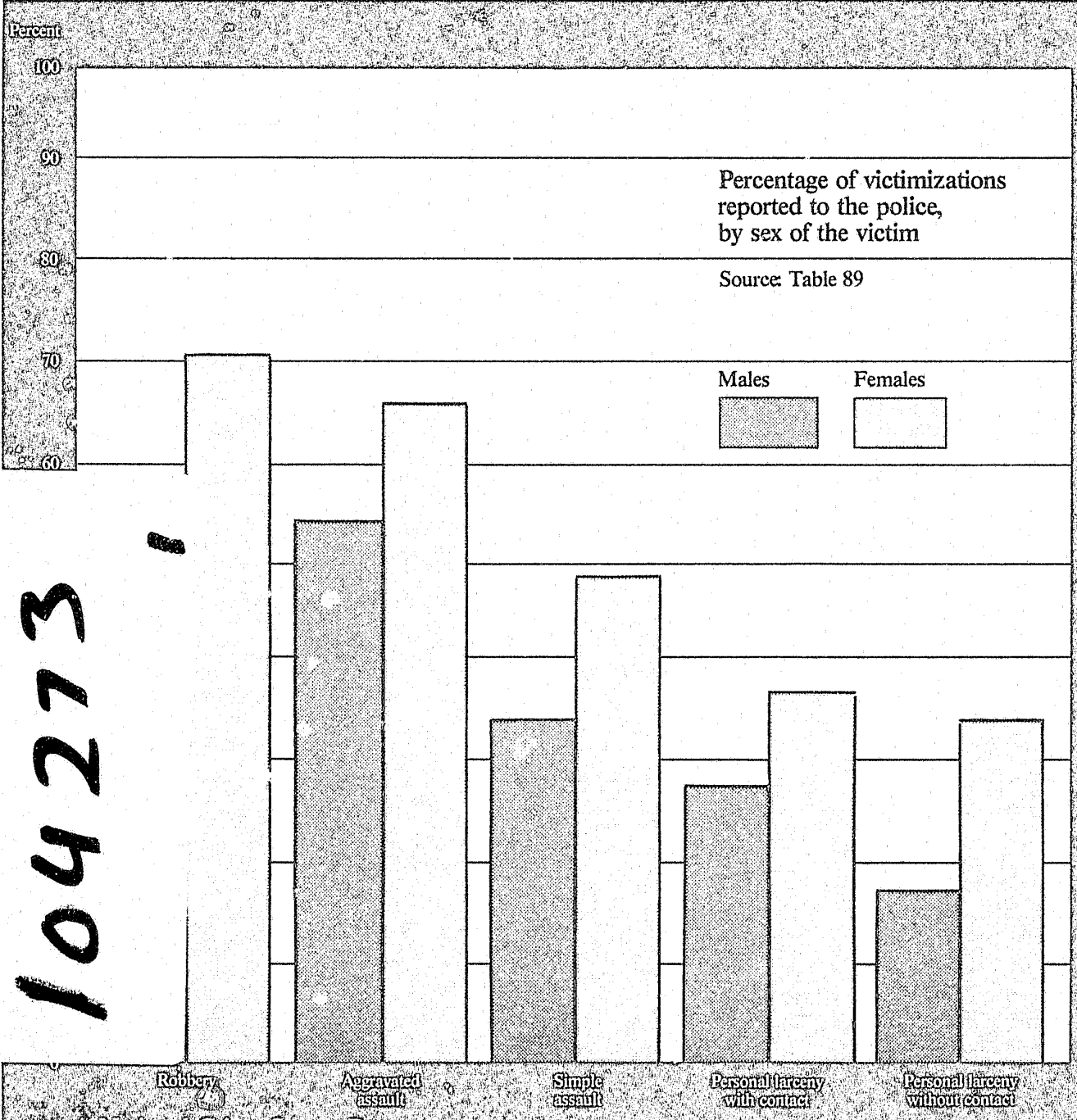


U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics



Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1985



104273



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A National Crime Survey Report
NCJ-104273

May 1987

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Preface

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States during 1985. It is the 13th in a series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program. The study is based on findings from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units across the United States. Approximately 49,000 housing units, inhabited by about 102,000 individuals age 12 and over, took part in the survey. The participation rate for 1985 was 96% of all eligible housing units.

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

The format of this report is similar to that of the 1984 edition. Selected general findings for 1985 are combined with technical information designed to aid in the interpretation of data contained in the 104 tables that follow in Appendix I.

Statistics in this report are comparable with those in the 1984 edition, except for the changes made

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

in the type of crime classification noted in Appendix I.² Both reports are based on population controls derived from the 1980 Census.

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

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

Concerning sampling errors, estimates of variability can be determined and used in analyzing survey data. In the summary findings for 1985, comparisons passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of statistical significance (i.e., the 90% "confidence level"), or better. In fact most comparisons passed the test at the 0.05 level (or the 95% confidence level). Thus, for most comparisons cited, the estimated difference between values being examined was greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison, qualified by the expression "some evidence," denote that the estimated difference between values being examined was within the range of 1.6 and 2.0

²Data are not available for location of residence (MSA) due to a change in geographic coding based on the 1980 census. However, these data will be available in future years. To reduce survey costs, detailed data on employment status will no longer be available.

standard errors—statistically significant at the 0.10 level but not at the 0.05 level (or a confidence level between 90 and 95%).

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

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Introduction

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

NCS-measured crimes

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

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

Crimes not measured

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

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

Finally, events in which the victim has shown a willingness to participate in illegal activity also are excluded. Examples of these, which are unlikely to be reported to interviewers, include gambling, various types of swindles, con games, and blackmail.

Classifying the crimes

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

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

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

Victimizations vs. incidents

Certain negative events, such as an automobile accident, can cause human suffering (or even death) to more than one person simultaneously. So it is with some crimes. For example, two or more individuals may be victimized together during a single personal robbery. In other words, a single robbery incident can result in the victimization of more than one individual. As used in this report, the statistical difference be-

tween the two concepts applies to crimes in the personal sector, but not to those in the household sector. This is because each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve only one victim—the affected household as a unit.

A victimization, the basic measure of the occurrence of crime, is a specific criminal act because it affects a single victim. The number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Victimization counts serve as key elements in computing rates of victimization, as described in the victim characteristics sections of this report. Victimization also are used in developing a variety of information on crime characteristics and on the effects of crime on victims: victim injury and medical care, economic losses, time lost from work, victim self-protection, and reporting to police. For violent personal crimes, offender characteristics also are measured by victimizations.

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

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

Series victimizations

Three or more similar but separate criminal events, which the respondent is unable separately to describe in detail to an NCS interviewer, are known as series victimizations. Prior to 1979, series victimizations were recorded by the season (or seasons) of occurrence and

tabulated by the quarter of the year in which the data were collected. For those and other reasons, it was not possible to tabulate series and regular (i.e., nonseries) crimes together.

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

Although combining series and regular crimes has been facilitated, the issue of how best to accomplish this is being addressed through independent research. Pending a resolution of the problem, summary data on series crimes will be presented separately in the NCS annual reports. A table displaying the relationships between series and regular crimes for 1985 can be found in Appendix III.

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

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

- The National Crime Survey (NCS) determined that an estimated 34.9 million crimes, including both completed and attempted offenses, were committed against individuals or households across the United States in 1985 (table 1).
- Approximately 35% of all violent crime victimizations reported to the NCS were for completed offenses. For personal crimes of theft, 95% of the reported victimizations were for completed offenses, whereas 85% of the household crimes were completed offenses (table 1).
- Rape, personal robbery, and assault—the most serious of the crimes measured by the NCS because they involved confrontation between victim and offender and the threat or act of violence—made up 17% of the victimizations reported to the NCS (table 1).
- The less serious types of offenses, namely personal and household larcenies, accounted for 64% of all victimizations that occurred in 1985. Household burglaries and motor vehicle thefts accounted for 20% of the victimizations (table 1).
- Violent crime rates were generally lower than property crime rates in 1985. The rate for all three violent crimes—rape, robbery, and assault—was 30 per 1,000 population age 12 and over. By contrast the overall rate for personal crimes of theft was 69 per 1,000 (table 2).

Characteristics of personal crime victims

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

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

- Overall, violent crime rates in 1985 were approximately 77% higher for males than for females. Males also had higher victimization rates for crimes of theft (table 3).
- Young persons age 12 to 24 had the highest victimization rates for crimes of violence and crimes of theft. For victims over age 24 both violent and theft crime rates decreased as age increased. Elderly persons (age 65 and older) had the lowest victimization rates for both violent and theft crimes (table 4).
- Blacks were victims of violent crimes at a higher rate than whites or members of other minority groups (Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, etc., considered collectively). The rates for whites did not differ significantly from rates for other minority groups (table 6).
- Whites were victims of personal theft at a higher rate than blacks. There were no significant differences in theft victimization rates between either whites and other minorities or blacks and other minorities (table 6).

- Joint consideration of race and sex indicated black males had the highest rate of violent crime victimization and white females had the lowest. For crimes of theft there were no significant differences in victimization rates between white and black males. White females, however, had higher victimization rates for theft than black females (table 7).
- Hispanics were victims of personal theft crimes at a lower rate than non-Hispanics. There was no significant difference in violent crime victimization rates for Hispanics and non-Hispanics (table 8).

Marital status

- The overall victimization rate for violent crimes was highest for persons never married and persons divorced or separated. Widowed persons had the lowest violent crime rates (table 11).
- For personal crimes of theft, persons never married had the highest rate of victimization. The rate for widowed persons was lowest (table 11).
- When gender was examined in conjunction with marital status, the general relationships regarding victimization rates and marital status were somewhat altered. The highest violent crime victimization rate for males was for those males who had never married, whereas among females, the highest violent crime victimization rate was experienced by divorced or separated females (table 12).
- Males who were never married or who were divorced or separated had the highest victimization rates for crimes of theft. Of females, those who were never married had the highest rate (table 12).

Household composition

- Examination of the relationship between victimization rates and victim relationship to the head of household disclosed that in households headed by males, persons unrelated to the household head had the highest overall victimization rate for violent crimes. Wives of the male heads of household had the lowest rate (table 13).
- In households headed by females, children (regardless of age group) and nonrelatives had the highest victimization rates for crimes of violence. Husbands of female heads of household and women living alone had the lowest rates (table 13).
- In households headed by males, persons unrelated to the household head had the highest victimization rate for crimes of theft. Wives of the heads of household had the lowest theft victimization rate (table 13).
- In households headed by females, persons unrelated to the household head and children under 18 had the highest theft victimization rates. There were no significant differences in theft victimization rates among other household members (table 13).

Educational attainment

- Victimization rates for personal crimes were calculated on the basis of educational levels for the population age 12 and over.
- There were no discernible patterns in rates of violent crime victimization across the various levels of educational attainment (table 16).
 - For crimes of theft, persons with at least some college training had higher rates of victimization than individuals with lower educational attainment. This relationship may exist in part because education is positively associated with income levels, and persons in higher income brackets have higher theft victimization rates than persons with lower income levels (tables 14, 16).

Characteristics of household crime victims

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

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

- Households headed by blacks had higher victimization rates for all three major household crimes than households headed by whites or members of other minority groups combined. Rates for households headed by whites and members of other minority groups did not differ significantly from each other (table 17).

- Hispanic heads of household had higher victimization rates than non-Hispanics for total household crimes as well as for burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft, individually (table 18).

- Based on the number of vehicles owned, black heads of household were victims of motor vehicle theft at a higher rate than whites or members of other minority groups. There were no significant rate differences between whites and members of other minority groups (table 19).

- Motor vehicle theft victimization rates declined as age of head of household increased (table 19).

- Total household crime victimization rates were highest for the youngest heads of household, but decreased as age increased (table 20).

Annual family income

- Overall, household crime rates were fairly evenly distributed across

all income categories, with one exception. Households with family incomes less than \$7,500 had a higher burglary victimization rate than households in any other income category (table 21).

- Households with higher family incomes experienced higher rates of motor vehicle theft victimization than households with lower family incomes, although differences between all income categories were not statistically significant (table 21).

- Rates of victimization for burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft were generally higher for black households than for white households, regardless of annual family income. Not all differences, however, were statistically significant (tables 22, 23, 24).

Household size and tenure

- Household victimization rates increased as the size of the household increased. Persons living in households with six or more persons experienced a higher total household victimization rate than individuals in smaller households (table 25).

- White home-renters were victims of all three major household crimes at a higher rate than white homeowners (table 26).

- There was no significant difference in household larceny or motor vehicle theft victimization rates between black renters and black homeowners. Black owners, however, had a lower rate of burglary victimization than black renters (table 26).

- There were no differences in victimization rates of burglary, household larceny, or motor vehicle theft between black and white renters (table 26).

- White homeowners had lower victimization rates for all three major household crimes than black homeowners (table 26).

Victim-offender relationships

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

- The rate of violent crime victimizations involving strangers was 18.3 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over, compared with 11.7 per 1,000 victimizations involving nonstrangers—acquaintances, friends, or relatives of the victims (table 28).
- Of all crimes of violence, 61% were committed by strangers (table 29).
- Males were more often victimized by strangers than were females: 69% of violent crimes committed against males involved strangers, while 48% of violent crimes against females were committed by strangers (table 29).
- Three out of four robberies were committed by strangers. Fifty-eight percent of assaults and 57% of rapes were committed by strangers (table 29).
- A higher proportion of crimes against whites involved strangers compared with crimes against blacks (table 30).
- Persons divorced or separated were more often victimized by non-strangers than were persons in other marital status categories (table 31).
- Violent crimes committed against persons from higher-income families more often involved strangers than crimes against persons in lower-income families (table 32).

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

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

- Most violent crimes in which only one offender was involved were perceived to have been committed by males, persons age 21 and over, and whites (tables 33, 34, 35).
- Of the single-offender violent crimes, 68% were perceived to have been committed by persons age 21 or over; 24% of multiple-offender crimes were perceived to have been committed by groups in which all offenders were either ages 21 to 29 or 30 and over. Thirty-nine percent of multiple-offender crimes involved offenders all under age 21, whereas 28% were perceived to have been committed by persons of mixed age groups (tables 34, 41).
- Approximately two-thirds of the single-offender violent crimes were perceived to have been committed by whites. Fifty-two percent of multiple-offender victimizations involved offenders perceived by the victim to be all white, whereas 33% involved groups of black offenders. Of the multiple-offender victimizations, 8% involved offenders from different racial groups (tables 35, 42).
- Violent crime had intraracial as well as interracial aspects. On the one hand, most violent crimes against whites were committed by white offenders (79%); most violent crimes against blacks were committed by black offenders (84%); and most violent crimes committed by white offenders were against white victims (98%). On the other hand, 53% of the violent crimes committed by black offenders were against white victims (tables 37, 38).
- Considering victimizations where a lone offender was involved and the offender was not a stranger to the victim, 41% of the offenders were labeled by the victim as well-known but not related to the victim, 36% were casual acquaintances, and 23% were relatives (table 39).
- Of multiple-offender victimizations by nonstrangers, at least one of the offenders was well-known to the victim in 38% of the victimizations, a casual acquaintance in 52% of the victimizations, and a relative in 10% of the victimizations (table 45).

Crime characteristics

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

- Violent crime victimizations, as a group, outnumbered incidents by 17% in 1985. This was ascribable to the finding that 12% of the incidents involved two or more victims (tables 46, 47).
- Most multiple-victim incidents of violence involved two victims rather than three or more (table 47).

Time of occurrence

- Approximately half of all violent crimes measured by the NCS in 1985 took place at night between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., with the largest proportion of nighttime incidents occurring between 6 p.m. and midnight (table 49).
- The largest proportion of incidents of personal theft occurred during the day, between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., whereas the majority of household crimes occurred at night. It should be noted, however, that 18% of theft victims and 28% of household crime victims did not know at what time the incident had occurred (table 49).
- Armed robberies and armed assaults more often occurred at night than during the day (table 50).
- The majority of violent crimes involving strangers occurred at night. The largest proportion of crimes involving nonstrangers occurred during the day, with the exception of rape. Most nonstranger rapes occurred at night (table 51).

Place of occurrence

- Streets were the most common site for personal crimes of violence. Personal larcenies with contact most often occurred on the street or in a commercial building (table 52).
- Armed and unarmed robberies as well as armed and unarmed assaults occurred most frequently on the street (table 53).
- The greatest proportion of violent crimes involving strangers occurred on the street, whereas crimes involving nonstrangers occurred most frequently in the victim's home or in a building on the victim's property (table 54).
- Of the rape incidents involving strangers, 43% occurred on the street. Of the rape victimizations involving nonstrangers, 41% occurred in the victim's home or on the victim's property, whereas 30% occurred at the home of a friend, relative, or neighbor (table 54).

Number of offenders

- An estimated 73% of violent crime incidents were committed by a lone offender; 25% involved two or more offenders (table 58).
- The majority of rapes (90%) and assaults (77%) involved a single offender (table 58).
- Crimes of violence committed by nonstrangers were more likely to have involved only one offender compared with crimes of violence by strangers (table 58).

Use of weapons

- Approximately one-third of violent crimes involved the presence or use of a weapon: 20% of rapes, 30% of assaults, and 51% of robberies involved the use of a weapon (table 59).
- Weapons were used more frequently in stranger-to-stranger violent confrontations than incidents involving nonstrangers (table 59).

- Of violent incidents involving an armed offender, 26% involved knives, 32% involved a firearm, and 37% involved a weapon other than a firearm or a knife (table 60).
- Handguns were used in 25% of all violent crime incidents involving armed offenders (table 60).
- Firearms were more likely to have been used in stranger-to-stranger confrontations than in nonstranger confrontations. There was no significant difference in the percentage of the use of knives in stranger versus nonstranger incidents (table 60).

Victim self-protection

- In approximately three out of four violent crime victimizations, victims took some self-protective measure, which included reasoning with the offender, fleeing from the offender, screaming or yelling for help, hitting, kicking, or scratching the offender, and using or brandishing a weapon (table 61).
- Victims of rape and assault more often tried to defend themselves than robbery victims (table 61).
- Victims of a violent crime by a nonstranger were more likely to defend themselves than victims of a crime by a stranger (table 61).
- White violent crime victims took self-protective measures more frequently than black victims. There were no significant differences between male and female victims (table 62).
- Older victims of violent crime were less likely to defend themselves than younger victims, although differences between all age categories were not statistically significant (table 62).
- Of victims who tried to defend themselves in a violent crime situation, the most common self-protective measure employed was nonviolent resistance, including evasion. The use or brandishing of a weapon accounted for only 4% of the types of self-defense methods employed (table 63).
- Males used physical force more often than females (table 64).

Physical injury to victims of personal crimes of violence

- Approximately 29% of all robbery and assault victims sustained physical injury (table 65).
- Injury rates from robbery did not significantly differ for males and females. Female assault victims were injured more frequently than male victims (table 65).
- Robberies and assaults involving strangers were less likely to result in injury to the victim than crimes involving nonstrangers (table 65).
- One out of 10 violent crime victims incurred medical expenses (table 67).
- Of injured violent crime victims, 33% incurred medical expenses. Only 13% of the expenses were below \$50, with 29% between \$50 and \$249, and 22% more than \$250. Thirty-six percent of the injured victims did not know the amount of their medical expenses (tables 68, 69).
- Sixty-five percent of the injured violent crime victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services. There was some evidence that a higher proportion of injured white victims had health coverage than injured black victims (table 70).
- Of the violent crime victims that received medical care, 32% received care at a hospital emergency room or emergency clinic, 22% were cared for at home or at a neighbor's or friend's home, and 24% received inpatient treatment at a hospital; the remaining 22% received care at a doctor's office or health clinic, at the scene, at a health unit at work or a first aid station, or from another source (table 66).
- Of all violent crime victims, 8% received hospital care; of injured violent crime victims, 27% received hospital care (tables 71, 72).
- Fifty-nine percent of violent crime victims who received hospital treatment required inpatient care. Of the victims that received inpatient care, 76% were hospitalized for less than 1 day (table 73).

Economic loss

- Approximately 97% of personal theft victimizations resulted in economic losses, which include both theft and damage losses. Nine out of 10 household crimes resulted in economic losses, while only 25% of violent crime victimizations resulted in economic losses (table 74).
- Nearly half of all losses from personal crimes of theft and about one-third of losses from household crimes were valued at less than \$50 per victimization; 16% of personal crimes of theft and 26% of household crimes resulted in losses of \$250 or more (table 76).
- Of completed motor vehicle thefts reported in 1985, 76% of the vehicles were valued over \$1,000 (table 80).
- Victims of motor vehicle theft were most likely to have recovered some of their theft losses. There was at least a partial recovery of theft losses in 79% of all motor vehicle thefts: 50% of the victimizations resulted in a partial recovery of losses, while there was full recovery of losses in 30% of the victimizations (table 78).
- There was no recovery in 83% of personal crimes of theft, 77% of burglaries, and 87% of household larcenies (table 78).

Time lost from work

- About 8% of victims of violent crime lost time from work compared with 4% of personal theft victims and 7% of household crime victims (table 81).
- Worktime loss occurred most frequently for victims of completed motor vehicle theft (table 81).
- Of violent crime victims who lost time from work, 76% were absent from work for 5 days or less. Five percent lost 6 to 10 days of work, whereas 12% lost 11 or more days from work as a result of their victimization (table 84).

Reporting crimes to the police

The majority of crimes, as measured by the NCS, were not reported to the police in 1985. The NCS data permit an examination of reasons for reporting and not reporting crimes to the police as well as the characteristics of victims who did and did not report crimes.

Rates of reporting

- In 1985, 48% of all violent crime victimizations, 27% of personal theft victimizations, and 39% of household crimes were reported to the police (table 87).
- The more serious or costly crimes were more likely to have been reported to the police. Generally, completed crimes and victimizations resulting in injury were more likely to be reported than attempted crimes and those victimizations not resulting in injury (table 87).
- The crimes most frequently reported to the police included completed motor vehicle thefts, forcible entry burglaries, completed rapes, and completed robberies. The most infrequently reported crimes were personal and household larcenies under \$50 and attempted personal larcenies. An 89% reporting rate was associated with completed motor vehicle thefts, whereas only 12% of personal and household larceny victimizations under \$50 were reported to the police (table 87).
- Female victims reported violent crimes to the police at slightly higher rates than male victims. There were no significant differences between the reporting rates for white and black victims and for Hispanic and non-Hispanic victims (table 88).
- There were no significant differences in the rates of reporting violent crimes to the police by victims of crimes by strangers versus non-strangers (table 89).

- Teenage victims of personal crimes were least likely to report crimes to the police compared with other age groups (table 92).
- Among victims of household crimes, homeowners were more likely to report crimes to the police than home-renters (table 94).
- Frequency of reporting household crimes to the police tended to increase as the level of family income increased, although the differences between all income categories were not statistically significant (table 95).
- In general, the greater the value of cash or property loss, the more likely the police were notified of a household crime (table 96).

Reasons for reporting and not reporting

- In 1985, the most frequently cited reasons for reporting a violent crime to the police were to keep the incident from happening again or to others, to punish the offender, and to intervene in the current incident (table 97).
- For both personal theft and household crimes, the most frequent reason for reporting the offense to the police was the desire to recover property (table 97).
- The most frequent specific reason given by victims for not reporting violent crimes to the police was that the event was a private or personal matter. The most common reason cited for not reporting personal theft or household crimes to the police was that the offense was not important enough to warrant police attention (table 98).
- Reasons for not reporting crimes to the police did not vary markedly for victims from different race or income groups (tables 99, 100, 102, 103).

- Thirty-five percent of victims of a violent crime by a nonstranger did not call the police because they felt the crime was a private or personal matter compared with 19% of victims of a crime by a stranger (table 101).
- Of victims with household crime losses valued at less than \$250, 33% did not report the crime to the police because they felt it was not important enough. Of victims with losses valued at \$250 or more, lack of proof was the most frequently cited reason for not reporting the offense to the police (table 104).

Appendix I

Survey data tables

The 104 data tables in this appendix present results of the National Crime Survey for calendar 1985. They are grouped along topical lines, generally paralleling the summary findings.

All topics treated in the previous report, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1984, are covered again, with the exception of labor force participation and location of residence. Discussion and presentation of data on location of residence will fully resume in the report from crimes occurring in 1986. A revised version of labor force participation will be included in the report on 1987 data.

Beginning in 1985 slight changes were made in classifying the personal crimes of robbery and assault occurring in commercial establishments. Crimes that occurred during the course of a commercial robbery in which the victim sustained an attempted assault with or without a weapon are now tallied as aggravated or simple assaults, depending on whether or not a weapon was present. These crimes were not tallied in previous years. Victims who were assaulted during a commercial robbery that were formerly tallied as robbery victims are now tallied as victims of aggravated or simple assault, depending on the seriousness of their injuries. These changes had no appreciable effect on the overall victimization rates.

All data generated by the survey are estimates. They vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variance, or sampling error, because they were derived from a survey rather than a complete enumeration. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their re-

liability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, victimization (or incident) levels based on about 10 or fewer sample cases—representing weighted estimates of 16,000 or less—were not used for analytical purposes in this report. Although the estimated levels, rates, or percentages based on 10 or fewer sample cases are reliable estimates, such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, may yield unreliable standard error estimates using the standard error formulas shown in Appendix III. Caution should therefore be used when comparing these estimates with other small estimates.

Victimization rate tables 3-27 display the size of each group for which a rate was computed. As with the rates, these control figures are estimates; independent population estimates derived from the 1980 census were used in generating the control figures.

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

General (Tables 1 and 2)

Table 1 displays the number and percent distribution of victimizations, whereas table 2 shows rates of victimization. Each table covers all measured crimes, broken down into various subcategories.

Personal and household crimes

Number and percent distribution of victimizations —

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

Victimization rates —

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

Victim characteristics (Tables 3-27)

The tables contain victimization rate figures for crimes against persons (3-16) and households (17-27).

Personal crimes

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over —

3. *By type of crime and sex of victims*, 14
4. *By type of crime and age of victims*, 15
5. *By sex and age of victims and type of crime*, 16
6. *By type of crime and race of victims*, 16
7. *By type of crime and sex and race of victims*, 17
8. *By type of crime and ethnicity of victims*, 18
9. *By race and age of victims and type of crime*, 18
10. *By race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime*, 19
11. *By type of crime and marital status of victims*, 20
12. *By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime*, 20
13. *By sex of head of household, relationship of victims to head, and type of crime*, 22
14. *By type of crime and annual family income of victims*, 24
15. *By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime*, 24
16. *By level of educational attainment and race of victims and type of crime*, 26

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime —

17. *And race of head of household*, 28
18. *And ethnicity of head of household*, 28

Motor vehicle theft

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

19. *By selected household characteristics*, 29

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime —

20. *And age of head of household*, 29
21. *And annual family income*, 30

Household burglary

Victimization rates —

22. *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary*, 30

Household larceny

Victimization rates —

23. *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of larceny*, 31

Motor vehicle theft

Victimization rates —

24. *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft*, 32

Household crimes

Victimization rates —

25. *By type of crime and number of persons in household*, 32
26. *By type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household*, 33
27. *By type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household*, 33

Offender characteristics in personal crime of violence (Tables 28-45)

Five tables (36-49) relate to victim-offender relationship; the first of these is a rate table, whereas the others are percentage distribution tables reflecting victim characteristics for stranger-to-stranger violent crimes. Of the remaining tables (33-45), six present demographic information on the offenders only and seven others have such data on both victims and offenders; a basic distinction is made in these 13 tables between single- and multiple-offender victimizations.

Personal crimes of violence

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

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

Percent of victimizations involving strangers —

29. *By sex and age of victims and type of crime*, 34
30. *By sex and race of victims and type of crime*, 35
31. *By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime*, 36
32. *By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime*, 36

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations —

33. *By type of crime and perceived sex of offender*, 37
34. *By type of crime and perceived age of offender*, 37
35. *By type of crime and perceived race of offender*, 38
36. *By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender*, 38
37. *Based on race of victims, by type of crime and perceived race of offender*, 39
38. *Based on perceived race of offender, by type of crime and race of victims*, 40
39. *By type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship*, 40

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations —

40. *By type of crime and perceived sex of offenders*, 41
41. *By type of crime and perceived age of offenders*, 42
42. *By type of crime and perceived race of offenders*, 42
43. *By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders*, 43
44. *By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders*, 43
45. *By type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship*, 44

Crime characteristics (Tables 46-86)

The first of these tables illustrates the distinction between victimizations and incidents, as the terms relate to crimes against persons. Table 47 displays data on the number of victims per incident, whereas table 48 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 (49-51); place of occurrence (52-57); number of offenders (58); use of weapons (59-60); victim self-protection (61-64); physical injury to victims (65-73); economic losses (74-80); and time lost from work (81-86). As applicable, the tables cover crimes against persons or households. When the data were compatible in terms of subject matter and variable categories, both sectors were included on a table.

Personal crimes

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

46. *By type of crime*, 45

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —

47. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims*, 46

Number and percent distribution of incidents —

48. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship*, 47

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents —

49. *By type of crime and time of occurrence*, 48

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents —

50. *By type of crime and offender and time of occurrence*, 49

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —

51. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence*, 49

Selected personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents —

52. *By type of crime and place of occurrence*, 50

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents —

53. *By type of crime and offender and place of occurrence*, 50

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —

54. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence*, 52

Percent distribution between stranger and non-stranger incidents within place of occurrence —

55. *By type of crime*, 52

Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact

Percent distribution of incidents—

56. *By type of crime and place of occurrence, 54*

57. *By type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss, 54*

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—

58. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders, 55*

Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons—

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

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

60. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon, 56*

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

61. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 57*

62. *By characteristics of victims and type of crime, 57*

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims—

63. *By type of measure and type of crime, 58*

64. *By selected characteristics of victims, 58*

Personal robbery and assault

Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury—

65. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 59*

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of victims receiving medical care—

66. *By type of crime and where care was received, 60*

Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses—

67. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 60*

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses—

68. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 60*

Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses—

69. *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses, 61*

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

70. *By selected characteristics of victims, 61*

Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care—

71. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 62*

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care—

72. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 62*

Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care—

73. *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care, 63*

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss—

74. *By type of crime and type of loss, 64*

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss—

75. *By type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship, 65*

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss—

76. *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 66*

Selected personal crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—

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

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—

78. *By race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered, 68*

Percent distribution of theft loss victimizations that resulted in recovery and/or insurance reimbursement—

79. *By type of crime, 69*

Household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—

80. *By value of loss and type of crime, 69*

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—

81. *By type of crime, 70*

82. *By type of crime and race of victims, 71*

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—

83. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 71*

Personal and household crimes

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

84. *By type of crime and number of days lost, 72*

Personal crimes of violence

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

85. *By number of days lost and victim-offender relationship, 72*

Personal and household crimes

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

86. *By race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost, 73*

Reporting of victimizations to the police

(Tables 87-104)

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

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations—

87. *By type of crime and whether or not reported to the police, 74*

Personal crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—

88. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 75*

89. *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship and sex of victims, 75*

90. *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims, 76*

91. *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims, 77*

92. *By type of crime and age of victims, 78*

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—

93. *By age of victims and victim-offender relationships, 78*

Household crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—

94. *By type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure, 79*

95. *By type of crime and annual family income, 79*

96. *By value of loss and type of crime, 80*

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for reporting victimizations to the police—

97. *By type of crime, 80*

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

98. *By type of crime, 82*

Personal crimes

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

99. *By race of victims and type of crime, 84*

100. *By type of crime and annual family income, 86*

Personal crimes of violence

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

101. *By victim-offender relationship and type of crime, 86*

Household crimes

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

102. *By race of head of household and type of crime, 88*

103. *By annual family income, 89*

104. *By type of crime and value of theft loss, 90*

**Table 1. Personal and household crimes, 1985:
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	34,863,960	...	100.0
Personal sector	19,296,460	100.0	55.3
Crimes of violence	5,822,650	30.2	16.7
Completed	2,060,300	10.7	5.9
Attempted	3,762,350	19.5	10.8
Rape	138,490	0.7	0.4
Completed	70,700	0.4	0.2
Attempted	67,790	0.4	0.2
Robbery	984,810	5.1	2.8
Completed	651,750	3.4	1.9
With injury	211,320	1.1	0.6
From serious assault	119,780	0.6	0.3
From minor assault	91,540	0.5	0.3
Without injury	440,430	2.3	1.3
Attempted	333,060	1.7	1.0
With injury	82,810	0.4	0.2
From serious assault	41,490	0.2	0.1
From minor assault	41,320	0.2	0.1
Without injury	250,250	1.3	0.7
Assault	4,699,340	24.4	13.5
Aggravated	1,605,170	8.3	4.6
Completed with injury	507,730	2.6	1.5
Attempted with weapon	1,097,440	5.7	3.1
Simple	3,094,170	16.0	8.9
Completed with injury	830,110	4.3	2.4
Attempted without weapon	2,264,060	11.7	6.5
Crimes of theft	13,473,810	69.8	38.6
Completed	12,764,480	66.1	36.6
Attempted	709,330	3.7	2.0
Personal larceny with contact	522,740	2.7	1.5
Purse snatching	106,260	0.6	0.3
Completed	82,670	0.4	0.2
Attempted	23,590	0.1	0.1
Pocket picking	416,480	2.2	1.2
Personal larceny without contact	12,951,070	67.1	37.1
Completed	12,265,330	63.6	35.2
Less than \$50	5,918,190	30.7	17.0
\$50 or more	5,778,480	29.9	16.6
Amount not available	568,660	2.9	1.6
Attempted	685,740	3.6	2.0
Total population age 12 and over	194,096,690	...	...
Household sector	15,567,500	100.0	44.7
Completed	13,243,990	85.1	38.0
Attempted	2,323,510	14.9	6.7
Burglary	5,594,420	35.9	16.0
Completed	4,353,970	28.0	12.5
Forcible entry	1,827,060	11.7	5.2
Unlawful entry without force	2,526,910	16.2	7.2
Attempted forcible entry	1,240,450	8.0	3.6
Household larceny	8,702,910	55.9	25.0
Completed	8,067,300	51.8	23.1
Less than \$50	3,886,200	25.0	11.1
\$50 or more	3,757,570	24.1	10.8
Amount not available	423,530	2.7	1.2
Attempted	635,610	4.1	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	1,270,170	8.2	3.6
Completed	822,720	5.3	2.4
Attempted	447,450	2.9	1.3
Total number of households	89,262,830	...	...
NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Percent distribution		based on unrounded figures. ...Not applicable.	

Table 2. Personal and household crimes, 1985:

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

Sector and type of crime	Rate
Personal sector (Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)	
All personal crimes	99.4
Crimes of violence	30.0
Completed	10.6
Attempted	19.4
Rape	0.7
Completed	0.4
Attempted	0.3
Robbery	5.1
Completed	3.4
With injury	1.1
From serious assault	0.6
From minor assault	0.5
Without injury	2.3
Attempted	1.7
With injury	0.4
From serious assault	0.2
From minor assault	0.2
Without injury	1.3
Assault	24.2
Aggravated assault	8.3
Completed with injury	2.6
Attempted with weapon	5.7
Simple assault	15.9
Completed with injury	4.3
Attempted without weapon	11.7
Crimes of theft	69.4
Completed	65.8
Attempted	3.7
Personal larceny with contact	2.7
Purse snatching	0.5
Completed	0.4
Attempted	0.1
Pocket picking	2.1
Personal larceny without contact	66.7
Completed	63.2
Less than \$50	30.5
\$50 or more	29.8
Amount not available	2.9
Attempted	3.5
Household sector (Rate per 1,000 households)	
All household crimes	174.4
Completed	148.4
Attempted	26.0
Burglary	62.7
Completed	48.8
Forcible entry	20.5
Unlawful entry without force	28.3
Attempted forcible entry	13.9
Household larceny	97.5
Completed	90.4
Less than \$50	43.5
\$50 or more	42.1
Amount not available	4.7
Attempted	7.1
Motor vehicle theft	14.2
Completed	9.2
Attempted	5.0

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

Table 3. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

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

Type of crime	Both sexes (194,096,690)	Male (93,016,870)	Female (101,079,810)
Crimes of violence	30.0	38.8	21.9
Completed	10.6	12.7	8.7
Attempted	19.4	26.1	13.2
Rape	0.7	0.1 ^a	1.3
Completed	0.4	(2) ^a	0.7
Attempted	0.3	0.1 ^a	0.6
Robbery	5.1	6.8	3.5
Completed	3.4	4.4	2.4
With injury	1.1	1.3	0.9
From serious assault	0.6	0.9	0.4
From minor assault	0.5	0.5	0.5
Without injury	2.3	3.1	1.5
Attempted	1.7	2.4	1.1
With injury	0.4	0.6	0.3
From serious assault	0.2	0.3	0.1 ^a
From minor assault	0.2	0.2	0.2
Without injury	1.3	1.8	0.8
Assault	24.2	31.9	17.2
Aggravated	8.3	12.2	4.7
Completed with injury	2.6	3.7	1.6
Attempted with weapon	5.7	8.5	3.1
Simple assault	15.9	19.7	12.5
Completed with injury	4.3	4.5	4.1
Attempted without weapon	11.7	15.2	8.4
Crimes of theft	69.4	74.7	64.6
Completed	65.8	70.5	61.4
Attempted	3.7	4.2	3.2
Personal larceny with contact	2.7	2.6	2.7
Purse snatching	0.5	(2) ^a	1.0
Pocket picking	2.1	2.6	1.7
Personal larceny without contact	66.7	72.0	61.8
Completed	63.2	67.9	58.9
Less than \$50	30.5	30.9	30.1
\$50 or more	29.8	34.3	25.6
Amount not available	2.9	2.7	3.2
Attempted	3.5	4.2	2.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown
because of rounding. Numbers in paren-
theses refer to population in the group.Z: Less than 0.05 per 1,000.
^aEstimate is based on about 10 or
fewer sample cases.

Table 4. Personal crimes, 1985:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and age of victims

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

Type of crime	12-15 (14,189,130)	16-19 (14,529,590)	20-24 (20,219,900)	25-34 (41,409,790)	35-49 (43,609,500)	50-64 (32,982,120)	65 and over (27,156,640)
Crimes of violence	54.1	67.2	60.2	37.4	19.9	9.9	4.5
Completed	20.0	23.2	20.9	13.1	7.0	3.7	1.6
Attempted	34.1	44.0	39.3	24.3	12.8	6.2	2.9
Rape	0.5 ^a	2.3	1.9	1.0	0.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.1 ^a
Robbery	9.1	9.5	10.4	6.1	3.2	2.2	1.6
Completed	5.6	6.1	6.6	3.6	2.4	1.8	1.3
With injury	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.8
From serious assault	0.6 ^a	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.1 ^a	0.5 ^a
From minor assault	1.1 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.9	0.5	0.2 ^a	0.5 ^a	0.3 ^a
Without injury	3.9	4.4	4.6	2.4	1.7	1.3	0.5 ^a
Attempted	3.4	3.4	3.8	2.5	0.8	0.4 ^a	0.3 ^a
With injury	0.5 ^a	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a
From serious assault	0.0 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault	0.5 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.5 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a
Without injury	3.0	2.3	2.6	1.9	0.7	0.3 ^a	0.2 ^a
Assault	44.6	55.4	47.9	30.2	16.3	7.7	2.9
Aggravated	10.1	21.4	17.7	10.9	5.3	2.6	0.8
Completed with injury	3.3	7.5	6.1	3.5	1.2	0.9	(2) ^a
Attempted with weapon	6.8	13.8	11.6	7.4	4.2	1.7	0.8
Simple assault	34.5	34.0	30.2	19.3	10.9	5.1	2.1
Completed with injury	11.0	8.9	7.6	5.1	3.2	1.0	0.3 ^a
Attempted without weapon	23.5	25.1	22.5	14.2	7.8	4.1	1.7
Crimes of theft	108.3	122.1	107.6	82.7	62.9	40.0	18.6
Completed	106.1	117.7	101.2	77.5	59.4	37.5	17.2
Attempted	2.2	4.4	6.4	5.1	3.5	2.5	1.4
Personal larceny with contact	2.9	2.8	4.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.7
Purse snatching	0.2 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.6	0.7	0.5 ^a	0.5 ^a
Pocket picking	2.6	2.3	3.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.1
Personal larceny without contact	105.4	119.4	103.1	80.2	60.5	37.8	15.9
Completed	103.2	115.1	97.1	75.2	57.1	35.3	14.6
Less than \$50	80.7	65.8	42.9	31.7	24.0	12.6	6.5
\$50 or more	19.7	45.9	49.6	39.6	30.6	20.4	6.7
Amount not available	2.8	3.4	4.5	3.9	2.6	2.3	1.5
Attempted	2.2	4.3	6.0	5.0	3.3	2.4	1.3

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

Z: Less than 0.05 per 1,000.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

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

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Male				
12-15 (7,256,100)	72.2	25.4	46.7	0.0 ^a
16-19 (7,311,350)	87.8	30.3	57.5	0.3 ^a
20-24 (9,881,670)	76.7	25.9	50.8	0.4 ^a
25-34 (20,435,350)	44.7	12.8	31.9	0.1 ^a
35-49 (21,341,130)	24.2	7.3	17.0	0.0 ^a
50-64 (15,625,900)	12.2	5.0	7.3	0.0 ^a
65 and over (11,165,360)	5.6	1.9	3.7	0.0 ^a
Female				
12-15 (6,933,030)	35.3	14.4	20.9	1.0 ^a
16-19 (7,218,240)	46.3	16.0	30.3	4.3
20-24 (10,338,230)	44.4	16.2	28.2	3.4
25-34 (20,974,440)	30.2	13.3	16.8	2.0
35-49 (22,268,370)	15.7	6.8	8.9	0.6 ^a
50-64 (17,356,220)	7.8	2.6	5.2	0.0 ^a
65 and over (15,991,280)	3.8	1.5	2.3	0.1 ^a

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

Table 6. Personal crimes, 1985:

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 (167,010,690)	Black (22,092,550)	Other (4,993,440)
Crimes of violence	29.1	38.2	25.0
Completed	9.7	16.7	12.7
Attempted	19.3	21.5	12.3
Rape	0.6	1.8	0.7 ^a
Robbery	4.2	10.9	6.9
Completed	2.7	8.2	5.0
With injury	0.9	2.4	2.6 ^a
From serious assault	0.5	1.4	1.7 ^a
From minor assault	0.4	0.9	0.9 ^a
Without injury	1.8	5.8	2.4 ^a
Attempted	1.6	2.7	1.9 ^a
With injury	0.4	0.4 ^a	0.8 ^a
From serious assault	0.2	0.2 ^a	0.4 ^a
From minor assault	0.2	0.1 ^a	0.5 ^a
Without injury	1.2	2.3	1.1 ^a
Assault	24.2	25.5	17.4
Aggravated	7.9	10.8	8.4
Completed with injury	2.5	3.5	3.1 ^p
Attempted with weapon	5.5	7.3	5.3
Simple	16.3	14.8	9.0
Completed with injury	4.3	3.9	4.4
Attempted without weapon	12.0	10.9	4.6
Crimes of theft	70.1	63.4	72.5
Completed	66.5	59.9	67.3
Attempted	3.6	3.5	5.3
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	4.8	5.5
Purse snatching	0.4	1.4	0.3 ^a
Pocket picking	1.9	3.4	5.1
Personal larceny without contact	67.8	58.5	67.1
Completed	64.3	55.3	61.8
Less than \$50	31.4	24.3	27.1
\$50 or more	30.1	27.2	29.2
Amount not available	2.7	3.8	5.5
Attempted	3.5	3.2	5.3

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

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

Total	Robbery		Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	At-tempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury		Aggra-vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
15.1	3.5	11.6	57.1	14.5	42.6	106.5	103.9	2.6	4.2	102.3
12.1	3.8	8.3	75.3	30.4	44.9	126.9	121.6	5.3	3.3	123.7
13.2	3.4	9.8	63.0	26.8	36.3	116.1	109.2	6.8	4.6	111.4
7.7	2.0	5.7	36.9	15.3	21.7	89.2	82.8	6.4	2.0	87.3
3.9	1.4	2.5	20.4	7.5	12.8	64.8	61.6	3.2	2.3	62.6
3.1	0.5 ^a	2.6	9.1	3.2	5.9	41.8	38.7	3.1	1.6	40.2
1.5	0.8 ^a	0.7 ^a	4.0	1.4 ^a	2.7	21.4	19.9	1.5	2.8	18.6
2.7	0.8 ^a	2.0 ^a	31.5	5.5	26.0	110.2	108.4	1.8 ^a	1.5 ^a	108.7
6.8	1.8 ^a	5.0	35.2	12.2	22.9	117.2	113.7	3.5	2.2	115.0
7.6	2.8	4.8	33.3	9.0	24.3	99.5	93.5	6.0	4.3	95.2
4.5	1.5	3.0	23.7	6.6	17.1	76.2	72.4	3.8	3.0	73.3
2.6	0.5 ^a	2.2	12.4	3.3	9.2	61.00	57.2	3.8	2.5	58.5
1.4	0.8 ^a	0.6 ^a	6.4	2.1	4.3	38.3	36.4	1.9	2.7	35.6
1.6	0.9 ^a	0.7 ^a	2.1	0.4 ^a	1.7	16.6	15.4	1.3	2.5	14.1

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

Table 7. Personal crimes, 1985:
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 (80,558,210)	Black (10,060,040)	White (86,452,480)	Black (12,032,510)
Crimes of violence	37.8	47.3	20.9	30.6
Completed	11.7	19.2	7.9	14.6
Attempted	26.1	28.1	13.0	16.0
Rape	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^a	1.0	3.1
Robbery	5.6	15.7	2.9	6.9
Completed	3.5	11.4	1.9	5.5
With injury	1.1	3.0	0.7	1.8
Without injury	2.4	8.4	1.2	3.6
Attempted	2.2	4.3	1.0	1.4
With injury	0.5	0.6 ^a	0.3	0.2 ^a
Without injury	1.7	3.6	0.7	1.2 ^a
Assault	32.1	31.4	16.9	20.6
Aggravated	11.7	15.6	4.4	6.7
Completed with injury	3.6	4.6	1.4	2.6
Attempted with weapon	8.1	11.0	3.0	4.1
Simple	20.4	15.8	12.5	13.9
Completed with injury	4.6	3.2	4.1	4.5
Attempted without weapon	15.8	12.6	8.5	9.4
Crimes of theft	74.3	75.7	66.2	53.1
Completed	70.2	71.3	63.0	50.4
Attempted	4.1	4.4	3.2	2.7
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	4.7	2.4	4.9
Personal larceny without contact	72.0	71.0	63.8	48.1
Completed	68.0	66.6	60.8	45.8
Attempted	4.0	4.4	3.0	2.3

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

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

Table 8. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

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

Type of crime	Total ^a (194,096,690)	Hispanic (11,751,630)	Non-Hispanic (181,795,580)
Crimes of violence	30.0	30.1	30.1
Completed	10.6	11.2	10.6
Attempted	19.4	18.9	19.4
Rape	0.7	0.2 ^b	0.8
Robbery	5.1	8.1	4.9
Completed	3.4	5.3	3.2
With injury	1.1	1.9	1.0
From serious assault	0.6	1.4	0.6
From minor assault	0.5	0.5 ^b	0.5
Without injury	2.3	3.4	2.2
Attempted	1.7	2.8	1.6
With injury	0.4	0.3 ^b	0.4
From serious assault	0.2	0.3 ^b	0.2
From minor assault	0.2	0.0 ^b	0.2
Without injury	1.3	2.5	1.2
Assault	24.2	21.8	24.4
Aggravated	8.3	7.8	8.3
Completed with injury	2.6	2.6	2.6
Attempted with weapon	5.7	5.2	5.7
Simple	15.9	14.0	16.1
Completed with injury	4.3	3.3	4.3
Attempted without weapon	11.7	10.7	11.7
Crimes of theft	69.4	60.5	70.0
Completed	65.8	56.8	66.4
Attempted	3.7	3.6	3.7
Personal larceny with contact	2.7	3.4	2.6
Purse snatching	0.5	0.9 ^b	0.5
Pocket picking	2.1	2.4	2.1
Personal larceny without contact	66.7	57.1	67.4
Completed	63.2	53.6	63.9
Less than \$50	30.5	22.4	31.0
\$50 or more	29.8	28.9	29.8
Amount not available	2.9	2.2	3.0
Attempted	3.5	3.5	3.5

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

^aTotal includes persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained.
^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 9. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

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

Race and age	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery		
					Total	With injury	Without injury
White							
12-15 (11,562,640)	56.3	21.0	35.3	0.3 ^a	8.9	2.0	7.0
16-19 (11,939,740)	69.6	22.9	46.7	2.4	9.1	2.8	6.3
20-24 (17,020,560)	60.0	20.1	39.9	1.7	8.8	2.5	6.4
25-34 (35,088,700)	35.6	11.6	24.0	0.6	5.0	1.5	3.4
35-49 (37,691,010)	19.4	6.4	13.0	0.3 ^a	2.5	0.7	1.8
50-64 (29,133,310)	9.2	2.9	6.3	0.0 ^a	1.6	0.6	1.0
65 and over (24,574,730)	4.1	1.5	2.6	0.0 ^a	1.4	0.9	0.5 ^a
Black							
12-15 (2,182,000)	44.1	13.7	30.4	1.5 ^a	9.5	1.7 ^a	7.8
16-19 (2,177,670)	57.2	23.9	33.3	2.2 ^a	11.5	2.5 ^a	9.0
20-24 (2,648,250)	62.1	26.2	35.9	3.0 ^a	19.2	5.5 ^a	13.7
25-34 (5,006,650)	53.5	22.9	30.6	3.9	13.6	3.6	10.0
35-49 (4,598,890)	25.1	12.5	12.5	0.5 ^a	8.8	3.0 ^a	5.9
50-64 (3,226,900)	17.4	11.7	5.7	0.0 ^a	8.2	1.2 ^a	7.0
65 and over (2,252,200)	9.0	3.4 ^a	5.6 ^a	0.7 ^a	4.2 ^a	0.9 ^a	3.3 ^a

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

Table 10. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

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

Race, sex and age	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White		
Male		
12-15 (5,945,610)	72.6	111.2
16-19 (6,018,510)	91.8	134.1
20-24 (8,398,370)	78.1	116.3
25-34 (117,543,150)	43.5	86.7
35-49 (18,631,490)	23.5	65.5
50-64 (13,903,860)	10.9	41.6
65 and over (10,117,220)	5.1	21.8
Female		
12-15 (5,617,030)	39.0	116.3
16-19 (5,921,220)	47.0	129.3
20-24 (8,622,190)	42.3	103.4
25-34 (17,545,560)	27.7	78.5
35-49 (19,059,530)	15.4	62.4
50-64 (15,229,440)	7.7	39.5
65 and over (14,457,520)	3.4	17.2
Black		
Male		
12-15 (1,105,060)	68.1	80.5
16-19 (1,079,460)	68.9	73.9
20-24 (1,197,460)	66.7	103.1
25-34 (2,273,080)	59.8	113.0
35-49 (2,062,060)	30.9	60.4
50-64 (1,445,680)	27.0	47.7
65 and over (897,240)	9.0 ^a	21.0
Female		
12-15 (1,076,950)	19.4	74.2
16-19 (1,098,210)	45.7	54.1
20-24 (1,450,790)	58.3	70.0
25-34 (2,733,570)	48.2	67.9
35-49 (2,536,830)	20.4	53.6
50-64 (1,781,220)	9.6	33.5
65 and over (1,354,960)	8.9 ^a	12.2

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

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

Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	At-tempted theft	Personal larceny	
	Aggra-vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
47.0	10.1	36.9	113.6	111.3	2.4	2.4	111.2
58.1	21.7	36.4	131.7	127.6	4.2	2.3	129.4
49.4	18.1	31.3	109.8	102.9	6.9	4.3	105.5
30.0	10.2	19.8	82.6	77.9	4.7	1.9	80.7
16.6	5.1	11.5	63.9	60.2	3.7	1.8	62.1
7.6	2.5	5.2	40.5	37.9	2.5	2.2	38.3
2.7	0.8	2.0	19.1	17.7	1.4	2.6	16.6
33.0	9.5	23.5	77.4	76.2	1.2 ^a	3.0 ^a	74.4
43.5	21.8	21.6	63.9	58.0	5.9 ^a	4.5 ^a	59.4
40.0	14.6	25.4	85.0	82.6	2.4 ^a	5.1 ^a	79.8
36.0	16.3	19.7	88.4	81.3	7.1	6.0	82.4
15.8	7.1	8.7	56.7	54.3	2.4 ^a	6.2	50.4
9.2	4.3 ^a	5.0	39.8	37.9	1.9 ^a	2.9 ^a	40.0
4.1 ^a	1.4 ^a	2.7 ^a	15.7	14.8	0.9 ^a	4.0 ^a	11.7

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

Table 11. Personal crimes, 1985:

**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 (57,302,670)	Married (106,258,370)	Widowed (12,978,230)	Divorced or separated (17,005,440)
Crimes of violence	56.0	15.0	7.4	53.4
Completed	20.3	4.4	2.5	22.9
Attempted	35.8	10.6	4.9	30.5
Rape	1.4	0.2	0.2 ^a	1.9
Robbery	9.6	2.2	2.9	9.3
Completed	6.2	1.5	1.9	6.3
With injury	1.9	0.4	1.1 ^a	2.5
From serious assault	1.0	0.3	0.3 ^a	1.6
From minor assault	0.9	0.1 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.9 ^a
Without injury	4.3	1.1	0.8 ^a	3.9
Attempted	3.4	0.7	1.0 ^a	3.0
With injury	0.9	0.1 ^a	0.3 ^a	1.1
From serious assault	0.5	(2) ^a	0.0 ^a	0.5 ^a
From minor assault	0.4	0.1 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.6 ^a
Without injury	2.5	0.6	0.7 ^a	1.9
Assault	45.0	12.6	4.4	42.2
Aggravated	15.0	4.6	1.6	13.7
Completed with injury	5.1	1.1	0.2 ^a	5.4
Attempted with weapon	9.9	3.5	1.4	8.3
Simple	30.0	7.9	2.8	28.5
Completed with injury	8.4	1.6	0.2 ^a	10.0
Attempted without weapon	21.7	6.3	2.5	18.5
Crimes of theft	107.5	51.2	22.5	90.7
Completed	102.4	48.3	20.4	86.0
Attempted	5.1	2.9	2.1	4.7
Personal larceny with contact	3.9	1.7	2.3	4.8
Purse snatching	0.6	0.4	0.3 ^a	1.7
Pocket picking	3.3	1.4	2.0	3.2
Personal larceny without contact	103.6	49.5	20.2	85.9
Completed	98.8	46.6	18.2	81.3
Less than \$50	54.9	19.3	8.5	35.2
\$50 or more	40.1	25.0	7.6	41.9
Amount not available	3.8	2.3	2.2	4.2
Attempted	4.9	2.8	2.1	4.6

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

Z: Less than 0.05 per 1,000.
^aEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 12. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

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

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Male				
Never married (30,526,600)	71.7	25.1	46.6	0.3 ^a
Married (53,762,950)	19.1	4.6	14.4	0.0 ^a
Widowed (2,022,420)	10.1	3.5 ^a	6.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
Divorced or separated (6,466,050)	56.8	23.6	33.2	0.0 ^a
Female				
Never married (26,776,060)	38.2	14.8	23.5	2.8
Married (52,495,420)	10.8	4.2	6.6	0.4
Widowed (10,955,810)	6.9	2.3	4.6	0.2 ^a
Divorced or separated (10,539,390)	51.3	22.4	28.9	3.1

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

Total	Robbery		Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	At-tempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury		Aggra-vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
13.5	3.8	9.7	58.0	21.4	36.6	111.9	106.2	5.8	4.0	108.0
2.6	0.6	2.0	16.5	6.6	9.9	52.0	48.9	3.1	1.5	50.6
3.7 ^a	2.0 ^a	1.7 ^a	6.5 ^a	3.3 ^a	3.2 ^a	31.0	26.7	4.3 ^a	4.7 ^a	26.3
11.5	3.6	7.9	45.3	18.0	27.3	101.8	95.8	6.0	5.7	96.0
5.2	1.7	3.5	30.2	7.6	22.6	102.4	98.1	4.3	3.7	98.7
1.8	0.4	1.4	8.6	2.6	5.9	50.4	47.6	2.8	2.0	48.3
2.7	1.3 ^a	1.4 ^a	4.0	1.3 ^a	2.7	20.9	19.3	1.7	1.8	19.1
7.9	3.5	4.4	40.3	11.0	29.3	83.9	80.0	3.9	4.2	79.7

data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.
^aEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 13. Personal crimes, 1985:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by sex of head of household,
relationship of victims to head,
and type of crime

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

Sex of head of household and relationship to head	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Households headed by males				
All male heads (62,119,440)	27.1	8.0	19.1	0.0 ^a
Male heads living alone (8,896,560)	53.5	20.2	33.3	0.0 ^a
Male heads living with others (53,222,880)	22.6	6.0	16.7	0.0 ^a
Wives (46,500,850)	9.6	3.3	6.2	0.4
Own children under age 18 (14,628,240)	45.9	17.2	28.6	0.5 ^a
Own children age 18 and over (12,274,000)	40.3	12.5	27.7	1.1 ^a
Other relatives (3,932,200)	29.1	13.2	15.8	1.1 ^a
Nonrelatives (4,144,000)	84.2	30.2	53.9	2.5 ^a
Households headed by females				
All female heads (29,281,540)	29.5	13.7	15.9	2.2
Female heads living alone (13,152,880)	20.8	9.2	11.5	2.1
Female heads living with others (16,128,660)	36.6	17.3	19.4	2.2
Husbands (4,141,870)	20.7	4.7	16.0	0.0 ^a
Own children under age 18 (5,329,990)	78.5	24.7	53.8	0.8 ^a
Own children age 18 and over (5,861,650)	62.0	26.2	35.8	1.2 ^a
Other relatives (2,834,070)	36.1	15.1	21.0	0.8 ^a
Nonrelatives (3,048,830)	76.7	25.4	15.2	2.6 ^a

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

Total	Robbery		Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	At-tempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury		Aggra-vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
4.4	1.2	3.2	22.7	8.8	13.9	65.0	60.7	4.3	2.3	62.7
11.1	3.1	8.0	42.5	16.3	26.2	106.8	98.4	8.3	6.9	99.9
3.3	0.9	2.4	19.4	7.5	11.8	58.1	54.4	3.7	1.6	56.5
1.4	0.3 ^a	1.2	7.7	2.5	5.3	48.6	46.2	2.5	1.8	46.8
7.9	1.5	6.3	37.5	9.3	28.2	107.2	104.6	2.6	2.2	105.0
6.2	1.6	4.6	32.9	10.7	22.3	83.0	79.4	3.6	3.0	80.0
8.5	3.3 ^a	5.2	19.5	5.4	14.1	64.9	63.3	1.6 ^a	4.4	60.4
15.3	3.8 ^a	11.5	66.4	22.3	44.1	130.8	122.7	8.1	2.8 ^a	128.0
4.7	2.1	2.6	22.7	6.3	16.3	69.6	65.1	4.5	4.5	65.2
4.6	2.2	2.4	14.1	3.8	10.3	57.2	53.8	3.5	4.7	52.6
4.8	2.1	2.7	29.6	8.4	21.2	79.8	74.4	5.4	4.4	75.4
3.3 ^a	1.2 ^a	2.1 ^a	17.4	8.1	9.4	55.9	53.8	2.1 ^a	1.8 ^a	54.1
10.4	2.5 ^a	7.9	67.3	23.3	44.0	107.5	104.6	2.9 ^a	2.6 ^a	104.9
15.1	5.9	9.3	45.7	20.7	24.9	71.5	68.4	3.1	5.0	66.5
9.0	3.8 ^a	5.2 ^a	26.3	9.3	17.0	61.2	57.6	3.6 ^a	1.3 ^a	59.9
12.0	4.5 ^a	7.5	62.1	24.0	38.1	115.4	109.8	5.7	3.1 ^a	112.3

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

Table 14. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

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

Type of crime	Less than \$7,500 (26,223,800)	\$7,500- \$9,999 (9,052,600)
Crimes of violence	52.1	33.8
Completed	20.9	13.5
Attempted	31.2	20.4
Rape	2.2	1.1 ^a
Robbery	8.8	7.4
Completed	5.6	5.5
With injury	2.3	2.1
From serious assault	1.3	1.5 ^a
From minor assault	1.0	0.6 ^a
Without injury	3.3	3.4
Attempted	3.2	1.9
With injury	0.8	0.4 ^a
From serious assault	0.5 ^a	0.2 ^a
From minor assault	0.3 ^a	0.2 ^a
Without injury	2.4	1.5 ^a
Assault	41.1	25.4
Aggravated	15.7	10.2
Completed with injury	6.2	3.1
Attempted with weapon	9.5	7.1
Simple	25.5	15.2
Completed with injury	7.6	4.5
Attempted without weapon	17.8	10.7
Crimes of theft	67.5	62.6
Completed	63.4	59.0
Attempted	4.1	3.6
Personal larceny with contact	4.8	5.5
Purse snatching	1.5	0.9 ^a
Pocket picking	3.3	4.7
Personal larceny without contact	62.7	57.1
Completed	58.9	53.7
Less than \$50	31.4	23.2
\$50 or more	24.2	26.3
Amount not available	3.3	4.3
Attempted	3.8	3.4

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

Table 15. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

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

Race and income	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
White				
Less than \$7,500 (18,955,600)	52.6	20.1	32.5	2.0
\$7,500-\$9,999 (7,305,300)	34.5	13.7	20.8	1.3 ^a
\$10,000-\$14,999 (20,596,500)	30.7	9.5	21.3	0.6 ^a
\$15,000-\$24,999 (34,555,400)	27.9	9.6	18.3	(2) ^a
\$25,000-\$29,999 (16,578,600)	28.1	8.6	19.5	0.3 ^a
\$30,000-\$49,999 (33,983,900)	21.9	6.6	15.3	0.5
\$50,000 or more (17,009,300)	25.0	7.0	18.0	0.4 ^a
Black				
Less than \$7,500 (6,618,000)	52.8	23.3	29.5	2.8
\$7,500-\$9,999 (1,458,800)	29.7	10.7 ^a	19.0	0.0 ^a
\$10,000-\$14,999 (3,488,600)	37.3	19.8	17.5	1.3 ^a
\$15,000-\$24,999 (3,837,100)	31.5	8.7	22.8	0.6 ^a
\$25,000-\$29,999 (1,373,800)	42.0	21.8	20.1	1.7 ^a
\$30,000-\$49,999 (2,128,200)	29.0	12.4	16.6	1.2 ^a
\$50,000 or more (692,100)	18.0 ^a	12.5 ^a	5.5 ^a	0.0 ^a

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 family income level was not ascertained.

\$10,000- \$14,999 (24,723,200)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (39,276,100)	\$25,000- \$29,999 (18,367,000)	\$30,000- \$49,999 (37,096,400)	\$50,000 or more (18,263,800)
31.7	28.0	29.0	22.3	24.6
11.3	9.5	9.7	7.0	7.1
20.5	18.5	19.3	15.2	17.5
0.7	0.1 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.6	0.4 ^a
5.4	4.7	4.7	3.5	3.2
4.0	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.2
1.2	0.8	0.9 ^a	0.5	0.4 ^a
0.6 ^a	0.4	0.4 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^a
0.6 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.1 ^a
2.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9
1.4	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.0
0.3 ^a	0.4	0.5 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.3 ^a
(2) ^a	0.2 ^a	0.5 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^a
0.3 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a
1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.6 ^a
25.7	23.2	23.9	18.2	21.0
8.2	8.3	7.7	5.9	5.2
2.6	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.3
5.6	6.0	6.2	4.1	3.9
17.5	14.9	16.0	12.3	15.8
4.5	4.2	4.8	2.7	3.4
13.0	10.7	11.2	9.6	12.4
64.5	67.8	68.7	76.1	89.7
60.7	64.6	65.6	71.9	85.6
3.8	3.2	3.1	4.2	4.0
2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4
0.1 ^a	0.5	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.4 ^a
1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0
62.5	65.6	66.6	74.1	87.3
58.8	62.5	63.5	70.0	83.6
28.7	31.8	31.6	33.8	37.1
26.8	28.1	28.8	33.6	43.3
3.2	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.2
3.8	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.7

Z: Less than 0.05 per 1,000.

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

Total	Robbery		Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury		Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
7.1	2.5	4.6	43.4	15.5	28.0	71.6	67.0	4.6	4.2	67.4
7.2	2.5	4.7	26.0	10.1	15.8	61.0	56.8	4.1	5.2	55.7
4.3	1.5	2.8	25.9	8.3	17.5	65.3	61.4	3.9	1.6	63.7
4.4	1.3	3.1	23.4	7.9	15.6	68.5	65.1	3.4	1.8	66.7
3.7	1.0	2.7	24.0	8.0	16.0	66.9	64.1	2.8	1.8	65.1
2.9	0.5	2.3	18.6	6.1	12.5	76.1	72.3	3.8	1.8	74.2
3.0	0.6 ^a	2.4	21.5	5.0	16.5	86.8	83.4	3.4	2.3	84.5
13.3	4.8	8.4	36.7	16.6	20.1	55.2	52.0	3.1	6.6	48.6
8.0 ^a	1.2 ^a	6.7 ^a	21.7	7.7 ^a	13.9	71.1	69.6	1.5 ^a	5.3 ^a	65.8
11.0	1.8 ^a	9.2	25.0	7.5	17.4	58.6	55.6	3.0 ^a	4.1 ^a	54.4
6.9	0.5 ^a	6.4	24.0	12.7	11.3	63.7	62.1	1.6 ^a	5.6	58.1
15.1	3.4 ^a	11.7	25.1	9.6 ^a	15.6	92.1	85.6	6.5 ^a	3.5 ^a	88.6
14.6	3.3 ^a	11.3	13.2	3.0 ^a	10.2	81.3	74.5	6.8 ^a	2.6 ^a	78.7
7.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	7.2 ^a	10.8 ^a	2.8 ^a	7.9 ^a	124.7	113.8	10.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	124.7

Z: Less than 0.05 per 1,000.

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

Table 16. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

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

Level of educational attainment and race	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery		
					Total	With injury	Without injury
Elementary school							
All races ^a (32,118,520)	31.6	12.7	18.9	0.4 ^c	7.2	1.5	5.7
White (26,148,330)	31.5	12.5	19.0	0.3 ^c	6.3	1.2	5.1
Black (5,063,310)	34.3	13.9	20.4	0.7 ^c	11.9	2.2 ^c	9.7
0-4 years^b							
All races ^a (4,277,330)	13.1	6.0	7.1	0.4 ^c	4.5	1.7 ^c	2.8 ^c
White (3,046,950)	13.7	7.3	6.4	0.0 ^c	4.8 ^c	1.7 ^c	3.1 ^c
Black (1,005,780)	12.9 ^c	2.0 ^c	10.9 ^c	1.9 ^c	4.5 ^c	2.0 ^c	2.5 ^c
5-7 years							
All races ^a (15,236,880)	34.8	14.2	20.6	0.1 ^c	6.6	1.3	5.3
White (12,195,370)	36.0	13.8	22.2	0.0 ^c	5.8	1.2 ^c	4.6
Black (2,589,100)	30.3	15.8	14.5	0.7 ^c	10.8	1.5 ^c	9.3
8 years							
All races ^a (12,604,310)	34.1	13.1	21.0	0.7 ^c	8.9	1.7	7.2
White (10,906,000)	31.3	12.4	18.9	0.8 ^c	7.4	1.2 ^c	6.3
Black (1,468,430)	55.9	18.5	37.4	0.0 ^c	18.9	3.8 ^c	15.1
High school							
All races ^a (98,069,550)	30.9	11.9	19.0	0.9	4.8	1.8	3.0
White (84,140,110)	29.4	10.7	18.7	0.7	3.8	1.5	2.4
Black (11,968,920)	42.0	20.3	21.8	2.2	11.6	3.9	7.8
1-3 years							
All races ^a (30,290,220)	38.9	15.2	23.7	0.9	6.2	2.4	3.8
White (24,772,630)	38.0	13.7	24.3	0.8	5.5	2.1	3.4
Black (4,852,690)	42.8	21.1	21.7	1.3 ^c	9.4	3.2 ^c	6.2
4 years							
All races ^a (67,779,320)	27.3	10.4	16.9	0.9	4.2	1.5	2.6
White (59,367,480)	25.8	9.4	16.4	0.6	3.1	1.2	1.9
Black (7,116,230)	41.5	19.8	21.8	2.8	13.1	4.3	8.8
College							
All races ^a (62,426,030)	27.9	7.5	20.4	0.5	4.3	1.1	3.3
White (55,535,130)	27.6	7.1	20.5	0.5	3.8	1.0	2.8
Black (4,834,220)	32.9	11.1	21.8	1.4 ^c	7.6	0.8 ^c	6.8
1-3 years							
All races ^a (31,676,950)	33.5	9.8	23.8	0.8	5.2	1.6	3.6
White (27,814,150)	33.3	9.4	23.9	0.7	4.9	1.6	3.3
Black (3,026,140)	34.9	9.2	25.7	1.5 ^c	5.8	0.7 ^c	5.1 ^c
4 or more years							
All races ^a (30,749,080)	22.1	5.2	16.9	0.3 ^c	3.5	0.6	2.9
White (27,720,970)	21.9	4.7	17.2	0.2 ^c	2.8	0.5 ^c	2.3
Black (1,808,090)	29.5	14.4	15.2	1.2 ^c	10.7	1.0 ^c	9.6

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

Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
	Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
24.1	6.5	17.6	53.6	52.4	1.2	2.4	51.2
24.8	6.4	18.3	55.7	54.3	1.4	2.0	53.7
21.7	7.4	14.3	41.2	40.7	0.5 ^c	4.4	36.8
8.2	2.7 ^c	5.5	22.5	22.0	0.5 ^c	2.7 ^c	19.8
8.9	2.1 ^c	6.8	26.7	25.9	0.7 ^c	3.0 ^c	23.6
6.5 ^c	5.2 ^c	1.3 ^c	15.0 ^c	15.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.3 ^c	12.7 ^c
28.1	6.5	21.7	59.3	58.1	1.3	2.1	57.2
30.3	6.8	23.5	62.2	60.6	1.6	1.8	60.3
18.9	5.7 ^c	13.2	44.9	44.9	0.0 ^c	2.7 ^c	42.3
24.5	7.7	16.8	57.3	55.9	1.5	2.8	54.5
23.0	7.3	15.7	56.5	55.2	1.3 ^c	1.9	54.6
37.0	11.7	25.3	52.5	50.7	1.8 ^c	8.8 ^c	43.6
25.2	9.6	15.6	63.2	59.8	3.3	2.6	60.6
24.9	9.2	15.6	64.0	60.5	3.5	2.1	61.9
28.2	12.3	15.9	57.8	55.8	2.0	5.7	52.1
31.9	11.7	20.1	71.1	68.0	3.1	2.8	68.3
31.6	11.2	20.5	74.5	70.9	3.6	2.4	72.1
32.0	13.7	18.3	52.0	51.6	0.5 ^c	3.7	48.3
22.2	8.7	13.6	59.6	56.2	3.4	2.5	57.1
22.0	8.4	13.6	59.6	56.1	3.5	1.9	57.7
25.6	11.4	14.2	61.8	58.7	3.1	7.0	54.8
23.0	7.2	15.8	88.0	82.6	5.4	3.0	65.0
23.3	6.8	16.5	86.8	81.9	4.9	2.9	83.9
23.9	10.7	13.2	101.6	91.9	9.7	3.5	98.2
27.5	9.3	18.2	87.1	82.6	4.6	2.9	84.2
27.7	8.5	19.2	85.3	81.1	4.2	2.8	82.5
27.6	14.6	13.0	93.8	87.8	6.1	3.1 ^c	90.8
18.4	5.0	13.4	89.0	82.6	6.3	3.1	85.9
18.9	5.1	13.8	88.2	82.6	5.6	2.9	85.3
17.7	4.2 ^c	13.5	114.7	98.8	15.9	4.1 ^c	110.5

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

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

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

**Table 17. Household crimes, 1985:
Victimization rates by type of crime
and race of head of household**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All races (89,262,830)	White (77,535,690)	Black (9,836,560)	Other (1,890,570)
Household crimes	174.4	168.5	225.8	150.1
Completed	148.4	143.5	190.6	127.3
Attempted	26.0	24.9	35.3	22.8
Burglary	62.7	60.5	83.4	45.2
Completed	48.8	47.2	63.5	35.7
Forcible entry	20.5	18.1	38.8	20.6
Unlawful entry without force	28.3	29.1	24.7	15.1
Attempted forcible entry	13.9	13.2	19.9	9.5
Household larceny	97.5	94.9	120.1	87.9
Completed	90.4	87.9	111.4	81.9
Less than \$50	43.5	43.4	44.8	40.7
\$50 or more	42.1	40.3	57.6	36.2
Amount not available	4.7	4.2	9.1	5.0 ^a
Attempted	7.1	6.9	8.7	6.0 ^a
Motor vehicle theft	14.2	13.1	22.3	17.0
Completed	9.2	8.4	15.7	9.6
Attempted	5.0	4.8	6.6	7.3 ^a

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

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

**Table 18. Personal crimes, 1985:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and ethnicity of head of household**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Total ^a (89,262,820)	Hispanic (4,800,270)	Non-Hispanic (84,143,020)
Household crimes	174.4	235.7	171.0
Completed	148.4	191.3	146.0
Attempted	26.0	44.3	25.0
Burglary	62.7	85.4	61.5
Completed	48.8	65.7	47.9
Forcible entry	20.5	32.4	19.9
Unlawful entry without force	28.3	33.4	28.1
Attempted forcible entry	13.9	19.7	13.6
Household larceny	97.5	126.8	95.8
Completed	90.4	111.6	89.1
Less than \$50	43.5	48.5	43.3
\$50 or more	42.1	54.9	41.3
Amount not available	4.7	8.2	4.5
Attempted	7.1	15.2	6.7
Motor vehicle theft	14.2	23.4	13.7
Completed	9.2	14.0	8.9
Attempted	5.0	9.5	4.8

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

^aTotal includes household heads whose ethnicity was not ascertained.

Table 19. Motor vehicle theft, 1985:

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

Characteristic	Based on households			Based on vehicles owned		
	Number of households	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000	Number of vehicles owned	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000
Race of head of household						
All races	89,262,830	1,270,170	14.2	155,836,370	1,369,120	8.8
White	77,535,690	1,018,380	13.1	141,526,310	1,104,180	7.8
Black	9,836,560	219,730	22.3	11,247,090	232,880	20.7
Other	1,890,570	32,060	17.0	3,062,970	32,060	10.5
Age of head of household						
12-19	915,320	16,640	18.2	1,000,760	16,630	16.6
20-34	26,406,280	550,000	20.8	45,670,860	569,170	12.5
35-49	24,306,110	371,000	15.3	50,263,010	414,270	8.2
50-64	18,990,330	244,710	12.9	37,438,920	277,590	7.4
65 and over	18,644,780	87,830	4.7	21,462,830	91,450	4.3
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	56,797,800	650,560	11.5	114,904,740	717,140	6.2
Rented	32,465,020	619,610	19.1	40,931,640	651,980	15.9

NOTE: The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is equal to or higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification of the event;

personal crimes of contact and burglary occurring in conjunction with motor vehicle thefts take precedence in determining the final classification based on the number of households.

Table 20. Household crimes, 1985:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19 (915,320)	20-34 (26,406,280)	35-49 (24,306,110)	50-64 (18,990,330)	65 and over (18,644,780)
Household crimes	455.1	241.4	194.5	136.6	78.1
Completed	401.5	202.0	169.1	116.1	65.9
Attempted	53.6	39.4	25.4	20.5	12.2
Burglary	213.4	83.1	69.0	48.5	32.7
Completed	180.8	62.7	55.5	37.8	25.1
Forcible entry	47.1	28.7	23.2	14.6	10.0
Unlawful entry without force	133.7	34.0	32.3	23.2	15.1
Attempted forcible entry	32.7	20.4	13.5	10.7	7.6
Household larceny	223.5	137.5	110.2	75.3	40.7
Completed	206.1	126.7	103.4	69.2	37.9
Less than \$50	90.3	61.8	44.2	36.8	21.2
\$50 or more	113.0	58.6	54.3	28.5	13.2
Amount not available	2.7 ^a	6.3	4.9	3.9	3.4
Attempted	17.5 ^a	10.8	6.9	6.1	2.8
Motor vehicle theft	18.2	20.8	15.3	12.9	4.7
Completed	14.7 ^a	12.6	10.2	9.1	3.0
Attempted	3.5 ^a	8.3	5.0	3.7	1.8

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

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

**Table 21. Household crimes, 1985:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and annual family income**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$7,500 (15,538,600)	\$7,500- \$9,999 (4,731,500)
Household crimes	195.1	177.1
Completed	167.5	149.6
Attempted	27.5	27.5
Burglary	86.3	60.4
Completed	68.3	45.5
Forcible entry	26.7	19.2
Unlawful entry without force	41.6	26.3
Attempted forcible entry	18.0	14.9
Household larceny	98.1	101.4
Completed	91.1	92.8
Less than \$50	45.5	47.6
\$50 or more	39.7	41.5
Amount not available	5.9	3.8
Attempted	7.0	8.6
Motor vehicle theft	10.7	15.4
Completed	8.2	11.4
Attempted	2.5	4.0

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

**Table 22. Household burglary, 1985:
Victimization rates, by race of head of household,
annual family income, and type of burglary**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All burglaries	Completed burglary		
		Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White				
Less than \$7,500 (11,673,700)	83.4	22.4	44.4	16.5
\$7,500-\$9,999 (3,972,500)	63.0	17.2	29.5	16.3
\$10,000-\$14,999 (10,466,700)	66.4	20.3	29.6	16.5
\$15,000-\$24,999 (15,684,800)	56.9	17.7	25.2	14.0
\$25,000-\$29,999 (7,033,900)	51.5	16.4	23.6	11.5
\$30,000-\$49,999 (13,415,500)	56.5	16.8	28.2	11.5
\$50,000 or more (6,388,500)	54.6	15.5	31.1	7.9
Black				
Less than \$7,500 (3,529,600)	100.4	42.1	33.6	24.6
\$7,500-\$9,999 (645,100)	45.7	25.5	11.2 ^a	9.0 ^a
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,476,900)	78.2	38.8	20.7	18.8
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,568,300)	79.6	40.6	22.0	17.0
\$25,000-\$29,999 (536,000)	96.2	51.1	35.0	10.1 ^a
\$30,000-\$49,999 (771,900)	89.6	41.5	20.4 ^a	27.7
\$50,000 or more (226,800)	94.4	70.0 ^a	13.7 ^a	10.7 ^a

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

level was not ascertained.
^aEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

\$10,000- \$14,999 (12,188,600)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (17,585,600)	\$25,000- \$29,999 (7,701,300)	\$30,000- \$49,999 (14,513,700)	\$50,000 or more (6,796,500)
182.5	176.3	161.9	172.6	180.5
153.9	149.6	137.2	146.4	155.9
28.6	26.7	24.7	26.2	24.6
67.0	58.7	53.9	58.4	55.9
50.3	44.3	42.5	46.1	47.8
22.4	19.7	18.5	18.4	18.1
27.9	24.6	23.9	27.7	29.7
16.7	14.4	11.5	12.3	8.1
101.4	103.5	95.2	98.5	103.5
95.0	96.2	88.0	91.1	95.0
49.5	44.7	38.6	46.6	40.4
40.0	46.7	45.0	41.3	50.2
5.5	4.7	4.4	3.2	4.4
6.4	7.4	7.2	7.5	8.5
14.1	14.0	12.7	15.6	21.1
8.6	9.2	6.8	9.3	13.1
5.5	4.8	5.9	6.3	8.0

Table 23. Household larceny, 1985:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All household larcenies ^a	Completed larceny		Attempted larceny
		Less than \$50	\$50 or more	
White				
Less than \$7,500 (11,673,700)	97.6	45.8	40.0	6.7
\$7,500-\$9,999 (3,972,500)	98.5	46.8	39.8	9.3
\$10,000-\$14,999 (10,466,700)	96.7	49.5	36.4	6.4
\$15,000-\$24,999 (15,684,800)	100.5	45.9	42.9	7.2
\$25,000-\$29,999 (7,033,900)	91.8	39.0	42.5	6.6
\$30,000-\$49,999 (13,415,500)	95.0	45.5	39.6	6.8
\$50,000 or more (6,388,500)	102.1	40.5	49.2	8.3
Black				
Less than \$7,500 (3,529,600)	102.1	44.1	40.4	9.0
\$7,500-\$9,999 (645,100)	125.2	51.3	56.9	5.7 ^b
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,476,900)	134.8	51.5	66.2	5.2 ^b
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,568,300)	136.3	34.7	85.1	8.1 ^b
\$25,000-\$29,999 (536,000)	148.9	39.9	84.5	15.1 ^b
\$30,000-\$49,999 (771,900)	153.6	66.6	61.7	20.3 ^b
\$50,000 or more (226,800)	155.9	35.7 ^b	99.2	14.0 ^b

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

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

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 24. Motor vehicle theft, 1985:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All vehicle thefts	Completed thefts	Attempted thefts
White			
Less than \$7,500 (11,673,700)	10.8	8.2	2.7
\$7,500-\$9,999 (3,972,500)	16.8	12.0	4.8
\$10,000-\$14,999 (10,466,700)	11.9	6.9	5.0
\$15,000-\$24,999 (15,684,800)	11.2	7.7	3.5
\$25,000-\$29,999 (7,033,900)	10.3	4.6	5.7
\$30,000-\$49,999 (13,415,500)	14.9	8.8	6.2
\$50,000 or more (6,388,500)	20.3	12.6	7.7
Black			
Less than \$7,500 (3,529,600)	10.3	8.4	2.0 ^a
\$7,500-\$9,999 (645,100)	9.1 ^a	9.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,476,900)	29.5	19.4	10.0 ^a
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,568,300)	35.4	23.1	12.4
\$25,000-\$29,999 (536,000)	48.2	37.4	10.8 ^a
\$30,000-\$49,999 (771,900)	31.8	21.8	10.0 ^a
\$50,000 or more (226,800)	47.9 ^a	24.7 ^a	23.2 ^a

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

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

Table 25. Household crimes, 1985:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (21,499,300)	Two-three (45,085,920)	Four-five (19,383,240)	Six or more (3,294,360)
Household crimes	125.3	167.2	229.8	267.6
Completed	102.8	142.0	198.4	238.7
Attempted	22.6	25.2	31.4	28.9
Burglary	53.0	60.9	75.0	77.9
Completed	38.9	47.6	59.8	64.0
Forcible entry	18.5	19.9	22.6	29.0
Unlawful entry without force	20.4	27.7	37.2	35.0
Attempted forcible entry	14.1	13.3	15.1	13.9
Household larceny	62.2	92.1	136.4	172.8
Completed	57.4	85.0	126.9	163.3
Less than \$50	29.3	41.8	59.9	64.5
\$50 or more	24.7	39.2	60.3	88.7
Amount not available	3.5	4.1	6.8	10.1
Attempted	4.8	7.1	9.4	9.5
Motor vehicle theft	10.1	14.2	18.4	17.0
Completed	6.4	9.4	11.6	11.4
Attempted	3.7	4.8	6.8	5.6

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

Table 26. Household crimes, 1985:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought			Rented		
	All races ^a (56,797,800)	White (51,648,030)	Black (4,256,950)	All races ^a (32,465,020)	White (25,887,660)	Black (5,579,620)
Household crimes	144.8	139.1	211.5	226.3	227.0	236.8
Completed	124.1	119.6	178.2	190.9	191.2	200.0
Attempted	20.7	19.5	33.3	35.4	35.8	36.8
Burglary	50.3	48.5	71.5	84.4	84.4	92.5
Completed	40.0	38.7	55.8	64.1	64.2	69.3
Forcible entry	17.1	15.5	34.0	26.4	23.3	42.4
Unlawful entry without force	22.9	23.2	21.8	37.8	40.9	26.9
Attempted forcible entry	10.3	9.8	15.7	20.3	20.2	23.2
Household larceny	83.0	80.4	115.0	122.8	123.7	124.0
Completed	76.8	74.3	106.8	114.1	115.0	114.9
Less than \$50	38.3	38.2	38.7	52.8	54.0	49.4
\$50 or more	34.6	32.6	59.3	55.2	55.5	56.2
Amount not available	4.0	3.6	8.8	6.1	5.4	9.3
Attempted	6.2	6.0	8.2	8.7	8.8	9.1
Motor vehicle theft	11.5	10.2	25.0	19.1	18.9	20.3
Completed	7.3	6.5	15.6	12.6	12.1	15.8
Attempted	4.2	3.7	9.4	6.4	6.8	4.5

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

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

Table 27. Household crimes, 1985:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ^a (62,998,000)	Two (5,988,100)	Three (1,676,500)	Four (2,942,800)	Five-nine (4,611,300)	Ten or more (9,905,900)	Other than housing unit (912,300)
Household crimes	160.2	219.9	254.7	245.6	216.5	166.1	342.6
Completed	137.3	185.3	214.0	201.1	181.8	137.9	310.7
Attempted	22.9	34.6	40.8	44.6	34.6	28.2	31.9
Burglary	56.7	76.9	98.6	92.1	70.9	61.7	185.2
Completed	44.8	60.1	82.1	62.4	51.7	44.3	172.7
Forcible entry	18.9	27.8	36.1	29.3	26.1	16.9	23.6
Unlawful entry without force	25.9	32.4	46.0	33.1	25.6	27.3	149.1
Attempted forcible entry	11.9	16.7	16.5	29.7	19.2	17.4	12.5 ^b
Household larceny	91.9	124.6	132.6	137.1	123.5	83.4	133.5
Completed	85.1	114.1	120.2	126.2	115.6	78.8	124.8
Less than \$50	41.5	57.7	54.4	56.2	57.8	34.8	51.6
\$50 or more	38.9	50.5	61.3	65.5	52.4	38.9	73.0
Amount not available	4.6	5.8	4.5 ^b	4.5 ^b	5.4	5.1	0.0 ^b
Attempted	6.8	10.6	12.4	10.9	8.0	4.6	8.7 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	11.7	18.4	23.5	16.4	22.0	21.0	23.9
Completed	7.5	11.1	11.6	12.4	14.6	14.8	13.3 ^b
Attempted	4.2	7.3	11.9	4.0 ^b	7.4	6.2	10.7 ^b

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

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

Table 28: Personal crimes of violence, 1985:
Number of victimizations and victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime
and victim-offender relationship

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	3,546,200	18.3	2,276,450	11.7
Completed	1,162,390	6.0	897,910	4.6
Attempted	2,383,800	12.3	1,378,550	7.1
Rape	79,250	0.4	59,240	0.3
Completed	40,960	0.2	29,750	0.2
Attempted	38,290	0.2	29,500	0.2
Robbery	766,820	4.0	218,000	1.1
Completed	519,570	2.7	132,180	0.7
With injury	152,210	0.8	59,110	0.3
From serious assault	92,200	0.5	27,580	0.1
From minor assault	60,010	0.3	31,530	0.2
Without injury	367,360	1.9	73,080	0.4
Attempted	247,250	1.3	85,810	0.4
With injury	50,720	0.3	32,090	0.2
From serious assault	25,500	0.1	15,990	0.1 ^a
From minor assault	25,220	0.1	16,100	0.1
Without injury	196,520	1.0	53,720	0.3
Assault	2,700,130	13.9	1,999,220	10.3
Aggravated	999,050	5.1	606,120	3.1
Completed with injury	254,770	1.3	252,960	1.3
Attempted with weapon	744,280	3.8	353,160	1.8
Simple	1,701,070	8.8	1,393,100	7.2
Completed with injury	347,090	1.8	483,010	2.5
Attempted without weapon	1,353,980	7.0	910,080	4.7

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

Table 29. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:
Percent of victimizations involving strangers,
by sex and age of victims and type of crime

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Both sexes	60.9	56.4	63.4	57.2
12-15	47.2	48.2	46.6	48.6 ^a
16-19	65.1	64.9	65.1	49.7
20-24	65.7	58.8	69.3	65.2
25-34	61.5	54.6	65.2	66.2
35-49	59.6	47.8	66.0	35.1 ^a
50-64	58.8	60.3	57.9	0.0 ^a
65 and over	74.4	92.5	64.1	0.0 ^a
Male	68.9	69.3	68.8	46.3^a
12-15	54.6	61.1	51.1	0.0 ^a
16-19	71.3	70.9	71.5	0.0 ^a
20-24	76.1	74.3	76.9	48.0 ^a
25-34	71.7	71.5	71.8	100.0 ^a
35-49	65.3	60.7	67.3	0.0 ^a
50-64	65.5	71.6	61.3	0.0 ^a
65 and over	77.7	90.7	71.0	0.0 ^a
Female	47.8	39.3	53.5	57.9
12-15	31.3	24.5	36.0	48.6 ^a
16-19	53.1	53.5	52.8	53.2
20-24	48.5	35.1	56.2	67.0
25-34	46.7	38.8	52.9	64.8
35-49	51.0	34.6	63.5	35.1 ^a
50-64	49.3	41.2	53.4	0.0 ^a
65 and over	71.0	94.1	56.5	0.0 ^a

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

Table 30. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Sex and race	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes										
White	61.7	56.0	64.6	57.2	78.8	68.9	83.2	58.8	65.2	55.7
Black	53.5	55.7	51.9	57.2	73.8	65.5	76.6	44.7	41.6	46.9
Male										
White	69.5	69.4	69.6	64.6 ^a	82.8	73.0	86.6	67.2	68.5	66.5
Black	62.6	65.6	60.5	0.0 ^a	77.4	72.4	78.9	55.6	47.9	63.2
Female										
White	48.6	37.5	55.3	56.7	71.8	62.9	76.4	44.0	57.2	39.4
Black	41.9	44.7	39.2	60.6	66.9	55.0 ^a	71.8	30.7	29.4	31.3

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

Total	Robbery		Assault		
	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
77.9	69.0	81.6	57.5	62.2	55.0
81.4	84.3	80.5	40.2	48.0	38.0
81.6	79.2	82.6	62.9	64.4	61.9
70.2	48.9	79.3	64.7	69.7	61.8
78.2	62.0	84.9	57.9	60.2	56.7
72.1	64.5	75.1	57.5	61.7	55.5
91.0	92.9	90.1	49.6	56.9	45.8
87.8	91.9	82.5 ^a	68.5	71.4 ^a	67.3
81.8	74.5	84.6	66.2	66.1	66.3
85.9	81.1	87.4	46.3	50.2	45.0
87.4	87.2	87.4	69.0	66.1	71.0
83.6	77.0	85.9	74.6	73.9	75.2
80.8	66.1	86.1	69.8	69.2	70.2
63.4	62.6	63.8	65.7	60.4	68.8
89.4	80.1 ^a	91.1	57.2	57.5	57.1
88.5 ^a	78.8 ^a	100.0 ^a	73.6	67.1 ^a	77.0
70.8	60.9	75.8	42.4	53.0	38.5
55.5 ^a	100.0 ^a	38.4 ^a	28.7	41.8 ^a	25.9
71.2	62.1 ^a	74.6	49.6	60.2	43.9
48.0	16.6 ^a	66.5	46.7	57.8	42.6
73.9	56.6	82.6	40.0	40.0	40.0
84.3	69.9 ^a	87.5	44.7	64.6	37.6
94.1	100.0 ^a	86.0 ^a	39.8	56.0	31.8
87.4	100.0 ^a	70.2 ^a	61.6	81.1 ^a	56.5 ^a

Table 31. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes										
Never married	63.3	61.8	64.1	65.2	80.1	74.5	82.5	59.6	65.2	56.9
Married	66.0	58.1	69.2	82.3	82.2	61.9	87.8	62.8	66.0	61.0
Widowed	63.6	74.3	58.2	0.0 ^a	81.5	89.4	73.8 ^a	54.3	57.0 ^a	52.7
Divorced or separated	43.4	37.0	48.3	24.3 ^a	62.0	51.7	68.4	40.2	43.9	38.4
Male										
Never married	70.2	72.6	68.9	46.3 ^a	85.3	79.0	87.7	66.8	67.3	66.5
Married	69.3	67.9	69.8	0.0 ^a	83.1	71.3	86.5	67.1	67.4	67.0
Widowed	76.7 ^a	52.1 ^a	89.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	73.9 ^a	51.4 ^a	100.0 ^a	78.3 ^a	57.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Divorced or separated	59.9	55.5	63.0	0.0 ^a	60.2	57.9 ^a	61.2	59.8	55.7	62.5
Female										
Never married	48.6	40.9	53.4	67.1	65.1	63.5	66.0	44.0	58.6	39.0
Married	59.9	47.1	68.0	82.3	80.9	46.6 ^a	89.6	54.4	62.4	50.8
Widowed	60.1	80.5	49.7	0.0 ^a	83.4	100.0 ^a	67.9 ^a	47.1	57.0 ^a	42.4 ^a
Divorced or separated	32.3	25.0	37.9	24.3 ^a	63.6	47.7	76.2	26.7	32.1	42.4

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

Table 32. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Race and annual family income	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
All races^a										
Less than \$7,500	52.4	47.5	55.7	57.1	70.8	56.3	78.7	48.2	48.6	48.0
\$7,500-\$9,999	59.1	63.6	56.1	57.8 ^b	80.7	84.4	78.9	52.8	58.4	49.1
\$10,000-\$14,999	56.3	54.8	57.2	65.8 ^b	67.5	65.0	68.5	53.8	64.1	48.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	60.9	60.7	61.1	32.0 ^b	84.8	71.8	89.5	56.3	61.4	53.5
\$25,000-\$29,999	67.0	62.8	69.0	74.7 ^b	86.1	69.9	93.1	63.1	72.5	58.4
\$30,000-\$49,999	68.1	63.3	70.3	65.3 ^b	79.3	77.2	79.8	66.0	73.4	62.5
\$50,000 or more	71.8	58.0	77.3	45.6 ^b	83.7	58.9 ^b	90.7	70.4	73.8	69.3
White										
Less than \$7,500	54.3	48.6	57.8	54.7	76.7	60.8	85.4	50.6	52.9	49.4
\$7,500-\$9,999	58.8	62.2	56.6	57.8 ^b	80.9	80.6 ^b	81.0	52.8	56.2	50.6
\$10,000-\$14,999	57.8	57.2	58.0	76.9 ^b	72.7	70.2	74.0	54.9	66.7	49.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	61.9	60.9	62.4	100.0 ^b	84.3	70.5	90.3	57.6	65.1	53.8
\$25,000-\$29,999	67.3	56.5	72.0	63.2 ^b	80.7	55.3 ^b	96.6	65.2	75.2	60.3
\$30,000-\$49,999	66.3	60.0	69.1	55.5 ^b	76.2	81.0 ^b	75.1	65.1	73.1	61.2
\$50,000 or more	70.9	55.5	76.9	45.6 ^b	81.5	51.4 ^b	89.6	69.9	70.8	69.7
Black										
Less than \$7,500	46.2	43.2	48.6	62.0 ^b	61.8	54.5	66.0	39.4	37.3	41.0
\$7,500-\$9,999	53.1	66.6 ^b	45.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	75.8 ^b	100.0 ^b	71.3 ^b	44.8 ^b	46.7 ^b	43.8 ^b
\$10,000-\$14,999	49.4	48.8	50.1	37.0 ^b	55.2	30.7 ^b	60.1	47.5	38.6 ^b	51.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	51.9	60.0	48.7	0.0 ^b	86.0	100.0 ^b	84.8	43.2	40.1	46.7
\$25,000-\$29,999	59.0	85.5	30.3 ^b	100.0 ^b	100.0	100.0 ^b	100.0	31.6 ^b	45.0 ^b	23.4 ^b
\$30,000-\$49,999	84.7	82.8	86.1	100.0 ^b	88.1	67.4 ^b	94.1	79.6	69.1 ^b	82.6
\$50,000 or more	73.4 ^b	82.9 ^b	51.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	100.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	100.0 ^b	55.5 ^b	100.0 ^b	39.6 ^b

NOTE: Excludes data on persons whose family income level was not ascertained.

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

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 33. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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 (4,134,540)	100.0	87.2	12.0	0.9
Completed (1,378,800)	100.0	86.1	13.4	0.5 ^a
Attempted (2,755,740)	100.0	87.8	11.2	1.0
Rape (124,600)	100.0	97.5	1.1 ^a	1.5 ^a
Robbery (500,880)	100.0	91.4	7.3	1.3 ^a
Completed (297,130)	100.0	91.7	7.6	0.7 ^a
With injury (88,200)	100.0	91.6	8.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (208,930)	100.0	91.7	7.3 ^a	1.0 ^a
Attempted (203,750)	100.0	91.0	6.8 ^a	2.2 ^a
With injury (57,140)	100.0	93.4	6.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (146,610)	100.0	90.1	6.8 ^a	3.1 ^a
Assault (3,509,060)	100.0	86.2	13.0	0.8
Aggravated (1,108,630)	100.0	88.7	10.9	0.4 ^a
Simple (2,400,430)	100.0	85.1	14.0	0.9

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

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

Table 34. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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	12-20				21-29	30 and over	
			Total	12-14	15-17	18-20			
Crimes of violence (4,134,540)	100.0	0.4	28.7	6.1	10.1	12.4	36.3	32.1	2.5
Completed (1,378,800)	100.0	0.9 ^a	30.1	5.6	9.5	15.1	36.8	29.6	2.6
Attempted (2,755,740)	100.0	0.2 ^a	28.0	6.4	10.4	11.1	36.1	33.3	2.4
Rape (124,600)	100.0	0.0 ^a	13.6	0.0 ^a	4.0 ^a	9.6 ^a	40.0	39.4	7.0 ^a
Robbery (500,880)	100.0	0.0 ^a	33.4	3.5	10.0	19.9	42.6	19.9	4.1
Completed (297,130)	100.0	0.0 ^a	29.9	2.0 ^a	6.8	21.1	42.9	22.0	5.2 ^a
With injury (88,200)	100.0	0.0 ^a	28.3	1.7 ^a	8.5 ^a	18.2	42.4	26.9	2.4 ^a
Without injury (208,930)	100.0	0.0 ^a	30.6	2.1 ^a	6.1 ^a	22.3	43.0	20.0	6.4 ^a
Attempted (203,750)	100.0	0.0 ^a	38.5	5.7 ^a	14.6	18.2	42.3	16.7	2.4 ^a
With injury (57,140)	100.0	0.0 ^a	25.9 ^a	3.3 ^a	13.8 ^a	8.8 ^a	61.8	12.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (146,610)	100.0	0.0 ^a	43.4	6.6 ^a	15.0	21.9	34.7	18.5	3.4 ^a
Assault (3,509,060)	100.0	0.5	28.6	6.7	10.4	11.5	35.3	33.6	2.1
Aggravated (1,108,630)	100.0	0.4 ^a	25.1	4.6	7.8	12.8	39.3	33.5	1.6
Simple (2,400,430)	100.0	0.5 ^a	30.1	7.7	11.5	10.9	33.5	33.6	2.3

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

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

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offender			
		White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (4,134,540)	100.0	68.5	26.4	3.6	1.5
Completed (1,378,800)	100.0	64.9	29.4	4.2	1.4
Attempted (2,755,740)	100.0	70.3	24.9	3.2	1.6
Rape (124,600)	100.0	57.4	32.9	1.1 ^a	8.6 ^a
Robbery (500,880)	100.0	38.3	55.5	5.2	1.0 ^a
Completed (297,130)	100.0	29.3	63.8	5.7	1.2 ^a
With injury (88,200)	100.0	26.1	67.4	4.2 ^a	0.7 ^a
Without injury (208,930)	100.0	30.7	62.2	6.4 ^a	1.6 ^a
Attempted (203,750)	100.0	51.4	43.5	4.5 ^a	0.6 ^a
With injury (57,140)	100.0	69.1	30.9	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (146,610)	100.0	44.5	48.3	6.3 ^a	0.9 ^a
Assault (3,509,060)	100.0	73.2	22.0	3.4	1.4
Aggravated (1,108,630)	100.0	71.0	25.0	3.0	1.0 ^a
Simple (2,400,430)	100.0	74.2	20.6	3.6	1.5

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

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

Table 36. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime and age of victim	Total	Perceived age of offender							Not known and not available
		Under 12	12-20				21-29	30 and over	
			Total	12-14	15-17	18-20			
Crimes of violence^a									
12-19 (1,126,970)	100.0	0.6 ^b	69.2	20.2	28.4	20.6	17.7	10.2	2.3
20-34 (2,020,840)	100.0	0.3 ^b	14.5	0.6 ^b	3.0	11.0	47.6	35.6	2.0
35-49 (666,050)	100.0	0.4 ^b	9.8	1.7 ^b	3.4	4.7	37.6	48.0	4.1
50-64 (229,410)	100.0	0.7 ^b	12.5	0.9 ^b	4.4 ^b	7.2	28.5	57.7	0.5 ^b
65 and over (91,280)	100.0	0.0 ^b	19.6	1.9 ^b	5.8 ^b	11.9 ^b	27.8	45.1	7.6 ^b
Robbery									
12-19 (104,380)	100.0	0.0 ^b	66.3	12.6 ^b	28.7	25.0	28.5	5.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
20-34 (260,060)	100.0	0.0 ^b	25.5	0.8 ^b	3.0 ^b	21.7	48.9	22.3	3.4 ^b
35-49 (80,670)	100.0	0.0 ^b	7.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	52.9	25.5	14.7 ^b
50-64 (30,620)	100.0	0.0 ^b	54.9	6.9 ^b	22.2 ^b	25.8 ^b	27.3 ^b	17.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
65 and over (25,160)	100.0	0.0 ^b	37.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	37.5 ^b	22.1 ^b	40.3 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault									
12-19 (985,430)	100.0	0.7 ^b	70.9	21.8	28.9	20.2	15.0	10.7	2.6
20-34 (1,686,970)	100.0	0.3 ^b	13.2	0.5 ^b	3.1	9.5	48.1	36.9	1.5
35-49 (573,280)	100.0	0.5 ^b	10.4	2.0 ^b	2.9	5.5	35.7	51.0	2.4 ^b
50-64 (198,790)	100.0	0.8 ^b	6.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.7 ^b	4.3 ^b	28.7	63.9	0.6 ^b
65 and over (64,590)	100.0	0.0 ^b	13.0 ^b	2.6 ^b	8.2 ^b	2.2 ^b	28.3	48.0	10.7 ^b

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime and race of victim	Total	Perceived race of offender			Not known and not available
		White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence					
White (3,463,880)	100.0	79.0	16.4	3.3	1.3
Black (598,030)	100.0	10.2	84.0	2.8	3.0
Completed					
White (1,094,590)	100.0	79.2	17.0	3.1	0.6 ^a
Black (245,340)	100.0	3.6 ^a	85.9	5.3 ^a	5.2 ^a
Attempted					
White (2,369,290)	100.0	79.0	16.1	3.4	1.6
Black (352,690)	100.0	14.7	82.7	1.1 ^a	1.5 ^a
Rape					
White (81,840)	100.0	82.5	11.7 ^a	1.6 ^a	4.2 ^a
Black (39,080)	100.0	6.2 ^a	75.0	0.0 ^a	18.8 ^a
Robbery					
White (348,430)	100.0	52.8	41.8	5.0	0.4 ^a
Black (134,990)	100.0	0.0 ^a	93.7	3.7 ^a	2.6 ^a
Completed					
White (192,560)	100.0	42.1	51.7	6.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black (94,520)	100.0	0.0 ^a	91.0	5.3 ^a	3.7 ^a
With injury					
White (57,820)	100.0	34.9	58.8	6.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black (27,550)	100.0	0.0 ^a	92.3	0.0 ^a	7.7 ^a
Without injury					
White (134,740)	100.0	45.2	48.7	6.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black (66,970)	100.0	0.0 ^a	90.4	7.5 ^a	2.1 ^a
Attempted					
White (155,870)	100.0	66.0	29.6	3.5 ^a	0.8 ^a
Black (40,460)	100.0	0.0 ^a	100.0	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
With injury					
White (49,450)	100.0	76.1	23.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black (5,860)	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury					
White (106,420)	100.0	61.3	32.3	5.2 ^a	1.2 ^a
Black (34,600)	100.0	0.0 ^a	100.0	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault					
White (3,033,610)	100.0	82.0	13.6	3.1	1.3
Black (423,960)	100.0	13.8	81.8	2.8 ^a	1.7 ^a
Aggravated					
White (918,110)	100.0	82.8	13.2	3.0	1.0 ^a
Black (166,100)	100.0	9.0 ^a	88.6	1.4 ^a	1.0 ^a
Simple					
White (2,115,500)	100.0	81.6	13.8	3.2	1.4
Black (257,860)	100.0	16.8	77.3	3.7 ^a	2.1 ^a

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

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

Table 38. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime and race of victim	Total	Perceived race of offender			Not known and not available
		White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	(4,061,910)	(2,798,540)	(1,070,520)	(131,180)	(61,670)
White	85.3	97.8	53.1	87.1	71.0
Black	14.7	2.2	46.9	12.9	29.0
Completed	(1,339,930)	(875,610)	(397,330)	(47,480)	(19,510)
White	81.7	99.0	47.0	72.5	35.0 ^a
Black	18.3	1.0 ^a	53.0	27.5 ^a	65.0
Attempted	(2,721,980)	(1,922,930)	(673,200)	(83,700)	(42,150)
White	87.0	97.3	56.7	95.3	87.6
Black	13.0	2.7	43.3	4.7 ^a	12.4 ^a
Rape	(120,920)	(69,960)	(38,880)	(1,340)	(10,740)
White	67.7	96.5	24.6 ^a	100.0 ^a	31.8 ^a
Black	32.3	3.5 ^a	75.4	0.0 ^a	68.2 ^a
Robbery	(483,420)	(183,910)	(272,280)	(22,430)	(4,800)
White	72.1	100.0	53.6	77.7	26.9 ^a
Black	27.9	0.0 ^a	46.4	22.3 ^b	73.1 ^a
Completed	(287,080)	(80,990)	(185,650)	(16,940)	(3,500)
White	67.1	100.0	53.7	70.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black	32.9	0.0 ^a	46.3	29.6 ^a	100.0 ^a
With injury	(85,370)	(20,150)	(59,440)	(3,660)	(2,120)
White	67.7	100.0	57.2	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black	32.3	0.0 ^a	42.8	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Without injury	(201,710)	(60,840)	(126,200)	(13,280)	(1,390)
White	66.8	100.0	52.0	62.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black	33.2	0.0 ^a	48.0	37.7 ^a	100.0 ^a
Attempted	(196,330)	(102,920)	(86,630)	(5,490)	(1,290)
White	79.4	100.0	53.3	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Black	20.6	0.0 ^a	46.7	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
With injury	(55,310)	(37,660)	(17,660)	(0)	(0)
White	89.4	100.0	66.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black	10.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	33.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury	(141,020)	(65,260)	(68,980)	(5,490)	(1,290)
White	75.5	100.0	49.8	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Black	24.5	0.0 ^a	50.2	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault	(3,457,570)	(2,544,670)	(759,370)	(107,400)	(46,130)
White	87.7	97.7	54.4	88.9	84.7
Black	12.3	2.3	45.6	11.1 ^a	15.3 ^a
Aggravated	(1,084,210)	(774,700)	(268,620)	(29,670)	(11,220)
White	84.7	98.1	45.2	92.0	85.9 ^a
Black	15.3	1.9 ^a	54.8	8.0 ^a	14.1 ^a
Simple	(2,373,360)	(1,769,970)	(490,740)	(77,730)	(34,920)
White	89.1	97.5	59.4	87.7	84.3
Black	10.9	2.5	40.6	12.3 ^a	15.7 ^a

NOTE: Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.
^aEstimate is based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 39. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime	Total	Total	Spouse
Crimes of violence (1,861,990)	100.0	22.8	8.4
Completed (750,400)	100.0	29.7	12.1
Attempted (1,111,590)	100.0	18.2	5.8
Rape (59,240)	100.0	14.0 ^b	7.1 ^b
Robbery (146,230)	100.0	23.0	9.1 ^b
Completed (89,150)	100.0	24.8	8.1 ^b
Attempted (57,060)	100.0	20.3 ^b	10.7 ^b
Assault (1,656,520)	100.0	23.1	8.3
Aggravated (479,850)	100.0	21.0	7.7
Simple (1,176,660)	100.0	24.0	8.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
^aIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose

Table 40. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offenders			
		All male	All female	Male and female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (1,588,370)	100.0	79.7	4.7	14.5	1.0
Completed (653,110)	100.0	81.6	5.7	11.7	1.0 ^a
Attempted (935,260)	100.0	78.4	4.1	16.5	1.1 ^a
Rape (13,890)	100.0 ^a	75.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	12.0 ^a	12.2 ^a
Robbery (461,470)	100.0	85.7	2.8 ^a	11.1	0.5 ^a
Completed (334,020)	100.0	84.1	3.9 ^a	11.4	0.6 ^a
With injury (117,110)	100.0	81.6	1.5 ^a	16.9	0.0 ^a
Without injury (216,910)	100.0	85.4	5.2 ^a	8.5	1.0 ^a
Attempted (127,450)	100.0	89.8	0.0 ^a	10.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
With injury (25,670)	100.0	80.3	0.0 ^a	19.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (101,780)	100.0	92.2	0.0 ^a	7.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault (1,113,010)	100.0	77.3	5.6	16.0	1.1 ^a
Aggravated (457,050)	100.0	82.2	3.3 ^a	13.2	1.3 ^a
Simple (655,960)	100.0	73.9	7.2	17.9	1.0 ^a

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

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

Ex-spouse	Related				Well-known not related ^a	Casual acquaintance
	Parent	Own child	Brother or sister	Other relative		
6.2	0.9	0.7 ^b	2.7	4.1	41.1	36.0
8.6	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	4.1	4.4	41.9	28.4
4.5	1.1 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.7	3.9	40.6	41.2
4.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.6 ^b	36.2	49.7
8.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	5.4 ^b	45.1	31.9
9.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	6.8 ^b	42.7	32.5
6.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	3.1 ^b	48.7	30.9
6.0	1.0	0.7 ^b	3.0	4.1	40.9	35.9
2.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.8 ^b	2.6 ^b	7.4	40.3	38.6
7.5	1.3 ^b	0.7 ^b	3.2	2.7	41.2	34.8

relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 41. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offenders					Not known and not available
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21-29	All 30 and over	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence (1,588,370)	100.0	0.3 ^a	38.4	19.3	4.4	28.2	9.4
Completed (653,110)	100.0	0.3 ^a	37.0	21.4	3.4	26.7	11.2
Attempted crimes (935,260)	100.0	0.4 ^a	39.3	17.9	5.1	29.2	8.2
Rape (13,890)	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	36.6 ^a	12.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	39.2 ^a	12.2 ^a
Robbery (461,470)	100.0	0.7 ^a	38.1	22.7	2.6 ^a	25.6	10.2
Completed (334,020)	100.0	0.5 ^a	36.5	25.4	3.0 ^a	22.7	12.0
With injury (117,110)	100.0	1.5 ^a	38.4	15.9	6.7 ^a	21.6	15.9
Without injury (216,910)	100.0	0.0 ^a	35.5	30.5	0.9 ^a	23.3	9.9
Attempted (127,450)	100.0	1.1 ^a	42.3	15.8	1.8 ^a	33.3	5.7 ^a
With injury (25,670)	100.0	0.0 ^a	33.6 ^a	10.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	47.1 ^a	9.0 ^a
Without injury (101,780)	100.0	1.4 ^a	44.5	17.2	2.2 ^a	29.8	4.9 ^a
Assault (1,113,010)	100.0	0.2 ^a	38.5	18.0	5.2	29.1	9.0
Aggravated (457,050)	100.0	0.4 ^a	32.4	18.8	6.1	31.2	11.0
Simple (655,960)	100.0	0.0 ^a	42.8	17.5	4.5	27.6	7.6

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

Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

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

Table 42. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offenders				Not known and not available
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence (1,588,370)	100.0	52.2	33.1	5.7	8.1	0.9 ^a
Completed (653,110)	100.0	43.2	41.4	5.7	9.5	0.3 ^a
Attempted (935,260)	100.0	58.4	27.3	5.7	7.2	1.4 ^a
Rape (13,890)	100.0 ^a	35.2 ^a	26.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	38.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (461,470)	100.0	27.4	55.0	7.1	10.1	0.4 ^a
Completed (334,020)	100.0	23.6	58.7	6.9	10.3	0.5 ^a
With injury (117,110)	100.0	27.5	56.8	7.8 ^a	6.3 ^a	1.6 ^a
Without injury (216,910)	100.0	21.6	59.6	6.4 ^a	12.4	0.0 ^a
Attempted (127,450)	100.0	37.2	45.5	7.7 ^a	9.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
With injury (25,670)	100.0	63.0	28.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	9.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (101,780)	100.0	30.7	49.9	9.7 ^a	9.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault (1,113,010)	100.0	62.6	24.1	5.2	7.0	1.2 ^a
Aggravated (457,050)	100.0	58.7	24.9	7.0	8.1	1.4 ^a
Simple (655,960)	100.0	65.4	23.5	3.9	6.2	1.1 ^a

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown
because of rounding. Number of victimi-
zations shown in parentheses.^aEstimate is based on about 10 or
fewer sample cases.

Table 43. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime and age of victim	Total	Perceived age of offenders					Not known and not available
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21-29	All 30 and over	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence^a							
12-19 (591,060)	100.0	0.2 ^b	61.0	12.4	1.1 ^b	20.1	5.2
20-34 (694,450)	100.0	0.0 ^b	23.4	25.7	6.0	34.1	10.8
35-49 (178,970)	100.0	1.1 ^b	27.5	24.0	8.7 ^b	28.7	10.0
50-64 (92,430)	100.0	0.0 ^b	29.0	10.1 ^b	3.0 ^b	37.5	20.3
65 and over (31,460)	100.0	5.5 ^b	34.3 ^b	10.4 ^b	9.9 ^b	17.8 ^b	22.1 ^b
Robbery							
12-19 (153,310)	100.0	0.9 ^b	66.4	7.4 ^b	0.9 ^b	17.3	7.1 ^b
20-34 (191,780)	100.0	0.0 ^b	19.2	36.8	2.2 ^b	33.3	8.4
35-49 (56,660)	100.0	0.0 ^b	37.7	21.6 ^b	11.6 ^b	21.8 ^b	7.2 ^b
50-64 (42,060)	100.0	0.0 ^b	28.3 ^b	17.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	27.4 ^b	26.7 ^b
65 and over (17,650)	100.0	9.9 ^b	21.7 ^b	18.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	22.4 ^b	27.6 ^b
Assault							
12-19 (434,370)	100.0	0.0 ^b	59.2	14.2	1.1 ^b	21.3	4.1
20-34 (493,830)	100.0	0.0 ^b	24.7	21.8	7.6	33.9	12.0
35-49 (120,630)	100.0	1.6 ^b	23.1	24.1	7.4 ^b	32.4	11.4 ^b
50-64 (50,360)	100.0	0.0 ^b	29.7 ^b	3.8 ^b	5.5 ^b	46.0	15.0 ^b
65 and over (13,810)	100.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	50.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	22.7 ^b	11.9 ^b	15.0 ^b

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.
^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 44. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime and race of victim	Total	Perceived race of offenders				Not known and not available
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence^a						
White (1,299,310)	100.0	60.2	24.7	5.2	8.8	1.2 ^b
Black (242,100)	100.0	12.5	79.2	5.0 ^b	3.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery						
White (340,660)	100.0	35.0	47.2	4.8	12.4	0.5 ^b
Black (103,860)	100.0	4.6 ^b	81.3	11.7 ^b	2.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault						
White (944,760)	100.0	69.6	16.5	5.4	7.1	1.4 ^b
Black (138,240)	100.0	18.5	77.7	0.0 ^b	3.9 ^b	0.0 ^b

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.
^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime	Total	Some or all related					Some or all well known, not related ^a	Some or all casual acquaintances	
		Total	Spouses, ex-spouses	Parents	Children	Brothers, sisters			Other relatives
Crimes of violence (372,600)	100.0	9.9	4.2^b	0.0^b	0.4^b	1.1^b	4.2^b	38.1	52.0
Completed (129,550)	100.0	15.0	4.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.6 ^b	8.1 ^b	34.6	50.4
Attempted (243,040)	100.0	7.1	4.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.8 ^b	2.2 ^b	40.0	52.9
Rape (0)	100.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery (59,820)	100.0	20.6 ^b	8.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.5 ^b	3.2 ^b	6.5 ^b	23.3 ^b	56.1
Completed (37,180)	100.0	23.9 ^b	9.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	4.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	10.4 ^b	18.4 ^b	57.7
Attempted (22,640)	100.0	15.3 ^b	6.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	8.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	31.4 ^b	53.4 ^b
Assault (312,780)	100.0	7.8	3.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.7 ^b	3.8 ^b	40.9	51.3
Aggravated (121,010)	100.0	8.4 ^b	5.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.7 ^b	45.3	46.3
Simple (191,770)	100.0	7.5 ^b	1.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.1 ^b	4.5 ^b	38.1	54.4

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

^aIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 46. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	4,981,700	5,822,650	1:1.17
Completed	1,790,350	2,060,300	1:1.15
Attempted	3,191,360	3,762,350	1:1.18
Rape	132,920	138,490	1:1.04
Completed	68,210	70,700	1:1.04
Attempted	64,720	67,790	1:1.05
Robbery	878,810	984,810	1:1.12
Completed	577,780	651,750	1:1.13
With injury	188,180	211,320	1:1.12
From serious assault	105,460	119,780	1:1.14
From minor assault	82,720	91,540	1:1.11
Without injury	389,600	440,430	1:1.13
Attempted	301,030	333,060	1:1.11
With injury	73,130	82,810	1:1.13
From serious assault	36,780	41,490	1:1.13
From minor assault	36,360	41,320	1:1.14
Without injury	227,900	250,250	1:1.10
Assault	3,969,970	4,699,340	1:1.18
Aggravated	1,257,640	1,605,170	1:1.28
Completed with injury	409,980	507,730	1:1.24
Attempted with weapon	847,660	1,097,440	1:1.29
Simple	2,712,330	3,094,170	1:1.14
Completed with injury	734,380	830,110	1:1.13
Attempted without weapon	1,977,950	2,264,060	1:1.14
Crimes of theft	13,309,800	13,473,810	1:1.01
Completed	12,620,730	12,764,480	1:1.01
Attempted	689,070	709,330	1:1.03
Personal larceny with contact	446,220	522,740	1:1.17
Purse snatching	98,550	106,260	1:1.08
Completed	76,840	82,670	1:1.08
Attempted	21,700	23,590	1:1.09
Pocket picking	347,680	416,480	1:1.20
Personal larceny without contact	12,863,570	12,951,070	1:1.01
Completed	12,196,210	12,265,330	1:1.01
Less than \$50	5,891,980	5,918,190	1:1.00
\$50 or more	5,744,240	5,778,480	1:1.01
Amount not available	559,980	568,660	1:1.02
Attempted	667,360	685,740	1:1.03

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

Table 47. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Number of victims				
	Total ^a	One	Two	Three	Four or more
All incidents					
Crimes of violence (4,894,450)	100.0	88.3	9.0	1.6	1.1
Completed (1,759,840)	100.0	89.4	8.1	1.6	0.8 ^b
Attempted (3,134,610)	100.0	87.6	9.5	1.6	1.2
Rape (132,920)	100.0	96.3	3.2 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery (862,960)	100.0	90.9	7.7	0.8 ^b	0.6 ^b
Completed (565,480)	100.0	90.4	8.1	1.1 ^b	0.5 ^b
With injury (184,250)	100.0	91.5	7.1 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.2 ^b
Without injury (381,230)	100.0	89.9	8.6	1.0 ^b	0.6 ^b
Attempted (297,480)	100.0	92.0	6.8	0.3 ^b	0.9 ^b
With injury (73,130)	100.0	89.3	9.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.3 ^b
Without injury (224,350)	100.0	92.9	6.0 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.8 ^b
Assault (3,898,570)	100.0	87.4	9.5	1.8	1.2
Aggravated (1,227,640)	100.0	81.1	14.0	2.8	2.1
Simple (2,670,930)	100.0	90.3	7.5	1.4	0.8
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence (2,907,740)	100.0	86.8	9.8	2.0	1.4
Completed (974,460)	100.0	88.6	8.0	2.4	1.0 ^b
Attempted (1,933,280)	100.0	85.9	10.7	1.8	1.7
Rape (78,410)	100.0	98.9	1.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery (673,060)	100.0	91.3	7.3	0.8 ^b	0.6 ^b
Completed (449,110)	100.0	90.7	7.5	1.2 ^b	0.6 ^b
With injury (132,410)	100.0	91.7	6.3 ^b	1.6 ^b	0.3 ^b
Without injury (316,690)	100.0	90.3	8.0	1.0 ^b	0.7 ^b
Attempted (223,950)	100.0	92.4	6.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.8 ^b
With injury (48,140)	100.0	94.6	5.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury (175,810)	100.0	91.8	7.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.0 ^b
Assault (2,156,270)	100.0	85.0	10.9	2.4	1.7
Aggravated (735,450)	100.0	78.3	15.7	3.3	2.7
Simple (1,420,830)	100.0	88.4	8.4	2.0	1.2
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence (1,986,710)	100.0	90.4	7.9	1.1	0.6 ^b
Completed (785,380)	100.0	90.5	8.3	0.7 ^b	0.6 ^b
Attempted (1,201,330)	100.0	90.4	7.7	1.4	0.5 ^b
Rape (54,510)	100.0	92.5	6.3 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery (189,900)	100.0	89.7	9.1	0.8 ^b	0.5 ^b
Completed (116,370)	100.0	89.1	10.5 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
With injury (51,840)	100.0	90.9	9.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury (64,530)	100.0	87.6	11.5 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted (73,530)	100.0	90.6	6.9 ^b	1.3 ^b	1.3 ^b
With injury (24,990)	100.0	79.0	17.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	3.7 ^b
Without injury (48,540)	100.0	96.6	1.5 ^b	1.9 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault (1,742,290)	100.0	90.5	7.8	1.1	0.6 ^b
Aggravated (492,190)	100.0	85.3	11.5	2.1 ^b	1.1 ^b
Simple (1,250,100)	100.0	92.5	6.4	0.7 ^b	0.4 ^b

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

^aExcludes incidents in which the number

of victims could not be determined.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 48. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent
Crimes of violence	4,981,700	100.0	2,965,930	59.5	2,015,780	40.5
Completed	1,790,350	100.0	993,280	55.5	797,060	44.5
Attempted	3,191,360	100.0	1,972,640	61.8	1,218,720	38.2
Rape	132,920	100.0	78,410	59.0	54,510	41.0
Completed	68,210	100.0	40,960	60.0	27,250	40.0
Attempted	64,720	100.0	37,460	57.9	27,260	42.1
Robbery	878,810	100.0	685,050	78.0	193,760	22.0
Completed	577,780	100.0	460,140	79.6	117,640	20.4
With injury	188,180	100.0	135,070	71.8	53,110	28.2
From serious assault	105,460	100.0	82,390	78.1	23,070	21.9
From minor assault	82,720	100.0	52,680	63.7	30,040	36.3
Without injury	389,600	100.0	325,070	83.4	64,530	16.6
Attempted	301,030	100.0	224,910	74.7	76,120	25.3
With injury	73,130	100.0	48,140	65.8	24,990	34.2
From serious assault	36,780	100.0	23,760	64.6	13,020	35.4 ^a
From minor assault	36,360	100.0	24,380	67.1	11,980	32.9 ^a
Without injury	227,900	100.0	176,770	77.6	51,130	22.4
Assault	3,969,970	100.0	2,202,460	55.5	1,767,510	44.5
Aggravated	1,257,640	100.0	755,550	60.1	502,090	39.9
Completed with injury	409,980	100.0	194,390	47.4	215,590	52.6
Attempted with weapon	847,660	100.0	561,160	66.2	286,500	33.8
Simple	2,712,330	100.0	1,446,910	53.3	1,265,420	46.7
Completed with injury	734,380	100.0	297,800	40.6	436,590	59.4
Attempted without weapon	1,977,950	100.0	1,149,120	58.1	828,830	41.9

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

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

Table 49. Personal and household crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime	Total	Daytime		Nighttime			Not known and not available
		6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.	Not known	
Crimes of violence (4,981,700)	100.0	49.1	50.5	36.7	13.3	0.6	0.4
Completed (1,790,350)	100.0	41.5	58.1	41.0	16.3	0.8 ^a	0.4 ^a
Attempted (3,191,360)	100.0	53.3	46.3	34.3	11.6	0.5 ^a	0.3 ^a
Rape (132,920)	100.0	27.1	72.9	40.8	31.2	0.9 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (878,810)	100.0	46.1	53.9	38.9	14.6	0.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
Completed (577,780)	100.0	44.8	55.2	40.0	15.1	0.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
With injury (188,180)	100.0	38.7	60.3	44.0	16.3	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
From serious assault (105,460)	100.0	29.8	70.2	47.9	22.4	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault (82,720)	100.0	52.3	47.7	39.1	8.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (389,600)	100.0	47.2	52.8	38.1	14.4	0.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
Attempted (301,030)	100.0	48.6	51.4	36.7	13.7	1.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
With injury (73,130)	100.0	34.2	65.8	50.3	15.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
From serious assault (36,780)	100.0	19.5 ^a	80.5	59.3	21.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault (36,360)	100.0	49.1	50.9	41.2 ^a	9.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (227,900)	100.0	53.2	46.8	32.3	13.2	1.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault (3,969,970)	100.0	50.5	49.0	36.0	12.4	0.6	0.5
Aggravated (1,257,640)	100.0	41.8	57.6	41.2	16.0	0.4 ^a	0.5 ^a
Completed with injury (409,980)	100.0	37.6	61.3	40.9	19.9	0.5 ^a	1.2 ^a
Attempted with weapon (847,660)	100.0	43.9	55.9	41.3	14.2	0.4 ^a	0.2 ^a
Simple (2,712,330)	100.0	54.5	45.0	33.7	10.7	0.7	0.4 ^a
Completed with injury (734,380)	100.0	42.8	56.9	42.2	13.3	1.3 ^a	0.4 ^a
Attempted without weapon (1,977,950)	100.0	58.9	40.7	30.5	9.7	0.4 ^a	0.5 ^a
Crimes of theft (13,309,900)	100.0	46.6	35.2	18.7	8.8	7.7	18.2
Completed (12,620,730)	100.0	47.1	34.5	18.4	8.5	7.6	18.4
Attempted (689,070)	100.0	37.5	47.7	24.9	14.1	8.7	14.8
Personal larceny with contact (446,220)	100.0	63.3	34.0	24.6	8.5	0.9 ^a	2.6 ^a
Purse snatching (98,550)	100.0	70.4	29.6	26.7	2.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Pocket picking (347,680)	100.0	61.3	35.3	24.0	10.1	1.2 ^a	3.4 ^a
Personal larceny without contact (12,863,570)	100.0	46.0	35.2	18.5	8.8	7.9	18.8
Completed (12,196,210)	100.0	46.6	34.5	18.2	8.4	7.8	18.9
Less than \$50 (5,891,980)	100.0	52.5	28.9	16.2	6.6	6.1	18.6
\$50 or more (5,744,240)	100.0	40.9	40.6	20.6	10.4	9.6	18.4
Amount not available (559,980)	100.0	42.2	30.3	15.0	7.3	8.0	27.5
Attempted (667,360)	100.0	36.0	48.7	25.2	14.5	9.0	15.3
Household crimes (15,567,500)	100.0	28.2	43.7	13.7	17.1	12.9	28.0
Completed (13,243,990)	100.0	28.6	42.7	13.4	15.9	13.4	28.7
Attempted (2,323,510)	100.0	26.1	49.6	15.5	23.6	10.5	24.4
Burglary (5,594,420)	100.0	36.6	32.3	14.7	10.9	6.7	31.0
Completed (4,353,970)	100.0	38.0	32.1	15.3	9.8	7.0	30.0
Forcible entry (1,827,060)	100.0	37.6	39.3	19.5	11.5	8.2	23.1
Unlawful entry without force (2,526,910)	100.0	38.2	26.9	12.3	8.5	6.1	34.9
Attempted forcible entry (1,240,450)	100.0	32.0	33.3	12.4	15.1	5.9	34.7
Household larceny (8,702,910)	100.0	23.2	48.2	11.6	19.4	17.2	28.6
Completed (8,067,300)	100.0	23.6	46.5	11.4	18.2	16.9	29.9
Less than \$50 (3,886,200)	100.0	23.8	44.1	11.3	15.2	17.5	32.2
\$50 or more (3,757,570)	100.0	22.8	49.8	11.5	21.7	16.6	27.5
Amount not available (423,530)	100.0	29.0	39.6	10.4	15.3	13.9	31.4
Attempted (635,610)	100.0	18.0	70.1	15.3	34.0	20.8	12.0
Motor vehicle theft (1,270,170)	100.0	26.0	63.1	23.8	28.3	11.0	10.9
Completed (822,720)	100.0	28.6	61.9	23.5	26.0	12.3	9.5
Attempted (447,450)	100.0	21.3	65.4	24.4	32.4	8.6	13.3

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

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

Table 50. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders, 1985:

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							
By armed offenders (448,980)	100.0	39.5	60.5	39.2	20.4	0.9 ^a	0.0 ^a
By unarmed offenders (315,650)	100.0	56.1	43.9	36.6	7.3	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault							
By armed offenders (1,175,000)	100.0	41.6	58.0	41.7	15.9	0.4 ^a	0.4 ^a
By unarmed offenders (2,477,930)	100.0	53.0	44.9	33.7	10.5	6.7	0.5 ^a

NOTE: Number of incidents shown in parentheses. Excludes incidents in which the presence of a weapon could not be determined.
^aEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 51. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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 (2,965,930)	100.0	45.4	54.4	39.2	14.9	0.4 ^a	0.1 ^a
Rape (78,410)	100.0	35.3	64.7	38.1	26.5	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (685,050)	100.0	43.2	56.8	39.5	16.7	0.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault (2,202,460)	100.0	46.5	53.3	39.1	13.9	0.4 ^a	0.2 ^a
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence (2,015,780)	100.0	54.5	44.8	33.0	11.0	0.8	0.7 ^a
Rape (54,510)	100.0	15.2 ^a	84.8	44.7	38.0	2.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (193,760)	100.0	56.2	43.8	36.6	7.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault (1,767,510)	100.0	55.5	43.7	32.3	10.5	0.9 ^a	0.8 ^a

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of incidents shown in parentheses. ^aEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

**Table 52. Selected personal and household crimes, 1985:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime
and place of occurrence**

Type of crime	Total	Inside own home, other building on property	Near own home	Inside restaurant, bar	Other commercial buildings	On public transportation, inside station
Crimes of violence (4,981,700)	100.0	12.9	12.8	6.0	6.7	1.2
Completed (1,790,350)	100.0	18.9	10.6	5.4	4.1	1.2
Attempted (3,191,360)	100.0	9.5	14.1	6.4	8.1	1.2
Rape (132,920)	100.0	25.5	6.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	2.3 ^a	1.3 ^a
Robbery (878,810)	100.0	13.5	10.8	2.3	4.5	3.2
Completed (577,780)	100.0	15.4	11.0	1.9 ^a	4.7	2.8
With injury (188,180)	100.0	17.4	12.6	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^a	2.0 ^a
Without injury (389,600)	100.0	14.4	10.2	2.6 ^a	6.8	3.2 ^a
Attempted (301,030)	100.0	9.9	10.5	3.1 ^a	4.2 ^a	4.0 ^a
With injury (73,130)	100.0	15.8 ^a	15.4 ^a	3.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	2.7 ^a
Without injury (227,900)	100.0	8.0	9.0	3.0 ^a	5.5 ^a	4.4 ^a
Assault (3,969,970)	100.0	12.3	13.5	7.1	7.3	0.8
Aggravated (1,257,640)	100.0	12.0	13.3	7.3	7.6	0.9 ^a
Simple (2,712,330)	100.0	12.4	13.5	7.0	7.2	0.8
Personal larceny with contact (446,220)	100.0	2.6 ^a	4.3	11.6	22.4	15.0
Motor vehicle theft (1,270,170)	100.0	2.2	38.0	0.3 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
Completed (822,720)	100.0	3.0	35.6	0.2 ^a	1.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Attempted (447,450)	100.0	0.9 ^a	42.4	0.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a

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

Number of incidents shown in parentheses.

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

**Table 53. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders, 1985:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime
and offender and place of occurrence**

Type of crime and offender	Total	Inside own home, other building on property	Near own home	Inside restaurant, bar	Other commercial buildings	On public transportation, inside station
Robbery						
By armed offenders (448,980)	100.0	11.8	13.8	3.0 ^a	5.2	3.1 ^a
By unarmed offenders (315,650)	100.0	17.2	6.1	2.1 ^a	4.3 ^a	2.5 ^a
Assault						
By armed offenders (1,175,000)	100.0	11.4	13.6	7.0	7.5	0.8 ^a
By unarmed offenders (2,477,930)	100.0	13.5	12.6	7.1	7.3	0.6

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

On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Other location
27.0	8.5	2.3	9.1	7.8	5.8
26.0	9.3	2.0	7.8	10.3	4.4
27.5	8.0	2.5	9.9	6.4	6.5
26.3	10.0 ^a	1.8 ^a	4.4 ^a	19.4	2.6 ^a
37.5	12.5	1.7 ^a	6.1	5.9	2.0
36.8	11.0	1.6 ^a	5.7	6.5	2.8
38.8	12.2	1.0 ^a	3.8 ^a	7.8 ^a	3.8 ^a
35.8	10.4	1.9 ^a	6.6	5.8	2.4 ^a
38.9	15.5	1.8 ^a	6.8	4.9 ^a	0.5 ^a
34.1	13.0 ^a	3.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	9.7 ^a	2.0 ^a
40.4	16.2	1.3 ^a	9.0	3.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
24.7	7.5	2.5	9.9	7.8	6.7
27.4	8.5	2.6	5.8	9.4	5.3
23.4	7.1	2.4	11.9	7.0	7.3
22.9	5.2	1.3 ^a	3.7	2.5 ^a	8.4
13.8	33.9	0.5 ^a	1.7	6.9	2.1
14.4	32.5	0.7 ^a	1.6 ^a	8.5	2.5
12.8	36.4	0.0 ^a	1.8 ^a	4.0	1.4 ^a

On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Other location
37.2	14.2	0.8 ^a	2.2 ^a	7.1	1.6 ^a
33.6	11.0	3.5 ^a	12.3	5.6	1.7 ^a
27.9	8.7	2.6	5.8	9.2	5.5
22.4	7.2	2.5	11.9	7.2	7.8

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

Table 54. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Inside own home, other building on property	Near own home
Involving strangers			
Crimes of violence (2,965,930)	100.0	4.3	11.5
Rape (78,410)	100.0	14.6 ^a	3.0 ^a
Robbery (685,050)	100.0	6.6	10.2
Assault (2,202,460)	100.0	3.3	12.2
Involving nonstrangers			
Crimes of violence (2,015,780)	100.0	25.4	14.8
Rape (54,510)	100.0	41.2	11.1 ^a
Robbery (193,760)	100.0	38.0	13.1
Assault (1,767,510)	100.0	23.5	15.1

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

Table 55. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime and victim-offender relationship	Inside own home, other building on property	Near own home	Inside restaurant, bar	Other commercial buildings	On public transportation, inside station
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	20.1	53.3	76.3	70.1	89.5
Nonstranger	79.9	46.7	23.7	29.9	10.5 ^a
Rape	100.0	100.0^a	100.0^a	100.0^a	100.0^a
Stranger	33.7 ^a	28.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Nonstranger	66.3	72.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	37.9	73.4	100.0	84.0	100.0
Nonstranger	62.1	26.6	0.0 ^a	16.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	14.8	50.2	74.6	67.9	79.7
Nonstranger	85.2	49.8	25.4	32.1	20.3 ^a

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

Inside restaurant, bar	Other commercial buildings	On public transportation, inside station	On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Other location
7.7	7.9	1.9	34.5	11.7	2.3	6.8	5.0	6.4
0.0 ^a	3.9 ^a	2.2 ^a	43.4	15.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.9 ^a	12.2 ^a	1.8 ^a
3.0	4.8	4.1	42.2	15.2	2.0 ^a	6.1	3.6	2.2 ^a
9.5	8.9	1.2	31.7	10.5	2.5	7.2	5.2	7.9
3.5	4.9	0.3 ^a	16.0	3.7	2.3	12.4	11.8	4.8
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.8 ^a	2.7 ^a	4.4 ^a	5.2 ^a	29.7	3.9 ^a
0.0 ^a	3.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	20.7	3.1 ^a	0.4 ^a	5.8 ^a	14.2	1.4 ^a
4.0	5.3	0.4 ^a	15.9	3.8	2.5	13.4	11.0	5.2

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

On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Other location
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
76.0	82.2	59.3	44.7	38.5	66.4
24.0	17.8	40.7	55.3	61.5	33.6
100.0	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0	100.0 ^a
97.2	89.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	51.7 ^a	37.1 ^a	39.7 ^a
2.8 ^a	10.9 ^a	100.0 ^a	48.3 ^a	62.9	60.3 ^a
100.0	100.0	100.0 ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0
87.8	94.5	95.1 ^a	78.9	47.5	84.4 ^a
12.2	5.5 ^a	4.9 ^a	21.1 ^a	52.5	15.6 ^a
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
71.3	77.3	55.4	40.0	37.0	65.5
28.7	22.7	44.6	60.0	63.0	34.5

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

**Table 56. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1985:
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	40.4
Inside own home, other building on property	16.5	6.6
Near own home	83.5	33.7
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	59.6
Inside restaurant, bar	4.1	2.4
Other commercial buildings	11.8	7.0
On public transportation, inside station	1.1	0.7
On the street	10.7	6.4
In a parking lot	30.2	18.0
In a park, field, or playground	1.7	1.0
Inside school, on school property	20.3	12.1
Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	8.3	4.9
Other location	11.8	7.0

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

**Table 57. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1985:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime,
place of occurrence, and value of theft loss**

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Less than \$50	\$50 or more	Amount not available	Attempted larceny
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household larceny	39.7	39.5	43.1	48.8
Inside own home, other building on property	6.2	7.3	7.6	4.8
Near own home	33.6	32.3	35.4	43.9
Personal larceny without contact	60.3	60.5	56.9	51.2
Inside restaurant, bar	2.8	0.2	2.0	0.6 ^a
Other commercial buildings	7.9	6.4	10.2	2.2
On public transportation, inside station	0.3	0.8	0.8 ^a	1.6
On the street	4.2	8.3	6.3	9.5
In a parking lot	14.3	21.2	14.3	24.8
In a park, field, or playground	1.0	1.1	0.9 ^a	0.7 ^a
Inside school, on school property	19.3	6.3	7.5	3.9
Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	3.6	6.3	6.0	4.1
Other location	6.7	7.6	9.1	3.8

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

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

Table 58. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Number of offenders				Not known and not available
		One	Two	Three	Four or more	
All incidents						
Crimes of violence (4,981,700)	100.0	73.0	12.3	5.7	6.6	2.5
Completed (1,790,350)	100.0	68.9	13.9	6.5	8.3	2.4
Attempted (3,191,360)	100.0	75.2	11.3	5.2	5.7	2.5
Rape (132,920)	100.0	90.2	3.6 ^a	4.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.3 ^a
Robbery (878,810)	100.0	53.1	22.7	9.9	11.0	3.3
Completed (577,780)	100.0	47.6	24.9	10.0	13.5	4.1
With injury (188,180)	100.0	43.6	21.0	11.5	19.6	4.1 ^a
Without injury (389,600)	100.0	49.5	26.7	9.2	10.6	4.0 ^a
Attempted (301,030)	100.0	63.8	18.6	9.8	6.0	1.9 ^a
With injury (73,130)	100.0	70.2	15.4 ^a	8.5 ^a	5.9 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (227,900)	100.0	61.7	19.7	10.2	6.0 ^a	2.5 ^a
Assault (3,969,970)	100.0	76.8	10.2	4.8	5.9	2.3
Aggravated (1,257,640)	100.0	71.4	13.2	5.5	6.4	3.6
Simple (2,712,330)	100.0	79.3	8.8	4.5	5.7	1.8
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence (2,965,930)	100.0	65.6	14.8	7.1	8.6	3.9
Completed (993,280)	100.0	55.3	18.7	9.6	12.5	3.9
Attempted (1,972,640)	100.0	70.7	12.8	5.9	6.7	3.9
Rape (78,410)	100.0	83.4	6.2 ^a	8.3	0.0 ^a	2.2 ^a
Robbery (685,050)	100.0	48.0	25.0	10.6	12.3	4.1
Completed (460,140)	100.0	42.0	27.0	11.1	14.8	5.1
With injury (135,070)	100.0	35.0	20.6	14.4	24.3	5.8 ^a
Without injury (325,070)	100.0	44.9	29.6	9.8	10.8	4.8 ^a
Attempted (224,910)	100.0	60.3	21.0	9.7	7.1 ^a	1.9 ^a
With injury (48,140)	100.0	66.3	16.1 ^a	12.9	4.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (176,770)	100.0	58.7	22.4	8.8	7.8 ^a	2.4 ^a
Assault (2,202,460)	100.0	70.4	11.9	6.0	7.8	3.9
Aggravated (755,550)	100.0	65.2	14.1	7.5	7.7	5.6
Simple (1,446,910)	100.0	73.1	10.7	5.2	7.9	3.1
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence (2,015,780)	100.0	83.8	8.6	3.6	3.7	0.4 ^a
Completed (797,060)	100.0	85.8	8.0	2.6	3.1	0.5 ^a
Attempted (1,218,720)	100.0	82.5	8.9	4.2	4.1	0.3 ^a
Rape (54,510)	100.0	100.0	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (193,760)	100.0	71.2	14.6	7.2 ^a	6.3 ^a	0.7 ^a
Completed (117,640)	100.0	69.4	16.5	5.4 ^a	8.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
With injury (53,110)	100.0	65.6	22.3 ^a	4.2 ^a	7.9 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (64,530)	100.0	72.4	11.8 ^a	6.4 ^a	9.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
Attempted (76,120)	100.0	73.9	11.6 ^a	10.1 ^a	2.7 ^a	1.7 ^a
With injury (24,990)	100.0	77.7	14.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	8.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (51,130)	100.0	72.1	10.4 ^a	15.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	2.5 ^a
Assault (1,767,510)	100.0	84.7	8.2	3.3	3.5	0.3 ^a
Aggravated (502,090)	100.0	80.7	11.9	2.5 ^a	4.3	0.6 ^a
Simple (1,265,420)	100.0	86.3	6.7	3.6	3.2	0.3 ^a

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

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

Table 59. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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	33.1	37.5	26.7
Completed	36.6	43.8	27.5
Attempted	31.2	34.3	26.2
Rape	20.2	27.9	9.1 ^b
Robbery	51.1	55.0	37.1
Completed	53.7	58.7	34.1
With injury	47.6	53.7	32.1
Without injury	56.6	60.8	35.8
Attempted	46.1	47.5	41.7
With injury	47.3	49.4	43.3 ^b
Without injury	45.7	47.0	40.9
Assault ^a	29.6	32.4	26.1
Aggravated	93.4	94.4	92.0

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

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 60. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Firearm		Knife	Other	Type unknown	
		Total	Hand gun				Other gun
All incidents							
Crimes of violence (1,741,570)	100.0	31.6	25.2	6.3	26.1	37.2	5.1
Completed (693,200)	100.0	25.3	23.2	2.1 ^a	27.5	41.4	5.7
Attempted (1,048,370)	100.0	35.7	26.6	9.1	25.2	34.4	4.7
Rape (28,310)	100.0	30.1 ^a	22.5 ^a	7.6 ^a	47.5 ^a	22.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (484,130)	100.0	33.3	31.7	1.6 ^a	36.9	25.0	4.8
Completed (334,210)	100.0	37.5	35.9	1.5 ^a	33.8	23.2	5.6
With injury (99,920)	100.0	17.3	16.7	0.6 ^a	36.9	35.6	10.2 ^a
Without injury (234,270)	100.0	46.1	44.2	1.9 ^a	32.5	17.9	3.6 ^a
Attempted (149,930)	100.0	24.1	22.3	1.8 ^a	43.7	29.1	3.1 ^a
With injury (38,830)	100.0	16.8 ^a	16.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	28.0 ^a	52.9	2.3 ^a
Without injury (111,110)	100.0	26.6	24.2	2.4 ^a	49.1	20.8	3.4 ^a
Aggravated (1,229,140)	100.0	30.9	22.8	8.2	21.4	42.3	5.3
Completed with injury (341,720)	100.0	13.3	10.5	2.7 ^a	19.6	60.9	6.2
Attempted with weapon (887,420)	100.0	37.7	27.5	10.3	22.1	35.2	5.0
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence (1,174,950)	100.0	34.2	27.5	6.7	26.5	35.3	4.0
Rape (23,320)	100.0	36.5 ^a	27.4 ^a	9.2 ^a	47.9 ^a	15.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (402,700)	100.0	35.4	33.5	1.9 ^a	37.1	22.5	5.0
Aggravated assault (748,930)	100.0	33.5	24.2	9.2	20.2	42.7	3.6
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence (566,630)	100.0	26.2	20.7	5.5	25.3	41.2	7.3
Rape (4,980)	100.0	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	46.0 ^a	54.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (81,430)	100.0	23.0	23.0	0.0 ^a	35.8	37.2	3.9 ^a
Aggravated assault (480,220)	100.0	27.0	20.5	6.5	23.3	41.8	7.9

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

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

Table 61. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	73.7	71.5	77.0
Completed violent crimes	68.3	61.1	77.7
Attempted violent crimes	76.6	76.6	76.6
Rape	73.5	67.3	81.8
Robbery	61.9	57.6	76.9
Completed	48.2	41.8	73.1
With injury	63.6	58.2	77.8
From serious assault	56.7	46.6	90.5
From minor assault	72.7	75.9	66.6
Without injury	40.7	35.0	69.3
Attempted	88.8	90.9	82.8
With injury	83.3	90.0	72.7
From serious assault	80.7	89.0	67.5 ^a
From minor assault	85.9	91.1	77.9 ^a
Without injury	90.6	91.1	88.8
Assault	76.1	75.6	76.9
Aggravated	76.1	74.5	78.9
Completed with injury	74.6	73.1	76.1
Attempted with weapon	76.8	74.9	80.8
Simple	76.1	76.2	76.0
Completed with injury	81.5	83.1	80.3
Attempted without weapon	74.2	74.5	73.7

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

Table 62. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Sex										
Male	73.0	66.3	76.2	77.1 ^a	57.9	63.7	55.6	76.2	78.2	75.0
Female	74.8	71.0	77.3	73.3	69.2	77.2	65.1	76.0	71.1	77.9
Race										
White	75.0	71.3	76.8	81.6	64.3	71.3	61.3	76.7	76.8	76.6
Black	65.8	54.8	74.3	55.2	53.7	57.1	52.6	71.7	71.5	71.9
Age										
12-19	77.9	75.0	79.4	89.1	67.8	78.3	63.9	79.4	77.9	80.1
20-34	75.1	70.8	77.4	66.8	62.5	65.8	61.2	78.0	76.6	78.8
35-49	66.6	60.3	70.0	64.9 ^a	60.4	67.1	57.8	67.8	72.9	65.4
50-64	61.1	40.8	73.4	0.0 ^a	44.2	68.0 ^a	34.4	65.9	68.4	64.6
65 and over	64.5	51.1	72.1	100.0 ^a	53.0	65.7 ^a	36.7 ^a	70.1	85.0	64.2

^aEstimate is based on about 10 fewer sample cases.

Table 63. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Self-protective measure	Crimes of violence (5,666,100)	Completed violent crimes (1,991,150)	Attempted violent crimes (3,674,940)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm	1.1	0.5 ^a	1.4
Used or brandished knife	0.7	0.5 ^a	0.8
Used or brandished some other weapon	1.8	1.0	2.3
Used physical force	22.5	32.7	16.9
Tried to get help or frighten offender	17.6	21.1	15.7
Threatened or reasoned with offender	19.7	16.5	21.4
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	31.4	24.5	35.2
Other	5.2	3.2	6.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of self-protective measures employed by victims shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than

Table 64. Personal crimes of violence, 1985

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

Self-protective measure	Both sexes (5,666,100)	Sex		Race	
		Male (3,345,130)	Female (2,320,960)	White (4,786,640)	Black (761,010)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm	1.1	1.8	0.1 ^a	1.2	0.7 ^a
Used or brandished knife	0.7	0.8	0.6 ^a	0.5	2.1 ^a
Used or brandished some other weapon	1.8	2.6	0.8	1.4	5.2
Used physical force	22.5	26.5	16.6	21.6	27.4
Tried to get help or frighten offender	17.6	11.1	27.1	17.6	17.5
Threatened or reasoned with offender	19.7	21.0	17.7	20.4	16.0
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	31.4	30.8	32.4	32.0	26.2
Other	5.2	5.5	4.8	5.3	4.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of self-protective measures employed by victims shown in parentheses. Some respondents may

have cited more than one self-protective measure employed.

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

Rape (178,040)	Robbery			Assault		
	Total (828,540)	With injury (298,050)	Without injury (530,480)	Total (4,659,540)	Aggravated (1,645,370)	Simple (3,014,170)
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0.0 ^a	1.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.8 ^a	1.1	1.6	0.9
0.0 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.7 ^a	0.7	1.5	0.3 ^a
0.8 ^a	1.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.9 ^a	2.0	3.4	1.2
19.9	22.0	29.6	17.7	22.6	23.2	22.3
35.8	26.0	32.6	22.2	15.4	14.9	15.7
23.7	15.8	15.1	16.2	20.2	20.3	20.1
15.0	28.4	21.5	32.3	32.6	29.7	34.2
4.7 ^a	4.8	0.6 ^a	7.1	5.3	5.3	5.3

one self-protective measure employed.

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

Table 65. Personal robbery and assault, 1985:

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

Characteristic	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	28.7	29.9	28.5
Male	26.1	27.6	25.7
Female	33.3	34.0	33.1
Age			
12-15	30.7	24.0	32.1
16-19	29.7	30.1	29.6
20-24	29.0	30.0	28.7
25-34	28.5	29.1	28.4
35-49	27.0	28.4	26.7
50-64	25.7	29.3	24.6
65 and over	28.5	56.3	13.4 ^a
Race			
White	28.4	30.4	28.1
Black	28.0	25.5	29.1
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	23.2	26.5	22.3
Nonstrangers	37.3	41.8	36.8
Income			
Less than \$7,500	34.1	35.6	33.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	30.9	33.9	30.0
\$10,000-\$14,999	27.9	29.1	27.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	27.7	26.5	28.0
\$25,000-\$29,999	27.7	30.0	27.3
\$30,000-\$49,999	23.8	19.5	24.7
\$50,000 or more	22.0	22.0 ^a	22.0

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

Table 66. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime	Total	At the scene	At home or neighbor's or friend's home	Health unit at work or first aid station	Doctor's office or health clinic	Emergency room at hospital, emergency clinic	Hospital	Other
Crimes of violence (1,145,220)	100.0	6.9	22.0	1.2^a	11.1	32.2	23.5	3.1
Completed (1,087,860)	100.0	6.9	21.7	1.3 ^a	10.8	32.6	23.8	2.9
Attempted (57,350)	100.0	5.9 ^a	28.1	0.0 ^a	16.5 ^a	24.2 ^a	17.9 ^a	7.4 ^a
Rape (60,090)	100.0	3.1 ^a	9.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	6.8 ^a	51.5	28.7	0.0 ^a
Robbery (219,930)	100.0	5.5 ^a	18.6	0.0 ^a	14.6	33.3	23.8	4.3 ^a
Completed (168,930)	100.0	5.1 ^a	16.2	0.0 ^a	13.3	36.3	26.0	3.0 ^a
Attempted (51,010)	100.0	6.7 ^a	26.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	18.6 ^a	23.5 ^a	16.4 ^a	8.4 ^a
Assault (865,190)	100.0	7.5	23.7	1.7 ^a	10.5	30.5	23.1	3.1
Aggravated (476,990)	100.0	4.5	16.0	1.9 ^a	10.2	36.4	29.5	1.5 ^a
Simple (388,190)	100.0	11.1	33.1	1.3 ^a	10.8	23.3	15.4	5.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of places where victims received medical care shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have received medical

attention at more than one location.

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

Table 67. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ^a	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races ^b	9.6	11.0	8.8
White	9.2	11.1	8.5
Black	12.0	9.9	11.5
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	9.0	9.7	8.1
Nonstrangers	10.7	15.6	9.8

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 68. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ^a	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races ^b	32.6	37.0	31.1
White	31.7	36.4	30.4
Black	39.7	38.8	39.5
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	37.1	36.8	36.5
Nonstrangers	28.3	37.4	26.6

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 69. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Less than \$50	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Amount not known
Race					
All races ^a					
Crimes of violence ^b (561,350)	100.0	13.2	28.9	22.4	35.5
Robbery (108,740)	100.0	16.8	31.9	21.2	30.1
Assault (415,410)	100.0	12.3	28.7	23.2	35.8
White					
Crimes of violence ^b (446,960)	100.0	13.2	29.9	23.3	33.6
Robbery (78,410)	100.0	16.8 ^c	26.0	27.1	30.1
Assault (345,460)	100.0	12.7	30.4	22.6	34.3
Black					
Crimes of violence ^b (101,250)	100.0	12.3 ^c	24.0	15.3 ^c	48.4
Robbery (23,880)	100.0	21.1 ^c	40.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	38.1 ^c
Assault (64,810)	100.0	7.4 ^c	22.4 ^c	24.0 ^c	46.2
Victim-offender relationship					
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence ^b (317,510)	100.0	15.4	30.6	22.5	31.5
Robbery (74,660)	100.0	19.7 ^c	33.5	24.8	22.0
Assault (219,420)	100.0	14.3	32.0	22.7	30.9
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence ^b (243,840)	100.0	10.3	26.8	22.3	40.6
Robbery (34,070)	100.0	10.3 ^c	28.4 ^c	13.4 ^c	47.8
Assault (195,990)	100.0	10.1	25.1	23.6	41.2

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

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

^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 70. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Characteristic	Percent covered
Race	
All races ^a	65.2
White	68.0
Black	55.2
Annual family income	
Less than \$7,500	60.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	47.9
\$10,000-\$14,999	52.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	77.1
\$25,000-\$29,999	73.0
\$30,000-\$49,999	71.9
\$50,000 or more	84.6

NOTE: Data include only those victimizations in which victims received medical attention.

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

Table 71. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ^a	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	7.8	8.8	7.1
Male	7.6	8.4	7.4
Female	8.2	9.4	6.6
Age			
12-19	5.8	4.1 ^b	6.2
20-34	8.5	9.3	7.3
35-49	8.1	8.2 ^b	7.8
50-64	9.6	11.9 ^b	8.9
65 and over	14.5	28.0 ^b	7.4 ^b
Race			
White	7.5	9.2	6.8
Black	9.5	6.1 ^b	9.5
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	7.4	8.0	6.6
Nonstrangers	8.5	11.4	7.8

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 72. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ^a	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	26.5	29.3	25.0
Male	29.1	30.3	28.9
Female	23.4	27.8	19.9
Age			
12-19	18.9	15.0 ^b	20.2
20-34	28.5	31.7	25.6
35-49	29.4	28.8 ^b	29.1
50-64	37.4	40.6 ^b	36.3
65 and over	49.3	49.7 ^b	55.3 ^b
Race			
White	25.8	30.1	24.4
Black	31.6	24.1 ^b	32.6
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	30.6	30.2	29.6
Nonstrangers	22.4	27.2	21.3

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 73. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Emergency room care	Inpatient care				
			Total	Less than 1 day	1-3 days	4 days or more	Not available
Sex							
Both sexes							
Crimes of violence ^a (456,030)	100.0	40.9	59.1	45.0	9.0	4.3	0.8 ^b
Robbery (86,190)	100.0	39.3	60.7	41.8	8.7 ^b	10.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault (334,790)	100.0	40.2	59.8	45.9	9.6	3.2 ^b	1.1 ^b
Male							
Crimes of violence ^a (273,880)	100.0	40.1	59.9	41.8	10.9	5.8 ^b	1.4 ^b
Robbery (53,160)	100.0	43.4	56.6	35.5	7.4 ^b	13.7 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault (220,720)	100.0	39.3	60.7	43.3	11.7	3.9 ^b	1.7 ^b
Female							
Crimes of violence ^a (182,150)	100.0	42.0	58.0	49.9	6.2 ^b	1.9 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery (33,040)	100.0	32.6 ^b	67.4	52.0	10.9 ^b	4.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault (114,070)	100.0	42.1	57.9	50.8	5.3 ^b	1.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
Race							
White							
Crimes of violence ^a (363,300)	100.0	39.4	60.6	44.9	9.3	5.3	1.1 ^b
Robbery (64,920)	100.0	36.6	63.4	38.4	11.6 ^b	13.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault (277,130)	100.0	39.3	60.7	46.0	9.4	3.9 ^b	1.4 ^b
Black							
Crimes of violence ^a (80,610)	100.0	51.5	48.5	41.3	7.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery (14,810)	100.0 ^b	56.3 ^b	43.7 ^b	43.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault (53,530)	100.0	48.2	51.8	40.9	10.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Victim-offender relationship							
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence ^a (262,360)	100.0	39.4	60.6	46.5	7.9	6.2	0.0 ^b
Robbery (61,380)	100.0	37.1	62.9	39.3	9.4 ^b	14.3 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault (177,860)	100.0	37.8	62.2	49.6	8.4 ^b	4.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence ^a (193,670)	100.0	42.9	57.1	43.0	10.5	1.7 ^b	2.0 ^b
Robbery (24,810)	100.0	44.8 ^b	55.2 ^b	48.2 ^b	7.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault (156,930)	100.0	43.0	57.0	41.6	10.8	2.1 ^b	2.5 ^b

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.
^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 74. Personal and household crimes, 1985:
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	75.1	69.6	7.9	61.7	13.5	7.9	5.5
Crimes of violence	24.6	11.4	1.6	9.8	14.8	1.6	13.2
Completed	50.4	32.0	4.4	27.6	22.8	4.4	18.4
Attempted	10.5	0.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.1 ^a	10.4	0.0 ^a	10.4
Rape	28.7	9.0 ^a	3.0 ^a	5.9 ^a	22.8	3.0 ^a	19.7
Robbery	73.7	66.2	9.0	57.2	16.5	9.0	7.6
Completed	100.0	100.0	13.6	86.4	13.6	13.6	...
With injury	100.0	100.0	26.4	73.6	26.4	26.4	...
Without injury	100.0	100.0	7.4	92.6	7.4	7.4	...
Attempted	22.3	...	...	...	22.3	...	22.3
With injury	39.2	...	...	...	39.2	...	39.2
Without injury	16.8	...	...	...	16.8	...	16.8
Assault	14.2	...	...	...	14.2	...	14.2
Aggravated	17.1	...	...	...	17.1	...	17.1
Simple	12.7	...	...	...	12.7	...	12.7
Crimes of theft	96.9	94.7	10.7	84.1	12.9	10.7	2.2
Completed	100.0	100.0	11.3	88.7	11.3	11.3	...
Attempted	41.7	...	...	...	41.7	...	41.7
Personal larceny with contact	95.5	95.5	1.0 ^a	94.5	1.0 ^a	1.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Purse snatching	77.8	77.8	1.4 ^a	76.4	1.4 ^a	1.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Pocket picking	100.0	100.0	0.3 ^a	99.1	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^a	...
Personal larceny without contact	97.0	94.7	11.1	83.6	14.1	11.0	2.4
Completed	100.0	100.0	11.7	88.3	11.7	11.7	...
Less than \$50	100.0	100.0	4.8	95.2	4.8	4.8	...
\$50 or more	100.0	100.0	19.2	80.8	19.2	19.2	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	6.5	93.5	6.5	6.5	...
Attempted	43.1	...	...	...	43.1	...	43.1
All household crimes	91.0	80.0	13.2	66.9	24.2	13.2	11.0
Completed	96.4	93.9	15.4	78.4	18.0	15.4	2.6
Attempted	60.4	1.5	0.6 ^a	0.9	59.6	0.6 ^a	59.0
Burglary	84.9	63.9	20.7	43.2	41.7	20.7	21.0
Completed	89.1	81.3	26.2	55.1	34.0	26.2	7.8
Forcible entry	94.0	78.6	57.6	21.0	73.1	57.6	15.5
Unlawful entry without force	85.5	83.3	3.5	79.8	5.7	3.5	2.2
Attempted forcible entry	70.2	2.7	1.1 ^a	1.6	68.6	1.1 ^a	67.5
Household larceny	95.2	92.7	8.5	84.2	11.0	8.5	2.5
Completed	100.0	100.0	9.2	90.8	91.9	91.9	...
Less than \$50	100.0	100.0	3.9	96.1	3.9	3.9	...
\$50 or more	100.0	100.0	15.0	85.0	15.0	15.0	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	5.4	94.6	12.7	12.7	...
Attempted	34.1	...	...	...	34.1	...	34.1
Motor vehicle theft	89.7	64.8	12.7	52.1	37.5	12.7	24.9
Completed	100.0	100.0	19.5	80.5	19.5	19.5	...
Attempted	70.7	...	...	...	70.7	...	70.7

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

does not equal the entry shown under "All economic losses."
...Not applicable.
^aEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 75. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime	All economic losses	Theft losses			Damage losses		
		All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving non-strangers	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving non-strangers
Crimes of violence	24.6	11.4	15.0	5.8	14.8	14.0	16.1
Completed	50.4	32.0	45.3	14.7	22.8	20.7	25.4
Attempted	10.5	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	10.4	10.7	10.1
Rape	28.7	9.0 ^a	15.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	22.8	23.3	22.0 ^a
Robbery	73.7	66.2	67.8	60.6	16.5	15.4	20.6
Completed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13.6	12.2	18.9
With injury	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	26.4	23.9	32.9
Without injury	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.4	7.4	7.6 ^a
Attempted	22.3	...	...	...	22.3	22.0	23.3
With injury	39.2	...	...	...	39.2	40.1	37.7 ^a
Without injury	16.8	...	...	...	16.8	17.3	14.6 ^a
Assault	14.2	...	...	...	14.2	13.3	15.5
Aggravated	17.1	...	...	...	17.1	15.8	19.3
Simple	12.7	...	...	...	12.7	11.8	13.8

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

... Not applicable.

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

Table 76. Personal and household crimes, 1985:

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

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500 or more	Not known and not available
All races^a								
All personal crimes (14,494,470)	100.0	1.0	45.0	13.4	16.5	8.3	7.7	8.1
Crimes of violence ^b (1,434,150)	100.0	5.8	37.6	10.5	15.1	7.9	8.7	14.4
Completed (1,038,050)	100.0	4.6	39.8	11.2	13.1	7.9	9.9	13.4
Attempted (396,090)	100.0	9.1	31.7	8.5	20.2	7.7	5.8	17.0
Robbery (726,140)	100.0	0.4 ^c	36.8	10.7	16.6	11.2	11.3	13.1
Completed (651,750)	100.0	0.0 ^c	36.5	10.2	16.2	12.2	12.6	12.4
With injury (211,320)	100.0	0.0 ^c	33.1	6.2 ^c	17.2	14.8	10.8	17.9
Without injury (440,430)	100.0	0.0 ^c	38.1	12.2	15.7	10.9	13.4	9.7
Attempted (74,390)	100.0	4.0 ^c	39.3	14.8 ^c	20.1 ^c	2.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	19.2 ^c
With injury (32,450)	100.0	0.0 ^c	51.3	16.2 ^c	9.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	22.9 ^c
Without injury (41,940)	100.0	7.0 ^c	30.0 ^c	13.6 ^c	28.3 ^c	4.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	16.4 ^c
Assault (668,260)	100.0	11.4	37.6	10.6	14.0	4.7	5.5	16.2
Aggravated (274,580)	100.0	7.5	38.3	8.1	19.2	7.1	5.1 ^c	14.8
Simple (393,670)	100.0	14.1	37.1	12.3	10.3	3.1 ^c	5.8	17.3
Crimes of theft (13,060,320)	100.0	0.5	45.8	13.8	16.7	8.3	7.6	7.4
Completed (12,764,480)	100.0	0.3	46.2	13.7	16.7	8.3	7.7	7.1
Attempted (295,830)	100.0	8.8	26.8	16.6	15.4	7.0	3.1 ^c	22.2
Personal larceny with contact (499,150)	100.0	0.4 ^c	36.9	19.3	17.3	6.8	5.8	13.6
Personal larceny without contact (12,561,170)	100.0	0.5	46.1	13.5	16.7	8.4	7.7	7.2
All household crimes (14,173,110)								
Completed (12,769,340)	100.0	0.9	35.5	11.8	15.7	9.0	18.9	8.3
Attempted (1,403,770)	100.0	14.7	29.5	11.3	9.5	4.8	3.2	27.0
Burglary (4,750,030)	100.0	4.8	22.4	9.0	13.7	10.6	24.4	15.1
Completed (3,879,310)	100.0	1.8	20.0	9.3	15.6	12.6	29.5	11.3
Forcible entry (1,718,230)	100.0	3.0	10.2	5.2	10.9	9.6	43.5	17.6
Unlawful entry without force (2,161,080)	100.0	0.8	27.7	12.6	19.3	14.9	18.3	6.4
Attempted forcible entry (870,720)	100.0	18.1	33.2	7.7	5.5	2.1	1.8 ^c	31.7
Household larceny (8,284,220)	100.0	0.8	46.1	14.3	17.0	7.7	6.9	7.3
Completed (8,067,300)	100.0	0.5	46.5	14.2	17.1	7.7	7.1	6.9
Attempted (216,920)	100.0	10.2	29.2	19.7	13.2	5.2 ^c	2.1 ^c	20.4
Motor vehicle theft (1,138,860)	100.0	2.6	5.6	4.5	6.6	6.6	63.3	10.8
Completed (822,720)	100.0	0.2 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.4 ^c	2.1	4.5	84.6	7.9
Attempted (316,130)	100.0	8.6	19.6	15.2	18.3	11.9	7.8	18.5
White								
All personal crimes (12,466,180)	100.0	1.0	45.8	13.5	16.2	8.0	7.9	7.6
Crimes of violence ^b (1,104,100)	100.0	6.3	39.9	10.5	14.1	7.0	9.2	13.0
Completed (769,230)	100.0	5.2	42.8	11.6	10.4	6.9	10.6	12.5
Attempted (334,870)	100.0	8.7	33.0	8.0	22.7	7.3	6.0	14.3
Robbery (508,150)	100.0	0.3 ^c	39.8	11.8	13.7	10.2	12.0	12.3
Completed (446,200)	100.0	0.0 ^c	38.8	12.1	13.0	11.2	13.6	11.3
With injury (145,870)	100.0	0.0 ^c	34.3	7.6 ^c	14.7	14.3	14.3	14.8
Without injury (300,330)	100.0	0.0 ^c	40.9	14.3	12.2	9.7	13.3	9.6
Attempted (61,960)	100.0	2.5 ^c	47.2	9.2 ^c	18.2 ^c	3.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	19.8 ^c
With injury (27,180)	100.0	0.0 ^c	61.2	0.0 ^c	11.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	27.3 ^c
Without injury (34,780)	100.0	4.4 ^c	36.2 ^c	16.5 ^c	23.5 ^c	5.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	13.8 ^c
Assault (566,150)	100.0	11.7	38.8	9.6	15.3	4.5	5.9	14.2
Aggravated (212,020)	100.0	8.9	40.0	5.7 ^c	22.7	7.1 ^c	5.1 ^c	10.4
Simple (354,130)	100.0	13.3	38.1	12.0	10.8	2.9 ^c	6.4	16.4
Crimes of theft (11,362,080)	100.0	0.5	46.4	13.8	16.4	8.1	7.7	7.1
Completed (11,105,120)	100.0	0.3	46.8	13.8	16.4	8.2	7.9	6.7
Attempted (256,960)	100.0	9.3	29.3	13.3	15.6	7.4	2.6 ^c	22.5
Personal larceny with contact (369,940)	100.0	0.5 ^c	35.0	20.0	16.3	6.2	6.8	15.1
Personal larceny without contact (10,992,140)	100.0	0.5	46.8	13.5	16.4	8.2	7.8	6.8

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500 or more	Not known and not available
White								
All household crimes (11,843,680)	100.0	2.3	36.0	11.8	15.1	8.7	16.8	9.3
Completed (10,692,140)	100.0	0.9	36.8	11.8	15.6	9.1	18.3	7.5
Attempted (1,151,540)	100.0	15.3	29.0	11.6	10.4	4.9	3.4	25.2
Burglary (3,945,420)	100.0	4.7	23.2	9.4	14.4	10.7	23.7	13.8
Completed (3,225,710)	100.0	1.6	20.8	9.6	16.3	12.6	28.6	10.4
Forcible entry (1,320,790)	100.0	3.0	11.1	5.4	11.5	9.8	42.7	16.4
Unlawful entry without force (1,904,920)	100.0	0.7 ^c	27.5	12.5	19.6	14.5	18.9	6.3
Attempted forcible entry (719,710)	100.0	18.5	33.7	8.7	6.1	2.1 ^c	1.6 ^c	29.2
Household larceny (6,993,510)	100.0	0.8	47.3	14.1	16.4	7.8	6.9	6.6
Completed (6,816,580)	100.0	0.5	47.8	14.0	16.5	7.9	7.1	6.2
Attempted (176,940)	100.0	10.8	27.8	18.4	13.3	5.1 ^c	2.6 ^c	21.9
Motor vehicle theft (904,740)	100.0	2.8	4.8	4.4	7.6	7.1	63.1	10.1
Completed (649,850)	100.0	0.3 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.2 ^c	2.7	4.9	84.4	7.2
Attempted (254,900)	100.0	9.2	16.5	15.1	20.3	12.5	9.0	17.4
Black								
All personal crimes (1,637,130)	100.0	1.0	39.8	13.4	18.8	10.4	5.6	11.0
Crimes of violence ^b (285,150)	100.0	4.3 ^c	28.3	10.1	19.3	11.8	7.4	18.7
Completed (235,760)	100.0	2.4 ^c	28.6	10.8	23.3	11.7	8.1	15.1
Attempted (49,380)	100.0	13.6 ^c	27.0 ^c	7.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	12.7 ^c	3.8 ^c	36.0
Robbery (187,740)	100.0	0.7 ^c	27.1	8.6	24.3	14.6	10.2	14.4
Completed (180,820)	100.0	0.0 ^c	28.1	7.0 ^c	25.3	15.2	10.6	13.8
With injury (52,570)	100.0	0.0 ^c	26.0 ^c	3.6 ^c	28.3 ^c	16.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	25.8 ^c
Without injury (128,250)	100.0	0.0 ^c	28.9	8.4 ^c	24.0	14.8	14.9	9.0 ^c
Attempted (6,920)	100.0	20.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	49.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	29.9 ^c
With injury (3,440)	100.0	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	100.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury (3,480)	100.0	40.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	59.6 ^c
Assault (87,450)	100.0	9.3 ^c	31.8	14.5 ^c	7.7 ^c	7.1 ^c	2.1 ^c	27.5
Aggravated (51,960)	100.0	3.1 ^c	36.0	13.2 ^c	8.6 ^c	8.2 ^c	3.6 ^c	27.3 ^c
Simple (35,500)	100.0	18.3 ^c	25.7 ^c	16.5 ^c	6.3 ^c	5.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	27.7 ^c
Crimes of theft (1,351,980)	100.0	0.3 ^c	42.2	14.1	18.7	10.1	5.2	9.4
Completed (1,323,540)	100.0	0.3 ^c	42.8	13.4	18.8	10.3	5.4	9.0
Attempted (28,440)	100.0	0.0 ^c	14.2 ^c	45.4 ^c	12.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	27.7 ^c
Personal larceny with contact (101,970)	100.0	0.0 ^c	40.9	15.5 ^c	17.6	10.6 ^c	3.5 ^c	11.9 ^c
Personal larceny without contact (1,250,010)	100.0	0.3 ^c	42.3	14.0	18.8	10.1	5.4	9.2
All household crimes (2,061,570)	100.0	2.3	27.9	12.3	14.5	7.4	20.5	15.1
Completed (1,839,760)	100.0	1.1	27.6	12.7	15.5	7.7	22.7	12.8
Attempted (221,820)	100.0	12.6	29.9	9.3	6.7 ^c	5.2 ^c	2.5 ^c	33.8
Burglary (727,380)	100.0	5.2	18.3	7.0	9.7	10.5	27.8	21.5
Completed (589,200)	100.0	2.7 ^c	15.7	7.9	11.3	12.4	33.7	16.3
Forcible entry (359,780)	100.0	3.6 ^c	8.0	3.8 ^c	8.4	8.3	45.8	22.2
Unlawful entry without force (229,420)	100.0	1.3 ^c	27.8	14.2	16.0	18.8	14.9	7.1
Attempted forcible entry (138,170)	100.0	16.2	29.2	3.2 ^c	2.6 ^c	2.6 ^c	2.6 ^c	43.6
Household larceny (1,126,280)	100.0	0.5 ^c	37.6	17.1	19.8	6.1	7.5	11.4
Completed (1,095,840)	100.0	0.3 ^c	38.0	16.8	19.8	6.1	7.7	11.2
Attempted (30,440)	100.0	6.1 ^c	25.6 ^c	27.1 ^c	16.2 ^c	7.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	17.8 ^c
Motor vehicle theft (207,920)	100.0	1.8 ^c	8.8	4.8 ^c	3.0 ^c	3.7 ^c	65.6	12.3
Completed (154,710)	100.0	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.2 ^c	87.0	10.6
Attempted (53,200)	100.0	6.9 ^c	34.2	15.2 ^c	11.8 ^c	10.8 ^c	3.6 ^c	17.5 ^c

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.
^aIncludes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.
^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 77. Selected personal crimes, 1985:

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	Some recovered				\$1,000 or more	Not known and not available
				\$10-\$49	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$999		
All races^a									
Robbery (651,750)	100.0	0.0 ^c	14.1	25.5	9.3	16.6	15.6	9.1	9.9
Crimes of theft ^b (12,764,480)	100.0	0.3	12.7	34.8	14.2	17.3	12.8	2.8	5.1
White									
Robbery (446,200)	100.0	0.0 ^c	14.2	27.8	11.6	13.7	13.4	10.8	8.4
Crimes of theft ^b (11,105,120)	100.0	0.3	12.8	35.3	14.1	17.0	12.7	3.0	4.7
Black									
Robbery (180,820)	100.0	0.0 ^c	12.5	18.6	4.8 ^c	25.3	22.2	4.9 ^c	11.8
Crimes of theft ^b (1,323,540)	100.0	0.3 ^c	12.5	30.9	14.7	19.9	13.1	1.3	7.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.
^aIncludes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
^bIncludes both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.
^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 78. Personal and household crimes, 1985:

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

Race and type of crime	Total	None recovered ^c	Some recovered				All recovered	Not available
			Total	Less than half	Half or more	Proportion unknown ^d		
All races^a								
All personal crimes^b (13,428,630)	100.0	82.4	10.4	3.2	4.0	3.3	6.3	0.9
Robbery (651,760)	100.0	72.0	16.8	4.4	4.3	8.2	9.4	1.8 ^e
Crimes of theft (12,764,480)	100.0	83.0	10.1	3.1	3.9	3.0	6.1	0.8
Personal larceny with contact (499,150)	100.0	71.8	23.5	9.7	2.2 ^e	11.6	4.7	0.0 ^e
Personal larceny without contact (12,265,330)	100.0	83.4	9.5	2.8	4.0	2.7	6.2	0.9
All household crimes (12,465,380)	100.0	79.6	12.3	2.6	5.9	3.9	7.4	0.7
Burglary (3,575,350)	100.0	77.0	16.1	5.0	8.2	3.0	6.4	0.5
Household larceny (8,067,300)	100.0	86.9	6.8	1.2	3.0	2.6	5.6	0.7
Motor vehicle theft (822,720)	100.0	19.9	49.9	5.3	23.7	20.9	29.5	0.7 ^e
White								
All personal crimes^b (11,559,180)	100.0	82.2	10.6	3.3	4.0	3.3	6.3	0.8
Robbery (446,200)	100.0	67.1	19.7	5.9	5.3	8.4	11.5	1.7 ^e
Crimes of theft (11,105,120)	100.0	82.8	10.3	3.2	4.0	3.1	6.1	0.8
Personal larceny with contact (369,940)	100.0	66.1	28.2	12.2	2.0 ^e	14.0	5.8	0.0 ^e
Personal larceny without contact (10,735,180)	100.0	83.4	9.7	2.9	4.0	2.7	6.1	0.8
All household crimes (10,453,020)	100.0	79.4	12.5	2.6	6.1	3.8	7.4	0.6
Burglary (2,986,600)	100.0	75.6	17.1	5.2	8.9	3.0	6.8	0.5 ^e
Household larceny (6,816,580)	100.0	86.6	7.1	1.3	3.2	2.6	5.6	0.7
Motor vehicle theft (649,850)	100.0	21.9	48.6	5.4	23.6	19.7	29.2	0.2 ^e
Black								
All personal crimes^b (1,508,900)	100.0	86.3	7.2	1.6	3.2	2.4	5.3	1.2
Robbery (180,820)	100.0	84.8	8.4 ^e	1.1 ^e	2.3 ^e	5.0 ^e	4.5 ^e	2.3 ^e
Crimes of theft (1,323,540)	100.0	86.5	7.0	1.6	3.3	2.1	5.4	1.1 ^e
Personal larceny with contact (101,970)	100.0	88.7	9.4 ^e	3.4 ^e	3.5 ^e	2.5 ^e	1.9 ^e	0.0 ^e
Personal larceny without contact (1,221,570)	100.0	86.3	6.8	1.5	3.3	2.0	5.7	1.2 ^e
All household crimes (1,776,800)	100.0	80.9	10.7	2.0	4.3	4.4	7.4	1.0
Burglary (526,250)	100.0	85.6	9.2	3.1	3.6	2.5 ^e	4.4	0.8 ^e
Household larceny (1,095,840)	100.0	88.4	5.3	1.0 ^e	1.8	2.5	5.4	0.8 ^e
Motor vehicle theft (154,710)	100.0	11.7	54.0	5.5 ^e	24.3	24.2	31.6	2.8 ^e

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.
^aIncludes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.
^cIncludes items that were taken that had no value.
^dIncludes items that were recovered that had no value.
^eEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 79. Personal and household crimes 1985:

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

Type of crime	Total	No recovery and insurance reimbursement	Recovery and no insurance reimbursement	Both recovery and insurance reimbursement	Recovery or insurance reimbursement not available
All personal crimes ^a (2,359,670)	100.0	32.4	60.9	1.5	5.2
Robbery ^b (182,730)	100.0	5.5 ^c	85.8	1.0 ^c	7.7 ^c
Completed (182,730)	100.0	5.5 ^c	85.8	1.0 ^c	7.7 ^c
With injury (59,020)	100.0	5.7 ^c	88.4	3.1 ^c	2.8 ^c
From serious assault (21,680)	100.0	9.5 ^c	82.8	0.0 ^c	7.7 ^c
From minor assault (37,340)	100.0	3.5 ^c	91.6	4.9 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury (123,710)	100.0	5.4 ^c	84.5	0.0 ^c	10.1 ^c
Crimes of theft (2,175,470)	100.0	34.7	58.8	1.5	5.0
Personal larceny with contact (140,550)	100.0	7.3 ^c	92.7	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Personal larceny without contact (2,034,910)	100.0	36.6	56.4	1.6	5.3
All household crimes (2,540,290)	100.0	35.5	52.6	8.3	3.5
Burglary (823,310)	100.0	54.3	39.7	3.6	2.5
Household larceny (1,057,930)	100.0	34.7	59.0	0.8 ^c	5.5
Motor vehicle theft (659,040)	100.0	13.3	58.7	26.4	1.7 ^c

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.
^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.

^bExcludes data on attempted robbery, which by definition does not involve theft loss.
^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 80. Household crimes, 1985:

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

Value of loss	All household crimes (12,465,380)	Burglary (3,575,350)	Household larceny (8,067,300)	Motor vehicle theft (822,720)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No monetary value	0.4	0.2 ^a	0.5	0.2 ^a
Less than \$10	11.0	5.7	14.5	0.0 ^a
\$10-\$49	25.6	14.6	33.1	0.2 ^a
\$50-\$99	12.5	10.7	14.5	0.4 ^a
\$100-\$249	16.2	17.0	17.3	2.3
\$250-\$999	16.1	26.8	11.7	13.1
\$1,000 or more	12.7	20.1	2.9	76.4
Not available	5.4	5.0	5.3	7.4

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

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

Table 81. Personal and household crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	5.2
Crimes of violence	8.3
Completed	15.8
Attempted	4.3
Rape	14.7
Robbery	11.4
Completed	13.1
With injury	21.7
From serious assault	17.6
From minor assault	27.0
Without injury	8.9
Attempted	8.1
With injury	16.4 ^a
From serious assault	24.1 ^a
From minor assault	8.8 ^a
Without injury	5.4 ^a
Assault	7.5
Aggravated	10.7
Simple	5.9
Crimes of theft	3.8
Completed	3.9
Attempted	1.6 ^a
Personal larceny with contact	4.2
Personal larceny without contact	3.8
Completed	3.9
Less than \$50	1.9
\$50 or more	6.0
Amount not available	2.9
Attempted	1.7 ^a
All household crimes	6.6
Completed	6.9
Attempted	5.2
Burglary	7.4
Completed	8.7
Forcible entry	15.2
Unlawful entry without force	4.0
Attempted forcible entry	2.8
Household larceny	3.6
Completed	3.4
Less than \$50	1.2
\$50 or more	5.6
Amount not available	3.8 ^a
Attempted	6.8
Motor vehicle theft	23.4
Completed	31.1
Attempted	9.2

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

Table 82. Personal and household crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime	White	Black
All personal crimes	5.0	6.4
Crimes of violence	8.1	9.7
Completed	16.4	13.9
Attempted	4.0	6.5
Rape	16.3 ^a	12.2 ^a
Robbery	11.4	11.4
Assault	7.4	8.8
Crimes of theft	3.7	4.5
Completed	3.8	4.7
Attempted	1.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
Personal larceny with contact	4.8	3.1 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	3.6	4.6
All household crimes	6.2	9.1
Completed	6.5	9.4
Attempted	4.7	7.7
Burglary	6.8	10.8
Household larceny	3.5	4.1
Motor vehicle theft	22.8	29.7

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

Table 83. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	8.3	7.8	9.3
Completed	15.8	15.8	15.8
Attempted	4.3	3.8	5.0
Rape	14.7	26.5 ^a	16.0 ^a
Robbery	11.4	11.1	12.4
Assault	7.5	6.6	8.7

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

Table 84. Personal and household crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6-10 days	11 days or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes (996,640)	100.0	40.7	42.2	2.7	6.8	7.7
Crimes of violence (486,050)	100.0	24.1	52.2	4.8	11.5	7.3
Completed (325,970)	100.0	17.5	54.5	6.2	15.0	6.7
Attempted (160,050)	100.0	37.4	47.5	2.0 ^a	4.5 ^a	8.6 ^a
Rape (20,360)	100.0	26.0 ^a	36.1 ^a	7.9 ^a	18.1 ^a	11.9 ^a
Robbery (112,260)	100.0	23.2	49.4	2.1 ^a	17.0	8.3 ^a
Assault (353,410)	100.0	24.2	54.0	5.5	9.4	6.8
Crimes of theft (510,590)	100.0	56.5	32.6	0.7 ^a	2.2 ^a	8.0
Completed (498,920)	100.0	55.4	33.4	0.8 ^a	2.3 ^a	8.1
Attempted (11,670)	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Personal larceny with contact (21,870)	100.0	45.5 ^a	54.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Personal larceny without contact (488,720)	100.0	57.0	31.7	0.8 ^a	2.3 ^a	8.3
All household crimes (1,028,110)	100.0	46.6	39.8	1.4 ^a	2.2	10.1
Completed (908,280)	100.0	44.1	42.7	1.6 ^a	2.5	9.2
Attempted (119,830)	100.0	65.7	17.5	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	16.8
Burglary (414,930)	100.0	48.2	42.1	0.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	8.8
Household larceny (316,260)	100.0	56.7	27.3	1.3 ^a	2.7 ^a	12.1
Motor vehicle theft (296,920)	100.0	33.6	49.8	2.4 ^a	4.6 ^a	9.7

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

Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

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

Table 85. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Number of days lost	All victimizations (486,040)	Involving strangers (274,850)	Involving nonstrangers (211,170)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 day	24.1	30.7	15.5
1-5 days	52.2	46.6	59.5
6-10 days	4.8	5.2 ^a	4.3 ^a
11 days or more	11.5	11.8	11.2
Not known and not available	7.3	5.6 ^a	9.6

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

Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

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

Table 86. Personal household crimes, 1985:

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

Race and type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6-10 days	11 days or more	Not known and not available
White						
All personal crimes (824,090)	100.0	44.2	40.0	2.4	6.1	7.4
Crimes of violence (394,830)	100.0	27.1	50.8	4.9	10.9	6.3
Crimes of theft (429,260)	100.0	60.0	30.0	0.0 ^a	1.7 ^a	8.3
All household crimes (808,080)	100.0	47.9	37.3	1.8 ^a	2.5	10.5
Burglary (316,910)	100.0	48.6	40.4	1.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	9.8
Household larceny (259,450)	100.0	58.4	25.5	1.6 ^a	3.3 ^a	11.2
Motor vehicle theft (231,710)	100.0	35.0	46.1	3.0 ^a	5.1 ^a	10.7
Black						
All personal crimes (144,340)	100.0	23.0	49.8	4.5 ^a	11.8	10.8 ^a
Crimes of violence (82,000)	100.0	12.3 ^a	55.2	3.3 ^a	16.0 ^a	13.2 ^a
Crimes of theft (62,340)	100.0	37.2	42.8	6.0 ^a	6.4 ^a	7.7 ^a
All household crimes (202,520)	100.0	39.5	51.3	0.0 ^a	1.0 ^a	8.3
Burglary (88,920)	100.0	45.4	50.4	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	4.2 ^a
Household larceny (48,390)	100.0	43.5	37.6	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	18.9 ^a
Motor vehicle theft (65,210)	100.0	28.4	62.7	0.0 ^a	3.0 ^a	5.9 ^a

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

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

Table 87. Personal and household crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime	Total	Reported to the police		
		Yes ^a	No	Not known and not available
All crimes (34,863,960)	100.0	35.8	62.9	1.2
All personal crimes (19,296,460)	100.0	33.6	64.8	1.6
Crimes of violence (5,822,650)	100.0	47.9	50.8	1.3
Completed (2,060,300)	100.0	56.1	42.7	1.2
Attempted (3,762,350)	100.0	43.4	55.2	1.3
Rape (138,490)	100.0	61.0	39.0	0.0 ^b
Completed (70,700)	100.0	63.7	36.3	0.0 ^b
Attempted (67,790)	100.0	58.1	41.9	0.0 ^b
Robbery (984,810)	100.0	53.5	44.7	1.8
Completed (651,750)	100.0	60.4	38.1	1.5 ^b
With injury (211,320)	100.0	69.2	29.9	0.9 ^b
From serious assault (119,780)	100.0	68.3	31.7	0.0 ^b
From minor assault (91,540)	100.0	70.3	27.5	2.2 ^b
Without injury (440,430)	100.0	56.2	42.1	1.7 ^b
Attempted (333,060)	100.0	40.1	57.5	2.3 ^b
With injury (82,810)	100.0	49.2	48.4	2.4 ^b
From serious assault (41,490)	100.0	41.0	59.0	0.0 ^b
From minor assault (41,320)	100.0	57.4	37.8 ^b	4.8 ^b
Without injury (250,250)	100.0	37.2	60.6	2.3 ^b
Assault (4,699,340)	100.0	46.4	52.4	1.2
Aggravated (1,605,170)	100.0	58.2	40.6	1.2
Completed with injury (507,730)	100.0	63.4	35.9	0.7 ^b
Attempted with weapon (1,097,440)	100.0	55.8	42.8	1.4 ^b
Simple (3,094,170)	100.0	40.2	58.5	1.3
Completed with injury (830,110)	100.0	47.6	50.9	1.5 ^b
Attempted without weapon (2,264,060)	100.0	37.5	61.3	1.2
Crimes of theft (13,473,810)	100.0	27.4	70.9	1.7
Completed (12,764,480)	100.0	27.6	70.6	1.8
Attempted (709,330)	100.0	22.6	77.1	0.3 ^b
Personal larceny with contact (522,740)	100.0	33.2	65.7	1.1 ^b
Purse snatching (106,260)	100.0	49.8	50.2	0.0 ^b
Completed (82,670)	100.0	60.1	39.9	0.0 ^b
Attempted (23,590)	100.0	13.8 ^b	86.2	0.0 ^b
Pocket picking (416,480)	100.0	29.0	69.6	1.4 ^b
Personal larceny without contact (12,951,070)	100.0	27.1	71.1	1.7
Completed (12,265,330)	100.0	27.4	70.8	1.8
Less than \$50 (5,918,190)	100.0	11.8	86.4	1.7
\$50 or more (5,778,480)	100.0	43.2	55.1	1.8
Amount not available (568,660)	100.0	28.8	68.2	3.0
Attempted (685,740)	100.0	22.9	76.8	0.3 ^b
All household crimes (15,567,500)	100.0	38.6	60.6	0.8
Completed (13,243,990)	100.0	39.8	59.4	0.7
Attempted (2,323,510)	100.0	31.7	67.3	1.1
Burglary (5,594,420)	100.0	49.7	49.4	0.9
Completed (4,353,970)	100.0	54.9	44.3	0.7
Forcible entry (1,827,060)	100.0	75.1	24.2	0.7 ^b
Unlawful entry without force (2,526,910)	100.0	40.4	58.8	0.8
Attempted forcible entry (1,240,450)	100.0	31.2	67.2	1.6
Household larceny (8,702,910)	100.0	26.8	72.4	0.7
Completed (8,067,300)	100.0	26.7	72.6	0.7
Less than \$50 (3,886,200)	100.0	12.3	87.3	0.5
\$50 or more (3,757,570)	100.0	41.8	57.4	0.8
Amount not available (423,530)	100.0	24.7	72.7	2.6 ^b
Attempted (635,610)	100.0	28.9	70.2	0.8 ^b
Motor vehicle theft (1,270,170)	100.0	70.6	29.0	0.4 ^b
Completed (822,720)	100.0	88.9	10.5	0.6 ^b
Attempted (447,450)	100.0	36.8	63.2	0.0 ^b

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

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

to the police, or "police reporting rates."

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 88. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

Characteristic	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Both sexes	33.6	47.9	27.4
Male	31.6	42.4	26.0
Female	36.0	56.9	28.9
Race			
White	33.2	47.4	27.4
Black	36.4	52.6	26.6
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	35.1	48.1	28.6
Non-Hispanic	33.5	47.9	27.3

Table 89. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime	All victimizations			Involving strangers			Involving nonstrangers		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	47.9	42.4	56.9	48.5	43.2	61.0	47.0	40.7	53.1
Completed	56.1	50.0	64.2	58.4	51.9	73.7	53.1	45.7	58.1
Attempted	43.4	38.7	52.0	43.7	38.9	54.9	43.0	38.4	48.7
Rape	61.0	51.8 ^a	61.5	62.9	50.5 ^a	63.4	58.4	52.9 ^a	58.8
Robbery	53.5	44.1	70.6	52.7	43.6	72.0	56.3	46.7	67.2
Completed	60.4	51.1	76.3	60.9	51.1	80.1	58.3	51.1	66.0
With injury	69.2	60.8	81.0	67.9	60.9	80.2	72.3	60.6	82.5
From serious assault	68.3	62.8	79.6	61.4	56.7	75.5	91.4	100.0 ^a	85.4 ^a
From minor assault	70.3	57.2	82.2	78.0	71.4	83.5	55.6	33.5 ^a	79.4 ^a
Without injury	56.2	46.9	73.6	58.0	47.3	80.0	47.0	44.6	49.9
Attempted	40.1	31.3	58.1	35.6	28.8	52.2	53.2	40.5	69.2
With injury	49.2	26.5 ^a	86.1	37.2	19.4 ^a	73.6 ^a	68.1	40.5 ^a	100.0 ^a
From serious assault	41.0	19.2 ^a	100.0 ^a	32.4 ^a	20.1 ^a	100.0 ^a	54.7 ^a	17.2 ^a	100.0 ^a
From minor assault	57.4	37.0 ^a	78.4 ^a	42.0 ^a	18.2 ^a	65.4 ^a	81.5 ^a	64.8 ^a	100.0 ^a
Without injury	37.2	32.8	46.8	35.2	31.1	45.7	44.3	40.4 ^a	49.4 ^a
Assault	46.4	42.0	53.8	46.9	43.0	57.1	45.6	40.0	51.3
Aggravated	58.2	54.7	66.5	58.8	54.7	71.1	57.1	54.8	61.3
Completed with injury	63.4	64.3	61.3	67.2	67.0	67.9	59.5	60.7	57.9
Attempted with weapon	55.8	50.5	69.2	55.9	50.2	72.0	35.5	51.1	64.4
Simple	40.2	34.2	49.0	39.9	35.9	49.9	40.6	30.8	48.5
Completed with injury	47.6	37.2	58.2	47.0	42.1	64.5	48.0	28.2	56.7
Attempted without weapon	37.5	33.3	44.6	38.0	34.1	47.1	36.7	31.7	42.1
Crimes of theft	27.4	26.0	28.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Completed	27.6	26.3	29.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempted	22.6	20.5	25.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	33.2	28.4	37.5	32.9	29.1	36.4	41.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	62.5 ^a
Purse snatching	49.8	0.0 ^a	50.9	47.9	0.0 ^a	49.0	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Completed	60.1	0.0 ^a	60.1	58.2	0.0 ^a	58.2	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Attempted	13.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	15.2 ^a	13.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	15.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Pocket picking	29.0	28.6	29.5	29.1	29.4	28.7	25.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	44.5 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	27.1	25.9	28.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Completed	27.4	26.2	28.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than \$50	11.8	10.9	12.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$50 or more	43.2	39.8	42.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount not available	28.8	28.1	29.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempted	22.9	20.7	25.9	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

^a Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 90. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Crimes of violence	47.4	52.6	48.5	49.8	45.4	55.7
Completed	55.3	60.8	59.1	56.9	50.5	65.7
Attempted	43.3	46.1	43.9	43.9	42.3	48.5
Rape	58.2	64.1	61.2	63.4 ^a	54.2	65.0 ^a
Robbery	55.3	50.1	54.8	48.9	57.3	53.5
Completed	62.3	56.1	63.6	54.4	56.6	61.0
With injury	74.7	51.2	77.0	38.4 ^a	68.4	76.3 ^a
From serious assault	75.5	50.3	72.1	29.4 ^a	86.9 ^a	100.0 ^a
From minor assault	73.8	52.6 ^a	83.5	54.7 ^a	51.9 ^a	49.6 ^a
Without injury	56.3	58.0	58.0	59.9	46.4	50.9 ^a
Attempted	43.4	32.2	38.4	30.8 ^a	58.1	35.4 ^a
With injury	58.4	0.0 ^a	45.8	0.0 ^a	76.3	0.0 ^a
From serious assault	51.3	0.0 ^a	40.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	69.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault	64.7	0.0 ^a	51.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	81.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury	38.0	37.9	36.4	35.5 ^a	44.6	43.5 ^a
Assault	45.7	52.8	46.8	49.3	44.1	55.6
Aggravated	57.9	60.5	58.8	59.1	56.1	61.5
Completed with injury	61.5	71.7	65.1	87.0 ^a	57.2	67.1
Attempted with weapon	56.3	55.1	56.6	52.9	55.4	57.3
Simple	39.8	47.2	39.9	42.9	39.6	50.9
Completed with injury	47.0	59.7	48.7	42.5 ^a	45.8	71.5
Attempted without weapon	37.2	42.7	37.8	43.0	36.1	42.3
Crimes of theft	27.4	26.6	...	...	...	...
Completed	27.5	27.3	...	...	...	...
Attempted	23.9	15.0 ^a	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	37.0	26.3	37.0	23.9	35.9 ^a	44.2 ^a
Purse snatching	50.3	46.1 ^a	48.9	42.6 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Completed	61.8	54.2 ^a	60.4	50.6 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Attempted	17.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	17.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Pocket picking	34.0	18.0 ^a	34.3	15.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	34.0 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	27.0	26.6	...	...	...	...
Completed	27.2	27.2	...	...	...	...
Less than \$50	11.6	14.2	...	...	...	...
\$50 or more	43.7	36.9	...	...	...	...
Amount not available	24.8	41.5	...	...	...	...
Attempted	24.1	16.0 ^a	...	...	...	...

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

^a Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 91. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Crimes of violence	48.1	47.9	47.3	48.6	49.6	46.9
Completed	60.0	55.7	64.2	57.9	52.5	53.0
Attempted	41.1	43.7	37.2	44.2	47.9	42.8
Rape	100.0 ^a	60.4	100.0 ^a	62.0	0.0 ^a	58.4
Robbery	51.9	53.7	55.3	52.5	31.1 ^a	58.0
Completed	61.7	60.1	67.1	60.0	27.1 ^a	60.4
With injury	82.4	67.3	80.3 ^a	65.6	100.0 ^a	71.2
From serious assault	87.2 ^a	65.3	85.1 ^a	57.2	100.0 ^a	90.6
From minor assault	69.3 ^a	69.7	69.3 ^a	78.2	0.0 ^a	55.6
Without injury	50.5	56.7	59.5	57.8	0.0 ^a	51.3
Attempted	33.4 ^a	41.2	32.6 ^a	36.4	37.8 ^a	54.2
With injury	50.6 ^a	49.1	0.0 ^a	38.6	100.0 ^a	66.1
From serious assault	50.6 ^a	40.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	35.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	48.5 ^a
From minor assault	0.0 ^a	57.4	0.0 ^a	42.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	81.5 ^a
Without injury	31.2 ^a	38.3	34.9 ^a	35.7	0.0 ^a	47.1
Assault	46.3	46.4	42.0	47.2	51.7	45.3
Aggravated	74.1	57.2	77.1	57.9	71.1	56.0
Completed with injury	57.4	63.8	59.9 ^a	67.7	55.3 ^a	59.8
Attempted with weapon	82.4	54.2	84.5	54.6	80.1	53.3
Simple	30.8	40.8	25.2	40.8	38.7	40.8
Completed with injury	59.4	46.9	58.5 ^a	46.4	60.2 ^a	47.3
Attempted without weapon	22.0	38.5	18.0 ^a	39.4	28.8 ^a	37.3
Crimes of theft	28.6	27.3	...	...	...	...
Completed	29.9	27.5	...	...	...	...
Attempted	7.4 ^a	23.4	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	46.9	32.0	46.9	31.6	0.0 ^a	41.8 ^a
Purse snatching	33.8 ^a	50.8	33.8 ^a	48.6	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Completed	40.1 ^a	61.7	40.1 ^a	59.5	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Attempted	0.0 ^a	14.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	14.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Pocket picking	51.9 ^a	27.4	51.9 ^a	27.5	0.0 ^a	25.7 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	27.5	27.1	...	...	...	...
Completed	28.8	27.3	...	...	...	...
Less than \$50	14.6	11.7	...	...	...	...
\$50 or more	41.4	43.4	...	...	...	...
Amount not available	7.4 ^a	29.8	...	...	...	...
Attempted	7.7 ^a	23.7	...	...	...	...

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

^a Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 92. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	22.5	36.3	39.7	39.4	35.5
Crimes of violence	36.4	51.1	57.0	56.2	53.3
Completed	45.1	59.7	60.9	64.6	73.4
Attempted	31.6	46.5	54.9	51.1	41.9
Rape	54.6	63.5	71.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Completed	51.0 ^a	67.0	63.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Attempted	56.0	58.8	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery	40.0	54.3	58.6	69.5	85.8
Completed	54.1	58.6	62.8	66.2	87.9
With injury	56.7	74.2	50.2	78.2 ^a	100.0
From serious assault	58.8 ^a	75.7	40.3 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
From minor assault	54.6 ^a	72.1	75.7 ^a	73.4 ^a	100.0 ^a
Without injury	53.1	51.4	68.7	61.0	69.5 ^a
Attempted	15.7 ^a	47.5	45.9	85.9 ^a	77.5 ^a
With injury	6.5 ^a	60.5	68.5 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
From serious assault	12.9 ^a	47.5 ^a	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault	0.0 ^a	78.6 ^a	46.9 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Without injury	18.6 ^a	42.9	41.0 ^a	81.1 ^a	62.3 ^a
Assault	35.3	50.0	56.5	52.4	36.7
Aggravated	47.7	59.2	71.2	66.3	67.9 ^a
Completed with injury	48.8	67.6	73.7	83.3	100.0 ^a
Attempted with weapon	47.1	55.0	70.5	57.7	66.2 ^a
Simple	29.5	44.7	49.2	45.2	24.2 ^a
Completed with injury	37.5	53.8	54.5	45.7 ^a	17.6 ^a
Attempted without weapon	26.2	41.5	47.1	45.1	25.6 ^a
Crimes of theft	15.1	29.1	34.3	35.3	31.1
Completed	15.3	29.3	34.9	36.0	32.1
Attempted	9.4 ^a	25.8	23.6	25.2	18.3 ^a
Personal larceny with contact	12.6 ^a	31.0	32.9	52.1	43.9
Purse snatching	26.9	46.9	39.6 ^a	73.1 ^a	74.5 ^a
Completed	27.3 ^a	61.5 ^a	50.0 ^a	70.2 ^a	85.5 ^a
Attempted	0.0 ^a	15.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Pocket picking	11.5 ^a	27.3	30.1	46.6	36.4
Personal larceny without contact	15.2	29.0	34.3	34.3	29.0
Completed	15.3	29.2	34.9	35.0	29.8
Less than \$50	5.6	13.6	17.9	15.1	20.6
\$50 or more	36.8	42.3	48.0	46.5	41.0
Amount not available	18.3	26.3	36.8	42.3	20.1 ^a
Attempted	9.6 ^a	26.1	24.6	23.9	19.3 ^a

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

Table 93. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Age	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
All ages	47.9	48.5	47.0
12-19	36.4	39.2	32.7
20-34	51.1	49.3	54.1
35-49	57.0	58.4	55.0
50-64	56.2	58.6	52.8
65 and over	53.3	56.8	43.2 ^a

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

Table 94. Household crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime	All households ^a			White			Black		
	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented
All household crimes	38.6	41.1	35.8	38.6	41.7	34.8	38.8	37.0	40.0
Completed	39.8	42.1	37.2	39.6	42.6	35.9	40.9	39.2	42.1
Attempted	31.7	34.9	28.3	32.7	36.3	28.8	27.0	24.9	28.5
Burglary	49.7	53.6	45.6	49.4	54.2	44.0	49.9	46.0	52.1
Completed	54.9	58.3	51.2	54.4	58.7	49.1	57.0	53.3	59.3
Forcible entry	75.1	78.1	71.6	76.0	78.5	72.7	70.6	73.6	68.8
Unlawful entry without force	40.4	43.5	37.1	40.9	45.4	35.7	35.7	21.6 ^b	44.4
Attempted forcible entry	31.2	35.0	27.8	31.8	36.3	27.4	27.1	20.1 ^b	30.8
Household larceny	26.8	29.3	24.0	27.3	30.3	23.5	24.2	22.8	25.3
Completed	26.7	29.2	23.7	27.1	30.1	23.1	24.7	24.1	25.1
Less than \$50	12.3	15.2	8.6	12.3	15.2	8.2	11.5	17.1	8.1
\$50 or more	41.8	45.1	38.3	43.3	47.7	38.2	34.3	28.9	38.7
Amount not available	24.7	26.9	22.1	23.7	28.2	17.7	28.7	22.9 ^b	32.9
Attempted	28.9	29.9	27.7	30.9	32.7	28.4	18.3 ^b	5.3 ^b	27.2 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	70.6	72.0	69.0	70.1	72.1	68.0	75.5	76.3	74.6
Completed	88.9	89.3	88.6	88.4	89.0	87.7	91.1	92.0	90.4
Attempted	36.8	42.2	30.7	38.0	42.1	33.5	38.2	50.2	19.1 ^b

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

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 95. Household crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$29,999	\$30,000-\$49,999	\$50,000 or more
All household crimes	34.2	33.2	37.5	37.7	40.6	42.7	46.9
Completed	35.6	35.0	38.3	39.3	41.2	43.5	48.2
Attempted	25.8	23.4	32.7	28.6	37.3	38.5	38.5
Burglary	42.0	43.2	52.0	49.5	50.1	58.1	57.1
Completed	45.6	47.2	58.7	57.2	52.8	64.0	58.9
Forcible entry	65.0	74.1	80.2	76.3	68.8	80.8	80.1
Unlawful entry without force	33.2	27.5	41.5	41.8	40.4	52.8	46.0
Attempted forcible entry	28.4	31.0	32.0	26.0	40.1	36.0	45.8
Household larceny	23.5	22.6	23.2	26.4	31.3	29.0	36.6
Completed	23.7	23.9	22.6	26.4	31.5	28.7	36.4
Less than \$50	9.9	10.8	13.2	10.2	16.6	14.0	19.5
\$50 or more	38.9	39.2	33.6	43.2	45.8	44.1	51.4
Amount not available	27.3	21.2 ^a	27.4	15.0 ^a	16.2 ^a	44.6	20.0 ^a
Attempted	21.7	9.0 ^a	31.5	26.5	28.6 ^a	33.2	38.9
Motor vehicle theft	68.9	63.8	70.8	71.6	69.6	71.7	70.3
Completed	84.5	77.1	92.9	88.5	93.3	86.9	94.5
Attempted	18.1 ^a	26.3 ^a	36.3	39.5	42.6	49.5	30.8

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

Table 96. Household crimes, 1985:

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

Value of loss ^a	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All losses ^b	39.5	56.9	26.7	88.9
Less than \$10 ^c	13.6	26.5	11.3	0.0 ^d
\$10-\$49	14.4	23.0	12.4	0.0 ^d
\$50-\$99	26.7	32.0	25.0	0.0 ^d
\$100-\$249	42.3	48.6	39.1	72.0 ^d
\$250-\$999	67.6	74.9	58.7	80.7
\$1,000 or more	88.6	90.0	73.2	92.8

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

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

^cIncludes items that had no value.

^dEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 97. Personal and household crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime	Total	To stop or prevent this incident from happening	To keep it from happening again or to others	In order to collect insurance
All personal crimes (6,796,130)	100.0	11.8	18.9	8.2
Crimes of violence (2,652,350)	100.0	18.5	25.6	1.0
Completed (1,063,570)	100.0	12.0	21.1	0.9 ^a
Attempted (1,618,780)	100.0	22.8	28.6	1.1
Rape (101,140)	100.0	10.4 ^a	29.7	0.0 ^a
Robbery (554,420)	100.0	11.0	19.2	1.4 ^a
Completed (435,630)	100.0	8.4	17.3	1.8 ^a
With injury (139,970)	100.0	6.9 ^a	12.5	1.3 ^a
From serious assault (72,750)	100.0	10.6 ^a	12.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault (67,200)	100.0	2.9 ^a	12.3 ^a	2.7 ^a
Without injury (295,690)	100.0	9.1	19.6	2.1 ^a
Attempted (118,780)	100.0	20.4	26.4	0.0 ^a
With injury (40,490)	100.0	18.5 ^a	29.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
From serious assault (11,250)	100.0 ^a	16.2 ^a	41.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault (29,240)	100.0	19.4 ^a	25.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (78,280)	100.0	21.5	24.7	0.0 ^a
Assault (2,026,790)	100.0	21.0	27.2	1.0
Aggravated (824,490)	100.0	18.5	25.2	1.3 ^a
Simple (1,202,310)	100.0	22.7	28.5	0.8 ^a
Crimes of theft (4,113,780)	100.0	7.4	14.5	12.8
Completed (3,998,680)	100.0	7.1	14.1	12.8
Attempted (115,090)	100.0	16.7	29.5	16.0
Personal larceny with contact (229,420)	100.0	8.3	13.3	1.5 ^a
Personal larceny without contact (3,884,360)	100.0	7.3	14.6	13.5
All household crimes (7,578,280)	100.0	10.4	17.6	9.2
Completed (6,810,820)	100.0	9.6	16.6	9.4
Attempted (767,470)	100.0	18.0	27.2	7.0
Burglary (3,692,430)	100.0	11.4	18.7	8.5
Completed (3,273,170)	100.0	10.5	17.4	9.4
Forcible entry (2,046,900)	100.0	11.7	17.2	8.9
Unlawful entry without force (1,226,280)	100.0	8.6	17.8	10.2
Attempted forcible entry (419,270)	100.0	18.7	28.6	1.7 ^a
Household larceny (2,865,110)	100.0	10.9	19.1	9.0
Completed (2,652,330)	100.0	10.1	18.3	8.9
Attempted (212,770)	100.0	20.7	29.3	9.3
Motor vehicle theft (1,020,760)	100.0	5.6	9.7	12.0
Completed (885,330)	100.0	4.6	8.2	10.8
Attempted (135,420)	100.0	11.7 ^a	19.3	19.9

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

Desire to re-cover property	Need for help after incident	There was evidence or proof	To punish the offender	Respondent's duty	Because it was a crime	Some other reason	Not available
21.3	1.5	2.5	13.4	10.0	3.8	7.1	1.4
5.3	3.6	3.0	19.1	10.0	3.4	8.3	1.6
10.3	8.2	3.4	23.9	7.6	4.6	6.1	2.0
2.0	0.6 ^a	2.7	16.0	11.6	2.6	10.5	1.3
4.3 ^a	8.3 ^a	6.5 ^a	27.4	9.9 ^a	2.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.4 ^a
17.9	4.7	3.5	20.6	9.5	5.0	4.6	2.5 ^a
22.7	5.6	3.6 ^a	21.5	7.5	5.2	3.2 ^a	3.2 ^a
21.0	17.4	2.6 ^a	22.4	4.0 ^a	5.8 ^a	3.7 ^a	2.4 ^a
14.3 ^a	13.8 ^a	2.3 ^a	30.6	2.3 ^a	3.5 ^a	7.1 ^a	2.8 ^a
28.3	21.3 ^a	2.9 ^a	13.5 ^a	5.7 ^a	8.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.9 ^a
23.5	0.0 ^a	4.1 ^a	21.1	9.1	4.9 ^a	3.0 ^a	3.6 ^a
0.0 ^a	1.5 ^a	3.1 ^a	17.5	16.9	4.5 ^a	9.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	4.5 ^a	4.5 ^a	6.2 ^a	16.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	20.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	22.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	20.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	6.3 ^a	6.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	22.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	20.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	2.4 ^a	23.4	17.2 ^a	6.8 ^a	4.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
1.9	3.1	2.7	18.3	10.1	3.0	10.4	1.4
3.9	3.7	4.3	18.6	11.0	3.3	9.0	1.0 ^a
0.6 ^a	2.6	1.5	18.1	9.5	2.8	11.3	1.6
31.7	0.2 ^a	2.2	9.7	10.0	4.1	6.0	1.3
32.7	0.2 ^a	2.2	9.7	9.9	4.2	6.0	1.3
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.6 ^a	10.3 ^a	14.6	0.0 ^a	6.7 ^a	4.6 ^a
45.5	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	10.7	11.7	1.8 ^a	6.6 ^a	0.7 ^a
30.9	0.2 ^a	2.4	9.6	9.9	4.2	6.0	1.4
27.0	0.4	2.7	11.9	10.9	3.9	4.7	1.4
29.8	0.4	2.5	11.9	10.5	3.7	4.4	1.2
2.1	0.0 ^a	4.4	11.9	14.2	5.7	6.6	2.9
22.4	0.6	3.3	12.8	11.3	4.3	5.3	1.3
25.0	0.7	3.3	13.0	10.9	4.1	4.8	0.9
22.9	1.0	4.0	14.2	11.4	3.4	4.7	0.7 ^a
28.5	0.3 ^a	2.1	10.9	10.1	5.4	5.0	1.2 ^a
2.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.9	10.9	14.6	5.6	9.0	4.9
27.3	0.1 ^a	1.8	10.2	11.4	3.9	4.6	1.6
29.4	0.1 ^a	1.7	10.4	10.9	3.9	4.5	1.7
1.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	2.7 ^a	8.6	17.7	3.6 ^a	6.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
42.4	0.3 ^a	2.9	13.6	7.6	2.6	2.5	0.8 ^a
48.5	0.4 ^a	2.0	12.6	7.7	1.7 ^a	2.9	0.8 ^a
2.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	8.8 ^a	20.3	7.4 ^a	8.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.9 ^a

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

Table 98. Personal and household crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime	Total	Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Private or personal matter	Reported to someone else
All personal crimes (15,153,080)	100.0	3.3	26.4	8.5	15.5
Crimes of violence (3,497,760)	100.0	4.6	19.4	25.2	11.2
Completed (1,063,790)	100.0	1.5	12.8	26.0	10.3
Attempted (2,433,960)	100.0	5.9	22.2	24.9	11.5
Rape (75,340)	100.0	10.0 ^a	2.9 ^a	17.7 ^a	8.0 ^a
Robbery (554,590)	100.0	10.3	15.2	15.0	7.2
Completed (299,620)	100.0	2.3 ^a	16.0	11.2	6.6
With injury (74,030)	100.0	0.0 ^a	7.3 ^a	11.5 ^a	4.5 ^a
From serious assault (46,090)	100.0	0.0 ^a	8.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault (27,950)	100.0	0.0 ^a	4.9 ^a	30.6 ^a	11.8 ^a
Without injury (225,600)	100.0	3.0 ^a	18.9	11.1	7.3
Attempted (254,930)	100.0	19.6	14.2	19.5	7.8
With injury (49,730)	100.0	6.9 ^a	10.1 ^a	27.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
From serious assault (32,100)	100.0	4.5 ^a	15.6 ^a	27.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault (17,630)	100.0	11.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	28.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (205,220)	100.0	22.7	15.1	17.6	9.7
Assault (2,867,850)	100.0	3.3	20.6	27.4	12.0
Aggravated (753,710)	100.0	3.1	15.9	29.6	6.3
Simple (2,114,110)	100.0	3.4	22.3	26.6	14.1
Crimes of theft (11,655,320)	100.0	3.0	28.6	3.5	16.8
Completed (10,970,930)	100.0	1.1	28.9	3.7	17.6
Attempted (684,380)	100.0	33.0	23.3	1.6 ^a	4.6
Personal larceny with contact (429,030)	100.0	5.2	15.0	3.2 ^a	13.4
Purse snatching (64,640)	100.0	23.8 ^a	12.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	6.0 ^a
Pocket picking (364,400)	100.0	1.9 ^a	15.4	3.7 ^a	14.7
Personal larceny without contact (11,226,280)	100.0	2.9	29.1	3.5	16.9
Completed (10,564,070)	100.0	1.0	29.4	3.7	17.7
Less than \$50 (6,122,770)	100.0	1.0	39.5	3.0	19.7
\$50 or more (3,983,280)	100.0	1.0	14.2	4.6	14.2
Amount not available (458,000)	100.0	1.1 ^a	27.4	4.6	22.1
Attempted (662,200)	100.0	32.0	23.4	1.7 ^a	4.8
All household crimes (11,490,200)	100.0	5.3	28.6	7.1	3.5
Completed (9,618,250)	100.0	2.3	29.5	7.8	3.4
Attempted (1,872,860)	100.0	20.8	24.0	3.6	4.1
Burglary (3,378,180)	100.0	7.2	21.0	8.1	5.6
Completed (2,374,580)	100.0	3.3	18.8	10.3	5.3
Forcible entry (573,120)	100.0	5.1	17.1	11.6	3.9
Unlawful entry without force (1,801,470)	100.0	2.7	19.3	9.8	5.8
Attempted forcible entry (1,003,580)	100.0	16.5	26.3	3.0	6.1
Household larceny (7,683,710)	100.0	3.7	32.8	6.4	2.6
Completed (7,149,660)	100.0	1.8	33.3	6.6	2.7
Less than \$50 (4,040,390)	100.0	1.5	46.0	6.4	2.1
\$50 or more (2,741,410)	100.0	1.9	14.6	7.0	3.2
Amount not available (367,860)	100.0	3.3 ^a	32.7	5.8	6.2
Attempted larceny (534,070)	100.0	29.6	25.9	4.1	1.2 ^a
Motor vehicle theft (429,190)	100.0	20.0	12.9	11.7	2.9 ^a
Completed (94,010)	100.0	21.0	9.1 ^a	36.7	3.1 ^a
Attempted (335,230)	100.0	19.8	14.0	4.7 ^a	2.8 ^a

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

Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too incon- venient or time consuming	Other and not given
5.9	4.6	13.1	6.0	2.8	1.3	2.5	10.0
0.2 ^a	0.5	6.4	6.3	4.0	4.7	2.9	14.2
0.3 ^a	1.4 ^a	8.6	6.8	5.7	7.8	3.2	15.5
0.2 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^a	5.4	6.1	3.3	2.8	14.2
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	5.5 ^a	7.1 ^a	10.4	16.7	2.0 ^a	19.7 ^a
0.4 ^a	2.6 ^a	13.0	9.1	8.2	9.1	3.0	11.6
0.8 ^a	4.9 ^a	16.9	11.2	9.7	11.2	1.7 ^a	13.7
3.1 ^a	2.7 ^a	27.8	8.5 ^a	7.1 ^a	7.6 ^a	2.3 ^a	17.6 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	35.1	13.7 ^a	8.1 ^a	5.2 ^a	3.7 ^a	25.5 ^a
5.3 ^a	7.0 ^a	15.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	5.3 ^a	11.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	4.7 ^a
0.0 ^a	5.6 ^a	10.6	12.1	10.6	4.1 ^a	1.6 ^a	12.4
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	6.5	6.7	6.5	3.7 ^a	4.4 ^a	9.1
9.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	13.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	9.7 ^a	15.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	16.8 ^a
15.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	14.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	15.0 ^a	17.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	5.8 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	10.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	12.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	36.9 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	5.7 ^a	8.3	5.7 ^a	0.9 ^a	5.5 ^a	7.3 ^a
0.2 ^a	0.1 ^a	3.1	5.8	3.1	4.4	3.0	15.0
0.4 ^a	0.2 ^a	4.7	5.9	4.7	5.6	1.6 ^a	18.8
0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	2.5	5.7	2.5	4.0	3.5	13.7
7.6	5.8	15.1	5.9	2.5	0.3	2.4	8.6
7.8	6.1	15.5	5.9	2.5	0.2	2.4	8.4
5.4	0.7 ^a	1.6	5.5	1.6 ^a	0.5 ^a	3.2	11.4
12.9	3.1 ^a	6.8	8.0	6.8	0.5 ^a	4.1	11.1
8.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	22.1 ^a	14.6 ^a	8.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	5.4 ^a	6.9 ^a
15.2	3.6 ^a	6.8	6.8	6.6	0.6 ^a	3.9 ^a	11.9
7.4	5.9	15.1	5.8	2.3	0.2	2.4	8.5
7.5	6.2	15.5	5.8	2.3	0.2	2.3	8.3
4.8	4.3	12.3	5.5	1.4	0.3	1.8	6.5
11.2	9.2	21.0	6.5	3.9	0.1 ^a	3.2	10.9
12.3	5.8	10.3	3.8	1.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.4 ^a	9.9
5.6	0.8 ^a	8.7	5.7	1.7 ^a	0.5 ^a	3.4	11.8
9.5	5.3	16.4	8.2	3.6	0.5	2.2	9.7
9.5	6.3	17.0	8.4	3.5	0.6	2.2	9.6
9.3	0.2 ^a	13.7	7.5	4.1	0.1 ^a	2.3	10.4
12.8	3.8	16.4	6.9	4.1	0.5	1.9	11.7
13.6	5.4	17.8	6.6	4.0	0.6 ^a	2.0	12.3
11.6	4.9	18.6	8.5	5.4	0.6 ^a	2.5 ^a	10.1
14.3	5.6	17.6	6.0	3.6	0.6 ^a	1.8	12.9
10.9	0.2 ^a	13.2	7.5	4.2	0.2 ^a	1.7	10.3
7.9	6.2	16.5	8.9	3.4	0.5	2.3	8.7
8.2	6.7	16.9	9.1	3.3	0.5	2.3	8.6
6.3	3.8	14.3	8.0	2.1	0.4	2.2	6.8
10.7	11.7	20.7	10.4	5.3	0.7	2.5	11.2
10.4	1.6 ^a	16.4	10.3	1.0 ^a	0.8 ^a	2.6 ^a	8.8
3.2	0.0 ^a	12.1	7.0	4.3	0.0 ^a	2.7 ^a	9.9
12.6	0.5 ^a	15.0	6.6	2.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.0 ^a	11.9
7.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	5.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.5 ^a	13.7 ^a
14.1	0.6 ^a	17.6	8.4	3.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.4 ^a	11.4

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

Table 99. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

Race and type of crime	Total	Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Private or personal matter	Reported to someone else
White					
All personal crimes (13,069,930)	100.0	3.2	26.9	8.4	16.1
Crimes of violence (2,905,600)	100.0	4.5	19.9	25.9	12.2
Rape (55,960)	100.0	13.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	16.1 ^a	7.8 ^a
Robbery (362,000)	100.0	10.7	18.8	15.9	8.1
Assault (2,487,640)	100.0	3.4	20.5	27.6	12.9
Crimes of theft (10,164,330)	100.0	2.8	28.9	3.4	17.2
Personal larceny with contact (295,330)	100.0	6.8	12.0	2.4 ^a	15.1
Personal larceny without contact (9,869,000)	100.0	2.7	29.4	3.4	17.3
Black					
All personal crimes (1,682,970)	100.0	4.1	23.1	10.0	11.3
Crimes of violence (497,810)	100.0	5.3	16.8	21.2	5.8
Rape (19,400)	100.0	0.0 ^a	11.3 ^a	22.3 ^a	8.6 ^a
Robbery (166,550)	100.0	9.9	7.3 ^a	12.2	5.2 ^a
Assault (311,840)	100.0	3.2 ^a	22.2	26.0	6.0
Crimes of theft (1,185,160)	100.0	3.6	25.7	5.3	13.6
Personal larceny with contact (108,200)	100.0	2.0 ^a	21.3	6.0 ^a	7.6 ^a
Personal larceny without contact (1,076,960)	100.0	3.7	26.2	5.2	14.2

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

Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too incon- venient or time consuming	Other and not given
6.0	4.7	13.0	5.6	2.6	1.2	2.5	9.9
0.1 ^a	0.3 ^a	5.8	5.8	3.3	4.7	2.6	14.7
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	7.4 ^a	6.8 ^a	7.1 ^a	19.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	21.8 ^a
0.0 ^a	1.5 ^a	12.6	8.2	5.7	4.2 ^a	3.5 ^a	10.8
0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	4.8	5.5	2.9	4.4	2.5	15.2
7.6	6.0	15.0	5.6	2.4	0.3	2.4	8.5
12.2	3.1 ^a	16.2	7.0	6.6	0.0 ^a	5.3 ^a	13.3
7.5	6.1	15.0	5.5	2.2	0.3	2.3	8.3
5.8	3.7	13.4	8.9	4.8	1.4	2.7	10.9
0.9 ^a	1.3 ^a	7.2	8.9	8.5	4.4	4.4	15.3
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	7.9 ^a	19.7 ^a	8.7 ^a	7.9 ^a	13.6 ^a
1.4 ^a	4.0 ^a	14.7	11.0	14.9	4.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	15.2
0.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.7 ^a	7.8	4.4 ^a	4.2 ^a	6.5	15.5
7.8	4.7	16.0	8.9	3.2	0.2 ^a	1.9	9.1
14.5 ^a	3.8 ^a	18.3	12.6 ^a	4.8 ^a	2.1 ^a	1.8 ^a	5.3 ^a
7.2	4.8	15.7	8.5	3.0	0.0 ^a	2.0	9.5

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

Table 100. Personal crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime and reason for not reporting	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$29,999	\$30,000-\$49,999	\$50,000 or more
All personal crimes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	4.5	4.5	3.9	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9
Not important enough	27.8	25.5	24.6	27.0	28.1	27.5	25.7
Private or personal matter	12.0	10.4	10.0	8.1	8.7	5.8	7.1
Reported to someone else	10.8	9.2	15.9	16.2	17.1	18.1	17.6
Not aware crime occurred until later	4.4	3.3	5.4	6.3	5.7	6.7	7.0
Unable to recover property because no ID number	4.4	4.8	4.2	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.3
Lack of proof	10.9	13.2	13.6	12.4	13.5	14.3	12.2
Police would not want to be bothered	7.1	8.3	7.0	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.9
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	4.1	4.6	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.3
Fear of reprisal	2.4	1.6 ^a	1.0	0.8	0.4 ^a	1.4	0.9 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.1	4.5
Other and not given	9.7	11.7	9.5	10.7	10.3	9.2	9.7
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	5.0	7.2 ^a	4.9	3.5	4.2 ^a	3.0 ^a	5.5
Not important enough	18.0	19.6	16.6	20.2	18.6	22.6	20.1
Private or personal matter	27.0	22.8	30.0	25.5	27.7	19.0	23.0
Reported to someone else	10.6	8.8	10.3	9.2	11.5	13.0	15.0
Not aware crime occurred until later	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
Unable to recover property because no ID number	0.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.4 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Lack of proof	5.2	5.4 ^a	7.3	6.5	7.5	7.4	5.1
Police would not want to be bothered	6.7	11.4	5.0	4.3	6.9	6.4	6.5
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	6.7	4.4 ^a	4.2	4.5	2.2 ^a	3.1 ^a	2.8 ^a
Fear of reprisal	7.0	5.6 ^a	3.3	2.7	1.2 ^a	5.8	3.7 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.4 ^a	1.1 ^a	2.6 ^a	3.9	3.3 ^a	3.3	5.4
Other and not given	11.8	13.5	14.2	19.2	16.2	15.6	12.8
Crimes of theft	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	4.2	3.4 ^a	3.5	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.2
Not important enough	32.4	27.9	27.3	28.9	30.6	28.6	27.0
Private or personal matter	4.8	5.3	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.3
Reported to someone else	10.8	9.4	17.8	18.1	18.6	19.2	18.3
Not aware crime occurred until later	6.5	4.6	7.1	8.0	7.0	7.9	8.7
Unable to recover property because no ID number	6.2	6.8	5.2	6.4	5.8	5.3	5.3
Lack of proof	13.6	16.5	15.8	14.0	15.1	15.7	13.9
Police would not want to be bothered	7.3	7.0	7.7	5.5	4.4	5.1	5.8
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	2.9	4.7	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Fear of reprisal	0.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.5 ^a	0.2 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.3	3.4	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.9	4.2
Other and given	8.7	10.9	7.8	8.4	8.7	7.9	8.9

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

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

Table 101. Personal crimes of violence, 1985:

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

Victim-offender relationship and type of crime	Total	Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Private or personal matter	Reported to someone else	Not aware crime occurred until later
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence (2,132,810)	100.0	6.6	21.7	19.2	7.2	0.1 ^a
Rape (31,120)	100.0	7.0 ^a	7.1 ^a	7.0 ^a	10.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (440,990)	100.0	11.6	15.9	10.4	5.6	0.0 ^a
Assault (1,660,720)	100.0	5.0	23.5	21.7	7.6	0.2 ^a
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence (1,364,950)	100.0	1.4	15.8	34.7	17.3	0.3 ^a
Rape (44,230)	100.0	12.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	25.2 ^a	6.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (113,590)	100.0	5.1 ^a	12.4 ^a	32.9	13.0 ^a	2.0 ^a
Assault (1,207,110)	100.0	0.7 ^a	16.6	35.2	18.2	0.2 ^a

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

Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other and not given
0.9	9.9	8.2	4.4	2.8	4.1	14.9
0.0 ^a	4.7 ^a	5.4 ^a	5.4 ^a	19.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	33.3 ^a
3.3 ^a	15.7	9.9	8.6	2.2 ^a	3.7	13.0
0.2 ^a	8.4	7.8	3.3	2.7	4.3	15.0
0.0 ^a	0.9 ^a	3.4	3.5	7.6	1.1 ^a	14.1
0.0 ^a	6.1 ^a	8.3 ^a	13.8 ^a	15.0 ^a	3.5 ^a	10.2 ^a
0.0 ^a	2.4 ^a	6.1 ^a	6.9 ^a	12.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	6.3 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.6 ^a	2.9	2.8	6.8	1.1 ^a	14.9

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

Table 102. Household crimes, 1985:

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

Race and reason for not reporting	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
White				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	5.1	6.9	3.6	18.5
Not important enough	29.4	21.5	33.8	11.2
Private or personal matter	7.0	8.0	6.2	12.5
Reported to someone else	3.4	5.2	2.6	3.5 ^a
Not aware crime occurred until later	9.6	12.9	7.9	14.2
Unable to recover property because no ID number	5.3	3.7	6.2	0.6 ^a
Lack of proof	16.6	16.5	16.7	15.9
Police would not want to be bothered	7.7	6.6	8.2	7.4
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	3.6	4.1	3.4	2.5 ^a
Fear of reprisal	0.5	0.5 ^a	0.4	0.0 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.4	2.1	2.4	3.6 ^a
Other and not given	9.6	12.0	8.5	10.1
Black				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	7.0	9.4	4.9	23.1 ^a
Not important enough	22.6	17.1	25.3	21.8 ^a
Private or personal matter	8.4	9.0	8.1	7.2 ^a
Reported to someone else	4.3	7.8	2.8	0.0 ^a
Not aware crime occurred until later	8.9	12.4	7.3	6.5 ^a
Unable to recover property because no ID number	5.5	4.7	6.2	0.0 ^a
Lack of proof	16.2	16.3	16.3	13.8 ^a
Police would not want to be bothered	11.4	8.1	13.5	3.2 ^a
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	3.5	3.9	3.0	6.7 ^a
Fear of reprisal	0.6 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.5	0.8 ^a	2.0	0.0 ^a
Other and not given	10.3	10.2	9.9	17.7 ^a

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

reporting victimizations to the police.
^aEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 103. Household crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime and reason for not reporting	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$29,999	\$30,000-\$49,999	\$50,000 or more
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	5.7	6.3	5.4	5.2	3.8	6.0	4.9
Not important enough	23.3	26.6	28.6	31.0	27.1	32.6	30.5
Private or personal matter	8.1	7.6	6.4	6.9	8.2	6.2	5.2
Reported to someone else	5.6	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.6	2.9	2.9
Not aware crime occurred until later	9.3	10.3	8.4	8.8	10.0	10.2	11.6
Unable to recover property because no ID number	4.9	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.1	5.3	4.9
Lack of proof	18.4	13.7	17.4	16.3	18.3	14.0	15.8
Police would not want to be bothered	7.8	10.3	9.8	7.6	8.9	7.5	7.7
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	4.1	3.4	4.2	4.3	1.8 ^a	2.6	2.7
Fear of reprisal	0.9	1.0 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.2 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.9	3.3	1.6	2.3	1.8 ^a	2.2	4.0
Other and not given	10.0	9.0	9.7	8.7	10.7	10.1	9.5

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

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

Table 104. Household crimes, 1985:

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

Type of crime and value of theft loss ^a	Total	Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough
All household crimes^b (9,109,910)	100.0	1.8	30.0
Less than \$50 ^c (4,714,610)	100.0	1.3	44.0
\$50-\$249 (2,886,860)	100.0	2.1	15.9
\$250-\$999 (805,270)	100.0	1.4 ^d	7.5
\$1,000 or more (225,980)	100.0	5.8 ^d	4.1 ^d
Burglary^b (1,866,260)	100.0	1.1	18.7
Less than \$50 ^c (671,010)	100.0	0.0 ^d	31.9
\$50-\$249 (718,750)	100.0	1.6 ^d	14.0
\$250-\$999 (286,930)	100.0	1.4 ^d	6.5
\$1,000 or more (94,660)	100.0	0.0 ^d	2.0 ^d
Household larceny^b (7,149,660)	100.0	1.8	33.3
Less than \$50 ^c (4,040,370)	100.0	1.5	46.0
\$50-\$99 (1,088,990)	100.0	1.2 ^d	20.7
\$100-\$249 (1,070,180)	100.0	3.1	12.3
\$250-\$999 (497,120)	100.0	1.5 ^d	7.8
\$1,000 or more (83,700)	100.0	0.0 ^d	6.2 ^d
Motor vehicle theft^b (94,010)	100.0	21.0	9.1 ^d
Less than \$250 (12,110)	100.0 ^d	15.9 ^d	14.5 ^d
\$250-\$999 (21,210)	100.0	0.0 ^d	15.4 ^d
\$1,000 or more (47,660)	100.0	27.7 ^d	4.5 ^d

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

Private or personal matter	Reported to someone else	Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other and not given
7.4	3.3	9.7	6.7	16.9	8.5	3.5	0.6	2.3	9.2
7.0	2.9	6.7	3.9	14.7	7.5	2.0	0.5	2.3	7.2
6.6	3.4	13.1	11.2	19.6	10.0	4.5	0.4 ^d	2.6	10.8
9.0	4.3	12.9	9.5	22.0	8.5	7.6	1.4 ^d	1.8 ^d	14.1
17.2	2.2 ^d	15.8	7.8	13.7	5.4 ^d	11.6	0.7 ^d	2.2 ^d	13.4
9.0	5.5	15.4	7.0	17.9	6.5	4.5	0.8 ^d	2.3	11.3
10.8	7.4	8.9	4.8	16.7	4.5	1.5 ^d	1.2 ^d	2.9	9.4
7.1	3.8	21.0	8.2	19.1	7.6	4.2	0.5 ^d	2.0 ^d	10.9
6.3	6.1	17.7	11.3	18.0	6.8	7.7	0.6 ^d	2.5 ^d	15.0
11.5 ^d	2.0 ^d	19.6	5.2 ^d	13.8 ^d	9.4 ^d	18.6	1.8 ^d	1.5 ^d	14.5 ^d
6.6	2.7	8.2	6.7	16.9	9.1	3.3	0.5	2.3	8.6
6.4	2.1	6.3	3.8	14.3	8.0	2.1	0.4	2.2	6.8
5.9	1.8	9.9	11.3	21.9	9.7	4.6	0.3 ^d	2.3	10.4
6.7	4.7	11.2	13.1	17.5	12.0	4.6	0.5 ^d	3.2	11.1
9.6	3.5	10.4	8.8	24.8	9.8	7.8	1.9 ^d	1.4 ^d	12.7
10.5 ^d	0.0 ^d	16.5 ^d	15.2 ^d	21.5	3.9 ^d	8.1 ^d	0.0 ^d	2.5 ^d	15.8 ^d
36.7	3.1 ^d	7.3 ^d	0.0 ^d	5.7 ^d	0.0 ^d	1.9 ^d	0.0 ^d	1.5 ^d	13.7 ^d
27.1 ^d	0.0 ^d	13.3 ^d	0.0 ^d	29.2 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d
31.6 ^d	0.0 ^d	8.2 ^d	0.0 ^d	8.6 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	36.2 ^d
40.3	6.2 ^d	7.3 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	3.7 ^d	0.0 ^d	3.0 ^d	7.3 ^d

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

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

^cIncludes items that had no value.

^dEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Survey instruments

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

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

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

FORM NCS-1 AND NCS-2
(11-2-79)

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

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY

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

NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, Section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

Sample (cc 3)	Control number (cc 4)			Household number (cc 5)
	PSU	Segment	Ck. Serial	
P G M 2	JO _____			

ITEMS FILLED AT START OF INTERVIEW

1. Interviewer identification

Code Name

(010) _____

2. Unit Status

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

3. Household Status - Mark first box that applies

(012) 1 Same household interviewed the previous enumeration
2 Replacement household since the previous enumeration
3 Noninterview the previous enumeration
4 Other - Specify 7

4. Line number of household respondent (cc 12)

(013) _____

TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD

5. Special place type code (cc 6c)

(014) _____

6. Tenure (cc 8)

(015) 1 Owned or being bought
2 Rented for cash
3 No cash rent

7. Land Use (cc 9-10)

(016) _____

8. Farm Sales (cc 11)

(017) _____

x Item blank/URBAN in cc 9

9. Type of living quarters (cc 15)

Housing unit

(018) 1 House, apartment, flat
2 HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
3 HU - Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
4 HU in rooming house
5 Mobile home or trailer
6 HU not specified above - Describe 7

OTHER Unit

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

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

10a. Location of phone - Mark first box that applies

(019) 1 Phone in unit
2 Phone in common area (hallway, etc.)
3 Phone in another unit (neighbor, friend, etc.)
4 Work/office phone
5 No phone - SKIP to 11

} Fill 10b

b. Is phone interview acceptable?

(020) 6 Yes
7 No
8 Refused to give number in 26c

TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD - Con.

11. Number of housing units in structure (cc 27)

(021) 1 1 5 5-9
2 2 6 10+
3 3 7 Mobile home or trailer
4 4 8 Only OTHER units

12. Family income (cc 28)

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

ITEMS FILLED AFTER INTERVIEW

13. Date last household member completed

(023) _____

Month Day Year

14. Proxy information - Fill for all proxy interviews

a. Proxy interview obtained for Line No.	b. Proxy respondent Name	c. Reason (Enter code)
(030) _____	_____	(031) _____ (032) _____
(033) _____	_____	(034) _____ (035) _____
(036) _____	_____	(037) _____ (038) _____
(039) _____	_____	(040) _____ (041) _____

Codes for item 14c:

1 - Under 14
2 - 14+ and physically/mentally unable to answer } **FILL INTER-COMM**
3 - 14+ and TA, won't return before closeout

15. Type Z noninterview

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

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

16a. Household members 12 years of age and OVER

(050) _____ Total number

b. Household members UNDER 12 years of age

(051) _____ Total number

o None

17. Crime Incident Reports filled

(052) _____ Total number - Fill BOUNDING INFORMATION (cc 32)

o None

Notes

OFFICE USE ONLY (053) (054) (055) (056) (057) (058)

NCS-1 and 2

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

18. NAME (of household respondent)	19. TYPE OF INTERVIEW PGM 4	20. LINE NO. (cc 12)	21. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (cc 13b)	22. AGE LAST BIRTH-DAY (cc 17)	23. MARITAL STATUS (cc 18)	24. SEX (cc 19)	25. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 20)	26. Education - highest grade (cc 21)	27. Education - complete that year? (cc 22)	28. RACE (cc 23)	29. ORIGIN (cc 24)
Last	(085) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Self-respondent	(086)	(087) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Ref. person	(088)	(089) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M.	(090) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> M	(091) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	(092)	(093) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	(094) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White	(095)
First	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self-respondent 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Proxy } Fill 14 on cover page 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Proxy } 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - Fill 20-29 and 15 on cover page	Line No.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Husband 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Parent 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Bro./Sis. 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	Age	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM	7 <input type="checkbox"/> F	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	Grade	7 <input type="checkbox"/> No	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black 3 <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian, Pacific Islander 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify	Origin

► **INTERVIEWER:** Read if respondent 16+

Before we get to the crime questions, I have a few (additional) items that are useful in studying why people may or may not become victims of crime.

CHECK ITEM A

Look at item 3 on cover page. Is this the same household interviewed the previous enumeration period? (box 1 marked)

- No - Ask 30
Yes - Is this person a new household member? (added to Control Card as member this period)
1 Yes - Ask 30
2 No - SKIP to Check Item C

PGMS
(100)

30. How long have you lived at this address?

- (101) _____ Months (If more than 11 months, leave blank and enter 1 year below.)
OR
(102) _____ Years (Round to nearest whole year)

CHECK ITEM B

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

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

- (103) _____ Number of times

CHECK ITEM C

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

32a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?

- (104) 1 Working - SKIP to 32c
2 With a job but not at work
3 Looking for work
4 Keeping house
5 Going to school
6 Unable to work - SKIP to 35
7 Retired
8 Armed Forces - SKIP to 36a
9 Other - Specify

b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HHL, ask about unpaid work.)

- (105) 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to 33a

c. How many hours did you work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

- (106) _____ Hours - SKIP to 36a

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

33a. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?

- (107) 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to 34a

b. Why were you absent from work LAST WEEK?

- (108) 1 Layoff - SKIP to 34c
2 New job to begin within 30 days - SKIP to 34c
3 Other - Specify } SKIP to 36a

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

34a. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?

- (109) 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to 35

b. What have you been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? Anything else?

- Mark all methods used. Do not read list.
Checked with -
(110) * 1 Public employment agency
2 Private employment agency
3 Employer directly
4 Friends or relatives
5 Placed or answered ads
6 Other - Specify (e.g., CEIA, union or professional register, etc.)

- 7 Nothing - SKIP to 35

c. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?

- (111) 1 No
Yes - 2 Already had a job
3 Temporary illness
4 Going to school
5 Other - Specify

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

35. When did you last work at a full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more?

- (112) 1 6 months ago or less
2 More than 6 months but less than 5 years
3 5 or more years ago
4 Never worked full time 2 weeks or more } SKIP to 37a
5 Never worked at all

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

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

- (113) [] [] []

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

- (114) [] [] []

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

e. Were you -

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

37a. (Other than the . . . business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address? (116)

b. What kind of business is that? _____

▶ INTERVIEWER: Enter unrecognizable business only

1 Yes - Ask b
2 No - SKIP to 38

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS

<p>38. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 6 months - between _____, 19____ and _____, 19____. During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>41. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
<p>39. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>42. How many DIFFERENT motor vehicles (cars, trucks, motorcycles, etc.) were owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(117)</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 45</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more</p>
<p>40. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>43. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
<p>44. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal parts attached to (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

<p>45. The following questions refer only to things that happened to YOU during the last 6 months - between _____, 19____ and _____, 19____. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>55. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
<p>46. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>56. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 57</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____</p>
<p>47. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">(118)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">* <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>48. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>57. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item F</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____</p>
<p>49. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>CHECK ITEM D ▶ Look at 56. Was HHL D member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
<p>50. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">(119)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">* <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>51. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>CHECK ITEM E ▶ Look at 57. Was HHL D member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
<p>52. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck, such as packages or clothing?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>CHECK ITEM F ▶ Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?"</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HHL D member. End interview if last respondent.</p>
<p>53. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	
<p>54. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	

NCSS 2 INCIDENT REPORT

Line number
(201)

Screen question number
(202)

Incident number
(203)

Notes

NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

FORM NCS-2
(11-2-79)

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

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY

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

CHECK ITEM A

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

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

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

(214) 1 Outside U.S. - SKIP to 5

2 No - Ask 4b

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

3 Same city, town, village as present residence - SKIP to 5

4 Different city, town, village from present residence. - Specify

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

(215)

If not sure, ask:

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

(204) 1 While living at this address

2 Before moving to this address

b. In what State and county did it occur?

State County

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

(205)

Month	Year	Year	Year

If not sure, ask:

Is this incident report for a series of crimes?

(206) 1 Yes - Ask 2b (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately. Reduce entry in screen question if necessary.)

2 No - SKIP to 3a

CHECK ITEM B

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

(216) 1 Yes

2 No

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

(207) Number of incidents

5. Where did this incident take place?

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

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

3 At or in vacation home, hotel/motel

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

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

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

7 Inside restaurant, bar, nightclub

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

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

10 Inside office, factory, or warehouse

11 Commercial parking lot

12 Noncommercial parking lot

13 Apartment parking lot

14 Inside school building

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

16 In a park, field, playground other than school

17 Other - Specify

Ask 6a

SKIP to Check Item C, page 14

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

How many in (name months)?

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

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

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

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

(212) 1 Light

2 Dark

3 Dawn, almost light, dusk, twilight

4 Don't know - SKIP to 4a

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

During day

(213) 1 After 6 a.m.-12 noon

2 After 12 noon-6 p.m.

3 Don't know what time of day

At night

4 After 6 p.m.-12 midnight

5 After 12 midnight-6 a.m.

6 Don't know what time of night

OR

7 Don't know whether day or night

Notes

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

6a. Did the offender(s) live (here/there) or have a right to be (here/there), such as a guest or a repairperson?

(218) 1 Yes - SKIP to Check Item C
 2 No
 3 Don't know

b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the (house/apt./building)?

(219) 1 Actually got in
 2 Just tried to get in
 3 Don't know

c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) (forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building?

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

Window

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

Door

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

SKIP to Check Item C

9 Other than window or door - Specify

d. How did the offender(s) (get in/TRY to get in)? Mark one only

(222) 1 Let in
 2 Offender pushed his way in after door opened
 3 Through open door or other opening
 4 Through unlocked door or window
 Through locked door or window
 5 Had key
 6 Other means (picked lock, used credit card, etc.)
 7 Don't know
 8 Don't know
 9 Other - Specify

CHECK ITEM C Was respondent or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred? If not sure, ASK

(223) 1 Yes - Ask 7a
 2 No - SKIP to 13a, page 16

7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?

(224) 1 No
 * 2 Don't know
 Yes - What was the weapon? Anything else?
 Mark all that apply

3 Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.)
 4 Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.)
 5 Knife
 6 Other - Specify

b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in any way?

(225) 1 Yes - SKIP to 7f
 2 No

c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?

(226) 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 7e

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

(227) 1 Verbal threat of rape
 2 Verbal threat of attack other than rape
 3 Weapon present or threatened with weapon
 4 Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)
 5 Object thrown at person
 6 Followed, surrounded
 7 Other - Specify

SKIP to 10a, page 15

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

(228) 1 Something taken without permission
 2 Attempted or threatened to take something
 3 Harassed, argument, abusive language
 4 Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house/apt.
 5 Forcible entry or attempted entry of car
 6 Damaged or destroyed property
 7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
 8 Other - Specify

SKIP to 10a, page 15

f. How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? Mark all that apply

(229) 1 Raped
 * 2 Tried to rape
 3 Shot
 4 Knifed
 5 Hit with object held in hand
 6 Hit by thrown object
 7 Hit, slapped, knocked down
 8 Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.
 9 Other - Specify

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

(230) 0 None - SKIP to 10a, page 15
 * 1 Raped
 2 Attempted rape
 3 Knife wounds
 4 Gun shot, bullet wounds
 5 Broken bones or teeth knocked out
 6 Internal injuries
 7 Knocked unconscious
 8 Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth
 9 Other - Specify

b. Were you injured to the extent that you received any medical care after the attack, including self treatment?

(231) 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 10a, page 15

c. Where did you receive this care? Anywhere else? Mark all that apply

(232) 1 At the scene
 * 2 At home/neighbor's/friend's
 3 Health unit at work, school, first aid station, at a stadium, park, etc.
 4 Doctor's office/health clinic
 5 Emergency room at hospital/emergency clinic
 6 Other (does not include hospital) - Specify
 7 Hospital

Did you stay overnight in the hospital?

(233) 1 No
 2 Yes - How many days did you stay?

(234) _____ Number of days

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

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

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

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

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

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

- (237) 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 Don't know } SKIP to 9f

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

- (238) 1 All
 2 Part
 3 Not yet settled } SKIP to 9f
 4 None

e. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay? Obtain an estimate, if necessary.

- (239) \$ _____
 x Don't know

CHECK ITEM D

Is "All" marked in 9d?
 Yes - SKIP to 10a
 No - Ask 9f

f. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, (INCLUDING anything paid by insurance)? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses.

▶ INTERVIEWER: Obtain an estimate, if necessary.

- (240) 0 No cost
 \$ _____
 x Don't know

10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident? Include getting away from the offender, yelling for help, resisting in any way.

- (241) 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 11a

b. What did you do? Anything else? Mark all that apply

- (242) 1 Used/brandished a gun
 2 Used/brandished a knife
 3 Used/brandished some other weapon
 4 Used/tried physical force (hit, chased, threw object, etc.)
 5 Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called police, turned on lights, etc.)
 6 Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender
 7 Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)
 8 Other - Specify _____

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

- (243) 1 Only one }
 2 Don't know } SKIP to 12a, page 16
 3 More than one }

b. Was this person male or female?

- (244) 1 Male
 2 Female
 3 Don't know

c. How old would you say the person was?

- (245) 1 Under 12
 2 12-14
 3 15-17
 4 18-20
 5 21-29
 6 30+
 7 Don't know

d. Was the person someone you knew or a stranger you had never seen before?

- (246) 1 Known
 2 Stranger } SKIP to 11g
 3 Don't know }

e. How well did you know the person - by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known?

- (247) 1 Sight only } SKIP to 11g
 2 Casual acquaintance }
 3 Well known }

f. What was the person's relationship to you? For example, a friend, cousin, etc.

- (248) 1 Spouse
 2 Ex-spouse
 3 Parent
 4 Own child
 5 Brother/sister
 6 Other relative - Specify _____
 7 Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend
 8 Girlfriend/ex-girlfriend
 9 Friend/ex-friend
 0 Other nonrelative - Specify _____

g. Was he/she White, Black, or some other race?

- (249) 1 White
 2 Black
 3 Other - Specify _____ } SKIP to 12a, page 16
 4 Don't know }

Notes

h. How many persons?

- (250) _____
 x Don't know

i. Were they male or female?

- (251) 1 All male
 2 All female
 3 Don't know sex of any offenders
 4 Both male and female - If 3 or more in 11h, Ask: Were they mostly male or mostly female?
 (252) 5 Mostly male
 6 Mostly female
 7 Evenly divided
 8 Don't know

j. How old would you say the youngest was?

- (253) 1 Under 12
 2 12-14
 3 15-17
 4 18-20
 5 21-29
 6 30+ - SKIP to 11l
 7 Don't know

k. How old would you say the oldest was?

- (254) 1 Under 12
 2 12-14
 3 15-17
 4 18-20
 5 21-29
 6 30+
 7 Don't know

l. Were any of the persons known to you or were they all strangers you had never seen before?

- (255) 1 All known
 2 Some known
 3 All strangers } SKIP to 11o
 4 Don't know }

m. How well did you know the person(s) - by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known? Mark all that apply

- (256) 1 Sight only
 * 2 Casual acquaintance(s)
 3 Well known

CHECK ITEM E

Is "well known" marked in 11m?
 Yes - Ask 11n
 No - SKIP to 11o

n. What (was/were) the well known person's relationship(s) to you? For example, friend, cousin, etc. Mark all that apply

- (257) 1 Spouse
 2 Ex-spouse
 3 Parent
 4 Own child
 5 Brother/sister
 6 Other relative - Specify _____
 7 Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend
 8 Girlfriend/ex-girlfriend
 9 Friend/ex-friend
 0 Other nonrelative - Specify _____

o. Were the offenders White, Black, or some other race? Mark all that apply

- (258) 1 White
 * 2 Black
 3 Other - Specify _____
 4 Don't know race of any/some

CHECK ITEM F

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

p. What race were most of the offenders?

- (259) 1 Mostly White
 2 Mostly Black
 3 Mostly some other race
 4 Evenly divided
 5 Don't know

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

16a. Was all or part of the stolen (money/property/money and property) recovered, not counting anything received from insurance?

- (280) 1 All
 2 Part - SKIP to 16b
 3 None - SKIP to 17a

CHECK ITEM K

Was anything other than cash/checks/credit cards taken? ("Yes" marked in Check Item J, page 16)
 Yes - SKIP to 16c
 No - SKIP to 16f

b. What was recovered? Anything else?

Cash:

(281) \$ _____ and/or

Property - Mark all that apply

- (282) * 1 Cash only recovered - Enter amount above and SKIP to 16f
 2 Purse } Did it contain any money?
 3 Wallet } Yes - Enter amount above
 No
 4 Car
 5 Other motor vehicle
 6 Part of motor vehicle (hubcap, attached tape deck, attached C.B. radio, etc.)
 (283) * 7 TV, stereo equipment (tape deck, receiver, speaker, etc.), radios, cameras, small household appliances (blender, hair blower, toaster oven, etc.)
 8 Silver, china, jewelry, furs
 9 Bicycle
 (284) * 10 Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.)
 11 Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.)
 12 Other - Specify _____

(285)

OFFICE USE ONLY

CHECK ITEM L

Refer to 16b. Was anything other than cash/checks/credit cards recovered?
 Yes - Ask 16c
 No - SKIP to 16f

c. Was the recovered property damaged to the extent that it had to be repaired or replaced? (Do not include recovered cash, checks, or credit cards.)

- (286) 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to Check Item M

d. Considering the damage, what was the value of the property after it was recovered? (Do not include recovered cash, checks, or credit cards.)

(287) \$ _____ - SKIP to 16f

CHECK ITEM M

Look at 16a
 All recovered in 16a - SKIP to 16f
 Part recovered in 16a - Ask 16e

e. What was the value of the property recovered? (Do not include recovered cash, checks, or credit cards.)

(288) \$ _____

f. Who recovered the (money/property/money and property)? Anyone else?

Mark all that apply

- (289) * 1 Victim or other household member
 2 Police
 3 Returned by offender
 4 Other - Specify _____

17a. Was the theft reported to an insurance company?

- (290) 1 Yes
 2 No or don't have insurance } SKIP to 18a
 3 Don't know

b. Did the insurance pay anything to cover the theft?

- (291) 1 Yes
 2 Not yet settled } SKIP to 18a
 3 No
 4 Don't know

c. How much was paid?

INTERVIEWER: If property replaced by insurance company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate of value of the property replaced.

(292) \$ _____
 x Don't know

18a. (Other than any stolen property) was anything that belonged to you or other members of the household damaged in this incident? For example, was (a lock or window broken/clothing damaged/damage done to a car/etc.)?

- (293) 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to Check Item N

b. (Was/Were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?

- (294) 1 Yes, All } SKIP to 18d
 2 Yes, Part
 3 No

c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?

(295) 0 No cost - SKIP to Check Item N
 \$ _____ } SKIP to 18e
 x Don't know

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?

(296) 0 No cost - SKIP to Check Item N
 \$ _____
 x Don't know

e. Who (paid/will pay) for the repairs or replacement? Anyone else?

Mark all that apply

- (297) * 1 Items will not be repaired or replaced
 2 Household member
 3 Landlord
 4 Insurance
 5 Other - Specify _____

CHECK ITEM N

Look at Item 5, page 13. Did the incident happen in any of the commercial places described in boxes 7-11?

- Yes - Ask 19
 No - SKIP to 20a, page 18

19. You said this incident happened in a (describe place). Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything belonging to the (name place)?

- (298) 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 Don't know

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

20a. Were the police informed or did they find out about this incident in any way?

- (299) 1 No
 2 Don't know - **SKIP** to Check Item Q
 Yes - Who told them?
 3 Respondent - **SKIP** to 20d
 4 Other household member
 5 Someone else
 6 Police first to find out about it
 7 Some other way - **Specify**

} **SKIP** to
Check
Item Q

b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? Any other reason? Mark all that apply

▶ **INTERVIEWER:** Verify all answers with respondent. Mark box below if structured probe used.

(300) 1 **STRUCTURED PROBE:** Was the reason because you felt there was no **NEED** to call, didn't think police **COULD** do anything, didn't think police **WOULD** do anything, or was there some other reason?

No NEED to call

- (301) 1 Object recovered or offender unsuccessful
 2 Respondent did not think it important enough
 3 Private or personal matter or took care of it myself
 4 Reported to someone else

Police COULDN'T do anything

- (302) 5 Didn't realize crime happened until later
 6 Property difficult to recover due to lack of serial or I.D. number
 7 Lack of proof, no way to find/identify offender

Police WOULDN'T do anything

- 8 Police wouldn't think it was important enough, they wouldn't want to be bothered
 9 Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive (they'd arrive late, wouldn't pursue case properly, would harass/insult respondent, etc.)

Some other reason

- (303) 10 Afraid of reprisal by offender or his family/friends
 11 Did not want to take time - too inconvenient
 12 Other - **Specify**
 13 Respondent doesn't know why it wasn't reported

CHECK ITEM O ▶ Is more than one reason marked in 20b?
 Yes - Ask 20c
 No - **SKIP** to Check Item Q

c. Which of these would you say was the most important reason why the incident was not reported to the police?

(304) _____ Reason number } **SKIP** to
 x No one reason most important } Check Item Q

d. Please take a minute to think back to the time of the incident (PAUSE). Besides the fact that it was a crime, did YOU have any other reason for reporting this incident to the police? (Show card) IF PHONE INTERVIEW: For example, did you report it because you wanted to prevent this or a future incident, to collect insurance or recover property, to get help, to punish the offender, or because you had evidence that would help catch the offender, thought it was your duty, or was there some other reason?

Any other reason? Mark all that apply. Verify, if necessary.

- (305) 1 To stop or prevent this incident from happening
 2 To keep it from happening again or to others
 3 In order to collect insurance
 4 Desire to recover property
 5 Need for help after incident because of injury, etc.
 6 There was evidence or proof
 7 To punish the offender
 (306) 8 Because you felt it was your duty
 9 Some other reason - **Specify**

0 No other reason

Is more than one reason marked in 20d?

CHECK ITEM P ▶ Yes - Ask 20e
 No - **SKIP** to Check Item Q

20e. Which of these would you say was the most important reason why the incident was reported to the police?

(307) _____ Reason number
 x No one reason more important
 0 Because it was a crime was most important

Is this person 16 years or older?

CHECK ITEM Q ▶ Yes - Ask 21a
 No - **SKIP** to 24a, page 19

21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?

(308) 1 Yes
 2 No - **SKIP** to 24a, page 19

b. Was it the same job you described to me earlier as a (describe job on NCS-1), or a different one?

(309) 1 Same as described on NCS-1 items 36a-e - **SKIP** to Ck. Item R
 2 Different than described on NCS-1 items 36a-e

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

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

(310) [] [] []

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

(311) [] [] []

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

g. Were you -

- (312) 1 An employee of a **PRIVATE** company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
 2 A **GOVERNMENT** employee (Federal, State, county or local)?
SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? If yes
 Was the business incorporated?
 3 Yes
 4 No (or farm)
 5 Working **WITHOUT PAY** in family business or farm?

Was this person injured in this incident?

CHECK ITEM R ▶ Yes (injury marked in 8a page 14) - Ask 22a
 No (blank or none marked in 8a) - **SKIP** to 23a, page 19

22a. Did YOU lose time from work because of the injuries you suffered in this incident?

(313) 1 Yes
 2 No - **SKIP** to 23a, page 19

b. How much time did you lose because of injuries?

(314) 0 Less than one day - **SKIP** to 23a, page 19

_____ Number of days

x Don't know

c. During these days, did you lose any pay that was not covered by unemployment insurance, sick leave, or some other source?

(315) 1 Yes
 2 No - **SKIP** to 23a, page 19

d. About how much pay did you lose?

(316) \$ _____ [00]
 x Don't know

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

23a. Did YOU lose time from work because of this incident for any of these (other) reasons? Read list. Mark all that apply.

- 317** *
- 1 Repairing damaged property?
 - 2 Replacing stolen items?
 - 3 Police related activities, such as cooperating with an investigation?
 - 4 Court related activities, such as testifying in court?
 - 5 Any other reason? - Specify

6 None - SKIP to 24a

b. How much time did you lose because of (name all reasons marked in 23a)?

- 318** 0 Less than one day - SKIP to 24a

_____ Number of days

x Don't know

c. During these days, did you lose any pay that was not covered by unemployment insurance, sick leave, or some other source?

- 319** 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to 24a

d. About how much pay did you lose?

320 \$ _____ 00

x Don't know

24a. Were there any (other) household members 16 years or older who lost time from work because of this incident?

- 321** 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to Check Item S

b. How much time did they lose altogether?

- 322** 0 Less than 1 day

_____ Number of days

x Don't know

CHECK ITEM S

Summarize this incident or series of incidents. Include what was taken, how entry was gained, how victim was threatened/attacked, what weapons were present and how they were used, any injuries, what victim was doing at time of attack/threat, etc.

CHECK ITEM T

Check BOUNDING INFORMATION (cc. 32)

Look at 12c, page 16. Is there an entry for "Number of household members?"

- Yes - Be sure you fill or have filled an Incident Report for each interviewed HHL D member 12 years of age or over who was harmed, threatened with harm, or had something taken from him/her by force or threat in this incident.
- No

CHECK ITEM U

Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?

- No - Go to next Incident Report
- Yes - Is this the last HHL D member to be interviewed?
 - Yes - END INTERVIEW
 - No - Interview next HHL D member

Notes

Survey methodology and standard errors

For crimes against persons or households, survey results contained in this report are based on data gathered from residents throughout the Nation, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, United States citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were not under consideration. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the National Crime Survey (NCS) is in the sample for 3 years, with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person, and if it is not possible to secure face-to-face interviews with all eligible members of the household during this initial visit, interviews by telephone are permissible thereafter. The only exceptions to the requirement that each eligible person be interviewed apply to 12- and 13-year-olds, incapacitated persons, and individuals who are absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period.

For 12- and 13-year-olds the interviewer is required to obtain the necessary information from a knowledgeable adult member of the household, unless the latter insists that the child be interviewed and the alternative is no interview at all. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations (under rigidly prescribed rules) nonhousehold members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Prior to February 1980 the second through seventh interviews were conducted in the same manner as the initial interview. At that time, however, the mode of interviewing was changed to cut data collection costs. Telephone interviewing was increased and in-person interviewing was reduced. This change was implemented in a manner that reduced the possibility of biasing the results. For half the remaining interviews at a sample address, the procedure was the same as that used for the entire sample prior to February 1980: The third, fifth, and seventh interviews were conducted primarily in person, with telephone follow-up permitted. The three even-numbered interviews have been conducted insofar as possible by telephone.

Before February 1980 about 20% of the interviews were by telephone, whereas the proportion has been approximately 50% under the newer procedure. The results of an assessment of the change in the data collection mode on results for 1980 were reported in the initial data release for that year.⁴ The procedure adopted in 1980 has remained unchanged.

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are based on data obtained from a stratified, multistage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSU's) composing the first stage of the sampling were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSU's were included in the sample with certainty and were considered to be self-representing (SR). The remaining PSU's, called non-self-representing (NSR), were combined into strata by grouping PSU's with similar demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1980 census. From each stratum, one PSU was selected for the sample, the probability of selection having been proportionate to the PSU's population.

In June 1984, a sample cut resulted in the reduction of NSR strata from 220 to 153. This also included a 20% sample reduction in the larger of the 156 SR PSU's. Phase-in of a revised NCS sample design based on 1980 census data began in January 1985. Thus, households that were interviewed during 1985 were drawn from both the 1970- and 1980-based sample designs. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSU's and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to size. Part of the reduction in the number of SR PSU's is due to a different procedure for drawing PSU boundaries, especially in the New England states, so that the 156 PSU's in the 1970 design are equivalent to 130 PSU's in the current design. Even with this smaller number of sample areas, the reliability of estimates has been maintained by using crime-related characteristics in the formation of the strata and by improving sample selection within the PSU's.

The remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of dwelling units and group quarters within each of the selected areas.⁵ This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of clusters of approximately four housing units each from within each enumeration district.⁶ To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons occupying housing built after

⁴See *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: 1979-80 Changes, 1973-80 Trends*, BJS Technical Report, NCJ-80838, July 1982.

⁵Self-weighting means that each sample housing unit had the same initial probability of being selected.

⁶All references to the 1980-based sample design apply to the 1970-based design.

1980 to be properly represented in the survey. With the passage of time, newly constructed units account for an increased proportion of the total sample.

Approximately 59,000 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. For purposes of conducting the field interviews, the sample was divided into six groups, or rotations, each of which contained housing units whose occupants were to be interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview was for purposes of bounding (that is, establishing a time frame to avoid duplicative recording of information on subsequent interviews) but was not used in computing annual estimates. Each rotation group was further divided into six panels. Persons occupying housing units within one-sixth of each rotation group, or one panel, were interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, additional housing units are selected in the manner described and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 49,000 of the 59,000 housing units designated for the sample. The large majority of the remaining 10,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to non-residential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 2,000 of the 10,000 units were occupied by persons who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available. Thus, the occupants of about 96% of all eligible housing units, or some 102,000 persons, participated in the survey.

Estimation procedure

To enhance the reliability of the estimates presented in this report,

Month of interview by month of reference

(X's denote months in the 6-month reference period)

Month of interview	Period of reference											
	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
January												
February	X											
March	X	X										
April	X	X	X									
May	X	X	X	X								
June	X	X	X	X	X							
July	X	X	X	X	X	X						
August		X	X	X	X	X	X					
September			X	X	X	X	X	X				
October				X	X	X	X	X	X			
November					X	X	X	X	X	X		
December						X	X	X	X	X	X	
January							X	X	X	X	X	X
February								X	X	X	X	X
March									X	X	X	X
April										X	X	X
May											X	X
June												X
July												

the estimation procedure incorporated extensive auxiliary data resources on those characteristics of the population that are believed to bear on the subject matter of the survey. These auxiliary data were used in the various stages of ratio estimation.

The estimation procedure produces quarterly estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. As shown in the accompanying chart, for example, data collected during February through September are required to produce an estimate for the first quarter of any given calendar year. Each quarterly estimate is made up of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. Thus, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month ago) or in a March interview (2 months ago) and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. One purpose of this arrangement is to minimize expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumu-

lating data from the four quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing—from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household figures shown on victimization rate tables are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of the data collection period, in this case October 1985.

The first step in the estimation procedure was the application of a basic weight, the reciprocal of the probability of each housing unit's selection for the sample, to the data from each person interviewed; this weight is a rough measure of the population within the scope of the NCS that is represented by each person in the sample. An adjustment was then made to account for occupied units (and for persons in occupied units) that were eligible for the survey but where it was not possible to obtain an interview.

Ordinarily, the distribution of the sample population differs somewhat from the distribution of the total population from which the sample was drawn in terms of such characteristics as age, race, sex, residence, and so forth. Because of this, two stages of ratio estimation were employed to bring distributions of the two populations into closer agree-

ment, thereby reducing the variability of the sample estimates.

The first stage of ratio estimation was applied only to data records obtained from sample areas that were non-self-representing. Its purpose was to reduce the error arising from the fact that one area was selected to represent an entire stratum. For various categories of race and residence, ratios were calculated reflecting the relationships between weighted 1980 census counts for all sample areas in each region and the total population in the non-self-representing parts of the region at the time of the census.

The second stage of ratio estimation was applied on a person basis and brought the distribution of the persons in the sample into closer agreement with independent current estimates of the population distribution by various age-sex-race categories.

Concerning the estimation of data on crimes against households, characteristics of the wife in a husband-wife household and characteristics of the head of household in other types of households were used to determine which ratio estimate factors were to be applied. This procedure is thought to be more precise than that of uniformly using the characteristics of the head of household, because sample coverage generally is better for females than for males.

In producing estimates of personal incidents (as opposed to those of victimizations), a further adjustment was made in those cases where an incident involved more than one person, thereby allowing for the probability that such incidents had more than a single chance of coming into the sample. Thus, if two persons were victimized during the same incident, the weight assigned to the record for that incident (and associated characteristics) was reduced by one-half in order not to introduce double counts into the estimated data. However, the details of the outcome of the event as they

related to the victimized individual were reflected in the survey results. If a person was victimized during a crime against a business concern (such as a customer injured in a store robbery), the event counts as an incident of personal crime. This differs from what was done in the years prior to 1983. No adjustment was necessary in estimating data on crimes against households, as each separate criminal act was defined as involving only one household.

Series victimizations

Three or more criminal events that are similar if not identical in nature and incurred by individuals who are unable to identify separately the details of each act or recount accurately the total number of such acts are known as series victimizations. Because of the inability of the victims to provide details for each event separately, series crimes have been excluded from the analysis and data tables in this report.

Before 1979, NCS interviewers recorded series victimizations of the season (or seasons) of occurrence within the 6-month reference period, and the data were tabulated by the quarter of the year in which data were collected. Since January of that year, however, data on series crimes have been gathered by the calendar quarter (or quarters) of occurrence, making it possible to match the time frames used in tabulating the data for regular crimes. An assessment of the effects of combining regular crimes and series crimes—with each of the latter counting as a single victimization (based on the details of the most recent incident only)—was included in the initial release of 1980 data, referenced previously in this appendix (footnote 4). As was expected, that report showed that victimization counts and rates were higher in 1979 and 1980 when the series crimes were added. However, rate changes between those 2 years were essentially in the same direction and significantly affected the same crimes as those for the regular crimes alone.

Table I shows the counts of regular and series victimizations for 1985, as well as the results of combining the two, with each series tallied as a single event. A total of 729,570 personal series crimes and 539,600 household series crimes were measured. As in the past, series crimes for 1985 tended disproportionately to be either assaults (more likely simple than aggravated) or household larcenies for which the value of loss was less than \$50.

Issues relating to the methods of collecting and analyzing data on series crimes have been addressed initially by means of a follow-up questionnaire administered to persons reporting series crimes during interviews from January through June of 1985. Results of this test are contained in a forthcoming BJS Technical Report. Further tests of approaches to collecting data on series crimes are anticipated.

Reliability of estimates

The sample used for the NCS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the survey estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68%

⁷Armed Forces personnel who are eligible to be interviewed are not included in the second stage ratio estimate.

Appendix III

Table I. Personal and household crimes, 1985:

Number and percent distribution of series victimizations and of victimizations not in series, by sector and type of crime

Sector and type of crime	Total victimizations		Series victimizations		Victimizations not in series	
	Number	Percent in sector	Number	Percent in sector	Number	Percent in sector
Personal sector	20,026,030	100.0	729,570	100.0	19,296,460	100.0
Crimes of violence	6,284,200	31.4	461,550	63.3	5,822,650	30.2
Completed	2,189,140	10.9	128,840	17.7	2,060,300	10.7
Attempted	4,095,060	20.4	332,710	45.6	3,762,350	19.5
Rape	149,000	0.7	10,510	1.4 ^a	138,490	0.7
Completed	74,810	0.4	4,110	0.6 ^a	70,700	0.4
Attempted	74,190	0.4	6,400	0.9 ^a	67,790	0.4
Robbery	1,037,470	5.2	52,660	7.2	984,810	5.1
Completed	676,940	3.4	25,190	3.5	651,750	3.4
With injury	221,370	1.1	10,050	1.4 ^a	211,320	1.1
From serious assault	122,620	0.6	2,840	0.4 ^a	119,780	0.6
From minor assault	98,740	0.5	7,200	1.0 ^a	91,540	0.5
Without injury	455,580	2.3	15,150	2.1 ^a	440,430	2.3
Attempted	360,520	1.8	27,460	3.8	333,060	1.7
With injury	88,540	0.4	5,730	0.8 ^a	82,810	0.4
From serious assault	41,490	0.2	0	0.0 ^a	41,490	0.2
From minor assault	47,050	0.2	5,730	0.8 ^a	41,320	0.2
Without injury	271,990	1.4	21,740	3.0	250,250	1.3
Assault	5,097,720	25.5	398,380	54.6	4,699,340	24.4
Aggravated	1,696,510	8.5	91,340	12.5	1,605,170	8.3
Completed with injury	533,170	2.7	25,440	3.5	507,730	2.6
Attempted with weapon	1,163,340	5.8	65,900	9.0	1,097,440	5.7
Simple	3,401,210	17.0	307,040	42.1	3,094,170	16.0
Completed with injury	904,210	4.5	74,100	10.2	830,110	4.3
Attempted without weapon	2,497,000	12.5	232,940	31.9	2,264,060	11.7
Crimes of theft	13,741,830	68.6	268,020	36.7	13,473,810	69.8
Completed	13,024,110	65.0	259,630	35.6	12,764,480	66.1
Attempted	717,720	3.6	8,390	1.1 ^a	709,330	3.7
Personal larceny with contact	536,700	2.7	13,960	1.9 ^a	522,740	2.7
Purse snatching	109,280	0.5	3,020	0.4 ^a	106,260	0.6
Completed	84,340	0.4	1,670	0.2 ^a	82,670	0.4
Attempted	24,940	0.1	1,350	0.2 ^a	23,590	0.1
Pocket picking	427,420	2.1	10,940	1.5 ^a	416,480	2.2
Personal larceny without contact	13,205,130	65.9	254,060	34.8	12,951,070	67.1
Completed	12,512,360	62.5	247,030	33.9	12,265,330	63.6
Less than \$50	6,074,860	30.3	156,670	21.5	5,918,190	30.7
\$50 or more	5,860,960	29.3	82,480	11.3	5,778,480	29.9
Amount not available	576,540	2.9	7,880	1.1 ^a	568,660	2.9
Attempted	692,780	3.5	7,040	1.0 ^a	685,740	3.6
Household sector	16,107,100	100.0	539,600	100.0	15,567,500	100.0
Completed	13,720,390	85.2	476,400	88.3	13,243,990	85.1
Attempted	2,386,710	14.8	63,200	11.7	2,323,510	14.9
Burglary	5,782,690	35.9	188,270	34.9	5,594,420	35.9
Completed	4,508,480	28.0	154,510	28.6	4,353,970	28.0
Forcible entry	1,868,330	11.6	41,270	7.6	1,827,060	11.7
Unlawful entry without force	2,640,150	16.4	113,240	21.0	2,526,910	16.2
Attempted forcible entry	1,274,210	7.9	33,760	6.3	1,240,450	8.0
Household larceny	9,026,860	56.0	323,950	60.0	8,702,910	55.9
Completed	8,376,400	52.0	309,100	57.3	8,067,300	51.8
Less than \$50	4,072,690	25.3	186,490	34.6	3,886,200	25.0
\$50 or more	3,841,130	23.8	83,560	15.5	3,757,570	24.1
Amount not available	462,580	2.9	39,050	7.2	423,530	2.7
Attempted	650,460	4.0	14,850	2.8 ^a	635,610	4.1
Motor vehicle theft	1,297,550	8.1	27,380	5.1	1,270,170	8.2
Completed	835,510	5.2	12,790	2.4 ^a	822,720	5.3
Attempted	462,050	2.9	14,600	2.7 ^a	447,450	2.9

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

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

confidence interval is the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that a figure from a complete census would be within that range. Likewise, the 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error. Major sources of such error are related to the ability of respondents to recall victimization experiences and associated details that occurred during the 6 months prior to the time of interview. Research on the capacity of victims to recall specific kinds of crime, based on interviewing persons who were victims of offenses drawn from police files, indicates that assault is the least well recalled of the crimes measured by the NCS. This may stem in part from the observed tendency of victims not to report crimes committed by offenders known to them, especially if they are relatives. In addition, among certain groups, crimes that contain the elements of assault could be 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 involves the inability to place the criminal event in the correct month, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This source of error is partially offset by the requirement for monthly interviewing and by the estimation procedure described earlier. An additional problem involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 6-month period incidents that occurred earlier—or, in a few instances, those that happened after the close of the reference period. The latter is believed to be relatively rare because 75 to 80% 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 de-

scribed above. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it then can be determined from discussion with the respondent whether the reported incident is indeed a new one.

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

Other sources of nonsampling error result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, mistaken classification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, biases resulting from the rotation pattern used, errors in coding and processing the data, and incomplete sampling frames in the 1970-based design. The latter problem has been corrected in the 1980-based design. Quality control and edit procedures were used to minimize errors made by respondents and interviewers. As calculated for the NCS, the standard errors partially measure only those nonsampling errors arising from these sources; they do not reflect any systematic biases in the data.

To derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, two parameters (identified as "a" and "b" in the section that follows) were developed for use in calculating standard errors. The parameters provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Computation and application of standard errors

Results presented in this report were tested to determine whether or not statistical significance could be associated with observed differences between values. Differences were tested to ascertain whether they were significant at 1.6 standard errors (the 90% "confidence level") or higher. Most comparisons cited in this report were significant at a minimum level of 2.0 standard errors (the 95% confidence level), meaning that the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Differences that failed the 90% test were not considered statistically significant. Statements of comparison qualified by the phrase "some indication" had a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

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

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

where

x = estimated number of personal or household victimizations or incidents

a = a constant equal to -.0000155335

b = a constant equal to 3015

To illustrate the use of formula 1, table 1 (Appendix I) shows 651,750 completed robbery victimizations in 1985. This estimate and the appropriate parameters are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} s.e.(x) &= \sqrt{(-.0000155335) (651,750)^2} \\ &\quad + (3015) (651,750) \\ &= 44,300 \text{ (rounded to nearest 100).} \end{aligned}$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 651,750 at one standard error is 44,300 (plus or minus), and the confi-

dence interval at two standard errors would be double that figure, or 88,600 (plus or minus).

Formula 2. Standard errors for estimated victimization rates or percentages are calculated using the following formula:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\left[\frac{b}{y}\right] \left[p(1.0-p)\right]}$$

where

p = the percentage or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y = base population or total number of crimes

b = a constant equal to 3015

To illustrate the use of formula 2, table 4 (Appendix I) shows an estimated robbery rate of 10.4 per 1,000 persons age 20-24. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\left[\frac{3015}{20,219,900}\right] \left[.0104(1.0-.0104)\right]} = .0012388, \text{ which rounds to } .0012$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate 10.4 at one standard error is 1.2 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at two standard errors would be double that figure, or 2.4 (plus or minus).

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

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

where

p₁ = first percent or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y₁ = base from which first percent or rate was derived

p₂ = second percent or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y₂ = base from which second percent or rate was derived

b = a constant equal to 3015.

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

To illustrate the use of this formula, table 3 (Appendix I) of this report shows that the victimization rate for aggravated assault for males was 12.2 per 1,000 and the rate for females was 4.7 per 1,000. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standard error of the difference} & (.0122 - .0047) \\ & = \sqrt{\frac{.0122(1.0-.0122)}{93,016,870} (3015)} \\ & \quad + \frac{.0047(1.0-.0047)}{101,079,810} (3015)} \\ & = .0007281, \text{ which rounds to } .0007. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the confidence interval at one standard error is approximately .7 per thousand, plus or minus, around the difference of 7.5 (12.2 - 4.7) or 1.4 per thousand, plus or minus, at the two-standard-error level. The one-standard-error confidence interval (68 chances out of 100) places the true difference between 6.8 and 8.2 (7.5 plus and minus .7).

The ratio of the difference to its standard error is equivalent to its level of statistical significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95% confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the

difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95%, and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90%. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (7.5) to its standard error (.7) equals 10.7. Therefore, it was concluded that the difference in the aggravated assault rate for males and females was statistically significant at a confidence level exceeding 95%.

Formula 4. The standard error of a difference between two rates or percentages derived from the same base is calculated using the formula:

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

where the symbols are the same as those described for the previous formula, except that "y" refers to a common base.

To illustrate the application of this formula, table 48 shows that the proportion of violent crime incidents involving strangers was 59.5%; the proportion involving nonstrangers was 40.5%. Substituting the appropriate values in the formula yields:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standard error of the difference} & (.595 - .405) \\ & = \sqrt{\left[\frac{3015}{4,981,700}\right] \left[(.595 + .405) - (.595 - .405)^2\right]} \\ & = .024153, \text{ which rounds to } .0242. \end{aligned}$$

The confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of 19.0 would be from 16.6 to 21.4 (19.0 minus and plus 2.4). The ratio of the difference (19.0) to its standard error (2.4) equals 7.9, which is greater than 2.0. Thus, the difference between the two percentages was statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Glossary

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

Aggravated assault—Attack with a weapon, irrespective of whether or not there was injury, and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

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

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery. Severity of crimes in this general category range from minor threats to incidents that bring the victim near death.

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

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry. The entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering had no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and

entering occurred in a hotel or in a vacation residence, it still would be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time.

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

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

Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual can be defined as head of household. The head of household is one of the persons who owns, rents, or is buying the housing unit and is 18 years of age or older. An individual under the age of 18 may be identified as the household head if his or her spouse is age 18 or older or if all household members are under age 18.

Hispanic—Persons who report themselves as Mexican-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, crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery person, or a guest. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Incident—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. Personal crimes that occurred during the course of a commercial crime are now counted as incidents of personal crime contrary to previous practice, which assumed that such incidents were primarily directed against the business and, therefore, were not counted as incidents in the NCS.

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

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

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 are either related, well known to, or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are

classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

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

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

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

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

Personal crimes of violence—Rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Always involves contact between the victim and offender.

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

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

Personal larceny without contact—Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. The property need not be strictly personal in nature; the act is

distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence. Examples of personal larceny without contact include the theft of a briefcase or umbrella from a restaurant, a portable radio from the beach, clothing from an automobile parked in a shopping center, a bicycle from a school yard, food from a shopping cart in front of a supermarket, and so forth. 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. For completed or attempted robbery resulting in 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. All completed rapes are defined as having resulted in physical injury. Attempted rapes are defined as having resulted in injury if the victim reported having suffered some form of physical injury.

Race—Asked once for the entire household at the time of the first interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and persons of Asian ancestry.

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

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate."

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

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

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

Series—Three or more similar but separate events, which the respondent is unable to describe separately in detail to an interviewer.

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

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 with-

out 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.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one individual is victimized during certain incidents. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

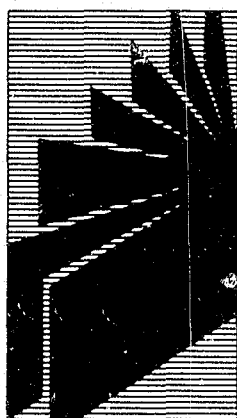
Victimization rate—For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on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

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

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(revised April 1987)

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