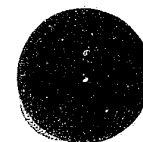
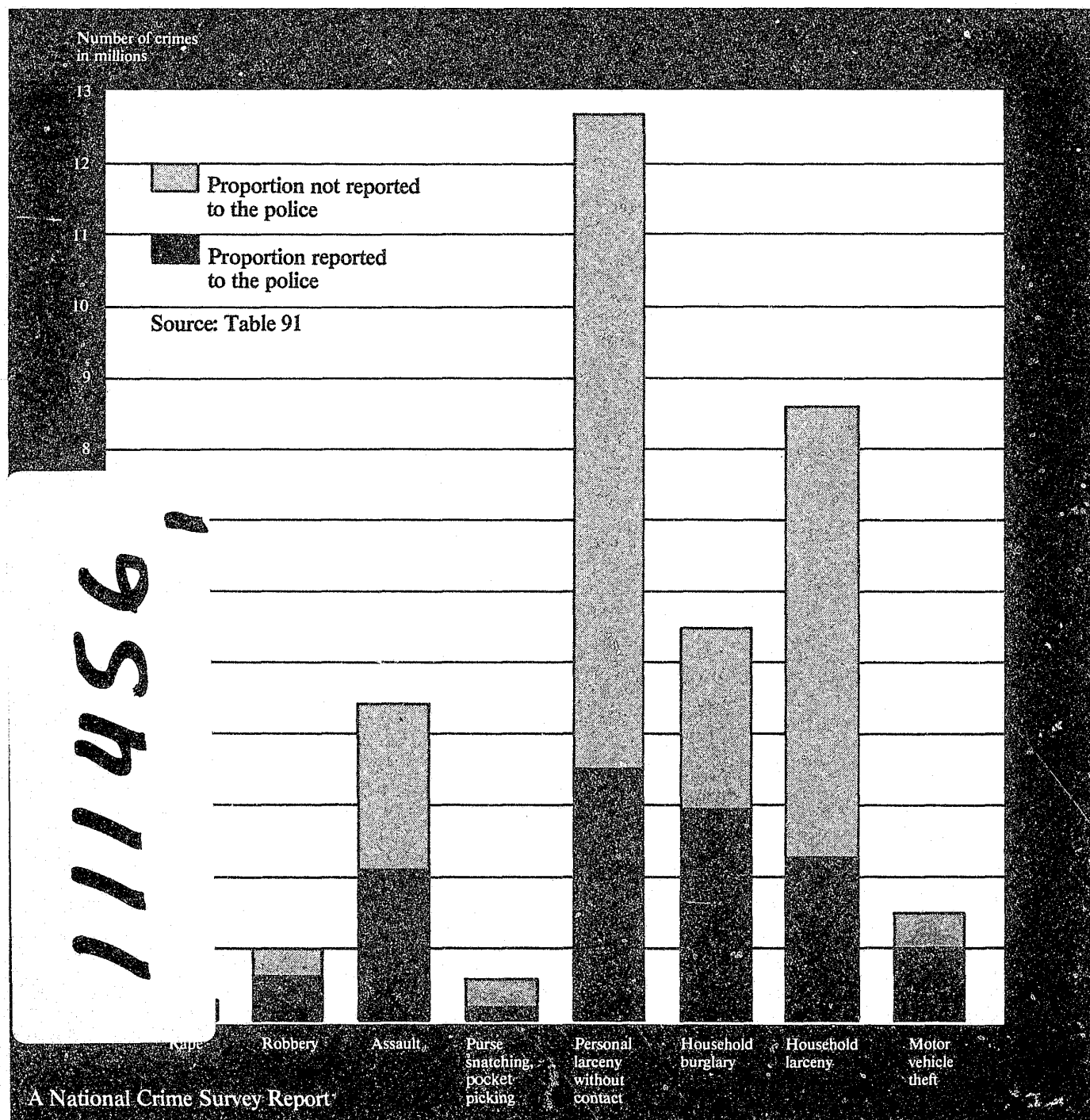


U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics



Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986



Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(revised July 1988)

Call toll-free 800-732-3277 (local 301-251-5500) to order BJS reports, to be added to one of the BJS mailing lists, or to speak to a reference specialist in statistics at the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Single copies of reports are free; use NCJ number to order. Postage and handling are charged for bulk orders of single reports. For single copies of multiple titles, up to 10 titles are free; 11-40 titles \$10; more than 40, \$20; libraries call for special rates.

Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (313-763-5010).

National Crime Survey

Criminal victimization in the U.S.:

- 1985 (final report), NCJ-104273, 5/87
- 1984 (final report), NCJ-100435, 5/86
- 1983 (final report), NCJ-96459, 10/85

BJS special reports:

- Motor vehicle theft, NCJ-109978, 3/88
- Elderly victims, NCJ-107676, 1/87
- Violent crime trends, NCJ-107217, 11/87
- Robbery victims, NCJ-104638, 4/87
- Violent crime by strangers and nonstrangers, NCJ-103702, 1/87
- Preventing domestic violence against women, NCJ-102037, 8/86
- Crime prevention measures, NCJ-100438, 3/86
- The use of weapons in committing crimes, NCJ-99643, 1/86
- Reporting crimes to the police, NCJ-99432, 12/85
- Locating city, suburban, and rural crime, NCJ-99535, 12/85
- The risk of violent crime, NCJ-97119, 5/85
- The economic cost of crime to victims, NCJ-93450, 4/84
- Family violence, NCJ-93449, 4/84

BJS bulletins:

- Households touched by crime, 1987, NCJ-111240, 5/88
- Criminal victimization 1986, NCJ-106989, 10/87
- Households touched by crime, 1986, NCJ-105289, 6/87
- The crime of rape, NCJ-96777, 3/85
- Household burglary, NCJ-96021, 1/85
- Violent crime by strangers, NCJ-80829, 4/82
- Crime and the elderly, NCJ-79614, 1/82
- Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81
- The seasonality of crime victimization, NCJ-111033, 6/88
- Series crimes: Report of a field test (BJS technical report), NCJ-104615, 4/87
- Crime and older Americans information package, NCJ-104569, \$10, 5/87
- Lifetime likelihood of victimization, (BJS technical report), NCJ-104274, 3/87
- Teenage victims, NCJ-103138, 12/86
- Response to screening questions in the National Crime Survey (BJS technical report), NCJ-97624, 7/85
- Victimization and fear of crime: World perspectives, NCJ-93872, 1/85
- The National Crime Survey: Working papers, vol. I: Current and historical perspectives, NCJ-75374, 8/82
- vol. II: Methodological studies, NCJ-90307, 12/84
- Issues in the measurement of victimization, NCJ-74682, 10/81
- Rape victimization in 28 American cities, NCJ-55878, 8/79
- An introduction to the National Crime Survey, NCJ-43732, 4/78
- Local victim surveys: A review of the issues, NCJ-39973, 8/77

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports:

- Prisoners in 1987, NCJ-110331, 4/88
- Profile of State prison inmates, 1986, NCJ-109926, 1/88
- Capital punishment 1986, NCJ-106483, 9/87
- Imprisonment in four countries, NCJ-103967, 2/87
- Population density in State prisons, NCJ-103204, 12/86
- State and Federal prisoners, 1925-85, 102494, 11/86
- Prison admissions and releases, 1983, NCJ-100582, 3/86
- Examining recidivism, NCJ-96501, 2/85
- Returning to prison, NCJ-95700, 11/84
- Time served in prison, NCJ-93924, 6/84

Historical statistics on prisoners in State and Federal institutions, yearend 1925-86, NCJ-111098, 6/88

Correctional populations in the U.S.

- 1985, NCJ-103957, 2/88
- 1984 census of State adult correctional facilities, NCJ-105585, 7/87
- Historical corrections statistics in the U.S., 1850-1984, NCJ-102529, 4/87

1979 survey of inmates of State correctional facilities and 1979 census of State correctional facilities:

BJS special reports:

- The prevalence of imprisonment, NCJ-93657, 7/85
- Career patterns in crime, NCJ-88672, 6/83

BJS bulletins:

- Prisoners and drugs, NCJ-87575, 3/83
- Prisoners and alcohol, NCJ-86223, 1/83
- Prisons and prisoners, NCJ-80697, 2/82
- Veterans in prison, NCJ-79232, 11/81

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates:

- Drunk driving, NCJ-109945, 2/88
- Jail inmates, 1986, NCJ-107123, 10/87
- Jail inmates 1985, NCJ-105586, 7/87
- The 1983 jail census (BJS bulletin), NCJ-95536, 11/84
- Census of jails, 1978: Data for individual jails, vols. I-IV, Northeast, North Central, South, West, NCJ-72279-72282, 12/81
- Profile of jail inmates, 1978, NCJ-65412, 2/81

Parole and probation

BJS bulletins:

- Probation and parole 1986, NCJ-108012, 12/87
- Probation and parole 1985, NCJ-103683, 1/87
- Setting prison terms, NCJ-76218, 8/83

BJS special reports:

- Time served in prison and on parole, 1984, NCJ-108544, 1/88
- Recidivism of young parolees, NCJ-104916, 5/87

Parole in the U.S., 1980 and 1981, NCJ-87387, 3/86

- Characteristics of persons entering parole during 1978 and 1979, NCJ-87243, 5/83
- Characteristics of the parole population, 1978, NCJ-66479, 4/81

Children in custody

- Public juvenile facilities, 1985 (bulletin), NCJ-102457, 10/86
- 1982-83 census of juvenile detention and correctional facilities, NCJ-101686, 9/86

Expenditure and employment

BJS bulletins:

- Justice expenditure and employment: 1985, NCJ-104460, 3/87
- 1983, NCJ-101776, 7/86
- 1982, NCJ-98327, 8/85
- Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S.: 1980 and 1981 extracts, NCJ-96007, 6/85
- 1971-79, NCJ-92596, 11/84

Courts

BJS bulletins:

- State felony courts and felony laws, NCJ-106273, 8/87
- The growth of appeals: 1973-83 trends, NCJ-96381, 2/85
- Case filings in State courts 1983, NCJ-95111, 10/84

BJS special reports:

- Felony case-processing time, NCJ-101985, 8/86
- Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions, NCJ-97681, 6/85
- The prevalence of guilty pleas, NCJ-96018, 12/84
- Sentencing practices in 13 States, NCJ-95399, 10/84
- Criminal defense systems: A national survey, NCJ-94630, 8/84
- Habeas corpus, NCJ-92948, 3/84
- State court caseload statistics, 1977 and 1981, NCJ-87587, 2/83

Sentencing outcomes in 28 felony courts, NCJ-105743, 8/87

National criminal defense systems study, NCJ-94702, 10/86

The prosecution of felony arrests:

- 1982, NCJ-106990, 5/88
- 1981, NCJ-101380, 9/86, \$7.60
- 1980, NCJ-97684, 10/85
- 1979, NCJ-86482, 5/84

Felony laws of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1986,

- NCJ-105066, 2/88, \$14.70
- State court model statistical dictionary, Supplement, NCJ-98326, 9/85
- 1st edition, NCJ-62320, 9/80
- State court organization 1980, NCJ-76711, 7/82

Computer crime

BJS special reports:

- Electronic fund transfer fraud, NCJ-96666, 3/85
- Electronic fund transfer and crime, NCJ-92650, 2/84

Electronic fund transfer systems fraud,

- NCJ-100461, 4/86
- Computer security techniques, NCJ-84049, 9/82
- Electronic fund transfer systems and crime, NCJ-83736, 9/82
- Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81, \$11.50
- Criminal justice resource manual, NCJ-61550, 12/79

Privacy and security

Privacy and security of criminal history information: Compendium of State legislation: 1984 overview, NCJ-98077, 9/85

Criminal justice information policy:

- Automated fingerprint identification systems: Technology and policy issues, NCJ-104342, 4/87
- Criminal justice "hot" files, NCJ-101850, 12/86
- Data quality policies and procedures: Proceedings of a BJS/SEARCH conference, NCJ-101849, 12/86
- Crime control and criminal records (BJS special report), NCJ-99176, 10/85
- State criminal records repositories (BJS technical report), NCJ-99017, 10/85
- Data quality of criminal history records, NCJ-98079, 10/85
- Intelligence and investigative records, NCJ-95787, 4/85
- Victim/witness legislation: An overview, NCJ-94365, 12/84
- Information policy and crime control strategies (SEARCH/BJS conference), NCJ-93926, 10/84
- Research access to criminal justice data, NCJ-84154, 2/83
- Privacy and juvenile justice records, NCJ-84152, 1/83

Federal justice statistics

The Federal civil justice system (EJS bulletin), NCJ-104769, 7/87

Employer perceptions of workplace crime, NCJ-101851, 7/87, \$6

Federal offenses and offenders

BJS special reports:

- Pretrial release and detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984, NCJ-109929, 2/88
- White-collar crime, NCJ-106876, 9/87
- Pretrial release and misconduct, NCJ-96132, 1/85

BJS bulletins:

- Bank robbery, NCJ-94463, 8/84
- Federal drug law violators, NCJ-92692, 2/84
- Federal justice statistics, NCJ-80814, 3/82

General

BJS bulletins and special reports:

- International crime rates, NCJ-110776, 5/88
- Tracking offenders, 1984, NCJ-109686, 1/88
- BJS telephone contacts '87, NCJ-102909, 12/86
- Tracking offenders: White-collar crime, NCJ-102867, 11/86
- Police employment and expenditure, NCJ-100117, 2/86
- Tracking offenders: The child victim, NCJ-95785, 12/84
- Tracking offenders, NCJ-91572, 11/83
- Victim and witness assistance: New State laws and the system's response, NCJ-87934, 5/83

Report to the Nation on crime and justice, second edition, NCJ-105506, 6/88

BJS data report, 1987, NCJ-110643, 5/88

BJS annual report, fiscal 1987, NCJ-109928, 4/88

Data center & clearinghouse for drugs & crime (brochure), BC-000092, 2/88

Drugs and crime: A guide to BJS data, NCJ-109956, 2/88

Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1986, NCJ-105287, 9/87

1986 directory of automated criminal justice information systems, NCJ-102260, 1/87, \$20

Publications of BJS, 1971-84: A topical bibliography, TB030012, 10/86, \$17.50

BJS publications: Selected library in microfiche, 1971-84, PR030012, 10/86, \$203 domestic

National survey of crime severity, NCJ-96017, 10/85

Criminal victimization of District of Columbia residents and Capitol Hill employees, 1982-83, NCJ-97982; Summary, NCJ-98567, 9/85

DC household victimization survey data base:

- Study implementation, NCJ-98595, \$7.60
 - Documentation, NCJ-98596, \$6.40
 - User manual, NCJ-98597, \$8.20
- How to gain access to BJS data (brochure), BC-000022, 9/84

BJS maintains the following mailing lists:

- Drugs and crime data (new)
- White-collar crime (new)
- National Crime Survey (annual)
- Corrections (annual)
- Juvenile corrections (annual)
- Courts (annual)
- Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy
- Federal statistics (annual)
- BJS bulletins and special reports (approximately twice a month)
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (annual)

To be added to these lists, write to: Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS

Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

See order form on last page



111456

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986

A National Crime Survey Report
NCJ-111456, August 1988

NCJRS

SEP 27 1988

ACQUISITIONS

111456

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this ~~copyrighted~~ material has been granted by

Public Domain/BJIS
U.S. Department of Justice
to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the ~~copyright~~ owner.

**U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics**

Steven R. Schlesinger
Director

Acknowledgments. This report was prepared by Kelly H. Shim and Marshall DeBerry, with assistance from Richard W. Dodge of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, under the supervision of Patsy A. Klaus. Statistical assistance was provided by Gertrude Thomas, and production assistance was furnished by Tina Dorsey. Marilyn Marbrook administered publication, assisted by Jeanne Harris.

National Crime Survey data collection and processing activities are conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The program is currently under the supervision of Lawrence McGinn, Chief, Crime Surveys Branch, Demographic Surveys Division, assisted by Helen Montagliani, Patricia Bowles, Donna Brooks, Marilyn Monahan, Sherrie Schrama, Janice Sebold, Carol Spivey, and Bruce Wilder. Programming assistance in the Demographic Surveys Division was under the supervision of Stephen Phillips, with assistance by Chris Alaura, Hugh O'Connor, Charles Sheasley, and David Watt.

Guidance on technical matters related to this program was provided by Lawrence Altmayer and David Hubble, Statistical Methods Division, Bureau of the Census, under the supervision of Charles Alexander.

In the Bureau of Justice Statistics the data collection program is monitored by Michael R. Rand.

Library of Congress Cataloging in
Publication Data

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Criminal Victimization in the United States.

(A national crime survey report:
NCJ-111456).

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

The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program offices and bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

Preface

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States during 1986. It is the 14th 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 100,000 individuals age 12 and over, took part in the survey. The participation rate for 1986 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 1985 edition. Selected general findings for 1986 are combined with technical information designed to aid in the interpretation of data contained in the 108 tables that follow in Appendix I.

Statistics in this report are comparable with those in the 1985 edition. Both reports are based on population controls derived from the 1980 census.

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.

Appendix II contains a facsimile of the survey questionnaire and a brief description on administering the instrument. Note that beginning in July 1986, a revised NCS questionnaire was introduced. In order to be compatible with previous years, the data were reformatted to match the contents of the 1979 questionnaire. Data derived from the new questionnaire will be presented in a future report. Appendix III has technical information concerning sample design, data collection, estimation procedures, and sources of nonsampling error and also includes instructions concerning the computation and application of standard errors. Appendix IV presents the results from a special supplementary analysis of the economic cost of crime to victims in 1986. 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 1986, comparisons passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level, of statistical significance (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 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.

Subject and table numbers

General crime statistics

Number of victimizations, 1
Victimization rates, 2*
Ratio of victimizations to incidents,
50

Victim characteristics

Sex, 3*, 5*, 7*, 10*, 12*, 13*, 18*,
33-35, 66, 68, 69, 75-77, 92, 93
Age, 4*, 5*, 9*, 10*, 33, 40, 47, 66,
69, 75, 76, 96, 97
Race, 6*, 7*, 9*, 10*, 15*, 16*, 18*,
34, 36, 41, 42, 48, 66, 68, 69, 71-
77, 80-82, 86, 90, 92, 94, 103
Ethnicity, 8*, 92, 95
Marital status, 11*, 12*, 35
Relationship to household head, 13*
Educational attainment, 16*
Annual family income, 14*, 15*, 36,
69, 74, 104
Locality of residence, 17*, 18*

Crime characteristics

Time of occurrence, 53-55
Place of occurrence, 56-61
Number of victims**, 51
Number of offenders**, 62
Weapon use**, 54, 57, 63, 64
Self-protection**, 65-68
Physical injury**, 69, 72-76
Medical expenses**, 71-73
Medical insurance coverage**, 74
Medical care**, 70, 75-77
Value of theft loss, 61, 80, 81, 84,
100, 108
Economic loss (includes property
damage), 78-80
Property recovery, 82, 83
Days lost from work, 85-90

Offender characteristics**

Victim-offender relationship, 32*,
33-36, 43, 49, 52, 55, 58, 59,
62-65, 69, 71-73, 75-77, 79, 87, 89,
93-95, 97, 105

Age of single offender, 38, 40
Race of single offender, 39, 41, 42
Sex of single offender, 37
Age of multiple offenders, 45, 47
Race of multiple offenders, 46, 48
Sex of multiple offenders, 44

Household characteristics

Race of head, 19*, 21*, 24*-26*,
28*, 31*, 98, 106
Ethnicity of head, 20*
Age of head, 21*, 22*
Sex of head, 13*
Family income, 23*-26*, 99, 107
Number of persons in household, 27*
Tenure, 21*, 28*, 98
Number of units in structure, 29*
Locality of residence, 30*, 31*

Reporting to police

Whether reported, 91-100
Reasons for reporting, 101
Reasons not reported, 102-108

Type of crime

Crimes of violence, 1, 2*-18*, 32*,
33-53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 62-68, 70-80,
85-97, 101-103, 105
Rape, 1, 2*-9*, 11*-18*, 32*, 33-39,
41-46, 49-53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 62-67,
70, 78, 79, 85-88, 91, 93-96, 101-
103, 105
Robbery, 1, 2*-9*, 11*-18*, 32*, 33-
59, 62-67, 69-73, 75-83, 85-88, 91,
93-96, 101-103, 105
Assault, 1, 2*-9*, 11*-18*, 32*, 33-
59, 62-67, 69-73, 75-80, 85-88, 91,
93-96, 101-103, 105
Crimes of theft, 1, 2*-18*, 50, 53,
78, 80-83, 85, 86, 88, 90-96, 101-
104
Personal larceny with contact, 1, 2*-
9*, 11*-18*, 50, 53, 56, 78, 80, 82,
83, 85, 86, 88, 91, 93-96, 101-103
Personal larceny without contact, 1,
2*-9*, 11*-18*, 50, 53, 60, 61, 78,
80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 91, 93-96,
101-103
Household crimes, 1, 2*, 19*, 20*,
22*, 23*, 27*-31*, 53, 78, 80, 82-
86, 88, 90, 91, 98-102, 106-108
Burglary, 1, 2*, 19*, 20*, 22*-24*,
27*-31*, 53, 78, 80, 82-86, 88, 90,
91, 98-102, 106, 108
Household larceny, 1, 2*, 19*, 20*,
22*, 23*, 25*, 27*-31*, 53, 60, 61,
78, 80, 82-86, 88, 90, 91, 98-102,
106, 108
Motor vehicle theft, 1, 2*, 19*-23*,
26*-31*, 53, 56, 78, 80, 82-86, 88,
90, 91, 98-102, 106, 108

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

**Personal crimes of violence only.

Contents

CONTENTS

- Preface, iii
- Subject and table numbers, iv
- Introduction, 1
- NCS-measured crimes, 1
 - Crimes not measured, 1
 - Classifying the crimes, 1
 - Victimizations vs. incidents, 1
 - Series victimizations, 1
 - Locality of residence, 2
 - Changes in NCS questionnaire, 2
- Summary findings, 2
- Characteristics of personal crime victims, 3
- Sex, age, race, and ethnicity, 3
 - Marital status, 3
 - Household composition, 3
 - Educational attainment, 3
 - Locality of residence, 4
- Characteristics of household crime victims, 5
- Sex, age, race, and ethnicity, 5
 - Annual family income, 5
 - Household size and tenure, 5
 - Locality of residence, 5
- Victim-offender relationships, 6
- Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence, 7
- Crime characteristics, 7
- Time of occurrence, 7
 - Place of occurrence, 8
 - Number of offenders, 8
 - Use of weapons, 8
 - Victim self-protection, 8
 - Physical injury to victims of personal crimes of violence, 8
 - Economic loss, 9
 - Time lost from work, 9
- Reporting crimes to the police, 10
- Rates of reporting, 10
 - Reasons for reporting and not reporting, 10

Appendixes

- I. Survey data tables, 11
 - II. Survey instruments, 99
 - III. Survey methodology and standard errors, 111
 - Data collection, 111
 - Sample design and size, 111
 - Estimation procedure, 112
 - Series victimizations, 113
 - Reliability of estimates, 115
 - Computation and application of standard errors, 115
 - IV. Survey estimate of the economic cost of crime to victims, 117
- Glossary, 117

Introduction

The National Crime Survey (NCS) provides data on many crimes of major interest to the general public and the criminal justice community. The NCS does not and cannot measure all criminal activity; many crimes are difficult to examine in 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 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. Commercial burglary and commercial robbery were dropped from the program in 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 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 descending 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 between the two concepts applies to crimes in the personal sector, but not to those in the household sector, 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 counts 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 (nonseries) crimes together.

The question about series crimes was one of several items changed in the NCS questionnaire beginning in January 1979. This revision 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.²

²See *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1979-80 Changes, 1973-80 Trends*, BJS Technical Report, NCJ-80838, July 1982.

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 1986 can be found in Appendix III.

Locality of residence

As used in the NCS, data on the locality of residence pertain to the places where people lived at the time of the interview, not to the place where victimization occurred. Basic distinctions are made among central city, suburban, and nonmetropolitan populations. Together, the first two populations represent those persons living in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), as defined in the glossary. The nonmetropolitan population refers to those residing in places outside MSA's. To further distinguish differences in the degree of victimization within metropolitan localities, residents of central cities and their surrounding suburbs have been categorized according to the following four ranges of central city size: 50,000 to 1/4 million, 1/4 to 1/2 million, 1/2 to 1 million, and 1 million or more. Geographical areas were assigned to the appropriate type-of-locality category on the basis of the 1980 census.

Changes in NCS questionnaire

Beginning in July 1986, several changes in the NCS questionnaire were implemented. Some of the answer categories in this new NCS form had to be consolidated to comply with the existing questionnaire format to ensure compatibility with previous years. As a direct result of these changes, in some instances, there are significant proportional changes in certain categories within tables when compared to previous years. Some of the more significant changes occurred in the following tables: tables 43, 80, 82, 83, and 102 through 108.

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 34.1 million crimes, including both completed and attempted offenses, were committed against individuals or households across the United States in 1986 (table 1).
- Approximately 37% of all violent crime victimizations reported to the NCS were for completed offenses. For personal crimes of theft, 94% 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 crimes measured by the NCS because they involve confrontation between victim and offender and the threat or act of violence--made up 16% 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 1986. 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 1986. The rate for all three violent crimes--rape, robbery, and assault--was 28 per 1,000 population age 12 and over. By contrast, the overall rate for personal crimes of theft was 68 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, blacks, younger persons, and single persons (those separated or divorced as well as those never married). For personal crimes of theft, males, whites, younger persons, single persons, and the more educated have higher victimization rates.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

- Overall, violent crime rates in 1986 were approximately 65% higher for males than for females. Males also had higher victimization rates for crimes of theft (table 3).
- Younger 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. The rates for either whites or blacks did not differ significantly from the rates for other minority groups (Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans and so forth, considered collectively) (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 or blacks and other minorities (table 6).

- Joint consideration of race and sex indicated that white females had the lowest rate in violent crime victimizations. For both crimes of violence and theft there were no significant differences in victimization rates between white and black males. Black females, however, had higher victimization rates for violent crimes than white females, but the differences were not significant in theft victimization rates (table 7).
- In both personal crimes, white males had higher victimization rates than white females. Black males had a higher violent crime victimization rate than black females; however, no significant rate differences existed in crimes of theft (table 7).
- There were no significant differences in both violent and theft crime victimization rates for Hispanics and non-Hispanics (table 8).

Marital status

- The overall victimization rate for violent crimes was highest for persons divorced or separated and persons never married. 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 again 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 among 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, only those who were never married had the highest rate (table 12).

Household composition

- Examination of the relationship between victimization rates and the victim's 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 under 18 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).
- Victimization in crimes of theft followed a similar pattern as in crimes of violence. In households headed by males, persons unrelated to the household head again had the highest victimization rate for crimes of theft. Wives, other relatives, and male household heads living with others had the lowest theft victimization rates (table 13).
- In households headed by females, persons unrelated to the household head and children under 18 had the highest theft victimization rates. The husbands of the female household heads had the lowest theft victimization rate (table 13).

Educational attainment

- Victimization rates for personal crimes were calculated on the basis of years of school completed for the population age 12 and over.
- Persons with 0-4 years of elementary education had the lowest violent crime victimization rate; otherwise, there were no discernible patterns in the rates of violent crime victimization across the various levels of educational attainment (table 16).
 - For crimes of theft, persons with at least some college education 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 the highest income bracket have higher theft victimization rates than persons with

Characteristics of personal crime victims

lower income levels, even though the differences in other income levels are not significant (tables 14, 16).

Locality of residence

● For all personal crimes, the rate of victimization was greatest for central city residents, compared with persons living in suburban areas or nonmetropolitan environs, that is, rural and semirural areas. Within each of the four size categories of metropolitan areas, the residents of central cities had higher victimization rates than those persons residing in the respective suburban areas, except in the cities with a population of 1 million or more (table 17).

● For personal crimes of violence, the rate of victimization was highest among residents in urban areas, but the rate differences were not significant between the residents in suburban and rural areas. The rate among city residents was 36 crimes per 1,000, considerably higher than that for rural residents (26) or suburbanites (24) (table 17).

● The robbery and assault victimization rates were highest among the central city dwellers. The robbery victimization rate was lowest among rural residents, whereas the assault victimization rate was lowest among suburban residents. Within each of the four size categories of metropolitan areas, the robbery victimization rate was highest in central city residents of the largest metropolitan area (population 1 million or more) and lowest in suburban residents of the second smallest metropolitan area (population 250,000 to 499,999). The assault victimization rate for residents in the central cities with a population of 1 million or more was lower than that in each of the other city-size categories (table 17).

● Suburbanites had a higher personal theft victimization rate than rural residents, but a lower rate than that for city dwellers. The victimization rate for personal crimes of theft for city dwellers was 80 crimes per 1,000, compared to 67 per 1,000 and 54 per 1,000 for suburbanites and rural residents, respectively (table 17).

● Examination of race and sex variables with locality of residence revealed certain interesting rate differences. Compared with white females, white males had higher violent or theft victimization rates, regardless of whether they lived in central cities, suburbs, or rural areas, but that was not the case among blacks. While the violent crime rate for black males living in central cities exceeded that for black females, such rates were not significantly different for residents of suburban or rural areas (table 18).

● Only in urban areas was the rate for violent crimes significantly higher for black females than for white females. The violent crime rates for males did not differ at all in respect to the locality of residence (table 18).

● There was some evidence that black males had higher robbery victimization rates than white males living in suburban areas; however, the rate difference was not significant in urban and rural areas. Black females living in central cities had a higher robbery victimization rates than white females (table 18).

● In all three areas, white males had higher victimization rates for assault than white females, whereas such differences existed between black males and black females only in the central cities. There were no significant racial differences in assault victimization rates in each area (table 18).

● Both white males and females had a higher victimization rate in crimes of theft in the central cities, compared to their counterparts. White females had a higher personal theft victimization rate than black females living in central cities. White males were most likely victims of noncontact larceny in the central cities. White males and white females had higher noncontact larceny victimization rates than black males and black females in urban and rural areas (table 18).

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 Hispanic rather than non-Hispanic heads of household, renters, large households, and younger heads of household.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

● Black households had the highest rate in overall household crime victimization. Households headed by blacks had higher victimization rates for household burglary than households headed by whites or members of other racial minority groups combined. Burglary rates for households headed by whites and members of other racial minority groups did not differ significantly from each other (table 19).

● There was no significant difference in household larceny victimization rates between the races. For motor vehicle theft, the victimization rate of whites was lower than blacks, but no significant differences exist between whites and other minority groups (table 19).

● Hispanic heads of household had higher victimization rates than non-Hispanics for total household crimes as well as individually for burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft (table 20).

● 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. The rate difference was not visible between whites and members of other minority groups (table 21).

● Motor vehicle theft victimization rates were lowest for the oldest group of heads of household (table 21).

● Total household crime victimization rates were highest for the youngest group of heads of household, but decreased as age increased; this pattern is also shown in each of three major household crimes (table 22).

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 higher rates in total household crimes, especially in burglary, than the households in any other income category (table 23).

● Households with higher family incomes (\$30,000 or more) experienced higher rates of motor vehicle theft victimization than households with lower family incomes (less than \$10,000), although not all differences between the other income categories were statistically significant (table 23).

● 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 24, 25, 26).

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 the highest total household victimization rate, compared with individuals in smaller households (table 27).

● Basically, all home-owners and white home-owners had lower rates in all three major household crimes than home-renters (table 28).

● There was no significant difference in household larceny or motor vehicle theft victimization rates between black renters and black owners. Black owners, however, had a lower rate of burglary victimization than black renters (table 28).

● Black renters had a higher rate of burglary victimization than white renters. On the other hand, the white renters had a higher rate of larceny victimization than black renters. There were no differences in motor vehicle theft victimization rates between black and white renters (table 28).

● White home-owners had lower victimization rates for all three major household crimes than black home-owners (table 28).

Locality of residence

● As in personal crimes, the central city householders, in all four size categories of metropolitan areas, were the most likely victims of household crimes than the householders of their respective suburbs or rural areas. The nonmetropolitan householders had the lowest rate of all. Within four size categories of metropolitan areas, the household crime victimization rate was lowest in the suburban proportion of the smallest metropolitan areas (population 50,000 to 249,999). The next lowest rate was recorded in the suburban areas of the largest metropolitan areas (population 1 million or more) (table 30).

● Within the four size categories of metropolitan areas, the household burglary rates were uniformly higher in the central cities than in their respective suburbs. The household larceny rate followed the same pattern as the burglary rate, except in households situated within the largest metropolitan areas of 1 million or more population. For this largest population group, no difference in victimization rate existed for central city or suburban residents, and the rate in central cities in this group fell significantly below those for the three smaller central city-size categories. The household larceny rate was highest among the urban dwellers of the smallest metropolitan area (table 30).

● Urban-suburban differences in the motor vehicle theft victimization rate were visible only in the larger metropolitan areas of 500,000 or more population. The motor vehicle theft rate in nonmetropolitan areas was about a fourth of that in the central cities of the largest metropolitan areas (table 30).

● White households in central cities had higher household crime victimization rates, compared with white households in suburbs or rural areas, whereas differences were not seen between black households in central cities and suburbs. Both white and

Characteristics of household crime victims

black households in rural areas had the lowest victimization rates in household crimes (table 31).

- Burglary was more prevalent among black householders in both sections of metropolitan areas, central cities and suburbs, than among their white counterparts. There was some evidence that white households in central cities had higher household larceny rates, whereas black households in the suburbs had higher rates. Victimization rate differences in burglary or household larceny did not exist between white and black households in nonmetropolitan areas (table 31).

- Black households in metropolitan areas had higher motor vehicle theft victimization rates than white households (table 31).

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 16 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over, compared with 12 per 1,000 victimizations involving nonstrangers--acquaintances, friends, or relatives of the victims (table 32).

- Of all crimes of violence, 58% were committed by strangers (table 33).

- Males were more often victimized by strangers than were females: 67% of violent crimes committed against males involved strangers, while 45% of violent crimes against females were committed by strangers (table 33).

- Three out of four robberies were committed by strangers. Fifty-four percent of assaults and 50% of rapes (table 33).

- It appears that a higher proportion of rape against blacks involved strangers and a higher proportion of assault against whites involved strangers than those crimes against their counterparts, respectively; however, the racial difference involving strangers was not significant for the overall rate of crimes of violence (table 34).

- Persons divorced or separated were more often victimized by nonstrangers than were persons in other marital status categories. This was especially true for females; the rates for males did not differ significantly (table 35).

- Generally, violent crimes committed against persons from higher income families more often involved strangers than crimes against persons in lower income families (table 36).

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 37, 38, 39).
- Of the single-offender violent crimes, 66% were perceived to have been committed by persons age 21 or over; 23% of multiple-offender crimes were perceived to have been committed by groups in which all offenders were either age 21 to 29 or 30 and over. Thirty-four percent of multiple-offender crimes involved offenders all under age 21, whereas 33% were perceived to have been committed by persons of mixed age groups (tables 38, 45).
- Seventy-one percent of the single-offender violent crimes were perceived to have been committed by whites. Half of the multiple-offender victimizations involved offenders perceived by the victim to be white, whereas 32% involved groups of black offenders. Of the multiple-offender victimizations, 9% involved offenders from mixed racial groups (tables 39, 46).
- Violent crimes had intraracial as well as interracial aspects. On the one hand, most violent crimes against whites were committed by white offenders (80%); most violent crimes against blacks were committed by black offenders (84%). On the other hand, most violent crimes committed by white offenders were against white victims (98%), whereas 53% of the violent crimes committed by black offenders were against white victims (tables 41, 42).
- Considering victimizations where a lone offender was involved and the offender was not a stranger to the victim, 69% of the offenders were labeled by the victim as well known but not related to the victim, 21% were relatives, and 10% were casual acquaintances (table 43).
- Of multiple-offender victimizations by nonstrangers, at least one of the offenders was well known to the victim in 36% of the victimizations, a casual acquaintance in 58% of the victimizations, and a relative in 7% of the victimizations (table 49).

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 14% in 1986. This was ascribable to the finding that 10% of the incidents involved two or more victims (tables 50, 51).
- Most multiple-victim incidents of violence involved two victims rather than three or more (table 51).

Time of occurrence

- More than half of all violent crimes measured by the NCS in 1986 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 53).
- 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, where the time of occurrence was known, occurred at night; but it should be noted, however, that 17% of theft victims and 28% of household crime victims did not know at what time the incident had occurred (table 53).
- Armed robberies and armed assaults more often occurred at night than during the day (table 54).
- The majority of violent crimes involving strangers occurred at night, but there was no significant difference in the time of occurrence of violent crimes involving non-strangers (table 55).

Crime characteristics

Place of occurrence

- Streets were the most common site for overall personal crimes of violence, specifically for robbery, assault, and personal larcenies with contact (table 56).
- Armed robberies and assaults occurred most frequently on the street. Unarmed robberies and assaults occurred most often on the street, inside the victim's home, or inside a building on the victim's property (table 57).
- The greatest proportion of violent crimes involving strangers occurred on the street, whereas crimes involving nonstrangers occurred most frequently inside the victim's home or inside a building on the victim's property (table 58).

Number of offenders

- An estimated 75% of violent crime incidents were committed by a lone offender; 22% involved two or more offenders (table 62).
- The majority of rapes (84%) and assaults (79%) involved a single offender. The majority of robberies (59%) also involved a single offender, but to a lesser degree than the other two categories of violent crimes (table 62).
- Crimes of violence committed by nonstrangers were more likely to have involved only one offender, compared with crimes of violence by strangers (table 62).

Use of weapons

- Approximately a third of violent crimes involved the presence or use of a weapon: 21% of rapes, 32% of assaults, and 44% of robberies involved the use of a weapon (table 63).
- Weapons were used more frequently in stranger-to-stranger violent confrontations than in incidents involving nonstrangers (table 63).
- Of violent incidents involving an armed offender, 30% involved a knife, 29% involved a firearm, and 36% involved a weapon other than a firearm or knife (table 64).

- Handguns were used in 22% of all violent crime incidents involving armed offenders and in 3 out of 4 of those incidents where a firearm was present (table 64).
- Firearms were more likely to have been used in stranger-to-stranger confrontations than in nonstranger incidents. There was no significant difference in the percentage of the use of knives in stranger versus nonstranger incidents (table 64).

Victim self-protection

- In approximately 7 out of 10 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 65).
- Victims of rape were more likely to defend themselves than the victims of other violent crimes. Assault victims tried more often to defend themselves than robbery victims (table 65).
- Victims of robbery by a nonstranger were more likely to defend themselves than victims of that crime by a stranger. No significant differences existed in the percentages of rape and assault between strangers and nonstrangers (table 65).
- It appears that when the victims took self-protective measures, the crimes of violence were less likely to be completed. The percentage of the completed crimes was significantly lower than attempted crimes when victims tried to defend themselves in stranger confrontations (table 65).
- There were no significant differences between male and female or between white and black victims in taking self-protective measures (table 66).
- 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 66).

- Of victims who tried to defend themselves in a violent crime situation, the most common self-defense method 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 67).
- Males used or brandished firearms or other weapons, excluding knives, and used physical force more often than females. Females tried to get help or frighten offenders in order to protect themselves more often than males (table 68).

Physical injury to victims of personal crimes of violence

- Approximately 32% of all robbery and assault victims sustained physical injury (table 69).
- Injury rates from robbery did not significantly differ for males and females. There was some evidence that female assault victims were injured more frequently than male victims. Black assault victims were injured more frequently than white assault victims (table 69).
- Assaults involving strangers were less likely to result in injury to the victim than crimes involving nonstrangers. No significant differences existed in robbery victimization involving strangers and nonstrangers (table 69).
- Of violent crime victims that received medical care, 34% received care at a hospital emergency room or emergency clinic, 26% were cared for at home or at a neighbor's or friend's home, and 21% received inpatient treatment at a hospital; the remaining 19% received care at a doctor's office or health clinic, at the scene, at a health unit or first-aid station at work, or from another source (table 70).
- One out of 10 violent crime victims incurred medical expenses; of injured violent crime victims, 30% incurred medical expenses (tables 71, 72).
- Only 12% of the expenses were below \$50, with 25% between \$50 and \$249 and 29% more than \$250. Thirty-four percent of the injured victims did not know the amount of their medical expenses (table 73).

● Sixty-six percent of the injured violent crime victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services. There was no evidence of a difference in health coverage between the races (table 74).

● Of all violent crime victims, 8% received hospital care; of injured violent crime victims, 24% received hospital care (tables 75, 76).

● Half of violent crime victims who received hospital treatment required inpatient care. Of the victims that received inpatient care, 67% were hospitalized for less than 1 day (table 77).

Economic loss

● Ninety-six percent 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 78).

● Forty-four percent of all losses from personal crimes of theft and nearly a 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 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 71% of all motor vehicle thefts: about half of the victimizations resulted in a partial recovery of losses, while there was full recovery of losses in 20% of the victimizations (table 82).

● Of completed motor vehicle thefts reported in 1986, 77% of the vehicles were valued over \$1,000 (table 84).

Time lost from work

● About 10% of victims of violent crime lost time from work, compared with 4% of personal theft victims and 6% of household crime victims (table 85).

● The victims of assault lost less time from work than the victims of robbery or rape (table 85).

● Of violent crime victims who lost time from work, 74% were absent from work for 5 days or less. Seven percent lost 6 to 10 days of work, whereas 12% lost 11 or more days from work as a result of their victimization (table 88).

Reporting crimes to the police

The majority of crimes, as measured by the NCS, were not reported to the police in 1986. 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 1986 only 37% of all crimes were reported to the police. Half of all violent crime victimizations, 28% of personal theft victimizations, and 41% of household crimes were reported to the police (table 91).
- The more serious or costly crimes were more likely to have been reported to the police. The violent crimes had the highest reporting rate, followed by household crimes and crimes of theft. 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 91).
- The crimes most frequently reported to the police included completed motor vehicle thefts, forcible entry burglaries, completed robberies, and aggravated assaults. The most infrequently reported crimes were personal and household larcenies under \$50. An 89% reporting rate was associated with completed motor vehicle thefts, whereas only about 12% of personal and household larceny victimizations under \$50 were reported to the police (table 91).
- 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 92).
- There was some evidence that the rates of reporting violent crimes to the police by victims of crimes by strangers were higher than by non-strangers (table 93).
- Teenage victims of personal crimes were least likely to report crimes to the police, compared with other age groups (table 96).
- Among victims of household crimes, home-owners were more likely to report crimes to the police than home-renters (table 98).

- Frequency of reporting household crimes to the police tended to increase as the level of family income increased; the households with the highest income had the highest reporting rate. However, not all the differences between the other income categories were statistically significant (table 99).
- The greater the value of cash or property loss, the more likely the police were notified of a household crime (table 100).

Reasons for reporting and not reporting

- In 1986 the most frequently cited specific reasons for reporting a violent crime to the police were to keep the incident from happening again or to others, to intervene in the current incident, and to punish the offender (table 101).
- 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 101).
- 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 objects were recovered or the offender was unsuccessful (table 102).
- Reasons for not reporting crimes to the police did not vary markedly for victims from different race or income groups. In personal crimes of theft, more whites did not report the incident than blacks due to recovery of the object or an unsuccessful crime (tables 103, 104, 106, 107).
- Thirty-four 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 18% of victims of a crime by a stranger (table 105).
- The rate of objects recovered or unsuccessful crimes was higher with strangers than with nonstrangers. Fear of reprisal was greater with nonstrangers than with strangers (table 105).

- Of victims with household crime losses valued at less than \$250, 25% did not report the crime to the police because the object was recovered or the offender was unsuccessful. Of victims with losses valued at \$250 or more, the most frequently cited reason for not reporting the offense to the police was lack of proof. That it was a private or personal matter was cited as the most frequent reason by victims with losses valued at more than \$1,000 (table 108).

Appendix I

Survey data tables

The 108 data tables in this appendix present results of the National Crime Survey for calendar 1986. They are grouped along topical lines, generally paralleling the summary findings.

All topics treated in the previous report, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1985, are covered again, with the exception of labor force participation. A revised version of labor force participation is being planned and will be included in future reports. Discussion and presentation of data on locality of residence have resumed in this report for crimes occurring in 1986.

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 reliability, 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 3-31 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 characteristics
(Tables 1 and 2)

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

Personal and household crimes

Number and percent of victimizations—

1 By sector and type of crime 14

Victimization rates—

2 By sector and type of crime 15

Victim characteristics
(Tables 3-31)

The tables show victimization rates for crimes against persons (3-18) and households (19-31).

Personal crimes

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over—

3 By type of crime and sex of victims 16

4 By type of crime and age of victims 17

5 By sex and age of victims and type of crime 18

6 By type of crime and race of victims 18

7 By type of crime and sex and race of victims 19

8 By type of crime and ethnicity of victims 20

9 By race and age of victims and type of crime 20

10 By race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime 21

11 By type of crime and marital status of victims 22

12 By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime 22

13 By sex of head of household, relationship of victims to head, and type of crime 24

14 By type of crime and annual family income of victims 26

15 By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime 26

16 By level of educational attainment and race of victims and type of crime 28

17 By type of crime and type of locality of residence of victims 30

18 By type of locality of residence, race and sex of victims, and type of crime 32

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime—

19 And race of head of household 32

20 And ethnicity of head of household 33

Motor vehicle theft

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

21 By selected household characteristics 34

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime—

22 And age of head of household 35

23 And annual family income 34

Household burglary

Victimization rates—

24 By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary 36

Household larceny

Victimization rates—

25 By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of larceny 36

Motor vehicle theft

Victimization rates—

26 By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft 37

Household crimes

Victimization rates—

27 By type of crime and number of persons in household 37

28 By type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household 38

29 By type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household 39

30 By type of crime and type of locality of residence 38

31 By type of locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime 40

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence
(Tables 32-49)

Five tables (32-36) relate to the victim-offender relationship; the first is a rate table; the others are percentage distribution tables that show victim characteristics for stranger-to-stranger violent crimes. Of the remaining tables (37-49), 6 present demographic information on offenders only, and 7 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—

32 By type of crime and victim-offender relationship 41

Percent of victimizations involving strangers—

33 By sex and age of victims and type of crime 40

34 By sex and race of victims and type of crime 42

35 By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime 42

36 By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime 43

Percent of single-offender victimizations—

37 By type of crime and perceived sex of offender 43

38 By type of crime and perceived age of offender 44

39 By type of crime and perceived race of offender 44

40 By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender 45

41 Based on race of victims, by type of crime and perceived race of offender 46

42 Based on perceived race of offender, by type of crime and race of victims 47

43 By type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship 46

Percent of multiple-offender victimizations—

44 By type of crime and perceived sex of offenders 48

45 By type of crime and perceived age of offenders 48

46 By type of crime and perceived race of offenders 49

47 By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders 49

48 By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders 50

49 By type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship 50

Crime characteristics
(Tables 50-90)

The first of these tables illustrates the distinction between victimizations and incidents as the terms relate to crimes against persons. Table 51 displays data on the number of victims per incident, whereas table 52 gives incident levels for personal crimes of violence broken down by the victim-offender relationship. Topical areas covered by the remaining tables include: time of occurrence (53-55); place of occurrence (56-61); number of offenders (62); use of weapons (63-64); victim self-protection (65-68); physical injury to victims (69-77); economic losses (78-84); and time lost from work (85-90). 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 in a table.

Personal crimes

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

50 By type of crime 51

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of incidents—

51 By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims 52

Number and percent of incidents—

52 By type of crime and victim-offender relationship 53

Personal and household crimes

Percent of incidents—

53 By type of crime and time of occurrence 54

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent of incidents—

54 By type of crime and offender and time of occurrence 55

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of incidents—

55 By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence 55

Selected personal and household crimes

Percent of incidents—

56 By type of crime and place of occurrence 56

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent of incidents—

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

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of incidents—
58 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence* 58

Percent of stranger and nonstranger incidents within place of occurrence—
59 *By type of crime* 58

Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact

Percent of incidents—
60 *By type of crime and place of occurrence* 60
61 *By type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss* 60

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of incidents—
62 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders* 61

Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons—
63 *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship* 62

Percent of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders—
64 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon* 62

Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures—
65 *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship* 63
66 *By characteristics of victims and type of crime* 63

Percent of self-protective measures employed by victims—
67 *By type of measure and type of crime* 64
68 *By selected characteristics of victims* 64

Personal robbery and assault

Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury—
69 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime* 65

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victims receiving medical care—
70 *By type of crime and where care was received* 66

Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses—
71 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime* 66

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses—
72 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime* 66
73 *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses* 67

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services—
74 *By selected characteristics of victims* 67

Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care—
75 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime* 68

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care—
76 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime* 68
77 *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care* 69

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss—
78 *By type of crime and type of loss* 70

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss—
79 *By type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship* 71

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss—
80 *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss* 72

Selected personal crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in theft loss—
81 *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss* 74

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in theft loss—
82 *By race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered* 74

Percent of theft-loss victimizations that resulted in recovery and/or insurance reimbursement—
83 *By type of crime* 75

Household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in theft loss—
84 *By value of loss and type of crime* 75

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
85 *By type of crime* 76
86 *By type of crime and race of victims* 77

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
87 *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship* 77

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
88 *By type of crime and number of days lost* 78

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
89 *By number of days lost and victim-offender relationship* 78

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
90 *By race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost* 79

Reporting of victimizations to the police

(Tables 91–108)

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 of victimizations—
91 *By type of crime and whether or not reported to the police* 80

Personal crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—
92 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime* 81
93 *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims* 81
94 *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims* 82
95 *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims* 83
96 *By type of crime and age of victims* 84

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—
97 *By age of victims and victim-offender relationship* 84

Household crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—
98 *By type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure* 85
99 *By type of crime and annual family income* 85
100 *By value of loss and type of crime* 86

Personal and household crimes

Percent of reasons for reporting victimizations to the police—
101 *By type of crime* 86

Percent of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—
102 *By type of crime* 88

Personal crimes

Percent of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—
103 *By race of victims and type of crime* 90
104 *By type of crime and annual family income* 92

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—
105 *By victim-offender relationship and type of crime* 92

Household crimes

Percent of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—
106 *By race of head of household and type of crime* 94
107 *By annual family income* 95
108 *By type of crime and value of theft loss* 96

Table 1. Personal and household crimes, 1986
Number and percent 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	34,118,310	...	100.0
Personal sector	18,750,640	100.0	55.0
Crimes of violence	5,515,450	29.4	16.2
Completed	2,049,310	10.9	6.0
Attempted	3,466,140	18.5	10.2
Rape	129,940	0.7	0.4
Completed	45,640	0.2	0.1
Attempted	84,310	0.4	0.2
Robbery	1,009,160	5.4	3.0
Completed	621,730	3.3	1.8
With injury	233,900	1.2	0.7
From serious assault	109,640	0.6	0.3
From minor assault	124,270	0.7	0.4
Without injury	387,830	2.1	1.1
Attempted	387,430	2.1	1.1
With injury	116,560	0.6	0.3
From serious assault	54,420	0.3	0.2
From minor assault	62,150	0.3	0.2
Without injury	270,870	1.4	0.8
Assault	4,376,350	23.3	12.8
Aggravated	1,542,870	8.2	4.5
Completed with injury	561,650	3.0	1.6
Attempted with weapon	981,220	5.2	2.9
Simple	2,833,480	15.1	8.3
Completed with injury	820,290	4.4	2.4
Attempted without weapon	2,013,190	10.7	5.9
Crimes of theft	13,235,190	70.6	38.8
Completed	12,401,860	66.1	36.3
Attempted	833,330	4.4	2.4
Personal larceny with contact	536,290	2.9	1.6
Purse snatching	163,280	0.9	0.5
Completed	133,940	0.7	0.4
Attempted	29,350	0.2	0.1
Pocket picking	373,000	2.0	1.1
Personal larceny without contact	12,698,900	67.7	37.2
Completed	11,894,920	63.4	34.9
Less than \$50	5,515,920	29.4	16.2
\$50 or more	5,730,640	30.6	16.8
Amount not available	648,350	3.5	1.9
Attempted	803,980	4.3	2.4
Total population age 12 and over	196,160,150	...	...
Household sector	15,367,670	100.0	45.0
Completed	13,064,150	85.0	38.3
Attempted	2,303,520	15.0	6.8
Burglary	5,556,600	36.2	16.3
Completed	4,307,160	28.0	12.6
Forcible entry	1,812,780	11.8	5.3
Unlawful entry without force	2,494,380	16.2	7.3
Attempted forcible entry	1,249,440	8.1	3.7
Household larceny	8,455,220	55.0	24.8
Completed	7,869,350	51.2	23.1
Less than \$50	3,434,300	22.3	10.1
\$50 or more	3,883,560	25.3	11.4
Amount not available	551,490	3.6	1.6
Attempted	585,870	3.8	1.7
Motor vehicle theft	1,355,860	8.8	4.0
Completed	887,640	5.8	2.6
Attempted	468,210	3.0	1.4
Total number of households	90,394,710	...	...

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, 1986

**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	95.6
Crimes of violence	28.1
Completed	10.4
Attempted	17.7
Rape	0.7
Completed	0.2
Attempted	0.4
Robbery	5.1
Completed	3.2
With injury	1.2
From serious assault	0.6
From minor assault	0.6
Without injury	2.0
Attempted	2.0
With injury	0.6
From serious assault	0.3
From minor assault	0.3
Without injury	1.4
Assault	22.3
Aggravated assault	7.9
Completed with injury	2.9
Attempted with weapon	5.0
Simple assault	14.4
Completed with injury	4.2
Attempted without weapon	10.3
Crimes of theft	67.5
Completed	63.2
Attempted	4.2
Personal larceny with contact	2.7
Purse snatching	0.8
Completed	0.7
Attempted	0.1
Pocket picking	1.9
Personal larceny without contact	64.7
Completed	60.6
Less than \$50	28.1
\$50 or more	29.2
Amount not available	3.3
Attempted	4.1
Household sector (Rate per 1,000 households)	
All household crimes	170.0
Completed	144.5
Attempted	25.5
Burglary	61.5
Completed	47.6
Forcible entry	20.0
Unlawful entry without force	27.6
Attempted forcible entry	13.8
Household larceny	93.5
Completed	87.1
Less than \$50	38.0
\$50 or more	43.0
Amount not available	6.1
Attempted	6.5
Motor vehicle theft	15.0
Completed	9.8
Attempted	5.2

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

Table 3. Personal crimes, 1986

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 (196,160,150)	Male (94,106,140)	Female (102,054,010)
Crimes of violence	28.1	35.4	21.4
Completed	10.4	12.3	8.7
Attempted	17.7	23.1	12.7
Rape	0.7	0.1 ^a	1.2
Completed	0.2	0.0 ^a	0.4
Attempted	0.4	0.1 ^a	0.7
Robbery	5.1	6.5	3.9
Completed	3.2	3.7	2.7
With injury	1.2	1.4	1.0
From serious assault	0.6	0.9	0.3
From minor assault	0.6	0.5	0.7
Without injury	2.0	2.3	1.7
Attempted	2.0	2.8	1.2
With injury	0.6	0.8	0.4
From serious assault	0.3	0.5	0.1 ^a
From minor assault	0.3	0.3	0.3
Without injury	1.4	2.0	0.8
Assault	22.3	28.8	16.3
Aggravated	7.9	11.6	4.4
Completed with injury	2.9	4.0	1.8
Attempted with weapon	5.0	7.6	2.6
Simple assault	14.4	17.2	11.9
Completed with injury	4.2	4.6	3.8
Attempted without weapon	10.3	12.6	8.1
Crimes of theft	67.5	72.2	63.1
Completed	63.2	67.7	59.1
Attempted	4.2	4.5	4.0
Personal larceny with contact	2.7	2.5	3.0
Purse snatching	0.8	(2) ^a	1.5
Pocket picking	1.9	2.4	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	64.7	69.7	60.1
Completed	60.6	65.2	56.4
Less than \$50	28.1	28.5	27.7
\$50 or more	29.2	33.7	25.1
Amount not available	3.3	3.0	3.6
Attempted	4.1	4.5	3.8

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 4. Personal crimes, 1986

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 (13,670,280)	16-19 (14,620,380)	20-24 (19,631,640)	25-34 (42,412,670)	35-49 (45,188,190)	50-64 (32,862,690)	65 and over (27,774,300)
Crimes of violence	52.4	60.7	58.8	34.3	20.0	8.2	4.5
Completed	23.4	22.3	21.1	12.6	6.7	2.7	2.3
Attempted	29.0	38.4	37.7	21.8	13.4	5.5	2.2
Rape	0.8 ^a	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery	8.9	7.8	8.3	7.4	3.7	2.6	1.7
Completed	5.7	3.9	4.8	4.7	2.2	1.8	1.3
With injury	2.0	1.0 ^a	1.4	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.6
From serious assault	0.8 ^a	0.1 ^a	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.2 ^a	0.2 ^a
From minor assault	1.2	0.9 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4 ^a
Without injury	3.6	2.9	3.4	2.8	1.3	0.9	0.7
Attempted	3.3	3.9	3.5	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.4 ^a
With injury	0.7 ^a	1.0 ^a	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.3 ^a	0.1 ^a
From serious assault	0.3 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.7 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a
From minor assault	0.4 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.0	0.9	0.4 ^a	0.3 ^a
Assault	42.7	50.6	48.9	25.9	16.2	5.5	2.8
Aggravated	12.1	19.4	18.2	9.4	5.8	1.5	0.9
Completed with injury	6.5	7.7	6.3	3.0	1.8	0.5 ^a	0.5 ^a
Attempted with weapon	5.7	11.8	11.9	6.4	4.0	1.0	0.4 ^a
Simple assault	30.6	31.2	30.7	16.5	10.4	4.1	1.9
Completed with injury	11.2	10.1	9.5	4.4	2.6	0.5 ^a	0.6
Attempted without weapon	19.4	21.1	21.2	12.1	7.8	3.6	1.3
Crimes of theft	109.7	117.9	115.9	76.5	61.4	36.7	18.5
Completed	105.7	112.2	108.3	71.0	57.2	34.1	17.1
Attempted	3.9	5.7	7.6	5.5	4.2	2.6	1.4
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	2.3	5.1	2.5	2.9	1.7	2.5
Purse snatching	0.3 ^a	0.8 ^a	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7
Pocket picking	2.8	1.5	3.9	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.8
Personal larceny without contact	106.6	115.6	110.8	74.0	58.5	34.9	16.0
Completed	102.7	109.9	103.5	68.6	54.6	32.5	14.8
Less than \$50	75.7	65.2	42.4	29.0	20.8	11.1	5.8
\$50 or more	22.9	40.7	56.4	36.2	30.5	18.4	7.0
Amount not available	4.1	4.1	4.7	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.0
Attempted	3.9	5.7	7.3	5.4	3.9	2.5	1.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.^aEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 5. Personal crimes, 1986

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 (6,994,180)	65.7	28.5	37.2	0.3 ^a
16-19 (7,338,160)	81.2	29.9	51.3	0.3 ^a
20-24 (9,615,720)	73.3	23.6	49.7	0.0 ^a
25-34 (21,007,610)	40.7	13.7	27.0	0.1 ^a
35-49 (22,117,580)	22.9	6.5	16.4	0.0 ^a
50-64 (15,565,790)	9.0	2.9	6.1	0.1 ^a
65 and over (11,467,100)	5.9	3.3	2.6	0.0 ^a
Female				
12-15 (6,676,090)	38.5	18.1	20.4	1.2 ^a
16-19 (7,282,220)	40.0	14.6	25.4	4.2
20-24 (10,015,920)	44.9	18.7	26.2	3.2
25-34 (21,405,070)	28.1	11.5	16.6	2.0
35-49 (23,070,610)	17.3	6.8	10.4	0.3 ^a
50-64 (17,296,900)	7.5	2.6	4.9	0.1 ^a
65 and over (16,307,200)	3.5	1.6	1.9	0.0 ^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, 1986

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 (168,723,030)	Black (22,411,300)	Other (5,025,820)
Crimes of violence	27.5	33.4	26.3
Completed	9.8	14.8	11.7
Attempted	17.6	18.6	14.6
Rape	0.6	1.2	0.4 ^a
Robbery	4.6	8.6	6.9
Completed	2.9	5.0	5.2
With injury	1.1	1.7	1.8 ^a
From serious assault	0.5	1.0	0.0 ^a
From minor assault	0.6	0.7 ^a	1.8 ^a
Without injury	1.8	3.3	3.4
Attempted	1.8	3.6	1.6 ^a
With injury	0.6	0.9	0.4 ^a
From serious assault	0.3	0.4 ^a	0.4 ^a
From minor assault	0.3	0.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury	1.2	2.7	1.2 ^a
Assault	22.2	23.6	19.0
Aggravated	7.5	10.6	8.5
Completed with injury	2.6	4.6	3.0 ^a
Attempted with weapon	4.8	6.0	5.5
Simple	14.7	13.0	10.6
Completed with injury	4.1	4.8	3.4
Attempted without weapon	10.6	8.2	7.1
Crimes of theft	68.3	62.3	61.7
Completed	63.9	59.1	59.8
Attempted	4.4	3.2	2.0 ^a
Personal larceny with contact	2.4	5.5	2.8 ^a
Purse snatching	0.7	2.0	0.7 ^a
Pocket picking	1.7	3.4	2.1 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	66.0	56.8	59.0
Completed	61.7	53.8	57.0
Less than \$50	28.9	23.7	20.8
\$50 or more	29.6	25.2	33.8
Amount not available	3.1	4.9	2.3 ^a
Attempted	4.3	3.0	2.0 ^a

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

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

Total	Robbery		Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury		Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
12.8	3.9	8.9	52.6	16.1	36.5	117.2	112.0	5.2	5.2	112.0
10.2	2.2 ^a	8.0	70.7	29.6	41.1	128.1	122.0	6.1	2.7	125.4
10.4	4.1	6.3	62.9	27.9	35.0	124.6	116.7	7.8	4.5	120.1
8.5	2.7	5.8	32.1	13.7	18.4	80.1	74.5	5.6	2.2	77.9
4.5	1.5	3.0	18.4	7.4	10.9	59.3	55.4	3.9	1.8	57.5
2.7	1.2	1.5	6.2	1.8	4.3	37.8	35.2	2.6	1.5	36.3
2.2	1.0 ^a	1.2 ^a	3.8	1.4	2.3	22.1	20.0	2.1	2.2	19.9
4.9	1.4 ^a	3.5	32.4	8.0	24.4	101.8	99.2	2.6	0.9 ^a	100.9
5.4	1.8 ^a	3.6	30.4	9.2	21.2	107.6	102.4	5.2	1.9 ^a	105.7
6.3	1.3 ^a	5.0	35.5	8.9	26.5	107.6	100.1	7.4	5.7	101.9
6.3	2.4	3.9	19.8	5.2	14.6	73.0	67.6	5.4	2.8	70.2
2.8	1.3	1.5	14.2	4.3	9.9	63.4	58.9	4.5	3.9	59.4
2.4	1.3	1.1	5.0	1.2	3.8	35.7	33.0	2.6	1.9	33.7
1.3	0.4 ^a	0.9 ^a	2.2	0.5 ^a	1.7	16.0	15.0	1.0 ^a	2.7	13.3

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

Table 7. Personal crimes, 1986
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 (81,440,120)	Black (10,229,220)	White (87,282,910)	Black (12,182,080)
Crimes of violence	35.0	39.2	20.5	28.5
Completed	11.9	15.1	7.9	14.6
Attempted	23.0	24.1	12.6	14.0
Rape	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^a	1.1	2.0
Robbery	6.0	10.4	3.4	7.1
Completed	3.5	5.3	2.3	4.7
With injury	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.4
Without injury	2.2	3.2	1.4	3.4
Attempted	2.5	5.1	1.1	2.3
With injury	0.8	0.7 ^a	0.3	1.1 ^a
Without injury	1.7	4.4	0.7	1.3 ^a
Assault	28.9	28.6	16.0	19.5
Aggravated	11.1	15.4	4.1	6.6
Completed with injury	3.7	5.3	1.6	3.1
Attempted with weapon	7.4	9.1	2.5	3.5
Simple	17.8	13.2	11.9	12.8
Completed with injury	4.7	3.5	3.6	5.9
Attempted without weapon	13.1	9.7	8.4	6.9
Crimes of theft	73.2	66.7	63.8	58.6
Completed	68.4	64.1	59.7	54.9
Attempted	4.8	2.6	4.1	3.7
Personal larceny with contact	2.0	5.7	2.7	5.2
Personal larceny without contact	71.1	61.0	61.1	53.3
Completed	66.4	58.4	57.3	50.0
Attempted	4.8	2.6	3.9	3.4

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

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

Table 8. Personal crimes, 1986

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)

	Total ^a (196,160,150)	Hispanic (12,248,840)	Non-Hispanic (183,294,170)
Crimes of violence	28.1	26.5	28.2
Completed	10.4	11.6	10.4
Attempted	17.7	14.8	17.8
Rape	0.7	0.5 ^b	0.7
Robbery	5.1	8.0	4.9
Completed	3.2	6.2	3.0
With injury	1.2	2.4	1.1
From serious assault	0.6	1.3	0.5
From minor assault	0.6	1.1 ^b	0.6
Without injury	2.0	3.8	1.8
Attempted	2.0	1.8	2.0
With injury	0.6	0.4 ^b	0.6
From serious assault	0.3	0.3 ^b	0.3
From minor assault	0.3	0.1 ^b	0.3
Without injury	1.4	1.4	1.4
Assault	22.3	18.0	22.6
Aggravated	7.9	7.8	7.9
Completed with injury	2.9	2.8	2.9
Attempted with weapon	5.0	5.0	5.0
Simple	14.4	10.2	14.7
Completed with injury	4.2	2.6	4.3
Attempted without weapon	10.3	7.6	10.4
Crimes of theft	67.5	64.1	67.6
Completed	63.2	58.9	63.4
Attempted	4.2	5.2	4.2
Personal larceny with contact	2.7	5.9	2.5
Purse snatching	0.8	2.0	0.7
Pocket picking	1.9	3.9	1.8
Personal larceny without contact	64.7	58.2	65.1
Completed	60.6	53.3	61.1
Less than \$50	28.1	25.1	28.3
\$50 or more	29.2	27.1	29.3
Amount not available	3.3	1.1 ^b	3.4
Attempted	4.1	4.9	4.0

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, 1986

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
White				
12-15 (11,087,000)	51.8	21.6	30.2	0.7 ^a
16-19 (12,007,010)	62.0	22.3	39.7	2.5
20-24 (16,474,720)	61.4	21.5	39.9	1.2
25-34 (35,942,660)	33.0	11.3	21.7	1.0
35-49 (39,016,240)	20.2	6.9	13.3	0.1 ^a
50-64 (29,086,120)	7.8	2.5	5.3	(2) ^a
65 and over (25,109,270)	4.0	1.8	2.2	0.0 ^a
Black				
12-15 (2,136,120)	59.5	34.1	25.3	1.0 ^a
16-19 (2,206,970)	48.5	18.2	30.3	1.1 ^a
20-24 (2,591,900)	49.8	20.6	29.2	4.4 ^a
25-34 (5,154,740)	43.6	20.6	23.1	1.7 ^a
35-49 (4,778,030)	21.1	5.7	15.4	0.4 ^a
50-64 (3,216,130)	12.1	4.5 ^a	7.6	0.0 ^a
65 and over (2,327,420)	9.2	7.7	1.5 ^a	0.0 ^a

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

Table 10. Personal crimes, 1986

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 (5,679,840)	66.3	122.9
16-19 (6,058,320)	84.1	130.5
20-24 (8,127,240)	77.9	126.5
25-34 (18,031,640)	40.0	84.0
35-49 (19,282,240)	22.6	60.8
50-64 (13,875,880)	8.6	37.2
65 and over (10,384,950)	5.0	22.9
Female		
12-15 (5,407,160)	36.6	104.7
16-19 (5,948,690)	39.5	115.1
20-24 (8,347,480)	45.3	108.8
25-34 (17,911,020)	26.0	75.0
35-49 (19,734,000)	18.0	65.4
50-64 (15,210,230)	7.0	35.7
65 and over (14,724,320)	3.4	16.0
Black		
Male		
12-15 (1,082,460)	65.8	93.5
16-19 (1,079,390)	53.4	123.2
20-24 (1,195,800)	52.0	122.0
25-34 (2,356,200)	49.1	46.6
35-49 (2,145,550)	28.8	51.1
50-64 (1,434,890)	12.9	46.8
65 and over (934,930)	15.5 ^a	17.1 ^a
Female		
12-15 (1,053,660)	52.9	92.9
16-19 (1,127,570)	43.8	57.3
20-24 (1,396,100)	48.0	101.1
25-34 (2,798,530)	39.1	64.5
35-49 (2,632,480)	14.8	52.0
50-64 (1,781,240)	11.4	38.2
65 and over (1,392,490)	5.0 ^a	17.5

NOTE: 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	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury		Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
8.1	2.4	5.7	42.9	11.4	31.5	114.0	109.2	4.8	2.1	112.0
7.6	1.9	5.8	51.8	19.8	32.0	122.9	116.6	6.3	1.8	121.1
7.8	2.1	5.7	52.3	18.7	33.6	117.5	109.5	8.0	4.2	113.3
6.6	2.6	3.9	25.4	8.6	16.8	79.5	73.7	5.8	2.1	77.4
3.4	1.2	2.1	16.7	5.6	11.2	63.1	58.8	4.4	2.8	60.3
2.3	1.2	1.1	4	1.3	4.1	36.4	33.8	2.6	1.4	35.0
1.4	0.6 ^a	0.8	2.7	0.8	1.8	18.8	17.4	1.4	2.5	16.3
13.3	4.6 ^a	8.7	45.2	14.6	30.6	93.2	93.2	0.0 ^a	8.2	85.0
7.5	1.2 ^a	6.3 ^a	39.9	17.0	23.0	89.5	86.1	3.4 ^a	5.3 ^a	84.3
12.2	5.7 ^a	6.6	33.2	16.0	17.2	110.7	103.9	6.8	11.1	99.6
13.0	2.1 ^a	10.8	29.0	14.6	14.3	56.3	52.7	3.6	4.1	52.2
5.5	2.5 ^a	3.1 ^a	15.1	8.4	6.8	51.6	48.2	3.5	4.2	47.4
4.2 ^a	1.8 ^a	2.4 ^a	7.9	2.9 ^a	5.0	42.0	39.6	2.4 ^a	5.5	36.5
4.1 ^a	1.2 ^a	2.9 ^a	5.1 ^a	1.6 ^a	3.5 ^a	17.3	15.7	1.6 ^a	2.4 ^a	14.9

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

Z: Less than 0.05 per 1,000.

Table 11. Personal crimes, 1986

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 (57,375,900)	Married (107,948,070)	Widowed (12,953,090)	Divorced or separated (17,355,870)
Crimes of violence	51.6	14.0	7.5	53.7
Completed	19.8	4.3	4.0	22.7
Attempted	31.7	9.8	3.5	31.0
Rape	1.3	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^a	1.9
Robbery	9.0	2.7	2.3	10.0
Completed	5.2	1.7	1.5	6.6
With injury	1.8	0.7	0.8 ^a	2.7
From serious assault	0.9	0.2	0.1 ^a	1.5
From minor assault	0.9	0.4	0.7 ^a	1.2
Without injury	3.4	1.1	0.6 ^a	3.8
Attempted	3.7	1.0	0.8 ^a	3.5
With injury	0.9	0.2	0.3 ^a	1.9
From serious assault	0.5	0.2	0.0 ^a	0.4 ^a
From minor assault	0.4	0.1 ^a	0.3 ^a	1.5
Without injury	2.8	0.7	0.5 ^a	1.5
Assault	41.2	11.2	5.0	41.7
Aggravated	14.6	4.2	1.9	13.2
Completed with injury	5.6	1.2	1.4	5.5
Attempted with weapon	9.0	3.0	0.4 ^a	7.7
Simple	26.6	7.0	3.1	28.5
Completed with injury	8.6	1.3	1.1 ^a	9.8
Attempted without weapon	18.0	5.8	2.1	18.6
Crimes of theft	106.6	48.0	23.4	91.7
Completed	100.5	44.8	21.9	85.0
Attempted	6.1	3.2	1.5	6.6
Personal larceny with contact	4.0	1.6	3.9	4.2
Purse snatching	1.0	0.4	1.4	2.1
Pocket picking	3.0	1.2	2.4	2.1
Personal larceny without contact	102.6	46.4	19.6	87.5
Completed	96.7	43.2	18.4	81.1
Less than \$50	52.4	17.4	7.2	29.8
\$50 or more	40.2	23.1	9.2	45.5
Amount not available	4.0	2.7	2.0	5.8
Attempted	6.0	3.1	1.2 ^a	6.3

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.

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

Table 12. Personal crimes, 1986

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 (30,471,170)	66.2	24.4	41.8	0.1 ^a
Married (54,758,590)	17.1	4.9	12.1	0.1 ^a
Widowed (2,025,400)	12.8	6.0 ^a	6.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
Divorced or separated (6,639,350)	52.8	19.9	32.9	0.0 ^a
Female				
Never married (26,904,730)	35.0	14.6	20.4	2.7
Married (53,189,480)	10.9	3.5	7.3	0.2 ^a
Widowed (10,927,700)	6.5	3.6	2.9	0.2 ^a
Divorced or separated (10,716,530)	54.2	24.5	29.8	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
12.0	3.7	8.3	54.1	21.5	32.6	114.5	107.8	6.8	3.3	110.7
3.2	1.0	2.1	13.9	5.7	8.1	46.6	43.7	2.9	1.4	45.2
1.9 ^a	0.8 ^a	1.1 ^a	10.9	3.4 ^a	7.6 ^a	30.4	28.0	2.4 ^a	7.0 ^a	23.4
10.5	5.1	5.4	42.3	18.0	24.4	100.9	93.0	7.9	3.7	97.2
5.6	1.6	3.9	26.7	6.8	19.8	97.7	92.3	5.4	4.3	93.4
2.2	0.8	1.4	8.4	2.5	5.9	49.4	45.8	3.5	1.9	47.5
2.4	1.2 ^a	1.2 ^a	3.9	1.6	2.3	22.1	20.8	1.4 ^a	3.3	18.8
9.8	4.4	5.4	41.3	10.3	31.0	85.9	80.0	5.9	4.5	81.4

data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

Table 13. Personal crimes, 1986

**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 (62,611,810)	25.3	8.0	17.3	(2) ^a
Male heads living alone (8,985,180)	51.6	18.5	33.0	0.0 ^a
Male heads living with others (53,626,630)	20.9	6.2	14.7	0.1 ^a
Wives (46,474,210)	10.6	3.3	7.3	0.2 ^a
Own children under age 18 (14,152,870)	42.8	17.1	25.7	0.4 ^a
Own children age 18 and over (11,854,660)	39.7	12.6	27.1	1.7
Other relatives (3,862,690)	42.1	17.1	25.1	1.9 ^a
Nonrelatives (4,348,080)	72.6	28.5	44.2	2.3 ^a
Households headed by females				
All female heads (30,369,890)	28.6	12.2	16.4	1.8
Female heads living alone (13,393,620)	17.6	6.9	10.8	1.5
Female heads living with others (16,976,270)	37.2	16.4	20.8	2.0
Husbands (4,860,630)	18.6	7.0	11.6	0.0 ^a
Own children under age 18 (5,438,550)	67.6	32.5	35.1	0.4 ^a
Own children age 18 and over (5,977,730)	40.0	16.7	23.3	0.8 ^a
Other relatives (3,032,000)	44.3	14.4	29.9	0.7 ^a
Nonrelatives (3,177,040)	57.0	27.7	29.3	3.3 ^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	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury		Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
5.0	1.7	3.3	20.2	8.1	12.2	62.2	57.6	4.6	2.0	60.2
10.0	4.4	5.5	41.6	15.8	25.8	105.0	94.2	10.8	4.8	100.1
4.2	1.2	2.9	16.7	6.8	9.9	55.0	51.5	3.5	1.5	53.5
1.9	0.7	1.2	8.6	2.6	5.9	48.7	45.3	3.5	1.9	46.8
7.0	1.8	5.2	35.4	9.3	26.1	107.0	103.2	3.8	1.9	105.2
5.3	2.1	3.2	32.7	12.6	20.1	83.8	78.8	5.0	3.0	80.7
6.6	1.6 ^a	5.0	33.7	13.3	20.3	59.4	52.4	6.9	2.8 ^a	56.5
14.4	6.9	7.5	56.0	19.9	36.1	136.5	130.6	5.9	6.9	129.6
5.9	2.1	3.8	20.8	5.1	15.8	65.2	60.4	4.7	4.2	61.0
3.3	1.6	1.7	12.8	3.1	9.7	56.2	51.8	4.5	4.2	52.1
8.0	2.5	5.5	27.2	6.7	20.5	72.3	67.3	5.0	4.2	68.0
1.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.2 ^a	17.4	8.4	9.0	40.7	39.5	1.2 ^a	3.7	36.9
12.0	3.9	8.1	55.2	20.8	34.4	100.9	99.2	1.7 ^a	3.9	97.0
7.2	2.9	4.3	32.0	14.0	18.0	75.3	70.4	4.9	3.2	72.1
8.1	3.9 ^a	4.2 ^a	35.5	18.0	17.5	65.9	63.1	2.8 ^a	3.8 ^a	62.1
12.1	3.6 ^a	8.5	41.6	15.3	26.3	116.2	109.2	6.9	7.0	109.2

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

Z: Less than 0.05 per 1,000.

Table 14. Personal crimes, 1986

**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 (23,912,500)	\$7,500- \$9,999 (8,976,900)
Crimes of violence	49.3	34.2
Completed	20.9	13.6
Attempted	28.5	20.6
Rape	1.5	1.0 ^a
Robbery	10.4	8.0
Completed	6.0	3.7
With injury	2.5	0.8 ^a
From serious assault	1.3	0.2 ^a
From minor assault	1.1	0.6 ^a
Without injury	3.5	2.9
Attempted	4.4	4.2
With injury	1.5	1.7 ^a
From serious assault	0.9	0.8 ^a
From minor assault	0.7 ^a	0.9 ^a
Without injury	2.8	2.5
Assault	37.4	25.2
Aggravated	14.9	9.6
Completed with injury	6.5	3.4
Attempted with weapon	8.4	6.2
Simple	22.5	15.6
Completed with injury	7.9	6.2
Attempted without weapon	14.7	9.4
Crimes of theft	68.9	58.3
Completed	64.5	55.9
Attempted	4.4	2.4
Personal larceny with contact	5.0	2.5
Purse snatching	1.5	0.6 ^a
Pocket picking	3.4	1.8
Personal larceny without contact	64.0	55.8
Completed	60.0	53.4
Less than \$50	29.9	28.5
\$50 or more	26.7	21.4
Amount not available	3.4	3.5
Attempted	4.0	2.4

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, 1986

**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 (17,178,400)	50.0	20.6	29.5	1.4
\$7,500-\$9,999 (7,112,700)	36.3	13.3	23.0	1.2 ^a
\$10,000-\$14,999 (19,566,400)	35.8	13.2	22.6	1.1
\$15,000-\$24,999 (33,855,500)	26.4	9.5	17.0	0.5
\$25,000-\$29,999 (16,048,700)	26.4	8.0	18.4	0.3 ^a
\$30,000-\$49,999 (35,872,800)	19.7	6.0	13.8	0.4 ^a
\$50,000 or more (21,656,600)	20.1	7.6	12.5	0.1 ^a
Black				
Less than \$7,500 (5,972,300)	48.4	22.0	26.4	2.1 ^a
\$7,500-\$9,999 (1,604,300)	29.3	15.8	13.5	0.0 ^a
\$10,000-\$14,999 (3,336,500)	39.4	22.3	17.1	2.8 ^a
\$15,000-\$24,999 (4,049,500)	24.8	9.0	15.7	0.0 ^a
\$25,000-\$29,999 (1,410,000)	27.1	6.3 ^a	20.8	0.0 ^a
\$30,000-\$49,999 (2,499,500)	20.9	5.7 ^a	15.2	0.8 ^a
\$50,000 or more (991,500)	16.2 ^a	5.2 ^a	11.0 ^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 income level was not ascertained.

\$10,000- \$14,999 (23,565,000)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (38,742,000)	\$25,000- \$29,999 (17,838,900)	\$30,000- \$49,999 (39,283,100)	\$50,000 or more (23,370,500)
36.0	26.5	26.1	19.7	20.1
14.4	9.7	7.7	5.9	7.5
21.6	16.8	18.4	13.8	12.7
1.4	0.5	0.3 ^a	0.4	0.1 ^a
5.5	4.9	4.3	3.6	3.6
4.0	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.4
2.5	0.6	0.8 ^a	0.9	0.9
1.4	0.3 ^a	0.5 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^a
1.1	0.4 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.6	0.6 ^a
1.4	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.5
1.6	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.2
0.5 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.4	0.3 ^a
0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.2 ^a
0.4 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.2 ^a
1.1	1.3	1.8	1.1	0.9
29.1	21.2	21.5	15.6	16.4
10.3	7.0	7.3	5.1	4.9
4.2	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.7
6.1	4.9	4.9	3.5	3.2
18.8	14.2	14.2	10.6	11.5
5.9	4.3	2.9	2.0	3.3
12.9	10.0	11.2	8.5	8.2
59.8	67.3	64.3	69.7	86.8
56.2	62.7	60.7	65.8	81.0
3.6	4.6	3.6	3.9	5.8
2.3	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.4
1.1	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.5 ^a
1.2	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.9
57.5	64.6	62.3	67.6	84.5
54.3	60.0	58.9	63.8	78.9
28.2	28.0	27.1	31.9	31.3
23.3	28.4	28.5	29.0	43.0
2.7	3.6	3.3	2.8	4.6
3.2	4.5	3.4	3.9	5.6

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

Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	Personal larceny	
Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
9.2	3.8	5.4	39.4	15.8	23.6	75.3	70.4	4.9	3.9	71.4
7.9	2.3	5.7	27.1	9.4	17.7	54.0	51.0	3.0	2.2 ^a	51.9
5.1	3.0	2.0	29.6	9.3	20.3	60.8	57.4	3.4	2.0	58.8
4.5	1.1	3.4	21.4	6.8	14.7	67.0	62.0	5.0	2.2	64.8
3.8	1.1	2.7	22.2	7.7	14.5	63.8	60.7	3.0	1.6	62.2
3.5	1.2	2.4	15.8	4.9	10.9	69.1	65.2	3.9	2.0	67.1
3.6	1.1	2.5	16.4	4.6	11.7	87.1	81.1	6.0	2.6	84.6
13.6	4.8	8.7	32.7	11.9	20.8	50.2	46.6	3.6	7.8	42.4
8.2 ^a	2.9 ^a	5.3 ^a	21.1	12.2	8.9 ^a	74.1	74.1	0.0 ^a	4.2 ^a	69.9
7.6	2.6 ^a	5.0	29.0	16.9	12.0	56.1	51.3	4.8 ^a	3.9 ^a	52.2
6.9	0.0 ^a	6.9	17.9	7.6	10.3	70.5	68.7	1.8 ^a	7.0	63.5
11.4	0.0 ^a	11.4	15.7	4.5 ^a	11.2 ^a	79.0	69.8	9.1 ^a	7.3 ^a	71.7
4.4 ^a	4.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	15.6	7.3	8.3	79.4	75.9	3.5 ^a	4.1 ^a	75.3
4.4 ^a	2.5 ^a	1.9 ^a	11.8 ^a	8.1 ^a	3.6 ^a	91.3	87.3	4.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	91.3

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

Table 16. Personal crimes, 1986

**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 (31,090,410)	28.2	13.0	15.2	0.3 ^c	5.7	2.2	3.5
White (25,440,310)	27.2	11.6	15.6	0.3 ^c	4.9	1.8	3.1
Black (4,730,180)	33.8	20.2	13.7	0.4 ^c	8.6	3.7	5.0
0-4 years^b							
All races ^a (4,381,690)	9.8	5.3	4.5	0.4 ^c	3.2 ^c	1.8 ^c	1.4 ^c
White (3,202,970)	11.0	6.1	4.9 ^c	0.5 ^c	3.2 ^c	1.9 ^c	1.3 ^c
Black (935,730)	6.2 ^c	4.1 ^c	2.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.2 ^c	2.2 ^c	0.0 ^c
5-7 years							
All races ^a (14,583,440)	33.8	16.6	17.2	0.4 ^c	6.3	2.7	3.6
White (11,763,390)	32.4	14.4	18.0	0.5 ^c	5.6	2.5	3.1
Black (2,379,400)	39.8	26.5	13.4	0.0 ^c	8.8	3.5 ^c	5.2 ^c
8 years							
All races ^a (12,125,280)	28.2	11.4	16.8	0.2 ^c	5.8	1.7	4.1
White (10,473,950)	26.4	10.1	16.3	0.0 ^c	4.6	0.9 ^c	3.7
Black (1,415,060)	42.0	20.2	21.8	1.5 ^c	12.6	4.8 ^c	7.8 ^c
High school							
All races ^a (99,006,280)	29.6	11.3	18.3	0.8	5.3	2.0	3.4
White (84,851,750)	28.7	10.6	18.1	0.7	4.9	1.9	3.0
Black (12,196,990)	33.7	14.4	19.3	1.4	7.9	2.6	5.2
1-3 years							
All races ^a (30,338,270)	38.4	15.5	22.9	1.0	7.9	3.0	4.9
White (24,736,910)	38.5	15.0	23.5	1.1	7.6	3.1	4.5
Black (4,931,900)	34.1	16.5	17.6	1.0 ^c	8.7	2.0 ^c	6.6
4 years							
All races ^a (68,668,010)	25.7	9.4	16.3	0.7	4.2	1.5	2.7
White (60,114,840)	24.6	8.8	15.8	0.6	3.7	1.4	2.3
Black (7,265,090)	33.4	13.0	20.4	1.7 ^c	7.4	3.1	4.3
College							
All races ^a (64,376,930)	26.0	7.9	18.1	0.6	4.6	1.3	3.3
White (57,139,430)	25.9	7.8	18.0	0.5	4.3	1.3	2.9
Black (5,171,700)	32.5	10.6	21.9	1.3 ^c	10.0	1.7 ^c	8.3
1-3 years							
All races ^a (32,541,430)	33.7	10.6	23.1	0.6	5.9	1.4	4.5
White (28,551,370)	33.7	10.7	23.0	0.6	5.4	1.4	4.1
Black (3,154,680)	38.5	10.8	27.8	1.6 ^c	11.9	2.0 ^c	9.9
4 or more years							
All races ^a (31,835,500)	18.1	5.2	12.9	0.6	3.3	1.2	2.0
White (28,588,060)	18.0	5.0	13.0	0.5 ^c	3.1	1.2	1.8
Black (2,017,020)	23.1	10.3	12.8	1.0 ^c	7.1 ^c	1.2 ^c	5.9 ^c

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
22.3	7.2	15.0	54.8	52.7	2.1	3.1	51.7
22.1	6.8	15.2	56.1	53.7	2.3	2.7	53.4
24.8	8.8	15.9	49.8	48.5	1.2 ^c	5.3	44.5
6.2	2.7 ^c	3.5 ^c	23.4	22.5	0.8 ^c	5.0	18.4
7.3	3.0 ^c	4.3 ^c	25.6	24.4	1.2 ^c	5.4	20.2
4.1 ^c	2.2 ^c	1.8 ^c	20.0	20.0	0.0 ^c	4.9 ^c	13.1 ^c
27.1	8.1	19.0	65.2	62.3	2.9	3.6	61.6
26.4	7.8	18.6	66.9	63.7	3.2	2.7	64.2
31.1	7.8	23.3	54.9	53.3	1.6 ^c	7.8	47.1
22.2	7.9	14.3	53.8	52.2	1.6	1.8	52.0
21.8	6.9	14.9	53.2	51.5	1.7	1.8	51.4
27.8	14.9	12.9	60.8	59.4	1.4 ^c	1.4 ^c	59.4
23.4	8.8	14.6	60.1	56.8	3.4	2.4	57.7
23.1	8.4	14.7	60.3	56.8	3.5	2.0	58.3
24.3	11.5	12.8	58.9	56.5	2.4	5.6	53.3
29.4	12.0	17.4	66.3	63.2	3.2	2.6	63.7
29.9	11.1	18.7	68.2	64.7	3.5	1.9	66.3
24.4	15.0	9.5	55.2	53.8	1.4 ^c	5.9	49.3
20.8	7.5	13.3	57.4	53.9	3.4	2.4	55.0
20.3	7.3	13.1	57.1	53.6	3.5	2.0	55.0
24.3	9.2	15.1	61.4	58.4	3.0	5.4	56.0
20.7	6.7	14.0	85.0	78.3	6.7	2.9	82.1
21.1	6.5	14.6	85.6	78.8	6.9	2.7	82.9
21.1	10.0	11.1	83.3	76.1	7.2	5.5	77.7
27.1	8.8	18.4	90.7	84.2	6.5	3.1	87.6
27.7	8.5	19.2	91.5	84.7	6.8	2.7	88.8
25.0	12.1	12.9	87.0	81.6	5.4	7.3	79.7
14.2	4.6	9.6	79.2	72.2	7.0	2.7	76.5
14.4	4.4	10.0	79.8	72.8	7.0	2.8	77.0
15.0	6.6 ^c	8.4	77.4	67.3	10.1	2.8 ^c	74.6

^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. Personal crimes, 1986

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

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

Type of crime	All areas (196,160,150)	Total	
		Central cities (59,435,920)	Outside central cities (83,109,090)
Crimes of violence	28.1	36.3	23.8
Completed	10.4	13.5	8.9
Attempted	17.7	22.8	14.9
Rape	0.7	1.0	0.5
Completed	0.2	0.3	0.2
Attempted	0.4	0.7	0.3
Robbery	5.1	8.8	4.1
Completed	3.2	5.4	2.6
With injury	1.2	2.2	0.8
From serious assault	0.6	1.1	0.3
From minor assault	0.6	1.1	0.5
Without injury	2.0	3.2	1.8
Attempted	2.0	3.4	1.5
With injury	0.6	1.0	0.5
From serious assault	0.3	0.6	0.2 ^a
From minor assault	0.3	0.5	0.3
Without injury	1.4	2.3	1.0
Assault	22.3	26.5	19.2
Aggravated	7.9	11.0	5.8
Completed with injury	2.9	3.6	2.2
Attempted with weapon	5.0	7.5	3.5
Simple	14.4	15.5	13.4
Completed with injury	4.2	4.2	3.9
Attempted without weapon	10.3	11.3	9.6
Crimes of theft	67.5	80.3	67.2
Completed	63.2	74.9	62.9
Attempted	4.2	5.5	4.3
Personal larceny with contact	2.7	5.3	2.0
Purse snatching	0.8	1.6	0.7
Completed	0.7	1.3	0.6
Attempted	0.1	0.3	0.1 ^a
Pocket picking	1.9	3.7	1.2
Personal larceny without contact	64.7	75.0	65.3
Completed	60.6	69.8	61.1
Less than \$50	28.1	29.8	27.7
\$50 or more	29.2	36.5	29.8
Amount not available	3.3	3.5	3.6
Attempted	4.1	5.2	4.2

NOTE: The population range categories shown under the heading "Metropolitan areas" are based only on the size of the central city and do not

Metropolitan areas								
50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999		500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more		Nonmetro- politan areas (53,615,140)
Central cities (18,349,380)	Outside central cities (27,933,310)	Central cities (11,492,630)	Outside central cities (20,306,110)	Central cities (12,879,310)	Outside central cities (17,823,750)	Central cities (16,714,600)	Outside central cities (17,045,920)	
36.9	22.9	42.3	21.6	41.5	28.9	27.5	22.7	25.6
13.0	8.4	12.6	8.0	15.6	11.2	13.1	8.5	9.4
23.9	14.5	29.8	13.7	25.9	17.7	14.4	14.2	16.2
0.6 ^a	0.5 ^a	1.3 ^a	0.5 ^a	1.6	0.4 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.5 ^a	0.5
0.1 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.5 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.2 ^a
0.5 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.9 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.3
6.0	4.0	7.5	2.4	9.0	5.3	12.6	5.0	2.7
3.6	2.5	4.4	1.6	4.8	3.8	8.6	2.9	1.5
1.7	0.7	1.6	0.7 ^a	2.1	1.0	3.1	0.9 ^a	0.7
0.8 ^a	0.1 ^a	1.0 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.7 ^a	0.3 ^a	1.8	0.8 ^a	0.3 ^a
0.9	0.6	0.6 ^a	0.4 ^a	1.4	0.7 ^a	1.3	0.1 ^a	0.4
1.9	1.8	2.8	0.8	2.7	2.8	5.4	1.9	0.8
2.4	1.5	3.1	0.8	4.1	1.4	4.0	2.1	1.2
0.8 ^a	0.5 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.1 ^a	1.7	0.5 ^a	0.9 ^a	1.0	0.3 ^a
0.5 ^a	(2) ^a	0.8 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.1 ^a
0.3 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.0 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.7 ^a	0.1 ^a
1.6	1.1	2.3	0.7 ^a	2.4	1.0	3.1	1.1	0.9
30.2	18.3	33.6	18.7	31.0	23.2	14.2	17.2	22.4
11.6	4.7	16.7	6.7	11.1	6.4	6.6	5.9	7.5
4.4	1.9	2.9	2.7	4.2	2.5	2.6	1.7	3.1
7.2	2.8	13.8	4.0	6.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.4
18.6	13.6	16.9	12.0	19.9	16.9	7.6	11.4	14.8
4.9	3.6	4.8	3.5	5.9	4.9	1.7	3.7	4.6
13.7	9.9	12.1	8.5	14.0	12.0	5.9	7.7	10.2
81.0	60.1	83.7	68.5	90.4	75.4	69.5	68.9	53.5
76.1	55.7	77.2	64.9	85.2	70.8	64.0	64.1	50.8
4.9	4.4	6.5	3.6	5.2	4.6	5.5	4.7	2.8
2.3	1.5	3.6	2.3	5.7	1.2	9.5	3.1	1.1
0.7 ^a	0.5 ^a	1.1 ^a	1.0	1.4	0.2 ^a	3.1	1.3	0.2 ^a
0.5 ^a	0.5 ^a	1.1 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.2 ^a	2.7	1.2	0.1 ^a
0.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a
1.6	1.0	2.5	1.3	4.3	1.0	6.4	1.8	0.9
78.7	58.6	80.1	66.2	84.7	74.2	60.0	65.8	52.5
73.9	54.2	73.6	63.0	80.1	69.6	54.8	61.2	49.8
35.6	26.2	31.1	28.0	35.1	33.8	18.5	23.5	26.8
35.9	24.8	39.2	31.2	39.4	32.7	33.1	33.4	20.2
2.3	3.2	3.3	3.8	5.5	3.2	3.2	4.3	2.7
4.8	4.4	6.5	3.2	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.6	2.7

reflect the population of the entire metro-
politan area. Numbers in parentheses refer
to population in the group. Detail may not add

to total shown because of rounding.
^aEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.
Z: Less than 0.05 per 1,000.

Table 18. Personal crimes, 1986

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

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

Area and race and sex	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery		
					Total	With injury	Without injury
All areas							
White male (81,440,120)	35.0	11.9	23.0	0.1 ^a	6.0	2.1	3.9
White female (87,282,910)	20.5	7.9	12.6	1.1	3.4	1.3	2.1
Black male (10,229,220)	39.2	15.1	24.1	0.2 ^a	10.4	2.8	7.6
Black female (12,182,080)	28.5	14.6	14.0	2.0	7.1	2.4	4.6
Metropolitan areas							
Central cities							
White male (20,813,400)	48.7	17.5	31.2	0.2 ^a	11.3	4.2	7.1
White female (23,583,850)	23.4	8.3	15.0	1.6	5.0	2.0	3.0
Black male (5,718,530)	47.2	16.6	30.6	0.0 ^a	12.3	4.6	7.7
Black female (7,166,570)	34.4	16.0	18.3	2.4	10.2	3.2	7.0
Outside central cities							
White male (37,024,180)	29.8	10.1	19.7	(2) ^a	4.6	1.5	3.1
White female (38,947,720)	18.3	7.6	10.7	0.8	3.3	1.1	2.11
Black male (2,421,230)	32.3	10.7	21.6	0.9 ^a	10.9	1.0 ^a	9.9
Black female (2,677,480)	20.9	13.6	7.3	2.1 ^a	4.2 ^a	1.8 ^a	2.4 ^a
Nonmetropolitan areas							
White male (23,602,540)	30.9	9.9	21.0	0.0 ^a	3.5	1.1	2.3
White female (24,751,350)	21.1	7.8	13.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.2
Black male (2,089,460)	25.6	16.2	9.3	0.0 ^a	4.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	4.7 ^a
Black female (2,338,030)	19.4	11.3	8.2	0.8 ^a	0.9 ^a	0.9 ^a	0.0 ^a

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

Table 19. Household crimes, 1986

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All races (90,394,710)	White (78,443,760)	Black (10,052,900)	Other (1,898,050)
Household crimes	170.0	163.9	217.1	173.0
Completed	144.5	139.9	181.4	141.2
Attempted	25.5	24.0	35.7	31.8
Burglary	61.5	57.5	91.6	64.0
Completed	47.6	44.8	69.7	49.2
Forcible entry	20.0	17.7	38.3	19.7
Unlawful entry without force	27.6	27.0	31.4	29.4
Attempted forcible entry	13.8	12.7	22.0	14.9
Household larceny	93.5	92.5	101.7	94.1
Completed	87.0	86.1	95.3	84.8
Less than \$50	38.0	39.0	32.1	27.6
\$50 or more	43.0	41.1	55.2	53.3
Amount not available	6.1	5.9	8.0	4.0 ^a
Attempted	6.5	6.4	6.5	9.3
Motor vehicle theft	15.0	13.9	23.7	14.9
Completed	9.8	9.0	16.4	7.2 ^a
Attempted	5.2	4.8	7.3	7.7 ^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.

Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	At-tempted theft	Personal larceny	
	Aggra-vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
28.9	11.1	17.8	73.2	68.4	4.8	2.0	71.1
16.0	4.1	11.9	63.8	59.7	4.1	2.7	61.2
28.6	15.4	13.2	66.7	64.1	2.6	5.7	61.0
19.4	6.6	12.8	58.6	54.9	3.7	5.2	53.3
37.2	16.3	20.9	94.7	87.9	5.8	4.2	90.5
16.7	5.2	11.6	77.0	71.6	5.5	5.5	71.5
34.8	20.1	14.7	73.6	71.0	2.5 ^a	6.0	67.5
21.8	7.5	14.3	63.1	58.6	4.5	7.7	55.4
25.2	8.7	16.5	70.9	66.3	4.5	1.4	69.4
14.2	3.1	11.2	63.5	59.1	4.4	2.4	61.2
20.6	9.2	11.4	69.2	64.9	4.3 ^a	4.3 ^a	64.9
14.6	3.4 ^a	11.2	73.3	71.3	2.0 ^a	2.4 ^a	70.9
27.4	10.3	17.1	57.7	54.3	3.4	1.1	56.6
18.0	4.6	13.5	51.7	49.3	2.4	0.5 ^a	51.2
20.9	9.9	10.9	45.2	44.1	1.1 ^a	6.6 ^a	38.6
17.7	7.6	10.1	27.8	24.6	3.2 ^a	0.8 ^a	27.0

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

Table 20. Household crimes, 1986
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and ethnicity of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Total ^a (90,394,710)	Hispanic (5,002,360)	Non-Hispanic (85,094,060)
Household crimes	170.0	232.3	166.2
Completed	144.5	187.4	141.9
Attempted	25.5	44.9	24.2
Burglary	61.5	84.5	59.9
Completed	47.6	61.8	46.7
Forcible entry	20.0	31.2	19.4
Unlawful entry without force	27.6	30.5	27.3
Attempted forcible entry	13.8	22.8	13.2
Household larceny	93.5	126.6	91.6
Completed	87.0	115.9	85.4
Less than \$50	38.0	48.7	37.4
\$50 or more	43.0	59.4	42.0
Amount not available	6.1	7.8	6.0
Attempted	6.5	10.7	6.2
Motor vehicle theft	15.0	21.2	14.6
Completed	9.8	9.8	9.8
Attempted	5.2	11.4	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 21. Motor vehicle theft, 1986

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	90,394,710	1,355,860	15.0	160,998,650	1,470,580	9.1
White	78,443,760	1,089,770	13.9	146,131,020	1,184,000	8.1
Black	10,052,900	237,850	23.7	11,831,730	256,620	21.7
Other	1,898,050	28,240	14.9	3,035,900	29,960	9.9
Age of head of household						
12-19	987,020	29,540	29.9	1,126,780	33,330	29.5
20-34	26,425,950	536,930	20.3	46,311,460	574,330	12.4
35-49	25,175,660	441,220	17.5	52,994,400	480,570	9.1
50-64	18,919,000	267,060	14.1	38,151,720	292,920	7.7
65 and over	18,887,080	81,110	4.3	22,414,290	89,430	4.0
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	57,665,340	722,910	12.5	118,866,700	784,900	6.6
Rented	32,729,370	632,940	19.3	42,132,000	685,700	16.3

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 23. Household crimes, 1986
Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$7,500 (14,354,400)	\$7,500-\$9,999 (4,749,600)
Household crimes	201.0	178.5
Completed	166.6	159.0
Attempted	34.3	19.6
Burglary	91.0	55.7
Completed	67.4	43.9
Forcible entry	27.5	21.9
Unlawful entry without force	40.0	22.0
Attempted forcible entry	23.5	11.8
Household larceny	99.5	110.9
Completed	92.7	106.5
Less than \$50	42.5	49.0
\$50 or more	43.8	49.4
Amount not available	6.4	8.1
Attempted	6.7	4.4
Motor vehicle theft	10.5	11.9
Completed	6.5	8.5
Attempted	4.1	3.4

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 crimes, 1986

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19 (987,020)	20-34 (26,425,950)	35-49 (25,175,660)	50-64 (18,919,000)	65 and over (18,887,080)
Household crimes	436.5	238.7	185.9	130.7	78.2
Completed	381.3	201.6	159.8	111.1	65.4
Attempted	55.2	37.1	26.1	19.6	12.9
Burglary	206.1	83.1	64.7	47.4	33.3
Completed	175.4	62.9	51.7	37.3	24.6
Forcible entry	35.7	29.2	21.1	15.1	10.0
Unlawful entry without force	139.8	33.7	30.6	22.2	14.6
Attempted forcible entry	30.8	20.2	13.1	10.1	8.7
Household larceny	200.5	135.2	103.6	69.1	40.6
Completed	190.3	125.6	96.1	64.9	37.8
Less than \$50	93.6	55.4	38.0	30.1	18.6
\$50 or more	86.0	62.1	52.0	29.7	15.0
Amount not available	10.7 ^a	8.0	6.2	5.1	4.1
Attempted	10.2 ^a	9.6	7.5	4.2	2.9
Motor vehicle theft	29.9	20.3	17.5	14.1	4.3
Completed	15.6 ^a	13.1	12.0	8.9	3.0
Attempted	14.3 ^a	7.2	5.5	5.2	1.3

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.

\$10,000- \$14,999 (11,672,300)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (17,760,400)	\$25,000- \$29,999 (7,610,800)	\$30,000- \$49,999 (15,627,900)	\$50,000 or more (8,742,100)
169.8	166.1	168.3	165.9	164.0
144.4	140.5	141.4	143.7	139.6
25.3	25.7	26.9	22.1	24.5
64.8	54.9	55.4	53.7	61.4
49.5	42.4	44.7	44.7	48.6
21.8	18.3	17.5	20.8	15.9
27.7	24.1	27.1	23.9	32.7
15.4	12.5	10.7	9.0	12.9
90.3	96.7	97.1	93.5	84.4
85.2	88.7	87.6	87.1	78.0
37.4	36.8	38.5	41.0	28.9
40.9	45.8	45.6	41.3	41.7
7.0	6.0	3.5	4.7	7.5
5.1	8.1	9.5	6.4	6.4
14.6	14.5	15.7	18.7	18.2
9.7	9.4	9.2	12.0	13.0
4.9	5.1	6.6	6.7	5.2

Table 24. Household burglary, 1986

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		Attempted forcible entry
		Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	
White				
Less than \$7,500 (10,722,300)	87.2	23.1	42.2	21.8
\$7,500-\$9,999 (3,942,300)	51.8	20.0	20.7	11.1
\$10,000-\$14,999 (9,986,400)	59.3	18.2	27.2	13.8
\$15,000-\$24,999 (15,739,400)	52.3	17.5	23.6	11.2
\$25,000-\$29,999 (6,908,300)	49.7	15.2	24.9	9.7
\$30,000-\$49,999 (14,398,900)	51.6	18.9	23.5	9.2
\$50,000 or more (8,186,000)	59.3	14.2	32.6	12.5
Black				
Less than \$7,500 (3,265,800)	102.2	41.2	30.1	31.0
\$7,500-\$9,999 (701,500)	80.6	33.4	32.6	14.7 ^a
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,432,100)	107.2	49.1	32.8	25.2
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,710,000)	72.9	24.5	25.7	22.7
\$25,000-\$29,999 (578,000)	132.9	49.7	57.5	25.7 ^a
\$30,000-\$49,999 (920,300)	82.9	46.9	34.0	2.0 ^a
\$50,000 or more (326,900)	134.5	63.4	51.0	20.1 ^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 larceny, 1986

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 (10,722,300)	108.9	49.5	44.7	7.7
\$7,500-\$9,999 (3,942,300)	110.4	54.8	44.0	3.3 ^b
\$10,000-\$14,999 (9,986,400)	86.3	36.6	37.5	4.5
\$15,000-\$24,999 (15,739,400)	93.1	36.8	43.3	7.6
\$25,000-\$29,999 (6,908,300)	95.4	38.8	43.4	9.9
\$30,000-\$49,999 (14,398,900)	90.9	40.6	39.7	6.3
\$50,000 or more (8,186,000)	83.0	29.4	39.6	6.6
Black				
Less than \$7,500 (3,265,800)	70.2	22.6	40.3	2.8 ^b
\$7,500-\$9,999 (701,500)	117.9	19.1 ^b	78.9	10.9 ^b
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,432,100)	116.1	38.7	65.8	8.3 ^b
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,710,000)	127.0	39.5	64.5	10.5
\$25,000-\$29,999 (578,000)	125.7	35.8	74.9	6.8 ^b
\$30,000-\$49,999 (920,300)	139.9	51.4	65.9	11.2 ^b
\$50,000 or more (326,900)	127.2	29.3 ^b	87.0	0.0 ^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 26. Motor vehicle theft, 1986

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 (10,722,300)	10.9	6.2	4.7
\$7,500-\$9,999 (3,942,300)	11.5	8.1	3.4 ^a
\$10,000-\$14,999 (9,986,400)	12.5	8.2	4.4
\$15,000-\$24,999 (15,739,400)	12.4	7.9	4.4
\$25,000-\$29,999 (6,908,300)	13.9	7.8	6.1
\$30,000-\$49,999 (14,398,900)	17.0	11.2	5.8
\$50,000 or more (8,186,000)	17.2	12.4	4.8
Black			
Less than \$7,500 (3,265,800)	10.0	8.0	1.9 ^a
\$7,500-\$9,999 (701,500)	13.7 ^a	9.6 ^a	4.1 ^a
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,432,100)	30.2	22.0	8.2 ^a
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,710,000)	31.2	22.6	8.6 ^a
\$25,000-\$29,999 (578,000)	40.7	27.0 ^a	13.8 ^a
\$30,000-\$49,999 (920,300)	45.3	28.4	16.9 ^a
\$50,000 or more (326,900)	40.9 ^a	23.6 ^a	17.2 ^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 27. Household crimes, 1986

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (21,798,160)	Two-three (46,109,090)	Four-five (19,303,230)	Six or more (3,184,240)
Household crimes	121.9	162.1	219.9	311.1
Completed	102.5	137.2	187.8	276.6
Attempted	19.4	24.9	32.1	34.5
Burglary	55.0	58.5	71.1	90.4
Completed	43.6	44.5	55.4	73.4
Forcible entry	20.8	19.0	20.3	28.8
Unlawful entry without force	22.8	25.5	35.1	44.6
Attempted forcible entry	11.4	13.9	15.7	17.1
Household larceny	56.6	88.9	129.4	196.0
Completed	52.5	83.0	119.9	183.3
Less than \$50	25.2	37.4	49.1	66.9
\$50 or more	22.8	39.6	63.5	104.1
Amount not available	4.5	6.0	7.2	12.2
Attempted	4.1	5.9	9.6	12.7
Motor vehicle theft	10.3	14.7	19.4	24.6
Completed	6.4	9.6	12.5	19.9
Attempted	3.9	5.1	6.8	4.7 ^a

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

^aEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 28. Household crimes, 1986

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 (57,665,340)	White (52,393,340)	Black (4,396,410)	All races ^a (32,729,370)	White (26,050,430)	Black (5,656,490)
Household crimes	138.4	133.6	193.7	225.6	224.8	235.2
Completed	118.2	114.1	165.5	190.9	191.7	193.7
Attempted	20.2	19.5	28.2	34.7	33.1	41.5
Burglary	47.8	45.2	77.5	85.6	82.4	102.6
Completed	37.6	35.4	62.9	65.3	63.6	74.9
Forcible entry	16.4	14.8	36.3	26.4	23.7	39.8
Unlawful entry without force	21.2	20.6	26.6	38.9	40.0	35.1
Attempted forcible entry	10.2	9.8	14.6	20.3	18.7	27.7
Household larceny	78.1	76.8	93.1	120.7	124.0	108.5
Completed	72.1	70.9	85.5	113.4	116.4	102.9
Less than \$50	32.4	32.8	29.3	47.8	51.4	34.2
\$50 or more	34.7	33.3	50.0	57.5	57.0	59.2
Amount not available	4.9	4.8	6.2	8.1	8.1	9.4
Attempted	6.0	5.8	7.5	7.3	7.6	5.6
Motor vehicle theft	12.5	11.7	23.1	19.3	18.4	24.1
Completed	8.5	7.8	17.0	12.2	11.6	15.9
Attempted	4.1	3.9	6.1	7.1	6.8	8.1

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 30. Household crimes, 1986

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All areas (90,394,710)	Total	
		Central cities (29,092,550)	Outside central cities (36,744,660)
Household crimes	170.0	209.8	158.4
Completed	144.5	174.6	135.4
Attempted	25.5	35.2	23.0
Burglary	61.5	73.3	56.9
Completed	47.6	55.1	44.5
Forcible entry	20.0	26.2	19.0
Unlawful entry without force	27.6	28.9	25.5
Attempted forcible entry	13.8	18.2	12.4
Household larceny	93.5	114.7	86.4
Completed	87.0	106.2	80.6
Less than \$50	38.0	44.3	34.9
\$50 or more	43.0	54.3	40.2
Amount not available	6.1	7.6	5.4
Attempted	6.5	8.5	5.9
Motor vehicle theft	15.0	21.8	15.1
Completed	9.8	13.3	10.3
Attempted	5.2	8.5	4.8

NOTE: The population range categories shown under the heading "Metropolitan areas" are based on the size of the central city and do not

Table 29. Household crimes, 1986

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 (63,671,200)	Two (6,126,700)	Three (1,681,000)	Four (2,793,000)	Five-nine (4,837,300)	Ten or more (10,189,100)	Other than housing unit (868,700)
Household crimes	154.7	235.8	271.0	208.6	216.7	165.8	268.0
Completed	132.6	201.1	218.5	173.0	185.8	133.7	249.2
Attempted	22.1	34.7	52.5	35.6	30.8	32.1	18.8
Burglary	55.6	79.6	102.9	80.0	77.3	61.1	129.2
Completed	43.8	61.4	68.4	57.2	58.4	44.8	120.0
Forcible entry	18.8	29.3	29.0	17.3	27.1	19.5	7.9 ^b
Unlawful entry without force	25.1	32.1	39.3	40.0	31.4	25.3	112.1
Attempted forcible entry	11.7	18.2	34.5	22.8	18.9	16.3	9.2 ^b
Household larceny	87.0	136.4	136.5	109.5	119.2	81.1	120.7
Completed	80.6	125.6	128.1	104.3	114.5	75.1	118.4
Less than \$50	35.3	54.8	53.8	48.0	52.6	30.5	53.9
\$50 or more	39.8	59.8	63.1	49.4	55.6	39.0	56.3
Amount not available	5.5	10.9	11.2	6.8	6.3	5.6	8.2 ^b
Attempted	6.3	10.8	8.4 ^b	5.2 ^b	4.7	6.0	2.2 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	12.1	19.7	31.6	19.0	20.1	23.6	18.1^b
Completed	8.1	14.1	22.0	11.5	12.9	13.8	10.8 ^b
Attempted	4.0	5.7	9.7	7.6	7.2	9.8	7.3 ^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.

Metropolitan areas								
50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999		500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more		Nonmetro- politan areas (24,557,500)
Central cities (8,997,220)	Outside central cities (12,326,500)	Central cities (5,699,390)	Outside central cities (9,178,400)	Central cities (6,232,970)	Outside central cities (7,953,040)	Central cities (8,162,980)	Outside central cities (7,286,720)	
226.7	138.8	221.4	171.7	220.7	176.9	174.6	154.5	140.3
196.8	120.9	182.7	145.1	184.1	147.5	137.2	134.2	122.6
30.0	17.9	38.8	26.6	36.6	29.4	37.4	20.3	17.7
73.4	51.6	78.2	62.2	79.4	64.7	65.2	50.5	54.3
58.8	40.7	56.7	47.8	61.6	49.6	45.1	41.3	43.5
24.8	16.6	24.9	21.2	28.9	22.3	26.5	16.7	14.4
33.9	24.1	31.8	26.6	32.8	27.3	18.5	24.5	29.1
14.6	11.0	21.5	14.4	17.7	15.1	20.1	9.2	10.8
140.8	78.7	123.4	92.9	113.4	94.5	80.8	82.7	79.1
129.8	73.8	114.8	86.4	106.0	87.2	74.4	77.4	74.1
63.5	32.6	47.0	36.4	38.2	38.5	26.0	33.2	35.0
58.0	36.1	58.0	43.6	60.2	43.7	43.2	39.2	33.6
8.4	5.1	9.8	6.4	7.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.4
11.0	4.9	8.6	6.4	7.4	7.3	6.4	5.3	5.0
12.5	8.5	19.9	16.7	27.9	17.7	28.6	21.3	6.9
8.2	6.5	11.2	10.9	16.5	10.7	17.8	15.5	5.0
4.3	2.0	8.7	5.8	11.5	7.0	10.8	5.8	1.8

reflect the population of the entire metro-
politan area. Detail may not add to total shown
because of rounding.

Numbers in parentheses refer to households in
the group.

Table 31. Household crimes, 1986

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Area and race	Household crimes	Completed household crimes	Attempted household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All areas						
White (78,443,760)	163.9	139.9	24.0	57.5	92.5	13.9
Black (10,052,900)	217.1	181.4	35.7	91.6	101.7	23.7
Metropolitan areas						
Central cities						
White (22,203,510)	203.9	169.8	34.1	66.0	118.3	19.5
Black (6,070,670)	232.0	194.2	37.9	98.7	103.7	29.7
Outside central cities						
White (33,776,720)	154.3	132.5	21.7	54.6	85.1	14.6
Black (2,221,680)	231.6	188.5	43.0	96.2	110.9	24.5
Nonmetropolitan areas						
White (22,463,530)	138.8	121.4	17.4	53.6	78.0	7.2
Black (1,760,550)	147.1	128.1	19.0	61.5	83.6	1.9 ^a

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

^aEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 33. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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	58.1	54.4	60.2	50.3
12-15	44.4	43.1	45.5	63.3 ^a
16-19	55.9	51.3	58.5	38.4 ^a
20-24	60.5	54.1	64.2	34.6 ^a
25-34	61.9	58.7	63.7	62.1
35-49	56.1	50.7	58.8	80.1 ^a
50-64	69.4	74.7	66.8	56.3 ^a
65 and over	74.2	80.1	67.9	0.0 ^a
Male	66.5	64.7	67.4	80.7^a
12-15	51.2	48.8	53.0	100.0 ^a
16-19	61.5	61.8	61.3	100.0 ^a
20-24	75.6	68.4	79.0	0.0 ^a
25-34	69.2	69.6	69.1	100.0 ^a
35-49	66.2	68.3	65.4	0.0 ^a
50-64	71.9	75.7	70.0	0.0 ^a
65 and over	75.4	80.3	69.1	0.0 ^a
Female	45.2	40.8	48.2	48.3
12-15	32.4	33.8	31.1	53.9 ^a
16-19	44.3	29.8	52.7	33.9 ^a
20-24	37.0	36.7	37.2	34.6 ^a
25-34	51.4	45.9	55.1	60.4
35-49	43.2	34.8	48.8	80.1 ^a
50-64	66.8	73.7	63.1	100.0 ^a
65 and over	72.8	79.8	66.7	0.0 ^a

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

Table 32. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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	3,202,140	16.3	2,313,310	11.8
Completed	1,113,930	5.7	935,380	4.8
Attempted	2,088,220	10.6	1,377,930	7.0
Rape	65,300	0.3	64,640	0.3
Completed	12,340	0.1 ^a	33,290	0.2
Attempted	52,960	0.3	31,350	0.2
Robbery	770,630	3.9	238,530	1.2
Completed	469,720	2.4	152,020	0.8
With injury	162,610	0.8	71,300	0.4
From serious assault	84,130	0.4	25,510	0.1
From minor assault	78,480	0.4	45,780	0.2
Without injury	307,110	1.6	80,720	0.4
Attempted	300,910	1.5	86,520	0.4
With injury	88,790	0.4	27,770	0.1
From serious assault	45,260	0.2	9,160	(2) ^a
From minor assault	43,540	0.2	18,610	0.1
Without injury	212,120	1.1	58,750	0.3
Assault	2,366,210	12.1	2,010,130	10.2
Aggravated	966,430	4.9	576,440	2.9
Completed with injury	306,930	1.6	254,720	1.3
Attempted with weapon	659,490	3.4	321,730	1.6
Simple	1,399,790	7.1	1,433,690	7.3
Completed with injury	324,930	1.6	495,360	2.5
Attempted without weapon	1,074,860	5.5	938,330	4.8

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

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

Z: Less than 0.05 per 1,000.

Total	Robbery		Assault		
	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
76.4	71.7	78.8	54.1	62.6	49.4
67.8	67.9	67.8	39.2	51.4	34.4
71.7	71.1	71.9	54.2	64.4	47.8
76.6	77.1	76.4	58.7	66.1	54.3
76.9	75.4	77.7	57.6	64.2	53.8
73.1	49.9	87.9	52.0	56.0	49.8
86.1	80.6	91.5	61.9	77.1	56.4
100.0	100.0	100.0	59.1	84.6	47.2
83.1	84.1	82.6	62.7	69.0	58.4
74.2	77.1	72.9	45.3	55.3	41.0
76.2	87.4 ^a	73.3	59.2	70.1	51.3
87.8	90.0	86.3	73.5	78.8	69.4
83.3	89.9	80.2	65.4	67.3	64.0
85.3	67.7	94.3	61.5	62.7	60.7
87.3	81.3 ^a	92.1	66.1	72.3	63.5
100.0	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	61.1	76.7 ^a	51.3 ^a
66.0	54.5	72.7	40.0	47.1	37.4
50.6	40.6 ^a	54.5 ^a	28.8	43.2	24.1
63.0	51.1 ^a	68.9	42.5	45.8	41.0
58.8	36.3 ^a	64.4	33.4	28.1	35.1
68.4	59.2	74.1	45.1	56.3	41.1
54.3	30.0 ^a	75.7	40.3	45.0	38.2
84.9	80.1	90.7	57.2	83.8	49.2
100.0	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	56.7	100.0 ^a	43.2 ^a

Table 34. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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	58.1	55.3	59.6	42.9	76.1	75.5	76.4	54.7	65.5	49.2
Black	56.5	47.6	63.6	74.7	77.4	55.2	87.1	47.9	49.4	46.7
Male										
White	66.7	66.5	66.8	73.5 ^a	84.3	87.8	82.4	63.0	71.8	57.5
Black	64.6	51.1	73.1	100.0 ^a	78.6	65.8	83.3	59.3	56.9	62.0
Female										
White	44.3	39.3	47.5	41.1	62.5	56.6	66.0	40.7	49.5	37.7
Black	47.1	44.5	49.7	72.5	75.9	44.9 ^a	92.2	33.9	34.6	33.6

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

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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	60.4	56.6	62.8	48.6	78.5	79.6	78.1	56.9	66.8	51.4
Married	65.2	67.7	64.1	46.6 ^a	86.6	81.1	89.4	60.3	63.7	58.2
Widowed	56.9	50.5	64.2	100.0 ^a	86.4	72.6 ^a	100.0 ^a	42.1	40.5 ^a	43.0
Divorced or separated	39.5	33.3	44.1	54.7	51.1	45.0	56.5	36.0	47.4	30.8
Male										
Never married	66.9	63.2	69.1	100.0 ^a	81.4	85.8	79.5	63.6	72.4	57.9
Married	66.8	72.0	64.6	56.5 ^a	86.5	82.6	88.4	62.3	64.2	61.0
Widowed	63.3	69.8 ^a	57.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	57.1 ^a	68.3 ^a	52.0 ^a
Divorced or separated	63.4	58.0	66.7	0.0 ^a	82.5	80.2	84.6	58.7	63.3	55.2
Female										
Never married	46.5	44.1	48.2	45.6	71.5	64.2	74.6	41.4	47.0	39.4
Married	62.6	61.5	63.1	43.8 ^a	86.8	79.1	91.0	56.8	62.7	54.3
Widowed	54.5	44.5	67.1	100.0 ^a	84.4	69.2 ^a	100.0 ^a	34.3 ^a	29.5 ^a	37.5 ^a
Divorced or separated	25.1	20.9	28.7	54.7	30.4	20.0 ^a	39.1	21.7	30.2	18.8

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

Table 36. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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	54.9	53.0	56.3	50.4	72.9	65.5	77.7	50.1	55.4	46.7
\$7,500-\$9,999	49.0	39.6	55.2	61.0 ^b	77.4	64.4 ^b	83.4	39.6	52.4	31.7
\$10,000-\$14,999	53.6	52.3	54.5	59.8	67.3	63.9	71.3	50.7	58.2	46.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	59.2	52.7	63.0	35.9 ^b	73.8	74.9	73.5	56.4	61.8	53.6
\$25,000-\$29,999	58.1	58.0	58.2	73.7 ^b	86.1	89.9 ^b	85.0	52.3	61.8	47.4
\$30,000-\$49,999	64.4	61.8	65.5	34.4 ^b	80.6	83.9	78.7	61.4	76.1	54.4
\$50,000 or more	64.5	59.4	67.5	0.0 ^b	83.4	86.8	81.7	60.6	66.0	58.4
White										
Less than \$7,500	54.6	51.5	56.8	42.8 ^b	72.1	70.0	73.6	51.0	58.2	46.1
\$7,500-\$9,999	50.0	34.5	59.0	61.0 ^b	81.6	72.2 ^b	85.4	40.3	57.1	31.3
\$10,000-\$14,999	54.9	59.6	52.2	37.8 ^b	63.7	64.6	62.3	54.0	63.8	49.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	57.2	50.3	61.0	35.9 ^b	71.1	73.8	70.3	54.8	64.0	50.6
\$25,000-\$29,999	56.4	56.3	56.4	73.7 ^b	82.4	89.9 ^b	79.4	51.7	61.1	46.7
\$30,000-\$49,999	64.1	62.7	64.8	25.2 ^b	79.9	85.2	77.3	61.6	79.4	53.6
\$50,000 or more	65.9	62.2	68.2	0.0 ^b	84.5	92.6	81.0	62.2	70.2	59.0
Black										
Less than \$7,500	55.1	56.9	53.6	65.5 ^b	76.7	53.2 ^b	89.8	45.5	44.1	46.3
\$7,500-\$9,999	41.5	54.6 ^b	26.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	56.3 ^b	24.5 ^b	73.9 ^b	35.7 ^b	36.0 ^b	35.3 ^b
\$10,000-\$14,999	44.6	29.4	64.4	100.0 ^b	74.1	50.4 ^b	86.7 ^b	31.4	37.2	23.1 ^b
\$15,000-\$24,999	72.1	53.4	82.7	0.0 ^b	80.0	0.0 ^b	80.0	69.0	55.2	79.1
\$25,000-\$29,999	73.7	82.1 ^b	71.2	0.0 ^b	100.0	0.0 ^b	100.0	54.6 ^b	74.8 ^b	46.5 ^b
\$30,000-\$49,999	60.8	35.1 ^b	70.4	100.0 ^b	78.8 ^b	78.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	53.6	46.5 ^b	59.8 ^b
\$50,000 or more	55.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	81.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^b	39.0 ^b	36.5 ^b	44.7 ^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 37. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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 (4,047,530)	100.0	85.3	13.8	0.9
Completed (1,360,210)	100.0	86.3	12.8	0.9 ^a
Attempted (2,687,320)	100.0	84.8	14.3	0.9
Rape (107,500)	100.0	97.7	2.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (565,500)	100.0	89.9	8.2	1.9 ^a
Completed (318,740)	100.0	88.3	8.8	2.9 ^a
With injury (116,830)	100.0	77.7	20.4	1.9 ^a
Without injury (201,900)	100.0	94.4	2.1 ^a	3.4 ^a
Attempted (246,760)	100.0	91.9	7.4	0.7 ^a
With injury (64,530)	100.0	93.6	6.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (182,230)	100.0	91.3	7.8 ^a	0.9 ^a
Assault (3,374,530)	100.0	84.2	15.1	0.7
Aggravated (1,063,810)	100.0	87.0	12.7	0.3 ^a
Simple (2,310,720)	100.0	82.9	16.2	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 38. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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 (4,047,530)	100.0	0.1^a	29.7	4.9	11.4	13.4	31.9	33.9	4.3
Completed (1,360,210)	100.0	0.3 ^a	32.3	5.9	12.7	13.7	30.8	32.4	4.1
Attempted (2,687,320)	100.0	0.1 ^a	28.4	4.4	10.8	13.3	32.4	34.7	4.4
Rape (107,500)	100.0	0.0 ^a	20.8	0.0 ^a	2.3 ^a	18.5	41.3	36.1	1.8 ^a
Robbery (565,500)	100.0	0.0 ^a	30.8	5.2	10.5	15.1	36.3	25.9	7.0
Completed (318,740)	100.0	0.0 ^a	28.6	4.8 ^a	10.5	13.3	35.5	27.0	8.9
With injury (116,830)	100.0	0.0 ^a	18.0	1.7 ^a	13.6 ^a	2.7 ^a	38.6	36.9	6.5 ^a
Without injury (201,900)	100.0	0.0 ^a	34.7	6.5 ^a	8.7	19.4	33.7	21.3	10.3
Attempted (246,760)	100.0	0.0 ^a	33.6	5.7 ^a	10.5	17.3	37.4	24.4	4.6 ^a
With injury (64,530)	100.0	0.0 ^a	27.4	2.7 ^a	8.6 ^a	16.2 ^a	46.0	23.8 ^a	2.7 ^a
Without injury (182,230)	100.0	0.0 ^a	35.8	6.8 ^a	11.2	17.8	34.3	24.6	5.2 ^a
Assault (3,374,530)	100.0	0.2 ^a	29.8	5.0	11.9	13.0	30.8	35.2	4.0
Aggravated (1,063,810)	100.0	0.2 ^a	26.1	2.6	10.1	13.4	32.9	37.2	3.7
Simple (2,310,720)	100.0	0.2 ^a	31.5	6.1	12.7	12.8	29.9	34.3	4.1

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 39. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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 (4,047,530)	100.0	70.7	24.0	3.7	1.6
Completed (1,360,210)	100.0	69.6	25.8	2.9	1.7
Attempted (2,687,320)	100.0	71.3	23.1	4.1	1.5
Rape (107,500)	100.0	72.9	25.2	1.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (565,500)	100.0	49.0	44.6	3.6	2.8 ^a
Completed (318,740)	100.0	49.0	45.7	2.3 ^a	2.9 ^a
With injury (116,830)	100.0	50.3	44.6	3.3 ^a	1.8 ^a
Without injury (201,900)	100.0	48.3	46.3	1.8 ^a	3.6 ^a
Attempted (246,760)	100.0	48.9	43.3	5.2 ^a	2.6 ^a
With injury (64,530)	100.0	55.6	33.6	10.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (182,230)	100.0	46.5	46.7	3.2 ^a	3.5 ^a
Assault (3,374,530)	100.0	74.3	20.5	3.7	1.4
Aggravated (1,063,810)	100.0	67.1	27.6	4.4	0.9 ^a
Simple (2,310,720)	100.0	77.7	17.2	3.4	1.7

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 40. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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

Type of crime and age of victim	Total	Under 12	Perceived age of offender						Not known and not available
			Total	12-20			21-29	30 and over	
				12-14	15-17	18-20			
Crimes of violence^a									
12-19 (1,111,930)	100.0	0.5 ^b	71.3	16.5	33.1	21.7	14.1	11.6	2.5
20-34 (1,925,680)	100.0	0.0 ^b	15.7	0.4 ^b	3.0	12.3	45.2	35.6	3.5
35-49 (711,680)	100.0	0.0 ^b	9.6	0.2 ^b	3.1	6.3	24.8	57.8	7.8
50-64 (205,180)	100.0	0.0 ^b	16.6	2.9 ^b	5.1 ^b	8.7	32.6	44.5	6.3 ^b
65 and over (93,070)	100.0	0.0 ^b	5.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	3.7 ^b	2.0 ^b	20.9	60.6	12.8 ^b
Robbery									
12-19 (124,500)	100.0	0.0 ^b	76.7	16.6	34.1	26.0	18.9	1.6 ^b	2.9 ^b
20-34 (276,640)	100.0	0.0 ^b	21.0	2.5 ^b	4.9 ^b	13.6	47.1	27.1	4.8 ^b
35-49 (88,050)	100.0	0.0 ^b	8.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	8.1 ^b	26.4	49.9	15.6 ^b
50-64 (53,240)	100.0	0.0 ^b	21.7 ^b	3.3 ^b	3.3 ^b	15.1 ^b	39.7	31.2	7.4 ^b
65 and over (23,080)	100.0	0.0 ^b	7.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	30.9 ^b	39.1 ^b	22.7 ^b
Assault									
12-19 (946,270)	100.0	0.6 ^b	72.2	17.2	34.4	20.6	12.7	11.9	2.6
20-34 (1,591,390)	100.0	0.0 ^b	14.8	0.0 ^b	2.7	12.1	44.9	37.0	3.4
35-49 (616,880)	100.0	0.0 ^b	9.9	0.3 ^b	3.6	6.1	24.3	59.3	6.5
50-64 (150,010)	100.0	0.0 ^b	15.1	2.8 ^b	5.8 ^b	6.5 ^b	29.2	49.8	5.9 ^b
65 and over (69,990)	100.0	0.0 ^b	5.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.7 ^b	17.5 ^b	67.7	9.6 ^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 41. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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			
		White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence					
White (3,430,330)	100.0	80.3	14.7	3.4	1.6
Black (543,190)	100.0	12.7	83.5	1.9 ^a	1.9 ^a
Completed					
White (1,119,760)	100.0	82.3	14.0	2.1	1.6
Black (220,190)	100.0	8.8	86.5	2.3 ^a	2.4 ^a
Attempted					
White (2,310,570)	100.0	79.4	15.0	4.1	1.5
Black (323,000)	100.0	15.3	81.5	1.6 ^a	1.6 ^a
Rape					
White (86,360)	100.0	86.8	10.9 ^a	2.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black (19,210)	100.0	8.0 ^a	92.0	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery					
White (444,030)	100.0	58.5	34.9	4.3	2.3 ^a
Black (109,590)	100.0	10.5 ^a	83.3	1.1 ^a	5.2 ^a
Completed					
White (250,810)	100.0	58.6	35.8	3.0 ^a	2.6 ^a
Black (60,210)	100.0	8.6 ^a	86.5	0.0 ^a	4.9 ^a
With injury					
White (95,530)	100.0	57.3	36.5	4.0 ^a	2.2 ^a
Black (15,600)	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury					
White (155,290)	100.0	59.5	35.4	2.3 ^a	2.8 ^a
Black (44,600)	100.0	11.6 ^a	81.8	0.0 ^a	6.6 ^a
Attempted					
White (193,220)	100.0	58.3	33.7	6.1 ^a	1.9 ^a
Black (49,380)	100.0	12.7 ^a	79.5	2.3 ^a	5.5 ^a
With injury					
White (52,240)	100.0	68.7	20.2 ^a	11.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black (12,290)	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	90.6 ^a	9.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury					
White (140,980)	100.0	54.5	38.7	4.2 ^a	2.6 ^a
Black (37,090)	100.0	16.9 ^a	75.8	0.0 ^a	7.3 ^a
Assault					
White (2,899,940)	100.0	83.5	11.7	3.3	1.5
Black (414,390)	100.0	13.5	83.2	2.2 ^a	1.1 ^a
Aggravated					
White (847,260)	100.0	80.2	14.3	4.5	1.1 ^a
Black (193,770)	100.0	11.6	87.3	1.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
Simple					
White (2,052,680)	100.0	84.8	10.6	2.9	1.7
Black (220,620)	100.0	15.1	79.6	3.2 ^a	2.2 ^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 43. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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

Type of crime	Total	Total	Spouse
Crimes of violence (1,992,740)	100.0	21.0	8.5
Completed (778,860)	100.0	26.1	12.1
Attempted (1,213,880)	100.0	17.8	6.2
Rape (61,110)	100.0	19.9 ^b	11.4 ^b
Robbery (170,840)	100.0	34.5	14.7
Completed (103,170)	100.0	30.1	6.0 ^b
Attempted (67,670)	100.0	41.2	27.9
Assault (1,760,790)	100.0	19.8	7.8
Aggravated (478,330)	100.0	20.3	6.0
Simple (1,282,460)	100.0	19.6	8.5

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

^aIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose

Table 42. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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	Perceived race of offender				Not known and not available
	Total	White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	(3,973,520)	(2,824,470)	(956,780)	(128,200)	(64,070)
White	86.3	97.6	52.6	91.9	83.8
Black	13.7	2.4	47.4	8.1 ^a	16.2 ^a
Completed	(1,339,950)	(940,780)	(347,490)	(28,350)	(23,330)
White	83.6	97.9	45.2	81.8	77.7
Black	16.4	2.1	54.8	18.2 ^a	22.3 ^a
Attempted	(2,633,570)	(1,883,680)	(609,290)	(99,850)	(40,740)
White	87.7	97.4	56.8	94.8	87.2
Black	12.3	2.6	43.2	5.2 ^a	12.8 ^a
Rape	(105,570)	(76,490)	(27,120)	(1,960)	(0)
White	81.8	98.0	34.8 ^a	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black	18.2	2.0 ^a	65.2	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery	(553,620)	(271,190)	(246,300)	(20,320)	(15,810)
White	80.2	95.8	62.9	94.3	64.3 ^a
Black	19.8	4.2 ^a	37.1	5.7 ^a	35.7 ^a
Completed	(311,020)	(152,260)	(141,930)	(7,460)	(9,360)
White	80.6	96.6	63.3	100.0 ^a	68.7 ^a
Black	19.4	3.4 ^a	36.7	0.0 ^a	31.3 ^a
With injury	(111,130)	(54,720)	(50,480)	(3,910)	(2,120)
White	86.0	100.0	69.1	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Black	14.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	30.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury	(199,890)	(97,550)	(91,460)	(3,650)	(7,250)
White	77.7	94.7	60.1	100.0 ^a	59.6 ^a
Black	22.3	5.3 ^a	39.9	0.0 ^a	40.4 ^a
Attempted	(242,600)	(118,920)	(104,370)	(12,860)	(6,450)
White	79.6	94.7	62.4	91.1 ^a	57.8 ^a
Black	20.4	5.3 ^a	37.6	8.9 ^a	42.2 ^a
With injury	(64,530)	(35,870)	(21,700)	(6,960)	(0)
White	81.0	100.0	48.7 ^a	83.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black	19.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	51.3 ^a	16.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury	(178,070)	(83,050)	(82,670)	(5,900)	(6,450)
White	79.2	92.5	66.0	100.0 ^a	57.8 ^a
Black	20.8	7.5 ^a	34.0	0.0 ^a	42.2 ^a
Assault	(3,314,330)	(2,476,790)	(683,360)	(105,920)	(48,260)
White	87.5	97.7	49.6	91.3	90.1
Black	12.5	2.3	50.4	8.7 ^a	9.9 ^a
Aggravated	(1,041,030)	(701,850)	(290,010)	(39,840)	(9,320)
White	81.4	96.8	41.7	94.7	100.0 ^a
Black	18.6	3.2	58.3	5.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
Simple	(2,273,300)	(1,774,940)	(393,360)	(66,060)	(38,950)
White	90.3	98.1	55.4	89.3	87.8
Black	9.7	1.9	44.6	10.7 ^a	12.2 ^a

NOTE: Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.
^aEstimate is based on zero or 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		
3.9	1.6	0.9	1.6	4.5	68.6	10.4
4.7	1.6 ^b	1.5 ^b	2.2	4.0	67.5	6.3
3.3	1.6	0.5 ^b	1.2 ^b	4.8	69.3	12.9
8.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	73.4	6.7 ^b
3.5 ^b	2.4 ^b	3.1 ^b	3.9 ^b	7.0 ^b	58.6	6.9 ^b
3.9 ^b	2.1 ^b	2.1 ^b	6.4 ^b	9.8 ^b	68.1	1.7 ^b
2.9 ^b	2.9 ^b	4.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.8 ^b	44.1	14.7 ^b
3.7	1.6	0.7 ^b	1.5	4.4	69.4	10.8
2.4 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.1 ^b	2.9 ^b	6.3	69.7	10.1
4.2	1.6	0.6 ^b	0.9 ^b	3.7	69.3	11.1

relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.
^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 44. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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 (1,375,000)	100.0	78.3	5.1	14.7	1.8
Completed (653,110)	100.0	77.8	3.8	16.5	1.9 ^a
Attempted (721,900)	100.0	78.8	6.3	13.1	1.8 ^a
Rape (19,920)	100.0	71.7 ^a	8.2 ^a	9.5 ^a	10.7 ^a
Robbery (432,140)	100.0	84.3	3.0 ^a	12.0	0.7 ^a
Completed (293,670)	100.0	83.0	2.5 ^a	13.5	1.0 ^a
With injury (115,530)	100.0	85.3	0.0 ^a	14.7	0.0 ^a
Without injury (178,140)	100.0	81.5	4.1 ^a	12.8	1.6 ^a
Attempted (138,470)	100.0	87.0	4.2 ^a	8.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
With injury (49,830)	100.0	85.3	7.9 ^a	6.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (88,640)	100.0	88.0	2.1 ^a	9.9 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault (922,940)	100.0	75.7	6.1	16.0	2.2
Aggravated (432,170)	100.0	81.8	0.9 ^a	14.8	2.4 ^a
Simple (490,770)	100.0	70.3	10.6	17.1	2.0 ^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.

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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 (1,375,000)	100.0	0.4^a	33.7	16.4	6.8	32.8	8.5
Completed (653,110)	100.0	0.3 ^a	30.4	18.0	5.7	33.9	11.0
Attempted crimes (721,900)	100.0	0.6 ^a	36.8	14.9	7.7	31.8	6.4
Rape (19,920)	100.0	0.0 ^a	10.2 ^a	24.5 ^a	24.9 ^a	18.8 ^a	21.7 ^a
Robbery (432,140)	100.0	0.9 ^a	35.5	18.5	5.8	28.2	10.6
Completed (293,670)	100.0	0.6 ^a	29.7	20.8	5.9	29.3	13.7
With injury (115,530)	100.0	1.6 ^a	24.8	26.1	3.6 ^a	30.7	13.2 ^a
Without injury (178,140)	100.0	0.0 ^a	32.9	17.3	7.4 ^a	28.4	14.0
Attempted (138,470)	100.0	1.5 ^a	47.9	13.6	5.5 ^a	25.8	4.0 ^a
With injury (49,830)	100.0	0.0 ^a	36.3	26.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	25.6 ^a	7.1 ^a
Without injury (88,640)	100.0	2.4 ^a	54.4	6.3 ^a	8.6 ^a	26.0	2.2 ^a
Assault (922,940)	100.0	0.2 ^a	33.4	15.2	6.8	35.3	7.3
Aggravated (432,170)	100.0	0.4 ^a	28.4	15.6	8.2	35.1	9.9
Simple (490,770)	100.0	0.0 ^a	37.8	14.8	5.6	35.5	5.0

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 46. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offenders				
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (1,375,000)	100.0	49.8	32.4	5.5	9.4	2.9
Completed (653,110)	100.0	42.6	38.8	7.3	8.8	2.5
Attempted (721,900)	100.0	56.3	26.6	3.9	9.9	3.3
Rape (19,920)	100.0	25.2 ^a	21.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	41.9 ^a	11.0 ^a
Robbery (432,140)	100.0	34.8	45.2	7.2	9.5	3.2 ^a
Completed (293,670)	100.0	32.8	50.5	9.8	4.3 ^a	2.7 ^a
With injury (115,530)	100.0	27.2	58.8	8.6 ^a	1.9 ^a	3.5 ^a
Without injury (178,140)	100.0	36.5	45.1	10.5	5.8 ^a	2.1 ^a
Attempted (138,470)	100.0	39.0	34.2	1.7 ^a	20.7	4.4 ^a
With injury (49,830)	100.0	44.3	43.2	0.0 ^a	8.2 ^a	4.3 ^a
Without injury (88,640)	100.0	36.1	29.1	2.6 ^a	27.7	4.4 ^a
Assault (922,940)	100.0	57.4	26.6	4.9	8.6	2.6
Aggravated (432,170)	100.0	54.6	23.3	7.0	11.3	3.8
Simple (490,770)	100.0	59.8	29.4	3.0 ^a	6.2	1.6 ^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 47. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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 (470,740)	100.0	1.2 ^b	53.0	4.4	1.7 ^b	31.8	6.0
20-34 (648,510)	100.0	0.0 ^b	22.4	24.2	8.1	37.4	6.7
35-49 (169,710)	100.0	0.0 ^b	33.9	9.1 ^b	13.4	25.8	16.6
50-64 (57,680)	100.0	0.0 ^b	5.6 ^b	39.6	10.2 ^b	20.5 ^b	24.2 ^b
65 and over (28,360)	100.0	0.0 ^b	30.2 ^b	31.8 ^b	13.5 ^b	12.1 ^b	12.5 ^b
Robbery							
12-19 (112,240)	100.0	3.5 ^b	53.2	0.0 ^b	1.6 ^b	38.2	1.3 ^b
20-34 (196,930)	100.0	0.0 ^b	30.3	27.4	7.2 ^b	28.1	7.0 ^b
35-49 (72,390)	100.0	0.0 ^b	35.2	7.7 ^b	4.1 ^b	30.2	22.9
50-64 (29,110)	100.0	0.0 ^b	6.0 ^b	45.1 ^b	7.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	41.3 ^b
65 and over (21,460)	100.0	0.0 ^b	32.1 ^b	32.8 ^b	17.8 ^b	8.4 ^b	8.9 ^b
Assault							
12-19 (356,460)	100.0	0.5 ^b	52.7	5.8	1.7 ^b	30.0	7.5
20-34 (435,190)	100.0	0.0 ^b	19.6	22.5	8.1	42.1	5.9
35-49 (97,320)	100.0	0.0 ^b	32.9	10.2 ^b	20.3	22.6	11.9 ^b
50-64 (27,080)	100.0	0.0 ^b	5.4 ^b	35.8 ^b	8.0 ^b	43.7 ^b	7.1 ^b
65 and over (6,890)	100.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	24.3 ^b	28.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	23.5 ^b	23.7 ^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 48. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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 (1,125,880)	100.0	59.4	23.2	4.7	9.9	2.8
Black (192,660)	100.0	6.5 ^b	79.6	1.4 ^b	8.1 ^b	4.4 ^b
Robbery						
White (326,120)	100.0	44.6	35.7	6.7	10.0	3.1 ^b
Black (83,450)	100.0	6.1 ^b	79.0	0.0 ^b	10.2 ^b	4.7 ^b
Assault						
White (784,560)	100.0	66.0	18.3	4.0	9.0	2.8
Black (104,470)	100.0	7.1 ^b	81.3	2.5 ^b	6.8 ^b	2.3 ^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 49. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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 (292,470)	100.0	6.8	3.2^b	0.0^b	0.0^b	0.9^b	2.6^b	37.5	55.9
Completed (145,930)	100.0	7.5 ^b	3.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	3.8 ^b	34.7	57.8
Attempted (146,530)	100.0	6.0 ^b	2.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.9 ^b	1.4 ^b	40.2	53.7
Rape (3,540)	100.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	42.4 ^b	57.6 ^b
Robbery (62,870)	100.0	5.5^b	5.5^b	0.0^b	0.0^b	0.0^b	0.0^b	32.7	61.8
Completed (46,000)	100.0	7.5 ^b	7.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	29.1 ^b	63.4
Attempted (16,870)	100.0	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	42.6 ^b	57.4 ^b
Assault (226,060)	100.0	7.3	2.7^b	0.0^b	0.0^b	1.2^b	3.4^b	38.7	54.0
Aggravated (86,970)	100.0	8.7 ^b	4.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	4.0 ^b	23.4	67.9
Simple (139,090)	100.0	6.3 ^b	1.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.0 ^b	3.0 ^b	48.3	45.4

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 50. Personal crimes, 1986

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

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	4,847,440	5,515,450	1:1.14
Completed	1,826,270	2,049,310	1:1.12
Attempted	3,021,170	3,466,140	1:1.15
Rape	124,630	129,940	1:1.04
Completed	44,720	45,640	1:1.02
Attempted	79,920	84,310	1:1.05
Robbery	919,300	1,009,160	1:1.10
Completed	563,130	621,730	1:1.10
With injury	210,020	233,900	1:1.11
From serious assault	93,910	109,640	1:1.17
From minor assault	116,110	124,270	1:1.07
Without injury	353,110	387,830	1:1.10
Attempted	356,170	387,430	1:1.09
With injury	102,950	116,560	1:1.13
From serious assault	47,530	54,420	1:1.14
From minor assault	55,420	62,150	1:1.12
Without injury	253,220	270,870	1:1.07
Assault	3,803,500	4,376,350	1:1.15
Aggravated	1,284,560	1,542,870	1:1.20
Completed with injury	489,460	561,650	1:1.15
Attempted with weapon	795,100	981,220	1:1.23
Simple	2,518,940	2,833,480	1:1.12
Completed with injury	728,960	820,290	1:1.12
Attempted without weapon	1,789,970	2,013,190	1:1.12
Crimes of theft	13,138,900	13,235,190	1:1.01
Completed	12,320,770	12,401,860	1:1.01
Attempted	818,130	833,330	1:1.02
Personal larceny with contact	492,950	536,290	1:1.09
Purse snatching	156,140	163,280	1:1.05
Completed	126,800	133,940	1:1.06
Attempted	29,350	29,350	1:1.00
Pocket picking	336,800	373,000	1:1.11
Personal larceny without contact	12,645,950	12,698,900	1:1.00
Completed	11,857,170	11,894,920	1:1.00
Less than \$50	5,499,140	5,515,920	1:1.00
\$50 or more	5,710,970	5,730,640	1:1.00
Amount not available	647,060	648,350	1:1.00
Attempted	788,790	803,980	1:1.02

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

Table 51. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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 (4,773,670)	100.0	90.2	7.7	1.2	0.9
Completed (1,793,030)	100.0	91.1	7.0	1.0	0.9 ^b
Attempted (2,980,640)	100.0	89.6	8.1	1.4	0.9
Rape (123,720)	100.0	96.4	3.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery (898,110)	100.0	92.8	6.0	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b
Completed (546,780)	100.0	92.5	6.2	0.8 ^b	0.6 ^b
With injury (201,090)	100.0	93.2	4.5 ^b	1.5 ^b	0.8 ^b
Without injury (345,680)	100.0	92.0	7.2	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b
Attempted (351,330)	100.0	93.3	5.7	0.4 ^b	0.6 ^b
With injury (102,950)	100.0	89.9	8.2 ^b	0.7 ^b	1.2 ^b
Without injury (248,380)	100.0	94.7	4.7 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b
Assault (3,751,840)	100.0	89.3	8.2	1.4	1.0
Aggravated (1,263,370)	100.0	86.3	10.2	2.1	1.4
Simple (2,488,470)	100.0	90.9	7.2	1.1	0.8
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence (2,711,020)	100.0	89.0	8.4	1.5	1.0
Completed (951,730)	100.0	90.2	7.9	1.2 ^b	0.7 ^b
Attempted (1,759,290)	100.0	88.4	8.7	1.7	1.2
Rape (61,450)	100.0	96.7	3.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery (678,410)	100.0	92.5	6.3	0.7 ^b	0.5 ^b
Completed (409,550)	100.0	92.3	6.5	0.9 ^b	0.3 ^b
With injury (135,980)	100.0	92.2	5.3 ^b	2.3 ^b	0.2 ^b
Without injury (273,570)	100.0	92.4	7.1	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b
Attempted (268,860)	100.0	92.7	6.0	0.5 ^b	0.8 ^b
With injury (77,120)	100.0	89.0	8.5 ^b	0.9 ^b	1.6 ^b
Without injury (191,740)	100.0	94.2	5.0 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.5 ^b
Assault (1,971,160)	100.0	87.6	9.3	1.8	1.2
Aggravated (768,260)	100.0	84.4	11.4	2.6	1.6 ^b
Simple (1,202,900)	100.0	89.7	8.0	1.4	0.9 ^b
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence (2,062,650)	100.0	91.6	6.7	0.9	0.8
Completed (841,300)	100.0	92.2	6.0	0.7 ^b	1.1 ^b
Attempted (1,221,350)	100.0	91.2	7.2	1.0 ^b	0.6 ^b
Rape (62,270)	100.0	96.2	3.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery (219,710)	100.0	93.7	5.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.9 ^b
Completed (137,230)	100.0	92.8	5.3 ^b	0.5 ^b	1.4 ^b
With injury (65,110)	100.0	95.2	2.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.0 ^b
Without injury (72,120)	100.0	90.7	7.6 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.9 ^b
Attempted (82,470)	100.0	95.1	4.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
With injury (25,830)	100.0	92.5	7.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury (56,640)	100.0	96.3	3.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault (1,780,680)	100.0	91.2	7.0	1.0	0.8 ^b
Aggravated (495,110)	100.0	89.2	8.4	1.3 ^b	1.1 ^b
Simple (1,285,570)	100.0	92.0	6.5	0.8 ^b	0.7 ^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 52. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Number and percent 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	4,847,440	100.0	2,773,300	57.2	2,074,140	42.8
Completed	1,826,270	100.0	983,930	53.9	842,340	46.1
Attempted	3,021,170	100.0	1,789,370	59.2	1,231,790	40.8
Rape	124,630	100.0	62,370	50.0	62,270	50.0
Completed	44,720	100.0	11,420	25.5 ^a	33,290	74.5
Attempted	79,920	100.0	50,940	63.7	28,970	36.3
Robbery	919,300	100.0	699,600	76.1	219,710	23.9
Completed	563,130	100.0	425,900	75.6	137,230	24.4
With injury	210,020	100.0	144,910	69.0	65,110	31.0
From serious assault	93,910	100.0	72,770	77.5	21,140	22.5
From minor assault	116,110	100.0	72,130	62.1	43,980	37.9
Without injury	353,110	100.0	280,990	79.6	72,120	20.4
Attempted	356,170	100.0	273,700	76.8	82,470	23.2
With injury	102,950	100.0	77,120	74.9	25,830	25.1
From serious assault	47,530	100.0	39,260	82.6	8,280	17.4 ^a
From minor assault	55,420	100.0	37,860	68.3	17,560	31.7
Without injury	253,220	100.0	196,570	77.6	56,640	22.4
Assault	3,803,500	100.0	2,011,340	52.9	1,792,160	47.1
Aggravated	1,284,560	100.0	787,200	61.3	497,360	38.7
Completed with injury	489,460	100.0	259,000	52.9	230,460	47.1
Attempted with weapon	795,100	100.0	528,200	66.4	266,900	33.6
Simple	2,518,940	100.0	1,224,130	48.6	1,294,800	51.4
Completed with injury	728,960	100.0	287,610	39.5	441,360	60.5
Attempted without weapon	1,789,970	100.0	936,530	52.3	853,450	47.7

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

Table 53. Personal and household crimes, 1986
Percent of incidents, by type of crime
and time of occurrence

Type of crime	Total	Daytime		Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
		6 a.m.- 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.- midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	Not known		
Crimes of violence (4,847,440)	100.0	46.2	53.4	38.1	14.8	0.4	0.4	
Completed (1,826,270)	100.0	42.6	56.9	38.8	18.0	0.1 ^a	0.5 ^a	
Attempted (3,021,170)	100.0	48.3	51.3	37.7	12.9	0.6	0.4 ^a	
Rape (124,630)	100.0	36.4	61.5	35.9	24.0	1.6 ^a	2.0 ^a	
Robbery (919,300)	100.0	42.8	56.5	40.1	16.4	0.0 ^a	0.6 ^a	
Completed (563,130)	100.0	46.0	53.4	36.7	16.6	0.0 ^a	0.6 ^a	
With injury (210,020)	100.0	41.8	58.2	43.5	14.7	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	
From serious assault (93,910)	100.0	36.3	63.7	51.2	12.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	
From minor assault (116,110)	100.0	46.2	53.8	37.3	16.6	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Without injury (353,110)	100.0	48.5	50.5	32.7	17.8	0.0 ^a	1.0 ^a	
Attempted (356,170)	100.0	37.9	61.5	45.5	16.0	0.0 ^a	0.6 ^a	
With injury (102,950)	100.0	29.0	71.0	53.1	17.8	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	
From serious assault (47,530)	100.0	19.2 ^a	80.8	53.8	27.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	
From minor assault (55,420)	100.0	37.5	62.5	52.6	9.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Without injury (253,220)	100.0	41.5	57.7	42.4	15.3	0.0 ^a	0.8 ^a	
Assault (3,803,500)	100.0	47.3	52.3	37.7	14.1	0.5	0.4 ^a	
Aggravated (1,284,560)	100.0	41.8	57.9	40.8	16.8	0.2 ^a	0.3 ^a	
Completed with injury (489,460)	100.0	39.3	59.9	40.3	19.5	0.1 ^a	0.8 ^a	
Attempted with weapon (795,100)	100.0	43.4	56.6	41.2	15.2	0.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Simple (2,518,940)	100.0	50.1	49.5	36.1	12.8	0.6 ^a	0.4 ^a	
Completed with injury (728,960)	100.0	41.4	58.6	40.1	18.3	0.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Attempted without weapon (1,789,970)	100.0	53.6	45.8	34.5	10.5	0.8 ^a	0.5 ^a	
Crimes of theft (13,138,900)	100.0	46.9	36.3	19.0	9.5	7.8	16.8	
Completed (12,320,770)	100.0	47.7	35.4	18.8	8.9	7.7	17.0	
Attempted (818,130)	100.0	35.5	51.2	23.2	18.5	9.4	13.3	
Personal larceny with contact (492,950)	100.0	62.6	36.0	29.9	4.9	1.1 ^a	1.4 ^a	
Purse snatching (156,140)	100.0	68.7	31.3	29.9	1.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Pocket picking (336,800)	100.0	59.7	38.2	30.0	6.6	1.7 ^a	2.1 ^a	
Personal larceny without contact (12,645,950)	100.0	46.3	36.4	18.6	9.7	8.1	17.4	
Completed (11,857,170)	100.0	47.1	35.3	18.3	9.1	7.9	17.6	
Less than \$50 (5,499,140)	100.0	53.5	29.9	17.3	6.0	6.5	16.6	
\$50 or more (5,710,970)	100.0	41.3	40.8	19.6	11.9	9.3	18.0	
Amount not available (647,060)	100.0	44.2	33.0	14.6	10.2	8.2	22.8	
Attempted (788,790)	100.0	34.1	52.1	23.4	19.0	9.7	13.8	
Household crimes (15,367,670)	100.0	26.7	45.3	14.8	17.4	13.1	28.0	
Completed (13,064,150)	100.0	27.4	43.7	14.3	16.1	13.2	29.0	
Attempted (2,303,520)	100.0	22.9	54.5	17.4	24.6	12.5	22.6	
Burglary (5,556,600)	100.0	34.7	35.0	16.5	12.1	6.5	30.3	
Completed (4,307,160)	100.0	36.7	33.4	16.3	10.8	6.3	30.0	
Forcible entry (1,812,780)	100.0	38.3	37.3	19.1	12.2	6.0	24.4	
Unlawful entry without force (2,494,380)	100.0	35.5	30.5	14.2	9.8	6.5	34.0	
Attempted forcible entry (1,249,440)	100.0	27.9	40.9	17.2	16.4	7.2	31.2	
Household larceny (8,455,220)	100.0	22.0	48.8	12.4	19.1	17.3	29.2	
Completed (7,869,350)	100.0	22.5	47.2	12.2	17.9	17.1	30.3	
Less than \$50 (3,434,300)	100.0	23.0	42.7	11.8	14.4	16.4	34.3	
\$50 or more (3,883,560)	100.0	21.7	52.3	12.8	21.6	17.8	26.1	
Amount not available (551,490)	100.0	25.4	38.7	9.9	12.9	15.9	35.9	
Attempted (585,870)	100.0	14.6	71.2	15.4	35.0	20.8	14.2	
Motor vehicle theft (1,355,860)	100.0	23.4	65.1	22.8	29.1	13.2	11.5	
Completed (887,640)	100.0	25.4	62.6	24.1	26.8	11.6	12.0	
Attempted (468,210)	100.0	19.6	69.9	20.3	33.5	16.1	10.4	

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 54. Personal robbery and assault
by armed or unarmed offenders, 1986**

**Percent 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 (403,570)	100.0	39.8	59.7	43.4	16.3	0.0 ^a	0.5 ^a
By unarmed offenders (402,670)	100.0	46.6	52.5	37.2	15.2	0.0 ^a	0.9 ^a
Assault							
By armed offenders (1,199,700)	100.0	43.1	56.6	40.3	16.1	0.2 ^a	0.3 ^a
By unarmed offenders (2,339,410)	100.0	49.9	49.7	35.6	13.6	0.5 ^a	0.4 ^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 55. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

**Percent 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 (2,773,300)	100.0	41.8	57.9	39.9	17.7	0.4 ^a	0.3 ^a
Rape (62,370)	100.0	29.3	66.7	39.1	24.3 ^a	3.3 ^a	4.0 ^a
Robbery (699,600)	100.0	40.1	59.1	41.8	17.3	0.0 ^a	0.8 ^a
Assault (2,011,340)	100.0	42.7	57.3	39.3	17.6	0.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence (2,074,140)	100.0	52.1	47.3	35.7	11.0	0.5 ^a	0.7 ^a
Rape (62,270)	100.0	43.6	56.4	32.6	23.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (219,710)	100.0	51.6	48.4	34.9	13.6	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault (1,792,160)	100.0	52.4	46.8	36.0	10.3	0.6 ^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 56. Selected personal and household crimes, 1986
Percent 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 (4,847,440)	100.0	14.4	12.3	5.1	6.1	1.0
Completed (1,826,270)	100.0	17.8	11.7	4.8	3.9	0.8 ^a
Attempted (3,021,170)	100.0	12.3	12.7	5.3	7.5	1.2
Rape (124,630)	100.0	35.9	6.6 ^a	1.2 ^a	4.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (919,300)	100.0	16.2	12.8	2.4	3.9	1.1 ^a
Completed (563,130)	100.0	18.6	13.2	1.4 ^a	4.3	1.6 ^a
With injury (210,020)	100.0	21.2	10.5	1.8 ^a	4.0 ^a	1.9 ^a
Without injury (353,110)	100.0	17.0	14.7	1.1 ^a	4.5 ^a	1.5 ^a
Attempted (356,170)	100.0	12.5	12.1	4.1 ^a	3.3 ^a	0.3 ^a
With injury (102,950)	100.0	19.0	5.2 ^a	2.0 ^a	3.9 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (253,220)	100.0	9.9	14.9	5.0 ^a	3.1 ^a	0.5 ^a
Assault (3,803,500)	100.0	13.2	12.4	5.9	6.7	1.0
Aggravated (1,284,560)	100.0	12.7	13.6	4.4	7.2	0.7 ^a
Simple (2,518,940)	100.0	13.5	11.8	6.7	6.5	1.2
Personal larceny with contact (492,950)	100.0	1.9 ^a	1.8 ^a	7.7	21.6	16.0
Motor vehicle theft (1,355,860)	100.0	1.4	37.8	0.0 ^a	0.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
Completed (887,640)	100.0	2.0	35.8	0.0 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
Attempted (468,210)	100.0	0.4 ^a	41.8	0.0 ^a	0.2 ^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 57. Personal robbery and assault
by armed or unarmed offenders, 1986
Percent 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
Robbery					
By armed offenders (403,570)	100.0	11.8	13.0	0.9 ^a	4.0
By unarmed offenders (402,670)	100.0	22.4	10.9	4.3	4.0
Assault					
By armed offenders (1,199,700)	100.0	12.6	13.9	4.3	7.4
By unarmed offenders (2,339,410)	100.0	14.0	11.4	6.5	6.7

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
22.5	10.4	2.6	8.6	8.9	7.9
22.1	11.6	2.8	7.4	10.2	7.0
22.8	9.7	2.5	9.4	8.1	8.4
10.3 ^a	11.8 ^a	3.3 ^a	1.6 ^a	14.7	10.3 ^a
34.9	12.0	2.4	4.8	3.8	5.7
31.2	13.0	2.1 ^a	5.0	3.7	5.9
32.6	13.2	4.5 ^a	3.2 ^a	3.8 ^a	3.3 ^a
30.3	12.8	0.7 ^a	6.1	3.7 ^a	7.5
40.7	10.5	2.8 ^a	4.5	3.8 ^a	5.3
37.3	16.9	5.5 ^a	1.9 ^a	0.9 ^a	7.4 ^a
42.0	7.9	1.7 ^a	5.6 ^a	5.0 ^a	4.4 ^a
20.0	9.9	2.7	9.8	9.9	8.4
24.3	12.1	3.5	4.8	9.5	7.2
17.8	8.8	2.3	12.4	10.1	8.9
26.3	6.9	3.2 ^a	4.8	2.5 ^a	7.2
14.1	33.7	0.5 ^a	1.7	8.5	1.7
14.8	33.1	0.6 ^a	1.4 ^a	10.1	1.5 ^a
12.7	34.9	0.4 ^a	2.3 ^a	5.5	1.9 ^a

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
0.8 ^a	37.4	14.8	2.5 ^a	2.8 ^a	3.9 ^a	8.0
1.2 ^a	30.9	8.3	2.9 ^a	6.9	4.7	3.5 ^a
0.7 ^a	24.3	12.5	3.4	4.9	9.3	6.7
0.9	16.5	8.3	2.5	12.9	10.9	9.3

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

Table 58. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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 (2,773,300)	100.0	6.1	11.9
Rape (62,370)	100.0	22.5 ^a	10.3 ^a
Robbery (699,600)	100.0	8.6	12.8
Assault (2,011,340)	100.0	4.8	11.7
Involving nonstrangers			
Crimes of violence (2,074,140)	100.0	25.4	12.9
Rape (62,270)	100.0	49.4	2.9 ^a
Robbery (219,710)	100.0	40.5	12.6
Assault (1,792,160)	100.0	22.8	13.3

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

Table 59. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent of 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	24.4	55.3	68.5	60.3	79.2
Nonstranger	75.6	44.7	31.5	39.7	20.8 ^a
Rape	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	31.3 ^a	78.2 ^a	100.0 ^a	72.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
Nonstranger	68.7	21.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	27.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	40.4	76.3	85.7	56.9	100.0 ^a
Nonstranger	59.6	23.7	14.3 ^a	43.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	19.0	49.7	66.6	60.6	73.6
Nonstranger	81.0	50.3	33.4	39.4	26.4 ^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
6.1	6.5	1.4	32.4	12.1	3.1	5.9	5.9	8.5
2.5 ^a	6.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	14.0 ^a	17.2 ^a	6.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	6.5 ^a	14.2 ^a
2.8	2.9	1.5 ^a	42.3	13.7	2.1 ^a	4.0	3.9	5.5
7.4	7.7	1.4	29.5	11.4	3.4	6.7	6.6	9.4
3.8	5.7	0.5 ^a	9.3	8.1	2.0	12.3	12.9	7.1
0.0 ^a	2.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	6.5 ^a	6.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.3 ^a	22.9 ^a	6.3 ^a
1.5 ^a	7.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	11.1	6.8 ^a	3.2 ^a	7.5	3.5 ^a	6.4 ^a
4.2	5.6	0.6 ^a	9.2	8.3	1.9	13.3	13.7	7.2

^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
82.3	66.6	67.6	38.9	38.0	61.7
17.7	33.4	32.4	61.1	62.0	38.3
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
68.2 ^a	73.2 ^a	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	22.1 ^a	69.2 ^a
31.8 ^a	26.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	77.9 ^a	30.8 ^a
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
92.4	86.5	67.6 ^a	62.9	78.1	73.3
7.6	13.5 ^a	32.4 ^a	37.1	21.9 ^a	26.7 ^a
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
78.3	60.5	66.3	36.3	35.1	59.5
21.7	39.5	33.7	63.7	64.9	40.5

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

Table 60. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1986

Percent 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	40.1
Inside own home, other building on property	18.2	7.3
Near own home	81.7	32.8
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	59.9
Inside restaurant, bar	3.6	2.2
Other commercial buildings	11.4	6.8
On public transportation, inside station	0.8	0.5
On the street	9.1	5.4
In a parking lot	32.6	19.5
In a park, field, or playground	2.1	1.3
Inside school, on school property	19.6	11.7
Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	9.6	5.7
Other location	11.1	6.7

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

Table 61. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1986

Percent 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	38.4	40.5	46.0	42.6
Inside own home, other building on property	6.2	8.0	11.4	6.0
Near own home	32.2	32.5	34.6	36.6
Personal larceny without contact	61.6	59.5	54.0	57.4
Inside restaurant, bar	2.3	2.3	2.1	0.7 ^a
Other commercial buildings	8.1	6.1	8.0	2.7
On public transportation, inside station	0.3	0.6	0.5 ^a	1.1 ^a
On the street	3.8	6.8	3.7	8.2
In a parking lot	16.1	21.9	15.5	28.4
In a park, field, or playground	1.3	1.2	0.8 ^a	1.6
Inside school, on school property	19.1	6.2	8.9	5.4
Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	4.7	6.9	5.3	4.7
Other location	5.8	7.5	9.2	4.5

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

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

Table 62. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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 (4,847,440)	100.0	75.4	10.2	5.9	6.0	2.5
Completed (1,826,270)	100.0	68.8	13.2	7.8	7.3	2.9
Attempted (3,021,170)	100.0	79.4	8.5	4.7	5.2	2.3
Rape (124,630)	100.0	84.3	5.3 ^a	2.2 ^a	2.8 ^a	5.4 ^a
Robbery (919,300)	100.0	58.5	20.6	10.7	8.2	2.0
Completed (563,130)	100.0	53.4	24.2	12.4	7.5	2.5 ^a
With injury (210,020)	100.0	53.8	24.1	10.3	11.5	0.4 ^a
Without injury (353,110)	100.0	53.2	24.3	13.6	5.1	3.8 ^a
Attempted (356,170)	100.0	66.5	14.9	8.1	9.4	1.1 ^a
With injury (102,950)	100.0	59.3	16.9	9.8 ^a	10.1 ^a	3.9 ^a
Without injury (253,220)	100.0	69.4	14.1	7.4	9.1	0.0 ^a
Assault (3,803,500)	100.0	79.2	7.9	4.8	5.6	2.6
Aggravated (1,284,560)	100.0	71.5	10.5	6.0	7.4	4.7
Simple (2,518,940)	100.0	83.1	6.6	4.2	4.6	1.5
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence (2,773,300)	100.0	65.1	14.2	8.1	8.4	4.2
Completed (983,930)	100.0	53.1	19.3	11.5	11.1	5.1
Attempted (1,789,370)	100.0	71.7	11.4	6.3	6.9	3.7
Rape (62,370)	100.0	74.4	8.3 ^a	4.4 ^a	5.5 ^a	7.4 ^a
Robbery (699,600)	100.0	52.6	22.7	12.5	9.6	2.6
Completed (425,900)	100.0	46.3	27.2	14.6	8.7	3.3 ^a
With injury (144,910)	100.0	39.3	32.3	14.2	13.6	0.5 ^a
Without injury (280,990)	100.0	49.9	24.5	14.8	6.1	4.7 ^a
Attempted (273,700)	100.0	62.5	15.9	9.1	11.0	1.5 ^a
With injury (77,120)	100.0	48.3	22.6	13.1 ^a	10.8 ^a	5.2 ^a
Without injury (196,570)	100.0	68.1	13.3	7.6 ^a	11.1	0.0 ^a
Assault (2,011,340)	100.0	69.1	11.4	6.7	8.1	4.7
Aggravated (787,200)	100.0	61.4	15.0	7.5	8.6	7.5
Simple (1,224,130)	100.0	74.0	9.1	6.2	7.7	2.9
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence (2,074,140)	100.0	89.2	4.9	2.8	2.8	0.3 ^a
Completed (842,340)	100.0	87.2	6.0	3.4	3.0	0.4 ^a
Attempted (1,231,790)	100.0	90.6	4.1	2.4	2.7	0.2 ^a
Rape (62,270)	100.0	94.3	2.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.3 ^a
Robbery (219,710)	100.0	77.0	13.9	5.1 ^a	4.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Completed (137,230)	100.0	75.5	15.1	5.4 ^a	3.9 ^a	0.0 ^a
With injury (65,110)	100.0	85.9	5.7 ^a	1.6 ^a	6.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (72,120)	100.0	66.1	23.6	8.9 ^a	1.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Attempted (82,470)	100.0	79.5	11.8 ^a	4.6 ^a	4.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
With injury (25,830)	100.0	92.3	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	7.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (56,640)	100.0	73.7	17.2 ^a	6.7 ^a	2.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault (1,792,160)	100.0	90.5	3.9	2.6	2.7	0.2 ^a
Aggravated (497,360)	100.0	87.4	3.2	3.6	5.5	0.2 ^a
Simple (1,294,800)	100.0	91.7	4.1	2.3	1.7	0.2 ^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 63. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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	33.6	39.9	25.2
Completed	37.3	45.3	28.0
Attempted	31.4	37.0	23.3
Rape	20.9	34.7	7.1 ^b
Robbery	43.9	49.7	25.3
Completed	47.2	54.0	26.0
With injury	37.5	42.6	26.2
Without injury	52.9	59.9	25.9
Attempted	38.7	43.1	24.1
With injury	37.0	41.3	24.3 ^b
Without injury	39.4	43.8	24.1 ^b
Assault ^a	31.5	36.7	25.8
Aggravated	93.4	93.7	93.0

^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 64. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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(1,725,340)	100.0	29.0	21.7	7.3	29.7	36.3	5.0
Completed (718,570)	100.0	23.5	19.0	4.6	29.1	40.5	6.9
Attempted (1,006,760)	100.0	32.9	23.7	9.2	30.1	33.4	3.6
Rape (29,940)	100.0	25.4 ^a	25.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	53.7	13.0 ^a	7.9 ^a
Robbery(430,780)	100.0	34.9	32.2	2.8 ^a	38.5	21.0	5.6
Completed (281,450)	100.0	40.2	36.3	3.9 ^a	37.0	16.2	6.6
With injury (86,260)	100.0	16.8 ^a	14.1 ^a	2.7 ^a	39.0	33.4	10.8 ^a
Without injury(195,190)	100.0	50.6	46.1	4.5 ^a	36.1	8.6	4.8 ^a
Attempted (149,330)	100.0	25.0	24.4	0.6 ^a	41.2	30.0	3.8 ^a
With injury (45,880)	100.0	12.4 ^a	10.4 ^a	2.0 ^a	39.5	43.3	4.8 ^a
Without injury (103,440)	100.0	30.7	30.7	0.0 ^a	42.0	24.1	3.3 ^a
Aggravated assault (1,264,630)	100.0	27.1	18.1	9.0	26.1	42.1	4.7
Completed with injury (422,450)	100.0	12.1	7.0	5.1	22.9	57.6	7.3
Attempted with weapon (842,190)	100.0	34.6	23.7	10.9	27.8	34.4	3.3
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence (1,173,590)	100.0	32.6	24.8	7.9	29.0	33.4	5.0
Rape (23,530)	100.0	23.8 ^a	23.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	49.6 ^a	16.5 ^a	10.1 ^a
Robbery (368,130)	100.0	37.5	34.3	3.3 ^a	39.0	18.4	5.1
Aggravated assault (781,930)	100.0	30.6	20.3	10.3	23.7	40.9	4.7
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence (551,750)	100.0	21.3	15.4	5.9	31.1	42.7	5.0
Rape (6,410)	100.0 ^a	31.2 ^a	31.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	68.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (62,630)	100.0	19.8 ^a	19.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	35.4	36.2	8.6 ^a
Aggravated assault (482,700)	100.0	21.3	14.6	6.7	30.0	44.1	4.6

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 65. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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	70.7	69.6	72.2
Completed	67.0	56.8	79.1
Attempted	72.9	76.4	67.6
Rape	84.6	76.7	92.5
Robbery	61.8	57.9	74.6
Completed	48.8	43.5	65.5
With injury	68.4	64.3	77.8
From serious assault	66.6	58.3	93.8
From minor assault	69.9	70.6	68.8
Without injury	37.0	32.4	54.6
Attempted	82.7	80.4	90.6
With injury	87.8	83.9	100.0
From serious assault	90.6	88.7	100.0 ^a
From minor assault	85.2	78.9	100.0
Without injury	80.5	79.0	86.2
Assault	72.3	73.2	71.3
Aggravated	74.9	72.4	79.0
Completed with injury	67.7	58.8	78.4
Attempted with weapon	79.0	78.8	79.4
Simple	70.9	73.7	68.2
Completed with injury	79.1	73.9	82.5
Attempted without weapon	67.6	73.6	60.7

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

Table 66. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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	71.1	63.3	75.2	52.2 ^a	59.6	72.0	53.4	73.7	75.6	72.4
Female	70.1	71.7	69.1	86.6	65.2	78.8	57.3	70.1	73.2	69.0
Race										
White	70.2	67.6	71.7	86.8	62.4	72.9	56.6	71.4	75.1	69.5
Black	74.6	65.2	82.1	82.2	62.5	79.2	55.2	78.7	75.6	81.2
Age										
12-19	70.7	72.1	69.8	90.2	68.5	78.9	64.6	70.5	72.6	69.4
20-34	73.0	67.5	76.1	85.6	60.1	73.3	53.5	75.5	77.5	74.4
35-49	70.4	65.3	72.9	80.1 ^a	61.3	70.4	55.5	72.4	77.0	69.8
50-64	52.3	38.5	59.1	0.0 ^a	59.0	73.9	44.4	50.1	51.3	49.6
65 and over	64.1	54.9	73.8	0.0 ^a	52.1	91.1	25.9 ^a	71.1	59.8 ^a	76.4

^aEstimate is based on about 10 fewer sample cases.

Table 67. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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

Self-protective measure	Crimes of violence (5,475,420)	Completed violent crimes (2,063,490)	Attempted violent crimes (3,411,920)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm	0.8	0.2 ^a	1.2
Used or brandished knife	0.2 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.2 ^a
Used or brandished some other weapon	3.0	2.8	3.1
Used physical force	18.0	23.8	14.5
Tried to get help or frighten offender	19.3	19.1	19.5
Threatened or reasoned with offender	18.8	13.9	21.8
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	33.8	36.4	32.3
Other	6.0	3.6	7.4

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 68. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race	
	Both sexes (5,475,420)	Male (3,199,400)	Female (2,276,000)	White (4,587,900)	Black (776,550)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm	0.8	1.3	0.2 ^a	0.9	0.5 ^a
Used or brandished knife	0.2 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.5 ^a
Used or brandished some other weapon	3.0	4.1	1.4	2.7	4.4
Used physical force	18.0	21.4	13.1	17.7	19.9
Tried to get help or frighten offender	19.3	13.6	27.4	19.9	15.8
Threatened or reasoned with offender	18.8	19.4	18.1	18.6	18.9
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	33.8	33.1	34.8	33.7	35.4
Other	6.0	7.1	4.4	6.2	4.7

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 (204,770)	Robbery			Assault		
	Total (912,220)	With injury (407,620)	Without injury (504,590)	Total (4,358,450)	Aggravated (1,645,910)	Simple (2,712,520)
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0.0 ^a	0.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.2 ^a	0.9	1.8	0.4 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.7 ^a	1.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	3.0	2.5 ^a	3.5	3.1	5.7	1.5
16.0	21.6	25.5	18.5	17.3	17.1	17.4
25.9	24.1	23.4	24.6	18.0	16.5	18.9
23.0	13.8	11.7	15.4	19.7	18.1	20.7
31.4	30.3	32.2	28.8	34.7	33.6	35.3
3.7 ^a	5.8	3.2 ^a	8.0	6.1	6.7	5.8

one self-protective measure employed.

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

Table 68. Personal robbery and assault, 1986

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	32.2	34.7	31.6
Male	30.5	33.4	29.9
Female	34.8	36.8	34.4
Age			
12-15	39.3	30.0	41.2
16-19	33.7	25.2	35.0
20-24	32.2	32.0	32.2
25-34	29.9	34.4	28.6
35-49	29.4	38.9	27.3
50-64	27.1	49.7	16.6
65 and over	37.9	40.2	36.6
Race			
White	31.3	36.0	30.4
Black	37.2	30.3	39.7
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	28.2	32.6	26.7
Nonstrangers	37.8	41.5	37.3
Income			
Less than \$7,500	38.4	39.0	38.3
\$7,500-\$9,999	36.7	31.8	38.3
\$10,000-\$14,999	37.6	53.9	34.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	28.0	20.3	29.7
\$25,000-\$29,999	24.3	23.1	24.6
\$30,000-\$49,999	25.7	37.0	23.1
\$50,000 or more	30.9	33.3	30.3

Table 70. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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 (1,044,330)	100.0	5.2	26.3	2.7	9.8	34.0	20.8	1.2
Completed (965,960)	100.0	5.2	26.0	2.5	10.2	34.3	20.4	1.3 ^a
Attempted (78,380)	100.0	5.1 ^a	28.9	5.2 ^a	4.9 ^a	30.0	25.7	0.0 ^a
Rape (32,130)	100.0	6.5 ^a	26.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	29.4 ^a	37.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (210,830)	100.0	4.6 ^a	23.8	2.8 ^a	10.6	32.7	23.5	2.0 ^a
Completed (148,370)	100.0	5.2 ^a	22.6	1.3 ^a	12.4	34.4	21.2	2.9 ^a
Attempted (62,460)	100.0	3.1 ^a	26.8	6.6 ^a	6.2 ^a	28.4	29.0	0.0 ^a
Assault (801,400)	100.0	5.4	26.9	2.8	10.0	34.5	19.4	1.0 ^a
Aggravated (449,870)	100.0	4.5	20.4	2.1 ^a	7.4	39.3	26.0	0.4 ^a
Simple (351,520)	100.0	6.5	35.1	3.7 ^a	13.3	28.4	11.0	1.9 ^a

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 71. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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	9.8	11.1	9.4
White	8.8	10.8	8.3
Black	17.3	13.2	18.4
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	9.2	10.7	8.5
Nonstrangers	10.7	12.1	10.4

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 72. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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	29.9	31.9	29.6
White	27.5	30.0	27.2
Black	45.9	43.6	46.3
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	32.2	33.0	31.6
Nonstrangers	27.6	29.3	27.9

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 73. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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 (541,160)	100.0	12.1	25.2	28.6	34.1
Robbery (111,820)	100.0	15.9	25.7	22.1	36.4
Assault (409,520)	100.0	11.1	25.8	30.7	32.4
White					
Crimes of violence ^b (407,330)	100.0	14.4	26.1	29.9	29.6
Robbery (84,280)	100.0	21.0	21.0	24.5	33.5
Assault (309,710)	100.0	13.2	28.6	32.0	26.2
Black					
Crimes of violence ^b (129,240)	100.0	5.2 ^c	23.3	23.8	47.6
Robbery (25,470)	100.0	0.0 ^c	43.5 ^c	7.7 ^c	48.7 ^c
Assault (97,290)	100.0	4.8 ^c	17.6	27.1	50.5
Victim-offender relationship					
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence ^b (294,490)	100.0	11.4	24.8	30.7	33.1
Robbery (82,840)	100.0	14.7 ^c	27.9	25.7	31.8
Assault (199,950)	100.0	9.7	23.9	34.6	31.8
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence ^b (246,670)	100.0	12.9	25.7	26.0	35.4
Robbery (28,980)	100.0	19.3 ^c	19.5 ^c	11.7 ^c	49.5 ^c
Assault (209,570)	100.0	12.5	27.5	26.9	33.0

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 74. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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	66.1
White	66.3
Black	65.6
Annual family income	
Less than \$7,500	55.4
\$7,500-\$9,999	42.3
\$10,000-\$14,999	68.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	82.6
\$25,000-\$29,999	69.4
\$30,000-\$49,999	78.7
\$50,000 or more	65.5

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

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

Table 75. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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	8.5	7.5
Male	8.3	9.0	8.2
Female	7.1	7.9	6.4
Age			
12-19	7.0	6.4 ^b	7.1
20-34	7.8	8.4	7.3
35-49	9.6	11.0	9.1
50-64	8.4	12.7 ^b	6.5 ^b
65 and over	5.5 ^b	3.8 ^b	6.4 ^b
Race			
White	6.6	7.3	6.3
Black	15.8	13.1	16.8
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	7.9	8.1	7.6
Nonstrangers	7.8	10.0	7.4

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 76. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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	23.9	24.6	23.8
Male	27.2	26.9	27.3
Female	19.7	21.4	18.7
Age			
12-19	19.2	23.3 ^b	18.8
20-34	24.4	25.1	24.2
35-49	32.4	28.3	33.2
50-64	31.2	25.6 ^b	39.0 ^b
65 and over	14.4 ^b	9.5 ^b	17.6 ^b
Race			
White	20.6	20.3	20.7
Black	42.1	43.3	42.2
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	27.5	24.8	28.5
Nonstrangers	20.2	24.2	19.8

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 77. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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 (432,410)	100.0	49.8	50.2	33.4	8.8	6.9	1.1 ^b
Robbery (86,230)	100.0	42.5	57.5	39.5	8.8 ^b	6.7 ^b	2.5 ^b
Assault (328,460)	100.0	52.6	47.4	31.9	8.0	6.7	0.8 ^b
Male							
Crimes of violence ^a (276,180)	100.0	46.9	53.1	33.8	11.4	6.2	1.7 ^b
Robbery (54,940)	100.0	44.1	55.9	31.0	13.7 ^b	7.3 ^b	3.9 ^b
Assault (221,240)	100.0	47.6	52.4	34.5	10.8	5.9 ^b	1.2 ^b
Female							
Crimes of violence ^a (156,230)	100.0	54.8	45.2	32.8	4.4 ^b	8.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery (31,280)	100.0	39.8 ^b	60.3	54.7	0.0 ^b	5.6 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault (107,220)	100.0	62.9	37.1	26.5	2.2 ^b	8.3 ^b	0.0 ^b
Race							
White							
Crimes of violence ^a (306,120)	100.0	52.6	47.4	36.5	3.5 ^b	6.8	0.7 ^b
Robbery (57,060)	100.0	41.6	58.5	40.9	7.3 ^b	6.5 ^b	3.8 ^b
Assault (235,730)	100.0	56.7	43.3	35.0	1.9 ^b	6.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Black							
Crimes of violence ^a (118,480)	100.0	43.0	57.0	27.7	21.2	5.9 ^b	2.2 ^b
Robbery (25,290)	100.0	44.1 ^b	55.9 ^b	42.5 ^b	13.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault (88,800)	100.0	42.6	57.4	24.9	21.8	7.8 ^b	2.9 ^b
Victim-offender relationship							
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence ^a (252,020)	100.0	51.8	48.3	29.6	9.7	7.0	1.9 ^b
Robbery (62,270)	100.0	44.9	55.2	32.6	9.9 ^b	9.3 ^b	3.5 ^b
Assault (180,150)	100.0	53.8	46.2	30.2	9.0	5.6 ^b	1.4 ^b
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence ^a (180,390)	100.0	47.0	53.0	38.7	7.6 ^b	6.7 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery (23,950)	100.0	36.5 ^b	63.5 ^b	57.6 ^b	5.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault (148,310)	100.0	51.3	48.7	33.9	6.7 ^b	8.1 ^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 78. Personal and household crimes, 1986

**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	75.3	69.5	8.5	61.0	14.3	8.5	5.8
Crimes of violence	24.7	11.5	2.0	9.5	15.1	2.0	13.2
Completed	47.9	30.7	5.4	25.4	22.5	5.4	17.2
Attempted	11.0	0.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.2 ^a	10.8	0.0 ^a	10.8
Rape	23.3	11.0 ^a	1.3 ^a	9.7 ^a	13.6	1.3 ^a	12.4
Robbery	69.5	61.6	10.7	50.9	18.6	10.7	7.9
Completed	100.0	100.0	17.4	82.6	17.4	17.4	...
With injury	100.0	100.0	26.5	73.5	26.5	26.5	...
Without injury	100.0	100.0	11.9	88.1	11.9	11.9	...
Attempted	20.6	...	...	...	20.6	...	20.6
With injury	38.1	...	...	...	38.1	...	38.1
Without injury	13.0	...	...	...	13.0	...	13.0
Assault	14.4	...	...	...	14.4	...	14.4
Aggravated	19.4	...	...	...	19.4	...	19.4
Simple	11.7	...	...	...	11.7	...	11.7
Crimes of theft	96.4	93.7	11.2	82.5	13.9	11.2	2.7
Completed	100.0	100.0	12.0	88.0	12.0	12.0	...
Attempted	42.8	...	...	...	42.8	...	42.8
Personal larceny with contact	94.5	94.5	2.1 ^a	92.4	2.1 ^a	2.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
Purse snatching	82.0	82.0	3.3 ^a	78.7	3.3 ^a	3.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
Pocket picking	100.0	100.0	1.6 ^a	98.4	1.6 ^a	1.6 ^a	...
Personal larceny without contact	96.5	93.7	11.6	82.0	14.4	11.6	2.8
Completed	100.0	100.0	12.4	87.6	12.4	12.4	...
Less than \$50	100.0	100.0	4.8	95.2	4.8	4.8	...
\$50 or more	100.0	100.0	19.8	80.2	19.8	19.8	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	11.6	88.4	11.6	11.6	...
Attempted	44.4	...	...	...	44.4	...	44.4
All household crimes	91.5	80.1	14.2	65.9	25.6	14.2	11.4
Completed	96.8	93.9	16.5	77.4	19.3	16.5	2.8
Attempted	61.4	1.6	1.2	0.4 ^a	61.0	1.2	59.8
Burglary	85.7	63.9	22.0	41.9	43.7	22.0	21.7
Completed	90.2	81.6	27.7	53.9	36.3	27.7	8.6
Forcible entry	94.7	78.4	60.0	18.4	76.2	60.0	16.3
Unlawful entry without force	86.9	83.9	4.3	79.6	7.3	4.3	3.0
Attempted forcible entry	70.1	3.0	2.3	0.7 ^a	69.3	2.3	67.0
Household larceny	95.5	93.1	9.3	83.8	11.7	9.3	2.4
Completed	100.0	100.0	10.0	90.0	10.0	10.0	...
Less than \$50	100.0	100.0	5.0	95.0	5.0	5.0	...
\$50 or more	100.0	100.0	14.5	85.5	14.5	14.5	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	9.0	91.0	9.0	9.0	...
Attempted	35.0	...	...	...	35.0	...	35.0
Motor vehicle theft	90.1	65.5	13.1	52.4	37.8	13.1	24.7
Completed	100.0	100.0	20.0	80.0	20.0	20.0	...
Attempted	71.5	...	...	...	71.5	...	71.5

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 79. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

**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	24.7	11.5	15.1	6.7	15.1	14.1	16.5
Completed	47.9	30.7	42.7	16.5	22.5	21.1	24.1
Attempted	11.0	0.2 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	10.8	10.4	11.4
Rape	23.3	11.0 ^a	18.7 ^a	3.1 ^a	13.6	11.2 ^a	16.1 ^a
Robbery	69.5	61.6	61.0	63.7	18.6	16.7	24.8
Completed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.4	14.2	27.1
With injury	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	26.5	17.9	46.3
Without injury	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.9	12.3	10.1 ^a
Attempted	20.6	...	...	...	20.6	20.5	20.7
With injury	38.1	...	...	...	38.1	38.8	35.7 ^a
Without injury	13.0	...	...	...	13.0	12.8	13.7 ^a
Assault	14.4	...	...	...	14.4	13.4	15.6
Aggravated	19.4	...	...	...	19.4	17.1	23.2
Simple	11.7	...	...	...	11.7	10.8	12.5

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 80. Personal and household crimes, 1986
Percent 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 (14,119,870)	100.0	0.8	41.7	14.0	15.2	7.5	8.5	12.2
Crimes of violence ^b (1,361,230)	100.0	5.2	25.6	9.4	11.6	6.3	9.6	32.3
Completed (981,390)	100.0	3.6	26.5	9.7	13.1	8.1	11.8	27.1
Attempted (379,840)	100.0	9.4	23.3	8.5	7.9	1.7 ^c	3.7 ^c	45.7
Robbery (701,370)	100.0	2.7	27.9	9.7	16.3	10.7	15.5	17.2
Completed (621,730)	100.0	1.1 ^c	27.4	10.9	17.7	12.1	17.2	13.6
With injury (233,900)	100.0	0.7 ^c	25.3	13.7	14.5	12.0	13.3	20.4
Without injury (387,830)	100.0	1.4 ^c	28.6	9.2	19.6	12.2	19.5	9.5
Attempted (79,640)	100.0	15.3 ^c	32.0	0.0 ^c	5.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.3 ^c	45.3
With injury (44,390)	100.0	13.9 ^c	12.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	68.6
Without injury (35,250)	100.0	17.2 ^c	56.1	0.0 ^c	5.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.3 ^c	15.9 ^c
Assault (629,570)	100.0	8.3	23.8	9.1	6.8	1.4 ^c	2.8	47.9
Aggravated (298,730)	100.0	3.6 ^c	25.2	10.1	8.1	0.7 ^c	4.5 ^c	47.9
Simple (330,840)	100.0	12.5	22.6	8.3	5.6	2.0 ^c	1.2 ^c	47.9
Crimes of theft (12,758,640)	100.0	0.3	43.5	14.5	15.5	7.7	8.4	10.1
Completed (12,401,860)	100.0	0.2	44.3	14.6	15.6	7.7	8.5	9.2
Attempted (356,780)	100.0	5.9	15.5	12.6	13.5	6.5	4.2 ^c	41.7
Personal larceny with contact (506,940)	100.0	0.0 ^c	38.7	17.4	19.0	10.5	4.4	10.0
Personal larceny without contact (12,251,700)	100.0	0.3	43.7	14.4	15.4	7.5	8.6	10.1
All household crimes (14,056,760)								
Completed (12,641,910)	100.0	0.6	31.2	12.7	14.9	8.2	19.9	12.6
Attempted (1,414,860)	100.0	15.2	19.7	7.7	7.1	4.0	3.0	43.3
Burglary (4,760,390)	100.0	4.7	18.2	8.0	12.5	8.7	24.7	23.1
Completed (3,884,910)	100.0	1.4	17.1	8.7	14.5	10.3	29.9	18.2
Forcible entry (1,716,340)	100.0	2.6	9.8	4.1	7.0	8.0	41.7	26.8
Unlawful entry without force (2,168,580)	100.0	0.4 ^c	23.0	12.3	20.4	12.1	20.6	11.3
Attempted forcible entry (875,480)	100.0	19.6	22.9	5.2	3.9	2.0	1.6 ^c	44.8
Household larceny (8,074,140)	100.0	0.6	41.1	15.8	16.5	7.4	7.4	11.3
Completed (7,869,350)	100.0	0.4	41.6	16.0	16.7	7.4	7.5	10.4
Attempted (204,790)	100.0	10.6	20.5	4.4 ^c	8.3	6.6 ^c	2.9 ^c	46.6
Motor vehicle theft (1,222,230)	100.0	1.8	3.1	4.8	4.7	6.1	63.5	15.9
Completed (887,640)	100.0	0.0 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.9 ^c	5.6	84.9	7.9
Attempted (334,590)	100.0	6.6	10.9	16.3	14.7	7.5	6.9	37.2
White								
All personal crimes (12,175,890)	100.0	0.8	42.1	14.2	14.9	7.7	8.5	11.6
Crimes of violence ^b (1,070,280)	100.0	6.0	23.3	9.8	11.7	6.6	10.2	32.4
Completed (770,640)	100.0	3.9	24.8	10.8	13.2	8.7	12.9	25.7
Attempted (299,640)	100.0	11.2	19.5	7.2	7.8	1.4 ^c	3.3 ^c	49.6
Robbery (539,380)	100.0	2.9 ^c	25.0	10.8	15.8	12.0	17.0	16.6
Completed (483,460)	100.0	1.1 ^c	25.8	12.1	17.3	13.3	18.6	11.9
With injury (186,550)	100.0	0.0 ^c	27.8	15.2	13.1	13.0	15.4	15.5
Without injury (296,910)	100.0	1.8 ^c	24.5	10.1	19.9	13.5	20.5	9.6
Attempted (55,920)	100.0	18.3 ^c	17.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.3 ^c	57.2
With injury (39,960)	100.0	15.4 ^c	14.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	70.4
Without injury (15,960)	100.0 ^c	25.4 ^c	26.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	12.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	11.7 ^c	24.2 ^c
Assault (512,970)	100.0	9.4	22.0	8.7	7.4	1.3 ^c	2.6 ^c	48.6
Aggravated (232,230)	100.0	4.6 ^c	23.5	10.2	8.4	1.0 ^c	4.0 ^c	48.3
Simple (280,740)	100.0	13.4	20.7	7.4	6.6	1.5 ^c	1.4 ^c	48.9
Crimes of theft (11,105,600)	100.0	0.3	44.0	14.6	15.2	7.8	8.4	9.6
Completed (10,777,330)	100.0	0.2	44.8	14.7	15.3	7.9	8.5	8.6
Attempted (328,280)	100.0	5.5	14.9	13.1	13.5	6.7	3.1 ^c	43.0
Personal larceny with contact (374,430)	100.0	0.0 ^c	36.6	18.0	20.9	10.9	3.9 ^c	9.7
Personal larceny without contact (10,731,170)	100.0	0.3	44.2	14.5	15.0	7.7	8.5	9.6

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 (11,747,720)	100.0	2.1	31.6	12.3	14.1	7.6	17.4	14.9
Completed (10,611,810)	100.0	0.7	32.8	12.7	14.8	8.0	18.9	12.1
Attempted (1,135,920)	100.0	15.6	20.6	8.5	7.9	3.4	3.0	41.1
Burglary (3,847,740)	100.0	4.9	19.0	8.6	13.0	8.9	23.4	22.1
Completed (3,152,200)	100.0	1.6	17.9	9.3	14.8	10.5	28.2	17.8
Forcible entry (1,308,030)	100.0	3.3	10.6	3.9	8.0	7.9	39.5	26.7
Unlawful entry without force (1,844,170)	100.0	0.4 ^c	23.1	13.0	19.7	12.3	20.2	11.4
Attempted forcible entry (695,540)	100.0	20.2	24.1	5.8	4.4	1.8 ^c	1.7 ^c	42.0
Household larceny (6,923,510)	100.0	0.6	42.7	15.3	16.0	7.0	7.4	10.9
Completed (6,750,450)	100.0	0.4	43.2	15.5	16.2	7.1	7.5	10.1
Attempted (173,060)	100.0	11.6	22.2	4.2 ^c	9.9	5.4 ^c	2.2 ^c	44.5
Motor vehicle theft (976,480)	100.0	1.7	3.0	5.4	5.1	6.0	64.0	14.7
Completed (709,160)	100.0	0.0 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.6 ^c	1.1 ^c	5.9	85.6	6.5
Attempted (267,320)	100.0	6.4	10.4	18.4	15.6	6.1	6.6	36.6
Black								
All personal crimes (1,585,850)	100.0	0.7^c	40.6	11.7	16.2	6.3	7.7	16.7
Crimes of violence ^b (243,170)	100.0	2.3 ^c	35.8	5.6 ^c	13.6	4.6 ^c	5.4 ^c	32.6
Completed (170,580)	100.0	2.1 ^c	33.6	3.9 ^c	15.5	5.3 ^c	7.7 ^c	31.8
Attempted (72,590)	100.0	2.7 ^c	41.1	9.6 ^c	9.1 ^c	3.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	34.4
Robbery (135,630)	100.0	1.5 ^c	41.0	3.0 ^c	21.1	6.6 ^c	9.7 ^c	17.1
Completed (111,910)	100.0	0.0 ^c	35.8	3.7 ^c	23.7	8.0 ^c	11.8 ^c	17.0
With injury (38,120)	100.0	0.0 ^c	19.3 ^c	5.6 ^c	25.2 ^c	5.2 ^c	5.8 ^c	38.8 ^c
Without injury (73,790)	100.0	0.0 ^c	44.3	2.7 ^c	22.9	9.5 ^c	14.9 ^c	5.8 ^c
Attempted (23,720)	100.0	8.4 ^c	65.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	8.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	17.1 ^c
With injury (4,430)	100.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	47.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	52.1 ^c
Without injury (19,290)	100.0 ^c	10.3 ^c	80.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	9.1 ^c
Assault (95,180)	100.0	3.8 ^c	33.1	10.0 ^c	4.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	48.3
Aggravated (47,340)	100.0	0.0 ^c	31.9 ^c	6.1 ^c	9.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	52.5
Simple (47,840)	100.0	7.7 ^c	34.4	13.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	44.2
Crimes of theft (1,342,680)	100.0	0.4 ^c	41.5	12.8	16.7	6.6	8.2	13.9
Completed (1,324,160)	100.0	0.2 ^c	41.8	13.0	16.8	6.6	7.9	13.8
Attempted (18,520)	100.0	15.2 ^c	23.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	9.8 ^c	7.1 ^c	25.4 ^c	19.0 ^c
Personal larceny with contact (118,420)	100.0	0.0 ^c	46.7	14.3	13.5 ^c	10.6 ^c	6.4 ^c	8.5 ^c
Personal larceny without contact (1,224,250)	100.0	0.4 ^c	41.0	12.7	17.0	6.2	8.3	14.4
All household crimes (2,019,020)	100.0	1.9	21.9	11.3	13.1	8.7	22.5	20.6
Completed (1,774,010)	100.0	0.4 ^c	22.6	12.4	14.6	9.0	25.1	16.0
Attempted (245,010)	100.0	13.0	16.7	3.4 ^c	2.3 ^c	6.6	3.8 ^c	54.1
Burglary (813,460)	100.0	3.7	14.7	5.5	9.4	8.6	29.9	28.1
Completed (651,340)	100.0	0.5 ^c	14.0	6.2	11.5	10.0	37.1	20.8
Forcible entry (372,690)	100.0	0.4 ^c	7.4	4.9	3.5 ^c	8.3	47.1	28.3
Unlawful entry without force (278,640)	100.0	0.6 ^c	22.7	7.9	22.1	12.2	23.7	10.8
Attempted forcible entry (162,120)	100.0	16.7	17.8	2.9 ^c	1.1 ^c	3.0 ^c	1.2 ^c	57.3
Household larceny (986,020)	100.0	0.6 ^c	31.8	18.1	18.6	9.1	7.3	14.5
Completed (957,850)	100.0	0.4 ^c	32.3	18.7	19.2	9.1	7.3	13.0
Attempted (28,170)	100.0	5.6 ^c	12.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	8.8 ^c	7.4 ^c	65.6
Motor vehicle theft (219,540)	100.0	1.5 ^c	3.9 ^c	1.7 ^c	1.8 ^c	7.5	63.0	20.6
Completed (164,820)	100.0	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.7 ^c	80.7	14.6
Attempted (54,720)	100.0	5.9 ^c	15.7 ^c	6.8 ^c	7.1 ^c	16.0 ^c	9.7 ^c	38.8

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 81. Selected personal crimes, 1986

Percent 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	Value of loss					Not known and not available
				\$10-\$49	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$999	\$1,000 or more	
All races^a									
Robbery (621,730)	100.0	1.1 ^c	9.1	21.5	11.4	18.6	20.2	11.9	6.1
Crimes of theft ^b (12,401,860)	100.0	0.2	13.1	32.8	15.0	17.1	13.0	3.1	5.7
White									
Robbery (483,460)	100.0	1.1 ^c	9.6	19.8	12.1	17.7	20.2	13.5	6.0
Crimes of theft ^b (10,777,330)	100.0	0.2	13.4	32.9	15.1	16.9	13.1	3.1	5.3
Black									
Robbery (111,910)	100.0	0.0 ^c	7.1 ^c	28.6	6.1 ^c	27.0	20.3	4.6 ^c	6.2 ^c
Crimes of theft ^b (1,324,160)	100.0	0.2 ^c	12.0	32.1	13.0	18.1	12.6	2.9	9.1

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 82. Personal and household crimes, 1986

Percent 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 (13,037,820)	100.0	71.3	7.1	1.5	1.7	3.8	3.6	18.1
Robbery (621,730)	100.0	55.3	13.3	2.6	3.2	7.5	7.1	24.4
Crimes of theft (12,401,860)	100.0	72.1	6.8	1.5	1.6	3.7	3.4	17.7
Personal larceny with contact (506,940)	100.0	56.4	20.7	5.0	1.2 ^e	14.5	3.7	19.2
Personal larceny without contact (11,894,920)	100.0	72.8	6.2	1.3	1.7	3.2	3.4	17.7
All household crimes (12,307,480)	100.0	68.0	8.7	1.4	2.3	4.9	5.4	17.9
Burglary (3,552,280)	100.0	63.3	7.1	1.6	2.4	3.2	4.1	25.5
Household larceny (7,869,350)	100.0	76.2	4.6	1.0	1.6	2.0	4.4	14.8
Motor vehicle theft (885,860)	100.0	14.9	50.9	4.6	8.7	37.6	20.0	14.2
White								
All personal crimes^b (11,270,300)	100.0	71.0	6.8	1.3	1.7	3.8	3.8	18.4
Robbery (483,460)	100.0	54.8	13.8	2.8 ^e	3.7	7.3	7.8	23.6
Crimes of theft (10,777,330)	100.0	71.7	6.5	1.2	1.6	3.7	3.6	18.1
Personal larceny with contact (374,430)	100.0	53.9	23.8	5.7	1.7 ^e	16.4	4.4	17.9
Personal larceny without contact (10,402,900)	100.0	72.4	5.9	1.0	1.6	3.2	3.6	18.1
All household crimes (10,338,940)	100.0	67.6	8.4	1.5	2.4	4.6	5.5	18.5
Burglary (2,881,110)	100.0	60.9	7.0	1.6	2.4	3.0	4.3	27.8
Household larceny (6,750,450)	100.0	75.9	4.8	1.2	1.7	1.9	4.4	14.8
Motor vehicle theft (707,370)	100.0	16.0	48.7	4.0	8.6	36.1	20.0	15.3
Black								
All personal crimes^b (1,440,800)	100.0	73.7	8.2	3.2	1.4	3.6	1.6	16.5
Robbery (111,910)	100.0	58.4	7.7 ^e	2.3 ^e	0.0 ^e	5.4 ^e	2.1 ^e	31.9
Crimes of theft (1,324,160)	100.0	75.3	8.3	3.3	1.6	3.4	1.5	14.9
Personal larceny with contact (118,420)	100.0	64.4	13.4 ^e	3.2 ^e	0.0 ^e	10.2 ^e	1.8 ^e	20.5
Personal larceny without contact (1,205,730)	100.0	76.4	7.8	3.3	1.7	2.8	1.5	14.3
All household crimes (1,715,490)	100.0	70.2	9.8	1.2	1.8	6.8	5.1	14.9
Burglary (592,810)	100.0	75.0	5.7	1.1 ^e	1.6 ^e	3.0	2.4 ^e	16.8
Household larceny (957,850)	100.0	77.8	3.3	0.2 ^e	0.6 ^e	2.5	4.5	14.4
Motor vehicle theft (164,820)	100.0	9.1 ^e	62.4	7.5 ^e	9.7	45.1	18.0	10.5

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 83. Personal and household crimes, 1986

Percent 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 (3,746,650)	100.0	4.3	30.7	0.1 ^c	64.9
Robbery ^b (277,940)	100.0	2.7 ^c	39.1	0.6 ^c	57.7
Completed (277,940)	100.0	2.7 ^c	39.1	0.6 ^c	57.7
With injury (93,080)	100.0	2.1 ^c	46.8	1.8 ^c	49.3
From serious assault (31,840)	100.0	0.0 ^c	20.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	79.6
From minor assault (61,240)	100.0	3.2 ^c	60.6	2.7 ^c	33.6
Without injury (184,870)	100.0	3.0 ^c	35.2	0.0 ^c	61.8
Crimes of theft (3,458,530)	100.0	4.5	30.0	0.1 ^c	65.4
Personal larceny with contact (221,000)	100.0	0.0 ^c	55.1	0.0 ^c	44.9
Personal larceny without contact (3,237,520)	100.0	4.8	28.2	0.1 ^c	66.9
All household crimes (3,936,990)	100.0	4.0	29.9	0.9	65.1
Burglary (1,305,070)	100.0	6.7	19.6	0.4 ^c	73.3
Household larceny (1,876,110)	100.0	3.4	33.1	0.1 ^c	63.5
Motor vehicle theft (755,800)	100.0	1.1 ^c	39.9	3.7	55.3

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 84. Household crimes, 1986

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

Value of loss	All household crimes (12,309,280)	Burglary (3,552,280)	Household larceny (7,869,350)	Motor vehicle theft (887,640)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No monetary value	0.3	0.1 ^a	0.4	0.0 ^a
Less than \$10	9.6	4.5	13.0	0.0 ^a
\$10-\$49	23.4	14.0	30.2	0.2 ^a
\$50-\$99	13.8	10.2	16.9	0.8 ^a
\$100-\$249	16.1	17.3	17.3	1.2 ^a
\$250-\$999	16.0	24.4	12.5	13.4
\$1,000 or more	13.5	21.7	2.7	76.7
Not available	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.7

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 and household crimes, 1986

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

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	6.0
Crimes of violence	9.7
Completed	17.2
Attempted	5.3
Rape	19.3
Robbery	14.0
Completed	16.3
With injury	23.1
From serious assault	34.2
From minor assault	13.3
Without injury	12.1
Attempted	10.5
With injury	31.1
From serious assault	42.8
From minor assault	20.9 ^a
Without injury	1.6 ^a
Assault	8.4
Aggravated	12.4
Simple	6.2
Crimes of theft	4.4
Completed	4.4
Attempted	5.3
Personal larceny with contact	9.4
Personal larceny without contact	4.2
Completed	4.1
Less than \$50	1.5
\$50 or more	6.7
Amount not available	3.5
Attempted	5.5
All household crimes	6.2
Completed	6.5
Attempted	4.3
Burglary	7.5
Completed	8.9
Forcible entry	14.2
Unlawful entry without force	5.1
Attempted forcible entry	2.4
Household larceny	3.4
Completed	3.3
Less than \$50	1.0
\$50 or more	5.2
Amount not available	3.3
Attempted	5.1
Motor vehicle theft	18.1
Completed	23.3
Attempted	8.4

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

Table 86. Personal and household crimes, 1986

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

Type of crime	White	Black
All personal crimes	6.1	5.3
Crimes of violence	9.8	9.4
Completed	18.4	13.3
Attempted	5.0	6.3
Rape	17.2	28.9 ^a
Robbery	16.0	6.5 ^a
Assault	8.3	9.5
Crimes of theft	4.6	3.1
Completed	4.5	3.2
Attempted	5.9	0.0 ^a
Personal larceny with contact	11.2	4.8 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	4.4	2.9
All household crimes	6.0	6.7
Completed	6.4	7.1
Attempted	3.9	5.0
Burglary	7.2	9.1
Household larceny	3.3	3.2
Motor vehicle theft	19.0	12.5

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

Table 87. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

**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	9.7	9.5	9.9
Completed	17.2	17.8	16.5
Attempted	5.3	5.1	5.4
Rape	19.3	23.2 ^a	15.3 ^a
Robbery	14.0	13.7	15.2
Assault	8.4	7.8	9.1

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

Table 88. Personal and household crimes, 1986

**Percent 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 (1,121,860)	100.0	44.0	40.0	4.0	5.9	6.1
Crimes of violence (534,550)	100.0	22.3	51.2	7.4	12.4	6.7
Completed (352,340)	100.0	16.0	55.3	9.1	14.0	5.7
Attempted (182,200)	100.0	34.6	43.3	4.0 ^a	9.4	8.7 ^a
Rape (25,080)	100.0	7.1 ^a	53.4 ^a	7.6 ^a	31.9 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (141,650)	100.0	20.3	56.7	6.4 ^a	8.5 ^a	8.1 ^a
Assault (367,820)	100.0	24.1	49.0	7.7	12.6	6.6
Crimes of theft (587,310)	100.0	63.7	29.8	1.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	5.5
Completed (542,990)	100.0	62.5	30.8	1.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	5.6
Attempted (44,320)	100.0	77.8	17.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	4.4 ^a
Personal larceny with contact (50,520)	100.0	76.7	15.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	8.3 ^a
Personal larceny without contact (536,790)	100.0	62.4	31.0	1.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	5.3
All household crimes (947,120)	100.0	44.3	44.2	1.9	1.3^a	8.4
Completed (848,120)	100.0	44.1	44.2	2.1	1.4 ^a	8.2
Attempted (99,000)	100.0	46.1	44.5	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	9.3 ^a
Burglary (415,200)	100.0	45.7	47.3	2.1 ^a	0.4 ^a	4.5
Household larceny (285,990)	100.0	54.0	29.4	0.6 ^a	1.1 ^a	14.9
Motor vehicle theft (245,920)	100.0	30.7	56.3	3.0 ^a	2.9 ^a	7.2

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 89. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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

Number of days lost	All victimizations (534,550)	Involving strangers (305,150)	Involving non-strangers (229,390)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 day	22.3	23.6	20.7
1-5 days	51.2	50.4	52.3
6-10 days	7.4	5.5	9.8
11 days or more	12.4	12.0	13.0
Not known and not available	6.7	8.5	4.3 ^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 90. Personal and household crimes, 1986

Percent 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 (986,760)	100.0	46.8	38.0	3.5	5.7	6.0
Crimes of violence (454,520)	100.0	25.6	48.8	6.3	12.4	6.9
Crimes of theft (532,240)	100.0	64.9	28.8	1.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	5.2
All household crimes (770,890)	100.0	47.2	42.1	1.8 ^a	1.1 ^a	7.7
Burglary (323,600)	100.0	50.4	44.7	1.5 ^a	0.5 ^a	2.9 ^a
Household larceny (239,770)	100.0	57.5	26.7	0.7 ^a	0.8 ^a	14.3
Motor vehicle theft (207,510)	100.0	30.3	56.0	3.5 ^a	2.5 ^a	7.7 ^a
Black						
All personal crimes (113,000)	100.0	21.0	58.5	9.5 ^a	6.9 ^a	4.1 ^a
Crimes of violence (70,380)	100.0	4.3 ^a	62.7	15.3 ^a	11.1 ^a	6.6 ^a
Crimes of theft (42,620)	100.0	48.5	51.5	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
All household crimes (146,960)	100.0	29.0	53.0	2.6 ^a	2.2 ^a	13.3
Burglary (84,260)	100.0	27.8	56.7	4.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	11.1 ^a
Household larceny (33,090)	100.0	31.5 ^a	39.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.9 ^a	25.2 ^a
Motor vehicle theft (29,630)	100.0	29.9 ^a	57.6	0.0 ^a	6.3 ^a	6.2 ^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 91. Personal and household crimes, 1986
Percent of victimizations, by type of crime
and whether or not reported to the police

Type of crime	Total	Reported to the police		Not known and not available
		Yes ^a	No	
All crimes (34,118,310)	100.0	37.2	61.4	1.4
All personal crimes (18,750,640)	100.0	34.4	64.0	1.6
Crimes of violence (5,515,450)	100.0	49.6	49.3	1.1
Completed (2,049,310)	100.0	60.0	39.0	0.9
Attempted (3,466,140)	100.0	43.4	55.4	1.2
Rape (129,940)	100.0	48.1	49.9	1.9 ^b
Completed (45,640)	100.0	39.3	55.1	5.5 ^b
Attempted (84,310)	100.0	52.9	47.1	0.0 ^b
Robbery (1,009,160)	100.0	58.3	41.5	0.2 ^b
Completed (621,730)	100.0	69.7	37.0	0.3 ^b
With injury (233,900)	100.0	81.5	17.7	0.8 ^b
From serious assault (109,640)	100.0	80.9	19.1	0.0 ^b
From minor assault (124,270)	100.0	82.1	16.4	1.5 ^b
Without injury (387,830)	100.0	62.5	37.5	0.0 ^b
Attempted (387,430)	100.0	40.2	59.8	0.0 ^b
With injury (116,560)	100.0	49.5	50.5	0.0 ^b
From serious assault (54,420)	100.0	70.8	29.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
From minor assault (62,150)	100.0	30.9	69.1	0.0 ^b
Without injury (270,870)	100.0	36.2	63.8	0.0 ^b
Assault (4,376,350)	100.0	47.6	51.1	1.3
Aggravated (1,542,870)	100.0	58.9	40.0	1.0 ^b
Completed with injury (561,650)	100.0	63.3	35.2	1.5 ^b
Attempted with weapon (981,220)	100.0	56.4	42.8	0.8 ^b
Simple (2,833,480)	100.0	41.4	57.2	1.4
Completed with injury (820,290)	100.0	51.7	47.5	0.8 ^b
Attempted without weapon (2,013,190)	100.0	37.3	61.1	1.7
Crimes of theft (13,235,190)	100.0	28.0	70.1	1.9
Completed (12,401,860)	100.0	28.4	69.7	1.9
Attempted (833,330)	100.0	21.7	76.3	2.0
Personal larceny with contact (536,290)	100.0	38.4	57.8	3.8
Purse snatching (163,280)	100.0	56.5	41.2	2.3 ^b
Completed (133,940)	100.0	66.3	32.4	1.3 ^b
Attempted (29,350)	100.0	11.9 ^b	81.2	6.8 ^b
Pocket picking (373,000)	100.0	30.5	65.1	4.4
Personal larceny without contact (12,698,900)	100.0	27.6	70.6	1.8
Completed (11,894,920)	100.0	28.0	70.3	1.8
Less than \$50 (5,515,920)	100.0	11.8	86.6	1.5
\$50 or more (5,730,640)	100.0	43.7	54.3	2.0
Amount not available (648,350)	100.0	26.0	71.9	2.2 ^b
Attempted (803,980)	100.0	22.0	76.1	1.9 ^b
All household crimes (15,367,670)	100.0	40.6	58.3	1.1
Completed (13,064,150)	100.0	41.2	57.8	1.0
Attempted (2,303,520)	100.0	36.9	61.6	1.5
Burglary (5,556,600)	100.0	52.3	46.4	1.4
Completed (4,307,160)	100.0	56.3	42.3	1.3
Forcible entry (1,812,780)	100.0	75.8	22.7	1.5
Unlawful entry without force (2,494,380)	100.0	42.2	56.6	1.2
Attempted forcible entry (1,249,440)	100.0	38.2	60.3	1.5
Household larceny (8,455,220)	100.0	27.7	71.5	0.8
Completed (7,869,350)	100.0	27.6	71.6	0.8
Less than \$50 (3,434,300)	100.0	12.7	87.0	0.3 ^b
\$50 or more (3,883,560)	100.0	40.6	58.4	1.0
Amount not available (551,490)	100.0	29.1	68.8	2.1 ^b
Attempted (585,870)	100.0	28.7	70.2	1.1 ^b
Motor vehicle theft (1,355,860)	100.0	73.0	25.4	1.6
Completed (887,640)	100.0	88.5	10.2	1.3 ^b
Attempted (468,210)	100.0	43.7	54.1	2.2 ^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 92. Personal crimes, 1986

**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	34.4	49.6	28.0
Male	33.6	45.3	27.8
Female	35.3	56.1	28.2
Race			
White	34.4	49.3	28.3
Black	35.2	53.7	25.3
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	33.1	46.6	27.5
Non-Hispanic	34.4	49.7	28.0

Table 93. Personal crimes, 1986

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	49.6	45.3	56.1	51.3	47.3	60.1	47.2	41.3	52.8
Completed	60.0	56.9	64.1	63.7	60.5	70.3	55.7	50.3	59.8
Attempted	43.4	39.1	50.6	44.6	40.6	54.2	41.5	36.0	47.2
Rape	48.1	0.0 ^a	51.2	59.4	0.0 ^a	65.7	36.8	0.0 ^a	37.6
Robbery	58.3	49.6	71.8	56.7	50.7	68.3	63.7	44.0	78.7
Completed	69.7	61.0	80.8	68.6	63.1	77.2	73.0	51.9	88.3
With injury	81.5	80.3	83.1	80.7	84.9	72.7	83.4	60.8 ^a	95.9
From serious assault	80.9	83.5	73.1	81.6	85.4	64.7 ^a	78.5	73.8 ^a	84.1 ^a
From minor assault	82.1	74.9	86.8	79.7	84.0	75.7	86.1	45.7 ^a	100.0
Without injury	62.5	49.5	79.4	62.2	50.2	79.2	63.7	46.1	80.0
Attempted	40.2	34.2	52.5	38.1	34.8	47.4	47.4	31.1 ^a	61.0
With injury	49.5	44.4	58.1	50.2	44.5	66.3 ^a	47.6 ^a	43.9 ^a	48.8 ^a
From serious assault	70.8	63.3	100.0 ^a	73.7	68.3	100.0 ^a	56.4 ^a	30.7 ^a	100.0 ^a
From minor assault	30.9	16.6 ^a	43.8 ^a	25.7 ^a	12.6 ^a	49.5 ^a	43.2 ^a	100.0 ^a	38.7 ^a
Without injury	36.2	30.3	49.6	33.1	30.8	39.6	47.4	28.2 ^a	70.4
Assault	47.6	44.5	52.7	49.3	46.5	56.4	45.6	41.1	50.2
Aggravated	58.9	56.1	65.9	59.6	57.7	66.5	57.8	52.4	65.4
Completed with injury	63.3	62.0	66.0	65.8	65.0	69.4	60.3	56.6	64.3
Attempted with weapon	56.4	52.9	65.9	56.7	54.2	65.4	55.8	49.8	66.6
Simple	41.4	36.6	47.8	42.1	37.6	51.7	40.7	35.3	45.5
Completed with injury	51.7	49.2	54.4	54.0	52.2	57.7	50.1	46.0	53.2
Attempted without weapon	37.3	32.1	44.7	38.6	33.1	49.8	35.8	30.3	40.9
Crimes of theft	28.0	27.8	28.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Completed	28.4	28.1	28.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempted	21.7	23.6	19.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	38.4	26.6	47.5	38.8	26.7	47.8	20.1 ^a	24.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Purse snatching	56.5	42.1 ^a	57.0	56.0	0.0 ^a	57.0	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Completed	66.3	100.0 ^a	65.8	65.8	0.0 ^a	65.8	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Attempted	11.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	13.1 ^a	11.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	13.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Pocket picking	30.5	26.3	37.1	31.1	27.0	37.6	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	27.6	27.9	27.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Completed	28.0	28.2	27.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than \$50	11.8	9.8	13.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$50 or more	43.7	43.5	43.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount not available	26.0	30.5	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempted	22.0	23.8	20.2	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Table 94. Personal crimes, 1986

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	49.3	53.7	52.2	49.5	45.4	59.1
Completed	59.2	69.2	62.8	75.3	54.7	63.6
Attempted	43.8	41.4	46.7	34.1	39.7	54.1
Rape	46.0	52.6 ^a	62.0	49.6 ^a	33.9	61.3 ^a
Robbery	60.1	54.8	58.3	52.8	65.8	61.6
Completed	70.3	73.4	68.1	74.9	77.2	68.4
With injury	81.2	88.2	81.6	78.0 ^a	80.2	100.0
From serious assault	81.0	80.4	84.6	64.8 ^a	64.3 ^a	100.0 ^a
From minor assault	81.4	100.0 ^a	78.3	100.0 ^a	87.3	100.0 ^a
Without injury	63.4	65.7	60.0	73.9	75.0	0.0 ^a
Attempted	43.6	29.2	42.8	22.8 ^a	46.3	51.7 ^a
With injury	46.4	59.2 ^a	46.3	66.1 ^a	46.7 ^a	49.5 ^a
From serious assault	67.8	78.3 ^a	68.6	100.0 ^a	62.2 ^a	48.4 ^a
From minor assault	28.2 ^a	43.5 ^a	23.5 ^a	38.4 ^a	40.7 ^a	50.5 ^a
Without injury	42.3	19.1 ^a	41.1	12.9 ^a	46.2	53.7 ^a
Assault	47.2	53.3	50.2	47.5	43.6	58.7
Aggravated	57.9	66.3	59.3	66.3	55.2	66.3
Completed with injury	62.0	72.9	64.3	85.6	58.7	66.6
Attempted with weapon	55.6	61.2	56.9	58.4	52.7	65.8
Simple	41.8	42.7	44.0	31.3	39.6	52.8
Completed with injury	50.9	63.0	53.7	69.6	49.0	60.1
Attempted without weapon	38.3	30.9	41.2	19.0	35.0	46.1
Crimes of theft	28.3	25.3	...	...	...	...
Completed	28.7	25.9	...	...	...	...
Attempted	22.4	14.9 ^a	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	38.2	37.1	38.8	36.6	0.0 ^a	53.0 ^a
Purse snatching	57.5	50.7	57.5	48.5	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Completed	70.0	55.5	70.0	53.3	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Attempted	13.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	13.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Pocket picking	30.5	28.9	31.2	29.6	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	28.0	24.2	...	...	...	...
Completed	28.4	24.7	...	...	...	...
Less than \$50	11.9	10.7	...	...	...	...
\$50 or more	44.7	37.2	...	...	...	...
Amount not available	25.4	27.4	...	...	...	...
Attempted	22.7	15.8 ^a	...	...	...	...

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

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

Table 95. Personal crimes, 1986

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	46.6	49.7	42.1	51.9	60.1	46.7
Completed	58.7	60.0	55.0	64.4	74.4	55.1
Attempted	37.1	43.7	30.5	45.6	52.8	41.0
Rape	29.0 ^a	48.3	0.0 ^a	62.4	100.0 ^a	35.1
Robbery	49.7	59.1	47.7	57.7	100.0 ^a	63.1
Completed	54.2	71.6	51.9	71.3	100.0 ^a	72.3
With injury	72.6	82.8	70.7	82.7	100.0 ^a	83.0
From serious assault	75.4 ^a	81.8	75.4 ^a	83.0	0.0 ^a	78.5
From minor assault	69.0 ^a	83.6	63.9 ^a	82.3	100.0 ^a	85.6
Without injury	42.6	64.8	40.4	65.4	100.0 ^a	62.9
Attempted	34.2 ^a	40.6	34.2 ^a	38.4	0.0 ^a	47.4
With injury	38.0 ^a	50.1	38.0 ^a	51.0	0.0 ^a	47.5 ^a
From serious assault	53.2 ^a	72.2	53.2 ^a	75.6	0.0 ^a	56.4 ^a
From minor assault	0.0 ^a	31.7	0.0 ^a	26.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	43.2 ^a
Without injury	33.0 ^a	36.4	33.0 ^a	33.1	0.0 ^a	47.4
Assault	45.7	47.7	39.7	49.9	57.3	45.1
Aggravated	59.8	58.9	56.8	59.9	66.1	57.3
Completed with injury	73.5	62.5	80.4 ^a	64.7	65.9 ^a	59.9
Attempted with weapon	51.9	56.8	47.6	57.6	66.3 ^a	55.3
Simple	35.0	41.6	25.7	43.0	51.3	40.3
Completed with injury	53.4	51.6	45.4 ^a	54.8	80.7 ^a	49.7
Attempted without weapon	28.6	37.5	16.8 ^a	39.6	45.7	35.2
Crimes of theft	27.5	28.0	...	...	...	...
Completed	28.4	28.4	...	...	...	...
Attempted	16.5 ^a	22.2	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	52.2	36.5	52.2	36.9	0.0 ^a	20.1 ^a
Purse snatching	64.7	55.9	64.7	55.2	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Completed	77.1	65.5	77.1	64.9	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Attempted	0.0 ^a	13.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	13.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Pocket picking	45.7	28.4	45.7	29.1	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	25.0	27.7	...	...	...	...
Completed	25.6	28.1	...	...	...	...
Less than \$50	8.5	12.0	...	...	...	...
\$50 or more	39.5	43.9	...	...	...	...
Amount not available	73.9 ^a	25.1	...	...	...	...
Attempted	17.6 ^a	22.5	...	...	...	...

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

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

Table 96. Personal crimes, 1986

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

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	20.2	38.7	38.5	44.2	39.2
Crimes of violence	33.9	54.9	55.4	64.5	65.3
Completed	46.3	61.8	71.8	85.2	80.6
Attempted	25.5	51.0	47.2	54.2	49.0
Rape	30.9 ^a	54.6	80.1 ^a	56.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery	32.1	62.7	65.4	80.6	81.6
Completed	45.5	70.3	80.8	89.4	91.1
With injury	62.4	87.0	73.9	93.2	90.2 ^a
From serious assault	43.2 ^a	88.7	76.4 ^a	100.0 ^a	68.9 ^a
From minor assault	71.2	83.9	71.8 ^a	91.7	100.0 ^a
Without injury	37.7	60.8	85.0	85.3	91.9
Attempted	14.7 ^a	50.4	42.8	59.6 ^a	49.7 ^a
With injury	13.9 ^a	55.8	57.3 ^a	82.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
From serious assault	29.7 ^a	78.1	74.5 ^a	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault	8.6 ^a	32.7 ^a	32.9 ^a	73.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury	14.9 ^a	48.2	33.1 ^a	40.4 ^a	60.0 ^a
Assault	34.3	53.1	52.9	57.2	55.7
Aggravated	44.2	64.0	64.3	69.3	92.6
Completed with injury	52.4	68.8	63.0	88.2 ^a	100.0 ^a
Attempted with weapon	37.5	61.7	65.0	60.6	84.9 ^a
Simple	29.2	46.8	46.6	52.8	38.4
Completed with injury	43.9	51.8	71.0	65.7 ^a	41.8 ^a
Attempted without weapon	21.5	44.8	38.5	51.2	36.9 ^a
Crimes of theft	13.4	31.0	33.0	39.6	32.8
Completed	13.4	31.9	33.5	40.0	34.8
Attempted	15.3	19.9	27.1	33.7	9.8 ^a
Personal larceny with contact	11.4 ^a	36.8	49.7	66.0	28.9
Purse snatching	28.6 ^a	56.0	70.1	73.2	27.6 ^a
Completed	28.6 ^a	68.1	80.4	89.0	36.0 ^a
Attempted	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	33.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Pocket picking	7.0 ^a	29.1	37.7	61.4	29.4 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	13.5	30.8	32.2	38.3	33.4
Completed	13.4	31.6	32.6	38.5	35.4
Less than \$50	5.4	15.4	14.2	16.5	21.1
\$50 or more	31.0	44.2	45.8	53.9	48.7
Amount not available	12.3 ^a	31.8	26.1	25.3	30.4
Attempted	15.3	20.4	26.7	35.3	11.1 ^a

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

Table 97. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

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

Age	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
All ages	49.6	51.3	47.2
12-19	33.9	35.3	32.4
20-34	54.9	55.1	54.6
35-49	55.4	54.5	56.6
50-64	64.5	70.0	52.0
65 and over	65.3	70.6	50.0

Table 98. Household crimes, 1986

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	40.6	43.5	37.4	40.0	43.0	36.5	44.0	47.2	42.0
Completed	41.2	43.9	38.3	40.6	43.5	37.2	44.7	47.2	43.1
Attempted	36.9	41.3	32.4	36.6	40.5	32.0	40.4	46.9	37.0
Burglary	52.3	57.8	46.8	51.2	56.7	45.1	58.3	65.5	54.0
Completed	56.3	61.2	51.4	54.9	60.1	49.1	63.4	67.9	60.5
Forcible entry	75.8	78.7	72.5	74.8	78.4	70.2	79.7	79.5	79.8
Unlawful entry without force	42.2	47.6	37.0	41.9	47.0	36.6	43.6	52.2	38.6
Attempted forcible entry	38.2	45.4	31.9	38.0	44.3	31.3	41.9	55.1	36.5
Household larceny	27.7	29.8	25.3	28.4	30.4	25.8	22.5	23.1	22.1
Completed	27.6	29.5	25.6	28.3	30.1	26.1	22.6	23.1	22.3
Less than \$50	12.7	13.9	11.3	12.7	13.9	11.2	12.7	13.2	12.4
\$50 or more	40.6	44.4	36.6	42.9	46.4	38.8	27.6	29.9	26.0
Amount not available	29.1	27.1	31.2	29.3	28.3	30.6	28.0	14.3 ^b	34.9
Attempted	28.7	33.4	21.8	29.5	33.9	22.6	20.6 ^b	23.4 ^b	17.6 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	73.0	74.7	71.1	71.6	73.2	69.6	81.7	82.7	80.9
Completed	88.5	90.1	86.6	87.3	89.5	84.2	94.1	92.3	95.6
Attempted	43.7	42.5	44.8	42.4	40.6	44.5	53.8	56.3 ^b	52.3

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

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

Table 99. Household crimes, 1986

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	34.7	32.1	40.1	42.2	41.4	42.8	48.6
Completed	35.9	32.9	39.2	42.7	43.5	44.1	48.4
Attempted	28.9	25.4	45.3	39.3	30.4	34.4	49.5
Burglary	44.8	49.7	53.4	52.8	58.4	56.2	57.7
Completed	49.7	57.5	56.7	55.6	61.5	60.2	59.6
Forcible entry	72.1	70.6	74.0	71.5	86.8	81.2	83.3
Unlawful entry without force	34.3	44.4	43.0	43.5	45.2	41.9	48.1
Attempted forcible entry	30.6	20.6 ^a	43.0	43.3	45.3	36.6	50.5
Household larceny	22.5	20.1	23.7	30.8	28.8	29.3	35.0
Completed	22.6	19.8	23.2	31.2	29.8	29.5	34.2
Less than \$50	11.8	6.1 ^a	12.8	12.0	15.2	12.7	15.1
\$50 or more	32.7	35.1	32.4	45.3	42.7	45.9	48.1
Amount not available	24.9	9.8 ^a	25.3	41.5	22.6 ^a	32.4	29.9
Attempted	20.4	27.9 ^a	31.7	26.0	19.4 ^a	27.1	44.8
Motor vehicle theft	63.1	60.7	82.3	77.5	59.7	71.4	81.1
Completed	81.9	69.5	90.4	92.2	86.7	89.7	92.4
Attempted	33.1	38.7 ^a	66.4	50.3	22.0 ^a	38.5	52.8

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

Table 100. Household crimes, 1986

**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	40.6	57.5	27.6	88.5
Less than \$10 ^c	11.7	25.4	9.5	0.0 ^d
\$10-\$49	15.7	23.1	14.1	0.0 ^d
\$50-\$99	25.7	31.0	24.4	20.3 ^d
\$100-\$249	41.3	51.5	36.7	42.0 ^d
\$250-\$999	66.9	71.5	61.1	81.4
\$1,000 or more	89.1	91.2	72.5	91.9

^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 101. Personal and household crimes, 1986

Percent 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 (6,229,730)	100.0	10.3	16.4	8.2
Crimes of violence (2,400,820)	100.0	17.0	25.6	1.3
Completed (1,162,640)	100.0	11.7	21.6	1.8
Attempted (1,238,160)	100.0	22.0	29.3	0.9 ^a
Rape (48,240)	100.0	21.8 ^a	34.0	0.0 ^a
Robbery (759,970)	100.0	13.2	16.8	1.6 ^a
Completed (628,680)	100.0	10.5	15.9	1.9 ^a
With injury (272,920)	100.0	11.8	20.6	1.5 ^a
From serious assault (154,300)	100.0	12.5	18.5	1.3 ^a
From minor assault (118,630)	100.0	10.8 ^a	23.3	1.8 ^a
Without injury (355,760)	100.0	9.6	12.3	2.3 ^a
Attempted (131,290)	100.0	25.8	21.2	0.0 ^a
With injury (42,560)	100.0	7.5 ^a	30.9 ^a	0.0 ^a
From serious assault (27,390)	100.0	6.8 ^a	34.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault (15,180)	100.0 ^a	9.0 ^a	24.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (88,730)	100.0	34.5	16.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault (1,592,610)	100.0	18.7	29.5	1.2
Aggravated (691,420)	100.0	19.4	28.0	1.0 ^a
Simple (901,190)	100.0	18.3	30.7	1.4 ^a
Crimes of theft (3,828,930)	100.0	6.1	10.7	12.5
Completed (3,702,020)	100.0	5.9	10.4	12.3
Attempted (126,900)	100.0	11.6 ^a	19.4	17.9
Personal larceny with contact (219,310)	100.0	6.4 ^a	15.7	0.0 ^a
Personal larceny without contact (3,609,590)	100.0	6.1	10.4	13.3
All household crimes (7,029,490)	100.0	8.0	15.2	8.9
Completed (6,248,320)	100.0	7.2	14.2	9.3
Attempted (781,160)	100.0	14.5	23.1	5.4
Burglary (3,421,590)	100.0	9.9	17.0	7.3
Completed (2,983,210)	100.0	8.9	15.9	8.0
Forcible entry (1,702,560)	100.0	9.0	15.1	7.7
Unlawful entry without force (1,280,650)	100.0	8.6	17.1	8.3
Attempted forcible entry (438,360)	100.0	16.8	24.4	2.6 ^a
Household larceny (2,565,440)	100.0	6.5	15.5	9.8
Completed (2,420,670)	100.0	6.5	14.9	9.9
Attempted (144,780)	100.0	6.2 ^a	26.4	7.8 ^a
Motor vehicle theft (1,042,480)	100.0	6.0	8.3	11.8
Completed (844,430)	100.0	3.7	6.1	12.2
Attempted (198,040)	100.0	15.5	17.7	9.9

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
21.9	1.5	0.6	9.4	8.6	8.2	13.5	1.2
8.4	3.2	0.8	13.9	6.5	6.1	15.9	1.2
15.9	4.3	0.9 ^a	17.2	6.0	5.1	14.6	0.9 ^a
1.4	2.1	0.7 ^a	10.9	7.0	7.0	17.1	1.4
4.6 ^a	8.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	7.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.4 ^a	14.9 ^a	5.2 ^a
24.0	3.0	0.3 ^a	14.8	6.1	6.5	13.2	0.6 ^a
29.1	3.0	0.3 ^a	15.8	6.8	4.2	12.1	0.3 ^a
21.8	6.0	0.0 ^a	16.7	6.5	3.6 ^a	10.9	0.7 ^a
22.3	6.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	18.4	6.5 ^a	2.7 ^a	11.5	0.0 ^a
21.2	5.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	14.4	6.5 ^a	4.7 ^a	10.2 ^a	1.6 ^a
34.6	0.6 ^a	0.6 ^a	15.2	7.1	4.7	13.1	0.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	3.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	9.8 ^a	2.8 ^a	17.3	18.0	2.1 ^a
0.0 ^a	5.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	10.1 ^a	3.6 ^a	19.4 ^a	23.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	8.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	15.7 ^a	5.6 ^a	21.5 ^a	7.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	15.5 ^a	51.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	1.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	9.7 ^a	2.4 ^a	16.4 ^a	15.5 ^a	3.0 ^a
1.1	3.1	1.1	13.7	6.9	6.0	17.3	1.3
1.3 ^a	3.4	1.4 ^a	15.9	5.8	5.7	17.7	0.4 ^a
0.9 ^a	2.8	0.9 ^a	12.1	7.8	6.2	16.9	2.1
30.4	0.5	0.5	6.6	9.9	9.5	12.1	1.3
31.4	0.5	0.5	6.5	10.0	9.3	11.9	1.3
1.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	9.3 ^a	7.8 ^a	15.2	17.2	0.0 ^a
38.5	1.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	7.7	10.5	8.8	10.6	0.8 ^a
29.9	0.5	0.5	6.5	9.9	9.6	12.1	1.3
27.4	0.1 ^a	0.5	7.8	9.3	8.4	13.4	0.8
30.6	0.1 ^a	0.4	8.0	9.0	8.0	12.4	0.8
1.7 ^a	0.2 ^a	1.9 ^a	6.3	12.2	11.7	22.0	1.1 ^a
23.1	0.3 ^a	0.6	8.2	10.7	8.3	14.1	0.6
26.4	0.3 ^a	0.5 ^a	8.7	10.5	7.5	12.9	0.6
25.4	0.3 ^a	0.5 ^a	8.4	11.2	8.2	13.7	0.5 ^a
27.7	0.2 ^a	0.5 ^a	9.1	9.5	6.6	11.7	0.6 ^a
0.9 ^a	0.4 ^a	1.6 ^a	4.8	12.2	13.4	22.5	0.4 ^a
28.6	0.0 ^a	0.3 ^a	7.7	7.6	9.4	13.8	1.0
30.2	0.0 ^a	0.3 ^a	7.7	7.5	9.2	12.9	0.9
1.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	8.3 ^a	8.2 ^a	11.6	28.9	1.3 ^a
38.3	0.0 ^a	0.9 ^a	7.0	9.1	6.8	10.4	1.4 ^a
46.5	0.0 ^a	0.2 ^a	6.8	7.8	6.5	9.1	1.1 ^a
3.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.9 ^a	8.1	14.9	7.9 ^a	16.0	2.5 ^a

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

Table 102. Personal and household crimes, 1986
Percent 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 (14,686,860)	100.0	20.4	8.4	8.0	15.1
Crimes of violence (3,205,040)	100.0	16.1	9.2	24.9	8.9
Completed (966,140)	100.0	9.0	5.6	23.3	7.7
Attempted (2,238,910)	100.0	19.1	10.7	25.6	9.3
Rape (84,500)	100.0	8.1 ^a	4.5 ^a	20.7	7.1 ^a
Robbery (537,020)	100.0	17.2	5.2	13.9	4.8
Completed (250,670)	100.0	10.0	2.5 ^a	5.7 ^a	4.9 ^a
With injury (51,990)	100.0	3.3 ^a	8.2 ^a	11.2 ^a	7.6 ^a
From serious assault (24,680)	100.0	0.0 ^a	8.3 ^a	8.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault (27,310)	100.0	6.3 ^a	8.1 ^a	14.0 ^a	14.5 ^a
Without injury (198,640)	100.0	11.8	1.0 ^a	4.2 ^a	4.1 ^a
Attempted (286,370)	100.0	23.5	7.6	21.1	4.7 ^a
With injury (66,530)	100.0	15.3 ^a	8.9 ^a	27.4	3.0 ^a
From serious assault (15,900)	100.0 ^a	11.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	24.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault (50,630)	100.0	16.5 ^a	11.7 ^a	28.4 ^a	3.9 ^a
Without injury (219,860)	100.0	26.0	7.2 ^a	19.2	5.2 ^a
Assault (2,583,540)	100.0	16.1	10.2	27.3	9.8
Aggravated (724,060)	100.0	17.5	6.3	25.6	7.6
Simple (1,859,480)	100.0	15.5	11.7	28.0	10.6
Crimes of theft (11,481,830)	100.0	21.6	8.1	3.3	16.8
Completed (10,712,410)	100.0	19.9	8.2	3.1	17.5
Attempted (769,400)	100.0	46.3	5.6	6.0	7.5
Personal larceny with contact (393,890)	100.0	17.5	2.4 ^a	1.5 ^a	11.7
Purse snatching (78,500)	100.0	31.0	2.1 ^a	2.1 ^a	11.9 ^a
Pocket picking (315,400)	100.0	14.2	2.4 ^a	1.3 ^a	11.7
Personal larceny without contact (11,087,930)	100.0	21.8	8.3	3.3	17.0
Completed (10,344,340)	100.0	20.0	8.5	3.1	17.7
Less than \$50 (5,840,460)	100.0	27.1	11.4	2.9	19.7
\$50 or more (3,967,930)	100.0	9.2	3.8	3.0	14.8
Amount not available (535,940)	100.0	23.7	10.5	6.4	17.5
Attempted (743,580)	100.0	46.1	6.8	5.9	7.2
All household crimes (10,999,980)	100.0	25.1	10.1	5.8	3.8
Completed (9,276,820)	100.0	22.7	10.1	6.1	3.6
Attempted (1,723,120)	100.0	38.5	10.1	4.0	5.4
Burglary (3,206,650)	100.0	22.9	9.9	6.4	7.3
Completed (2,275,900)	100.0	17.6	8.3	7.4	7.0
Forcible entry (535,280)	100.0	16.8	7.8	7.4	3.2
Unlawful entry without force (1,740,600)	100.0	17.8	8.4	7.3	8.2
Attempted forcible entry (930,720)	100.0	35.7	13.7	4.0	7.9
Household larceny (7,367,910)	100.0	26.0	10.6	5.4	2.3
Completed (6,884,540)	100.0	24.5	10.8	5.4	2.4
Less than \$50 (3,604,090)	100.0	35.6	14.9	4.2	1.9
\$50 or more (2,562,290)	100.0	1.2	6.2	7.6	2.8
Amount not available (447,150)	100.0	22.4	11.2	6.1	6.5
Attempted larceny (492,530)	100.0	46.6	7.0	4.3	0.8 ^a
Motor vehicle theft (416,260)	100.0	28.4	4.0	8.4	4.2
Completed (116,420)	100.0	14.4	3.2 ^a	21.6	1.6 ^a
Attempted (299,860)	100.0	33.8	4.3 ^a	3.3 ^a	5.2 ^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 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
4.9	6.6	12.0	6.9	2.5	1.4	3.3	10.6
0.1 ^a	0.5	6.3	6.8	3.4	5.3	3.7	14.9
0.0 ^a	1.8	7.5	8.9	5.7	7.5	4.9	18.2
0.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	5.7	5.9	2.4	4.4	3.1	13.4
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	5.2 ^a	6.3 ^a	11.7 ^a	12.3 ^a	2.6 ^a	21.4
0.0 ^a	3.2	14.9	9.6	5.4	5.8	6.9	13.1
0.0 ^a	6.9	17.3	12.5	10.1	8.1	6.6	15.5
0.0 ^a	3.5 ^a	15.2 ^a	11.1 ^a	4.2 ^a	7.6 ^a	10.9 ^a	17.2 ^a
0.0 ^a	7.3 ^a	17.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	16.0 ^a	6.6 ^a	36.3 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	13.2 ^a	21.2 ^a	8.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	14.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	7.8 ^a	17.9	12.9	11.6	8.2	5.5 ^a	15.1
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	12.7	7.1	1.4 ^a	3.8 ^a	7.2	11.0
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	11.3 ^a	5.4 ^a	3.1 ^a	13.0 ^a	6.9 ^a	5.8 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	11.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	28.7 ^a	24.1 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	14.8 ^a	3.5 ^a	4.0 ^a	17.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	13.1	7.6	0.9 ^a	1.0 ^a	7.2 ^a	12.6
0.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	4.5	6.2	2.7	5.0	3.0	15.0
0.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	6.8	7.1	3.4	4.7	5.2	15.3
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.6	5.9	2.4	5.1	2.2	14.9
6.2	8.3	13.6	6.9	2.3	0.3	3.2	9.4
6.3	8.9	13.7	7.1	2.4	0.3	3.2	9.5
4.1	0.5 ^a	12.0	4.2	1.4 ^a	0.8 ^a	2.6	8.1
13.4	8.0	17.6	6.8	4.7	0.5 ^a	4.0 ^a	11.9
4.7 ^a	4.8 ^a	16.2 ^a	11.5 ^a	6.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	2.4 ^a	7.1 ^a
15.6	8.8	18.0	5.6	4.3 ^a	0.6 ^a	4.4 ^a	13.1
5.9	8.3	13.5	6.9	2.2	0.3	3.1	9.3
6.0	8.9	13.6	7.1	2.3	0.2	3.2	9.4
4.2	6.2	11.1	6.7	1.0	0.2 ^a	2.5	7.0
8.9	13.2	17.8	7.8	4.2	0.4	4.2	12.6
4.8	6.1	9.2	5.9	2.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	2.9 ^a	11.0
4.3	0.5 ^a	11.9	4.4	1.2 ^a	0.8 ^a	2.6	8.2
6.9	7.9	13.3	9.0	3.7	0.5	2.9	10.9
6.9	9.3	13.7	9.3	3.5	0.6	3.0	11.2
6.5	0.4 ^a	10.9	7.3	4.6	0.2 ^a	2.9	9.2
8.7	5.7	13.3	6.7	4.6	0.5	3.2	10.9
8.9	8.0	15.7	6.4	4.9	0.6 ^a	3.2	12.0
5.7	7.9	16.2	5.7	8.4	1.4 ^a	5.3	14.2
9.9	8.0	15.6	6.6	3.8	0.4 ^a	2.6	11.3
8.1	0.2 ^a	7.4	7.3	4.0	0.2 ^a	3.1	8.3
6.1	9.3	13.2	10.0	3.2	0.5	2.9	10.6
6.3	9.9	13.2	10.1	3.0	0.6	2.9	10.8
4.7	7.3	10.6	9.3	1.6	0.2 ^a	2.3	7.5
8.9	15.4	18.5	12.7	5.3	1.1	4.2	16.0
8.2	5.5	11.8	8.8	2.7 ^a	0.3 ^a	2.4 ^a	14.1
3.7	0.7 ^a	13.4	7.5	6.7	0.0 ^a	1.9 ^a	7.4
5.9	0.9 ^a	14.1	9.5	4.5	0.9 ^a	2.7 ^a	16.5
5.1 ^a	1.4 ^a	4.8 ^a	16.7	8.2 ^a	1.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	21.1
6.2	0.6 ^a	17.7	6.7	3.1 ^a	0.6 ^a	3.7 ^a	14.7

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

Table 103. Personal crimes, 1986

**Percent 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 un- successful	Not im- portant enough	Private or personal matter	Reported to some- one else
White					
All personal crimes (12,669,290)	100.0	20.9	8.5	8.0	14.6
Crimes of violence (2,698,350)	100.0	15.5	9.3	25.5	8.5
Rape (74,490)	100.0	5.2 ^a	5.2 ^a	20.6 ^a	8.1 ^a
Robbery (380,630)	100.0	13.3	4.8	13.8	4.0 ^a
Assault (2,243,240)	100.0	16.3	10.2	27.7	9.3
Crimes of theft (9,970,930)	100.0	22.4	8.3	3.3	16.3
Personal larceny with contact (302,670)	100.0	16.9	2.5 ^a	1.9 ^a	15.3
Personal larceny without contact (9,668,270)	100.0	22.6	8.5	3.3	16.3
Black					
All personal crimes (1,646,220)	100.0	17.0	7.2	8.2	16.7
Crimes of violence (392,660)	100.0	19.0	9.5	24.3	9.3
Rape (10,020)	100.0 ^a	29.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	20.9 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (117,080)	100.0	31.3	5.2 ^a	17.6	5.5 ^a
Assault (265,570)	100.0	13.1	11.8	27.4	11.4
Crimes of theft (1,253,540)	100.0	16.3	6.4	3.2	19.0
Personal larceny with contact (83,490)	100.0	21.2	2.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Personal larceny without contact (1,170,080)	100.0	16.0	6.7	3.4	20.4

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
4.9	6.5	12.0	6.8	2.5	1.5	3.1	10.6
0.1 ^a	0.5 ^a	5.9	6.8	3.1	5.9	3.4	15.3
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	5.9 ^a	7.2 ^a	9.8 ^a	10.8 ^a	3.0 ^a	24.2
0.0 ^a	3.2 ^a	14.1	9.1	5.9	8.2	7.1	16.5
0.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	4.6	6.4	2.4	5.4	2.7	14.8
6.2	8.2	13.6	6.8	2.3	0.3	3.0	9.3
13.6	6.2	18.7	5.4	5.3	0.6 ^a	4.0 ^a	9.6
5.9	8.3	13.4	6.9	2.2	0.3	3.0	9.3
5.2	8.1	12.7	7.5	3.0	0.4 ^a	4.4	9.6
0.0 ^a	1.3 ^a	6.4	7.2	4.8	1.9 ^a	5.4	11.0
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	25.8 ^a	23.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	4.2 ^a	14.0	11.3 ^a	2.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	5.4 ^a	3.1 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.3 ^a	5.7 ^a	5.0 ^a	1.9 ^a	5.6 ^a	14.9
6.8	10.2	14.7	7.7	2.5	0.0 ^a	4.1	9.2
14.0 ^a	13.4 ^a	13.3 ^a	7.2 ^a	2.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	4.7 ^a	21.4
6.3	10.0	14.8	7.7	2.5	0.0 ^a	4.0	8.3

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

Table 104. Personal crimes, 1986

Percent 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	20.9	14.9	20.5	20.0	19.5	22.4	22.2
Not important enough	7.4	4.7	9.5	8.8	9.0	9.1	8.6
Private or personal matter	11.2	8.7	7.3	7.7	10.4	6.4	5.7
Reported to someone else	10.1	14.5	10.5	14.4	15.6	19.3	19.6
Not aware crime occurred until later	3.9	5.4	5.2	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2
Unable to recover property because no ID number	5.5	8.5	7.4	8.1	5.9	6.4	5.4
Lack of proof	11.1	13.5	12.9	12.5	12.6	11.1	11.7
Police would not want to be bothered	8.6	9.0	7.2	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.8
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	3.3	2.3 ^a	3.0	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.1
Fear of reprisal	2.6	2.0 ^a	2.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.7 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	4.4	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.4	3.0	3.4
Other and not given	11.0	13.7	11.2	9.7	10.6	9.4	11.7
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	15.9	11.3	15.4	17.1	12.2	19.1	21.9
Not important enough	8.8	3.6 ^a	11.3	6.8	11.1	10.9	8.5
Private or personal matter	25.3	25.1	20.6	23.8	33.1	25.4	24.9
Reported to someone else	5.8	5.2 ^a	7.3	13.3	6.1	8.8	12.3
Not aware crime occurred until later	0.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Unable to recover property because no ID number	0.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.7 ^a	1.3 ^a	0.9 ^a	0.0 ^a
Lack of proof	6.1	7.5 ^a	5.1	4.8	10.1	8.6	4.8 ^a
Police would not want to be bothered	7.1	11.1	8.6	8.5	4.8 ^a	3.6	3.4 ^a
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	3.7	1.2 ^a	2.8 ^a	5.2	2.1 ^a	2.8 ^a	1.3 ^a
Fear of reprisal	7.2	7.2 ^a	7.3	3.5	3.8 ^a	3.8	4.0 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	4.6	4.2 ^a	3.6	3.8	2.0 ^a	3.7	1.4 ^a
Other and not given	14.7	23.6	17.2	12.5	13.5	12.5	17.4
Crimes of theft	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	23.2	16.1	22.4	20.7	21.7	23.0	22.2
Not important enough	6.7	5.1	8.8	9.3	8.4	8.7	8.5
Private or personal matter	4.9	3.6	2.4	3.4	3.5	2.5	2.4
Reported to someone else	12.1	17.4	11.8	14.7	18.5	21.4	20.8
Not aware crime occurred until later	5.5	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.2	5.8	4.9
Unable to recover property because no ID number	7.8	11.1	9.8	10.1	7.3	7.6	6.4
Lack of proof	13.4	15.3	15.7	14.5	13.4	11.6	12.9
Police would not want to be bothered	9.3	8.3	6.6	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.2
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	3.0	2.6 ^a	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.0
Fear of reprisal	0.4 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	4.3	2.4 ^a	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.7
Other and not given	9.3	10.7	9.1	9.0	9.7	8.7	10.8

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 105. Personal crimes of violence, 1986

Percent 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
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence (1,828,710)	100.0	20.2	9.0	18.1	7.5
Rape (25,960)	100.0	26.5 ^a	9.0 ^a	24.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (446,430)	100.0	18.3	3.6	10.4	4.2
Assault (1,356,570)	100.0	20.8	10.7	20.5	8.8
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence (1,376,080)	100.0	10.5	9.5	34.0	10.6
Rape (58,540)	100.0	0.0 ^a	2.6 ^a	18.8 ^a	10.3 ^a
Robbery (90,620)	100.0	11.9 ^a	12.9 ^a	31.3	7.4 ^a
Assault (1,226,940)	100.0	10.9	9.6	34.9	10.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of reasons shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than once 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
0.2 ^a	0.9	10.4	7.0	4.1	3.9	5.2	13.4
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	7.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	17.3 ^a	8.5 ^a	6.3 ^a
0.0 ^a	3.9	17.9	10.2	6.5	4.9	7.3	12.9
0.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	8.0	6.1	3.3	3.4	4.4	13.8
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.8 ^a	6.5	2.5	7.2	1.7	16.8
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	4.2 ^a	9.2 ^a	16.9 ^a	10.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	28.0
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	6.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	10.6 ^a	5.0 ^a	14.3 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.7 ^a	6.4	2.0	6.8	1.5	16.4

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

Table 106. Household crimes, 1986

Percent 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	26.1	23.2	27.3	26.4
Not important enough	10.5	10.1	11.0	4.1 ^a
Private or personal matter	6.0	6.8	5.6	9.1
Reported to someone else	3.4	6.0	2.2	4.1 ^a
Not aware crime occurred until later	7.0	9.2	6.1	6.6
Unable to recover property because no ID number	7.8	5.4	9.1	0.5 ^a
Lack of proof	13.2	13.5	12.9	14.4
Police would not want to be bothered	8.6	6.4	9.6	8.5
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	3.6	4.6	3.1	4.9
Fear of reprisal	0.5	0.5 ^a	0.5	0.6 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.8	3.5	2.6	1.7 ^a
Other and not given	10.6	10.8	10.0	19.3
Black				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	19.7	20.0	18.1	45.5
Not important enough	8.1	9.3	7.7	4.6 ^a
Private or personal matter	4.4	5.0	4.0	7.0 ^a
Reported to someone else	6.0	12.9	3.1	0.0 ^a
Not aware crime occurred until later	6.6	5.9	7.3	0.0 ^a
Unable to recover property because no ID number	9.5	7.7	10.6	3.7 ^a
Lack of proof	14.3	12.3	15.4	11.3 ^a
Police would not want to be bothered	10.9	8.4	11.9	13.0 ^a
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	4.1	5.1	3.9	0.0 ^a
Fear of reprisal	0.5 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.4 ^a	3.7 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.7	2.0 ^a	4.4	7.0 ^a
Other and not given	12.2	10.9	13.3	4.2 ^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.				
^a Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.				

Table 107. Household crimes, 1986

Percent 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	23.2	18.6	23.0	26.8	25.4	28.7	27.1
Not important enough	9.2	7.9	11.6	11.5	9.0	10.5	10.5
Private or personal matter	6.6	7.6	6.0	5.6	3.7	5.3	4.7
Reported to someone else	6.2	4.3	3.0	2.4	4.4	3.4	4.4
Not aware crime occurred until later	5.8	7.5	6.2	7.2	5.7	7.6	6.8
Unable to recover property because no ID number	7.2	6.7	8.6	9.4	8.1	8.2	6.2
Lack of proof	13.5	14.3	14.4	12.7	14.5	12.5	13.0
Police would not want to be bothered	10.0	10.2	8.5	7.5	11.1	8.9	6.9
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	4.7	2.7	3.9	4.2	4.7	2.1	1.5 ^a
Fear of reprisal	0.8	0.8 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.5	5.4	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.5	4.6
Other and not given	10.2	14.1	11.3	9.9	10.3	10.2	14.0

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 108. Household crimes, 1986

**Percent 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 un- successful	Not im- portant enough
All household crimes^b (8,847,010)	100.0	22.5	10.1
Less than \$50 ^c (4,210,640)	100.0	34.3	15.0
\$50-\$249 (2,973,700)	100.0	12.3	5.4
\$250-\$999 (837,160)	100.0	3.0	3.9
\$1,000 or more (210,690)	100.0	5.3 ^d	1.7 ^d
Burglary^b (1,846,060)	100.0	15.4	7.9
Less than \$50 ^c (590,860)	100.0	27.3	15.6
\$50-\$249 (694,500)	100.0	11.5	4.2
\$250-\$999 (316,640)	100.0	1.7 ^d	2.8 ^d
\$1,000 or more (82,050)	100.0	2.0 ^d	0.0 ^d
Household larceny^b (6,884,540)	100.0	24.5	10.8
Less than \$50 ^c (3,604,080)	100.0	35.6	14.9
\$50-\$99 (1,211,830)	100.0	15.2	7.1
\$100-\$249 (1,053,670)	100.0	9.3	4.5
\$250-\$999 (493,070)	100.0	3.7	4.5
\$1,000 or more (73,050)	100.0	0.0 ^d	4.9 ^d
Motor vehicle theft^b (116,420)	100.0	14.4	3.2^d
Less than \$250 ^c (17,530)	100.0	9.9 ^d	11.0 ^d
\$250-\$999 (27,430)	100.0	6.3 ^d	6.7 ^d
\$1,000 or more (55,570)	100.0	17.1 ^d	0.0 ^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
5.9	3.3	7.1	9.7	13.8	9.5	3.5	0.5	3.0	11.0
4.4	4.5	4.7	7.2	11.1	9.2	1.7	0.2 ^d	2.3	7.3
6.4	3.1	9.0	13.5	17.4	11.0	3.9	0.6	3.7	13.6
7.8	4.5	10.2	13.1	17.3	8.1	9.6	1.6 ^d	5.2	15.8
22.3	4.1 ^d	10.1	7.2 ^d	10.4	5.7 ^d	8.6	2.7 ^d	0.7 ^d	21.4
6.9	6.4	10.2	9.5	16.5	6.8	5.2	0.4 ^d	3.6	11.2
5.8	6.6	4.8	6.8	14.1	9.3	2.8	0.3 ^d	2.7	4.0
7.4	7.1	13.0	10.5	18.8	6.1	4.3	0.3 ^d	4.8	12.2
7.4	5.5	12.3	15.7	18.8	5.8	11.5	0.0 ^d	3.5 ^d	14.9
8.9 ^d	4.1 ^d	13.3 ^d	11.8 ^d	20.0	5.3 ^d	5.8 ^d	4.8 ^d	1.8 ^d	22.2
5.4	2.4	6.3	9.9	13.2	10.1	3.0	0.6	2.9	10.8
4.2	1.9	4.7	7.3	10.6	9.3	1.6	0.2 ^d	2.3	7.5
5.7	1.5	7.4	14.8	16.2	13.3	3.4	0.8 ^d	3.3	11.2
6.6	2.5	8.4	14.2	18.1	11.4	4.2	0.3 ^d	3.4	17.1
7.9	4.1	9.1	12.1	16.5	8.8	8.8	2.7 ^d	6.6	15.2
25.5	7.1 ^d	8.4 ^d	7.4 ^d	7.5 ^d	0.0 ^d	10.4 ^d	2.3 ^d	0.0 ^d	26.5
21.6	1.6 ^d	5.1 ^d	1.4 ^d	4.8 ^d	16.7	8.2 ^d	1.7 ^d	0.0 ^d	21.1
0.0 ^d	11.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	21.8 ^d	11.4 ^d	11.3 ^d	0.0 ^d	23.7 ^d
8.7 ^d	0.0 ^d	6.3 ^d	0.0 ^d	14.4 ^d	22.9 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	34.7 ^d
38.0	0.0 ^d	7.5 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	13.7 ^d	10.3 ^d	6.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	13.4 ^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.

Appendix II

Survey Instruments

A basic screen questionnaire (Form NCS-1) and a crime incident report (Form NCS-2) are used to elicit information on the relevant crimes committed against the household as a whole and against any of its members age 12 and over. Form NCS-1 is designed to screen for all instances of victimization before details of any specific incident are collected. The screening form also is used for obtaining information on the characteristics of each household and its members. Screening questions are asked of all members age 12 and over. Prior to July 1986 a knowledgeable adult member of the household served as a proxy respondent for 12- and 13-year-olds. Children of ages 12 and 13 are now interviewed using normal NCS procedures, unless the parent objects; if so, the old method of taking a proxy is used. Interviews dealing with incapacitated persons or individuals absent during the entire field-interviewing period are still done by proxy. 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 crime incident report underwent revision in January 1979 and again in July 1986. A facsimile of the 1979 questionnaire is included here. Readers should consult previous annual reports, 1973 through 1977, for copies of the original instruments. The revised crime 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
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	Line No.	c. Reason (Enter code)
(030) _____		(031) _____	(032) _____
(033) _____		(034) _____	(035) _____
(036) _____		(037) _____	(038) _____
(039) _____		(040) _____	(041) _____

Codes for item 14c:

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

} FILL INTER-COMM

15. Type Z noninterview

a. Interview not obtained for Line No.	b. Reason (Enter code)	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
(044) _____	(045) _____	
(046) _____	(047) _____	
(048) _____	(049) _____	

} FILL INTER-COMM

▶ 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	20. LINE NO.	21. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	22. AGE LAST BIRTH-DAY	23. MARITAL STATUS	24. SEX	25. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	26. Education - highest grade	27. Education - complete that year?	28. RACE	29. ORIGIN
	PGM 4	(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	(cc 22)	(cc 23)	(cc 24)
Last	(085) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Self-respondent 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self-respondent	(086) Line No.	(087) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Ref. person 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	(088) Age	(089) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM	(090) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> M 7 <input type="checkbox"/> F	(091) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	(092) Grade	(093) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 7 <input type="checkbox"/> No	(094) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 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	(095) Origin

► **INTERVIEWER:** Read if respondent 16+
Before we get to the crime questions, I have a few (additional) items that are useful in studying why people may or may not become victims of crime.

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

PGM 5 (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

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., CETA, union or professional register, etc.)
 7 Nothing - SKIP to 35

c. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?
 (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 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 38
HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS		
38. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 6 months - between _____, 19__ and _____, 19__. During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	41. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home?
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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	42. How many DIFFERENT motor vehicles (cars, trucks, motorcycles, etc.) were owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months? (117) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 45 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more
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)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	43. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?
		44. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal parts attached to (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS		
45. The following questions refer only to things that happened to YOU during the last 6 months - between _____, 19__ and _____, 19__. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	55. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
46. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	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.) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 57 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____
47. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	(118) * <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	
49. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	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?
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)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	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) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item F <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____
51. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	(119) * <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	
53. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	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?
54. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	CHECK ITEM F Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports. <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HHL D member End interview if last respondent.

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

CHECK ITEM A

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

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

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

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

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

(204) 1 While living at this address
 2 Before moving to this address

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

(205)

Month	Year		

CHECK ITEM B

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

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

(207) _____ Number of incidents

c. In what month or months did these incidents take place? If more than one quarter involved, ask 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) _____	(209) _____	(210) _____	(211) _____

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

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

(212) 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?

(213) **During day**
 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

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 2

(215) _____

If not sure, ask:
b. In what State and county did it occur?

State _____ County _____

If not sure, ask:
c. Is this the same State and county as your PRESENT RESIDENCE?

(216) 1 Yes
 2 No

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 2

Ask 6a

SKIP to Check Item C, page 14

Notes

NCS-2 INCIDENT REPORT

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

Window

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

Door

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

- 9 Other than window or door - Specify _____

SKIP to Check Item C

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

(223)

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

- 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
 4 None } SKIP to 9f

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
 3 More than one
 SKIP to 12a, page 16

b. Was this person male or female?

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

c. How old would you say the person was?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
 4 Don't know } SKIP to 11o

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

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

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

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 Check Item Q
 x No one reason most important

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

(306) * 7 To punish the offender
 8 Because you felt it was your duty
 9 Some other reason - *Specify*
 0 No other reason

CHECK ITEM P Is more than one reason marked in 20d?
 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

CHECK ITEM Q Is this person 16 years or older?
 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?

CHECK ITEM R Was this person injured in this incident?
 Yes (injury marked in 8a page 14) - Ask 22a
 No (blank or none marked in 8a) - *SKIP* to 22a, 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

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 incapacitated persons and individuals who are absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period.

Beginning in July 1986, unless a knowledgeable household member insists otherwise, 12- and 13-year-olds are interviewed directly by the interviewer. This differs from the previous practice of interviewing a knowledgeable adult as a proxy respondent for all 12- and 13-year olds unless the adult insisted that the child be interviewed and the alternative was 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 were conducted insofar as possible by telephone. Beginning in March 1986, all interviews were done by telephone wherever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person.

Before February 1980 about 20% of the interviews were completed by telephone, whereas the proportion was approximately 50% until March 1986. The percent of telephone interviews is approximately 72% under the current 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.³

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 demo-

graphic 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 1986 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.⁴ 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.⁵ 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.

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

⁴Self-weighting means that each sample housing unit had the same initial probability of being selected.

⁵All references to the 1980-based sample design apply to the 1970-based design.

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 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 a 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 nonresidential 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

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												

about 96% of all eligible housing units, or some 100,000 persons, participated in the survey.

Estimation procedure

To enhance the reliability of the estimates presented in this report, the estimation procedure incorporated extensive auxiliary data resources on those characteristics of the population that are believed to bear on the subject matter of the survey. These auxiliary data were used in the various stages of ratio estimation.

The estimation procedure produces quarterly estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. As shown 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), in a March interview (2 months ago), and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. One purpose of this arrangement is to minimize expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 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 1986.

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 oc-

cupied 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 agreement, 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.⁶

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.

⁶ Armed Forces personnel who are eligible to be interviewed are not included in the second-stage ratio estimate.

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 a 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, because 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 by 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 3). 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 1986, as well as the results of combining the two, with each series tallied as a single event. A total of 811,420 personal series crimes and 529,480 household series crimes were measured. As in the past, series crimes for 1986 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 followup questionnaire administered to persons reporting series crimes during interviews from January through June 1985. Results of that test are contained in Series Crimes: Report of a Field Test, BJS Technical Report, NCJ-104615, April 1987. Further tests of approaches to collecting data on series crimes are anticipated.

Appendix III

Table I. Personal and household crimes, 1986

Number and percent 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	19,562,060	100.0	811,420	100.0	18,750,640	100.0
Crimes of violence	6,077,550	31.1	562,100	69.3	5,515,450	29.4
Completed	2,203,070	11.3	153,760	18.9	2,049,310	10.9
Attempted	3,874,470	19.8	408,330	50.3	3,466,140	18.5
Rape	142,180	0.7	12,240	1.5 ^a	129,940	0.7
Completed	49,850	0.3	4,210	0.5 ^a	45,640	0.2
Attempted	92,340	0.5	8,030	1.0 ^a	84,310	0.4
Robbery	1,064,670	5.4	55,510	6.8	1,009,160	5.4
Completed	656,510	3.4	34,780	4.3	621,730	3.3
With injury	241,860	1.2	7,960	1.0 ^a	233,900	1.2
From serious assault	111,770	0.6	2,130	0.3 ^a	109,640	0.6
From minor assault	130,110	0.7	5,840	0.7 ^a	124,270	0.7
Without injury	414,650	2.1	26,820	3.3	387,830	2.1
Attempted	408,160	2.1	20,730	2.6	387,430	2.1
With injury	123,760	0.6	7,200	0.9 ^a	116,560	0.6
From serious assault	58,160	0.3	3,740	0.5 ^a	54,420	0.3
From minor assault	65,610	0.3	3,460	0.4 ^a	62,150	0.3
Without injury	284,400	1.5	13,530	1.7 ^a	270,870	1.4
Assault	4,870,700	24.9	494,350	60.9	4,376,350	23.3
Aggravated	1,660,860	8.5	117,990	14.5	1,542,870	8.2
Completed with injury	607,570	3.1	45,920	5.7	561,650	3.0
Attempted with weapon	1,053,290	5.4	72,070	8.9	981,220	5.2
Simple	3,209,830	16.4	376,350	46.4	2,833,480	15.1
Completed with injury	889,140	4.5	68,850	8.5	820,290	4.4
Attempted without weapon	2,320,690	11.9	307,500	37.9	2,013,190	10.7
Crimes of theft	13,484,510	68.9	249,320	30.7	13,235,190	70.6
Completed	12,638,420	64.6	236,560	29.2	12,401,860	66.1
Attempted	846,090	4.3	12,760	1.6 ^a	833,330	4.4
Personal larceny with contact	545,280	2.8	8,990	1.1 ^a	536,290	2.9
Purse snatching	165,210	0.8	1,930	0.2 ^a	163,280	0.9
Completed	135,870	0.7	1,930	0.2 ^a	133,940	0.7
Attempted	29,350	0.2	0	0.0 ^a	29,350	0.2
Pocket picking	380,050	1.9	7,050	0.9 ^a	373,000	2.0
Personal larceny without contact	12,939,230	66.1	240,330	29.6	12,698,900	67.7
Completed	12,122,500	62.0	227,580	28.0	11,894,920	63.4
Less than \$50	5,649,050	28.9	133,130	16.4	5,515,920	29.4
\$50 or more	5,816,430	29.7	85,790	10.6	5,730,640	30.6
Amount not available	657,010	3.4	8,660	1.1 ^a	648,350	3.5
Attempted	816,740	4.2	12,760	1.6 ^a	803,980	4.3
Household sector	15,897,150	100.0	529,480	100.0	15,367,670	100.0
Completed	13,533,850	85.1	469,700	88.7	13,064,150	85.0
Attempted	2,363,300	14.9	59,780	11.3	2,303,520	15.0
Burglary	5,748,570	36.2	191,970	36.3	5,556,600	36.2
Completed	4,465,340	28.1	158,180	29.9	4,307,160	28.0
Forcible entry	1,870,490	11.8	57,710	10.9	1,812,780	11.8
Unlawful entry without force	2,594,850	16.3	100,470	19.0	2,494,380	16.2
Attempted forcible entry	1,283,220	8.1	33,780	6.4	1,249,440	8.1
Household larceny	8,772,000	55.2	316,780	59.8	8,455,220	55.0
Completed	8,174,130	51.4	304,780	57.6	7,869,350	51.2
Less than \$50	3,618,840	22.8	184,540	34.9	3,434,300	22.3
\$50 or more	3,984,600	25.1	101,040	19.1	3,883,560	25.3
Amount not available	570,690	3.6	19,200	3.6	551,490	3.6
Attempted	597,870	3.8	12,000	2.3 ^a	585,870	3.8
Motor vehicle theft	1,376,600	8.7	20,740	3.9	1,355,860	8.8
Completed	894,380	5.6	6,740	1.3 ^a	887,640	5.8
Attempted	482,210	3.0	14,000	2.6 ^a	468,210	3.0

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

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

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 1.0 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 it would be 2.0 times the standard error; and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68% 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 out of 100 that a figure from a complete census would be within that range. Likewise, the 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus 2.0 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 the 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 described above. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview, and, if a similar incident is reported, it 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.

Appendix III

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
-.00001581361

b = a constant equal to 3102

To illustrate the use of formula 1, table 1 (Appendix I) shows 621,730 completed robbery victimizations in 1986. This estimate and the appropriate parameters are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$s.e.(x) = \sqrt{(-.00001581361) (621,730)^2 + (3102) (621,730)}$$

= 43,900 (rounded to nearest 100).

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 621,730 at 1.0 standard error is 43,900 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at 2.0 standard errors would be double that figure, or 87,800 (plus or minus).

Formula 2. Standard errors for estimated victimization rates or percentages are calculated using the following formula:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y}} [p(1-p)]$$

where

p = the percentage or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y = base population or total number of crimes

b = a constant equal to 3102

To illustrate the use of formula 2, table 4 (Appendix I) shows an estimated robbery rate of 8.3 per 1,000 persons age 20 to 24. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\frac{3102}{19,631,640}} [0.083(1-0.083)]$$

= .0011404, which rounds to .0011.

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate 8.3 at 1.0 standard error is 1.1 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at 2.0 standard errors would be double that figure, or 2.2 (plus or minus).

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

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

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 3102

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; if there is a large negative correlation, the formula 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 11.6 per 1,000 and the rate for females was 4.4 per 1,000. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Standard error of the difference} \\ &(.0116 - .0044) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{.0116(1.0-.0116)}{94,106,140} (3102) + \frac{.0044(1.0-.0044)}{102,054,010} (3102)} \\ &= .0007149, \text{ which rounds to } .0007. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the confidence interval at 1.0 standard error is approximately .7 per thousand, plus or minus, around the difference of 7.2 (11.6 - 4.4), or 1.4 per thousand, plus or minus, at the 2.0 standard-error level. The 1.0 standard-error confidence interval

(68 chances out of 100) places the true difference between 6.5 and 7.9 (7.2 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 (7.2) to its standard error (.7) equals 10.3. 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:

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

where the symbols are the same as those described for the previous formula, except that "y" refers to a common base.

To illustrate the application of this formula, table 52 shows that the proportion of violent crime incidents involving strangers was 57.2%; the proportion involving nonstrangers was 42.8%. Substituting the appropriate values in the formula yields:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Standard error of the difference} \\ &(.572-.428) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{3102}{4,847,440} [(0.572 + .428) - (.572 - .428)^2]} \\ &= .025033, \text{ which rounds to } .025. \end{aligned}$$

The confidence interval at 1.0 standard error around the difference of 14.4 would be from 11.9 to 16.9 (14.4 minus and plus 2.5). The ratio of the difference (14.4) to its standard error (2.5) equals 5.8, which is greater than 2.0. Thus, the difference between the two percentages was statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Survey estimate of the economic cost of crime to victims

This appendix provides a special supplementary analysis on the cost of crime to victims in 1986.⁷ Although Appendix I presents data tables on several specific aspects of economic cost (such as medical expenses and value of stolen property), this analysis estimates the total cost of crime sustained by victims in a given year.

In 1986 the estimated cost of crime to victims exceeded \$13 billion, which included losses from property theft or damage, cash losses, medical expenses, and other crime-related costs. This estimate was derived by summing crime victims' estimates of the amount of cash stolen, value of stolen property, estimated or actual costs of replacing damaged property, total amount of medical expenses, amount of pay loss due to injuries suffered, police-related activities, court-related activities, or pay loss due to time spent repairing or replacing property.

The NCS measures include only costs borne directly by victims. They do not include such costs as criminal justice system costs or increased insurance premiums.

Table II shows aggregate estimates for the total economic costs of crime for the major crime categories.

⁷The Methodology used in this analysis is similar to that of a previous BJS Special Report, *The Economic Cost of Crimes to Victims*, NCJ-93450, April 1984.

Table II. Personal and household crimes:
Total economic loss to victims of crime, 1986

Type of crime	Gross loss in dollars (in millions)
All crimes	13,039
Personal crimes	3,592
Crimes of violence	1,000
Rape	18
Robbery	567
Assault	414
Crimes of theft	2,592
Personal larceny with contact	72
Personal larceny without contact	2,521
Household crimes	9,447
Burglary	3,442
Household larceny	1,372
Motor vehicle theft	4,633

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

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 (for example, broken bones, or 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 struc-

Glossary

ture, 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 vacation residence, it still would be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time.

Central city--The largest city (or grouping of two or three cities) of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), defined below.

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

Forceful entry--A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry (for example, by breaking a window or slashing a screen).

Head of household--For classification purposes, only one individual can be defined as the head of household--one of the persons who owns, rents, or is buying the housing unit and who 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 of 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. Forceful entry, attempted forceful 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, and so forth); (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).

Metropolitan area--See "Metropolitan Statistical Area."

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--As defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), it is a population nucleus of 50,000 and over, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. MSA's are defined in terms of counties, the smallest geographic units for which a

wide range of statistical data can be obtained. In New England, however, the definitions are in terms of cities and towns because these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data are available for them. By current standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways--if there is a city of at least 50,000 population or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). In addition to the county containing the main city, an MSA also includes additional counties having strong economic and social ties to the central county, determined chiefly by the extent of the Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and census data on commuting to work. New England MSA's are defined in terms of a core area and related cities and towns. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more than one city of 50,000 population and may cross State lines.

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," as defined above. The distinction is made regardless of race.

Nonmetropolitan area--A locality not situated within an MSA. The category covers a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely inhabited rural areas to cities of fewer than 50,000 population.

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.

Outside central cities--See "Suburban area."

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

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

Personal crimes of violence--Rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Always involves contact between the victim and offender.

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, loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, 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 (for example, broken bones, or 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 (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or 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.

Glossary

Simple assault--Attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or 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, 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.

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

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

Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(revised July 1988)

Call toll-free 800-732-3277 (local 301-251-5500) to order BJS reports, to be added to one of the BJS mailing lists, or to speak to a reference specialist in statistics at the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Single copies of reports are free; use NCJ number to order. Postage and handling are charged for bulk orders of single reports. For single copies of multiple titles, up to 10 titles are free; 11-40 titles \$10; more than 40, \$20; libraries call for special rates.

Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (313-763-5010).

National Crime Survey

Criminal victimization in the U.S.:

- 1985 (final report), NCJ-104273, 5/87
- 1984 (final report), NCJ-100435, 5/86
- 1983 (final report), NCJ-96459, 10/85

BJS special reports:

- Motor vehicle theft, NCJ-109976, 3/88
- Elderly victims, NCJ-107676, 11/87
- Violent crime trends, NCJ-107217, 11/87
- Robbery victims, NCJ-104638, 4/87
- Violent crime by strangers and nonstrangers, NCJ-103702, 1/87
- Preventing domestic violence against women, NCJ-102037, 8/86
- Crime prevention measures, NCJ-100438, 3/86
- The use of weapons in committing crimes, NCJ-99643, 1/86
- Reporting crimes to the police, NCJ-99432, 12/85
- Locating city, suburban, and rural crime, NCJ-99535, 12/85
- The risk of violent crime, NCJ-97119, 5/85
- The economic cost of crime to victims, NCJ-93450, 4/84
- Family violence, NCJ-93449, 4/84

BJS bulletins:

- Households touched by crime, 1987, NCJ-111240, 5/88
- Criminal victimization 1986, NCJ-106989, 10/87
- Households touched by crime, 1986, NCJ-105289, 6/87
- The crime of rape, NCJ-96777, 3/85
- Household burglary, NCJ-96021, 1/85
- Violent crime by strangers, NCJ-80829, 4/82
- Crime and the elderly, NCJ-79614, 1/82
- Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

The seasonality of crime victimization,

- NCJ-111033, 6/88
- Series crimes: Report of a field test (BJS technical report), NCJ-104615, 4/87
- Crime and older Americans information package, NCJ-104569, \$10, 5/87
- Lifetime likelihood of victimization, (BJS technical report), NCJ-104274, 3/87
- Teenage victims, NCJ-103138, 12/86
- Response to screening questions in the National Crime Survey (BJS technical report), NCJ-97624, 7/85
- Victimization and fear of crime: World perspectives, NCJ-93872, 1/85
- The National Crime Survey: Working papers, vol. I: Current and historical perspectives, NCJ-75374, 8/82
- vol. II: Methodological studies, NCJ-90307, 12/84

Issues in the measurement of vic-

- timization, NCJ-74682, 10/81
- Rape victimization in 26 American cities, NCJ-55878, 8/79
- An introduction to the National Crime Survey, NCJ-43732, 4/78
- Local victim surveys: A review of the issues, NCJ-39973, 8/77

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports:

- Prisoners in 1987, NCJ-110331, 4/88
- Profile of State prison inmates, 1986, NCJ-109926, 1/88
- Capital punishment 1986, NCJ-106483, 9/87
- Imprisonment in four countries, NCJ-103967, 2/87
- Population density in State prisons, NCJ-103204, 12/86
- State and Federal prisoners, 1925-85, 102494, 11/86
- Prison admissions and releases, 1983, NCJ-100582, 3/86
- Examining recidivism, NCJ-96501, 2/85
- Returning to prison, NCJ-95700, 11/84
- Time served in prison, NCJ-93924, 6/84
- Historical statistics on prisoners in State and Federal institutions, yearend 1925-86, NCJ-111098, 6/88

Correctional populations in the U.S.

- 1985, NCJ-103957, 2/88
- 1984 census of State adult correctional facilities, NCJ-105585, 7/87
- Historical corrections statistics in the U.S., 1850-1984, NCJ-102529, 4/87

1979 survey of inmates of State correctional facilities and 1979 census of State correctional facilities:

- BJS special reports:
 - The prevalence of imprisonment, NCJ-93657, 7/85
 - Career patterns in crime, NCJ-88672, 6/83
- BJS bulletins:
 - Prisoners and drugs, NCJ-87575, 3/83
 - Prisoners and alcohol, NCJ-86223, 1/83
 - Prisons and prisoners, NCJ-80697, 2/82
 - Veterans in prison, NCJ-79232, 11/81

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates:

- Drunk driving, NCJ-109945, 2/88
- Jail inmates, 1986, NCJ-107123, 10/87
- Jail inmates 1985, NCJ-105586, 7/87
- The 1983 jail census (BJS bulletin), NCJ-95536, 11/84
- Census of jails, 1978: Data for individual jails, vols. I-IV, Northeast, North Central, South, West, NCJ-72279-72282, 12/81
- Profile of jail inmates, 1978, NCJ-65412, 2/81

Parole and probation

BJS bulletins:

- Probation and parole 1986, NCJ-108012, 12/87
- Probation and parole 1985, NCJ-103683, 1/87
- Setting prison terms, NCJ-76218, 8/83

BJS special reports:

- Time served in prison and on parole, 1984, NCJ-108544, 1/88
- Recidivism of young parolees, NCJ-104916, 5/87

Parole in the U.S., 1980 and 1981,

- NCJ-87387, 3/86
- Characteristics of persons entering parole during 1978 and 1979, NCJ-87243, 5/83
- Characteristics of the parole population, 1978, NCJ-66479, 4/81

Children in custody

- Public juvenile facilities, 1985 (bulletin), NCJ-102457, 10/86
- 1982-83 census of juvenile detention and correctional facilities, NCJ-101686, 9/86

Expenditure and employment

BJS bulletins:

- Justice expenditure and employment: 1985, NCJ-104460, 3/87
- 1983, NCJ-101776, 7/86
- 1982, NCJ-98327, 8/85
- Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S.: 1980 and 1981 extracts, NCJ-96007, 6/85
- 1971-79, NCJ-92596, 11/84

Courts

BJS bulletins:

- State felony courts and felony laws, NCJ-106273, 8/87
- The growth of appeals: 1973-83 trends, NCJ-96381, 2/85
- Case filings in State courts 1983, NCJ-95111, 10/84

BJS special reports:

- Felony case-processing time, NCJ-101985, 8/86
- Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions, NCJ-97681, 6/85
- The prevalence of guilty pleas, NCJ-96018, 12/84
- Sentencing practices in 13 States, NCJ-95399, 10/84
- Criminal defense systems: A national survey, NCJ-94630, 8/84
- Habeas corpus, NCJ-92948, 3/84
- State court caseload statistics, 1977 and 1981, NCJ-87587, 2/83

Sentencing outcomes in 28 felony

- courts, NCJ-105743, 8/87
- National criminal defense systems study, NCJ-94702, 10/86

The prosecution of felony arrests:

- 1982, NCJ-106990, 5/88
- 1981, NCJ-101380, 9/86, \$7.60
- 1980, NCJ-97684, 10/85
- 1979, NCJ-86482, 5/84
- Felony laws of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1986, NCJ-105066, 2/88, \$14.70
- State court model statistical dictionary, Supplement, NCJ-98326, 9/85
- 1st edition, NCJ-62320, 9/80
- State court organization 1980, NCJ-76711, 7/82

Computer crime

BJS special reports:

- Electronic fund transfer fraud, NCJ-96666, 3/85
- Electronic fund transfer and crime, NCJ-92650, 2/84
- Electronic fund transfer systems fraud, NCJ-100461, 4/86
- Computer security techniques, NCJ-84049, 9/82
- Electronic fund transfer systems and crime, NCJ-83736, 9/82
- Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81, \$11.50
- Criminal justice resource manual, NCJ-61550, 12/79

Privacy and security

- Privacy and security of criminal history information: Compendium of State legislation: 1984 overview, NCJ-98077, 9/85

Criminal justice information policy:

- Automated fingerprint identification systems: Technology and policy issues, NCJ-104342, 4/87
- Criminal justice "hot" files, NCJ-101850, 12/86
- Data quality policies and procedures: Proceedings of a BJS/SEARCH conference, NCJ-101849, 12/86
- Crime control and criminal records (BJS special report), NCJ-99176, 10/85
- State criminal records repositories (BJS technical report), NCJ-99017, 10/85
- Data quality of criminal history records, NCJ-98079, 10/85
- Intelligence and investigative records, NCJ-95787, 4/85
- Victim/witness legislation: An overview, NCJ-94365, 12/84
- Information policy and crime control strategies (SEARCH/BJS conference), NCJ-93926, 10/84
- Research access to criminal justice data, NCJ-84154, 2/83
- Privacy and juvenile justice records, NCJ-84152, 1/83

See order form on last page

Federal justice statistics

The Federal civil justice system (BJS bulletin), NCJ-104769, 7/87

Employer perceptions of workplace crime, NCJ-101851, 7/87, \$6

Federal offenses and offenders

BJS special reports:

- Pretrial release and detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984, NCJ-109929, 2/88
- White-collar crime, NCJ-106876, 9/87
- Pretrial release and misconduct, NCJ-96132, 1/85

BJS bulletins:

- Bank robbery, NCJ-94463, 8/84
- Federal drug law violators, NCJ-92692, 2/84
- Federal justice statistics, NCJ-80814, 3/82

General

BJS bulletins and special reports:

- International crime rates, NCJ-110776, 5/88
- Tracking offenders, 1984, NCJ-109686, 1/88
- BJS telephone contacts '87, NCJ-102909, 12/86
- Tracking offenders: White-collar crime, NCJ-102867, 11/86
- Police employment and expenditure, NCJ-100117, 2/86
- Tracking offenders: The child victim, NCJ-95785, 12/84
- Tracking offenders, NCJ-91572, 11/83
- Victim and witness assistance: New State laws and the system's response, NCJ-87934, 5/83

Report to the Nation on crime and justice, second edition, NCJ-105506, 6/88

BJS data report, 1987, NCJ-110643, 5/88

BJS annual report, fiscal 1987, NCJ-109928, 4/88

Data center & clearinghouse for drugs & crime (brochure), BC-000092, 2/88

Drugs and crime: A guide to BJS data, NCJ-109956, 2/88

Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1986, NCJ-105287, 9/87

1986 directory of automated criminal justice information systems, NCJ-102260, 1/87, \$20

Publications of BJS, 1971-84: A topical bibliography, TB030012, 10/86, \$17.50

BJS publications: Selected library in microfiche, 1971-84, PR030012, 10/86, \$203 domestic

National survey of crime severity, NCJ-96017, 10/85

Criminal victimization of District of Columbia residents and Capitol Hill employees, 1982-83, NCJ-97982; Summary, NCJ-98567, 9/85

DC household victimization survey data base:

- Study implementation, NCJ-98595, \$7.60

- Documentation, NCJ-98596, \$6.40

- User manual, NCJ-98597, \$8.20

How to gain access to BJS data (brochure), BC-000022, 9/84

BJS maintains the following mailing lists:

- Drugs and crime data (new)
- White-collar crime (new)
- National Crime Survey (annual)
- Corrections (annual)
- Juvenile corrections (annual)
- Courts (annual)
- Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy
- Federal statistics (annual)
- BJS bulletins and special reports (approximately twice a month)
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (annual)

To be added to these lists, write to: Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

To be added to any BJS mailing list, please copy or cut out this page, fill in, fold, stamp, and mail to the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS.

Name:

Title:

Organization:

Street or box:

You will receive an annual renewal card. If you do not return it, we must drop you from the mailing list.

City, State, Zip:

Daytime phone number: ()

Criminal justice interest:

To order copies of recent BJS reports, check here and circle items you want to receive on other side of this sheet.

Put your organization and title here if you used home address above:

Please put me on the mailing list for—

- Justice expenditure and employment reports**—annual spending and staffing by Federal/State/local governments and by function (police, courts, etc.)
- White-collar crime**—data on the processing of Federal white-collar crime cases
- Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy**—new legislation; maintaining and releasing intelligence and investigative records; data quality issues
- Federal statistics**—data describing Federal case processing, from investigation through prosecution, adjudication, and corrections

New!

- Juvenile corrections reports**—juveniles in custody in public and private detention and correctional facilities
- Drugs and crime data**—sentencing and time served by drug offenders, drug use at time of crime by jail inmates and State prisoners, and other quality data on drugs, crime, and law enforcement
- BJS bulletins and special reports**—timely reports of the most current justice data
- Prosecution and adjudication in State courts**—case processing from prosecution through court disposition, State felony laws, felony sentencing, criminal defense

- Corrections reports**—results of sample surveys and censuses of jails, prisons, parole, probation, and other corrections data
- National Crime Survey reports**—the only regular national survey of crime victims
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics** (annual)—broad-based data from 150 + sources (400 + tables, 100 + figures, index)
- Send me a form to sign up for **NIJ Reports** (issued free 6 times a year), which abstracts both private and government criminal justice publications and lists conferences and training sessions in the field.

FOLD, SEAL WITH TAPE, AND STAMP

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20531

Place
1st-class
stamp
here

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS
U.S. Department of Justice
User Services Department 2
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

Drugs & Crime Data

Data Center &
Clearinghouse for
Drugs & Crime



Illicit drugs— Cultivation to consequences

The worldwide drug business

Cultivation & production
Foreign
Domestic

Distribution
Export
Transshipment
Import into U.S.

Finance
Money laundering
Profits

The fight against drugs

Enforcement
Border interdiction
Investigation
Seizure & forfeiture
Prosecution

Consumption reduction
Prevention
Education
Treatment

Consequences of drug use

Abuse
Addiction
Overdose
Death

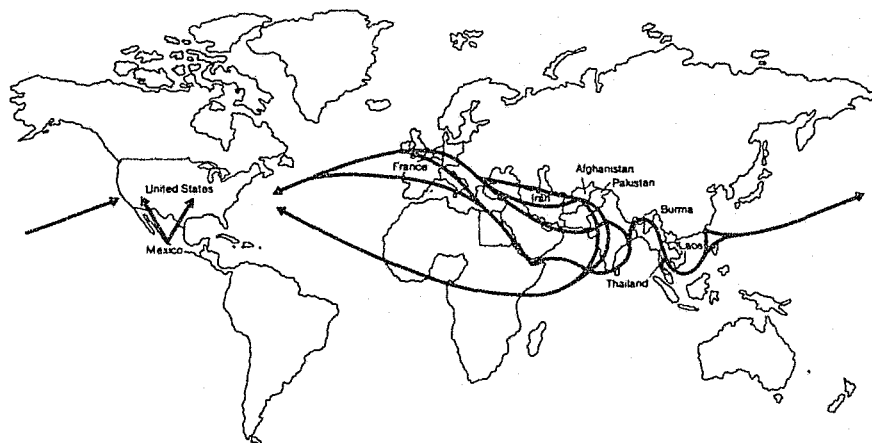
Crime
While on drugs
For drug money
Trafficking

Impact on justice system

Social disruption

The Data Center & Clearinghouse for Drugs & Crime is funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and directed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Major heroin smuggling routes into the United States



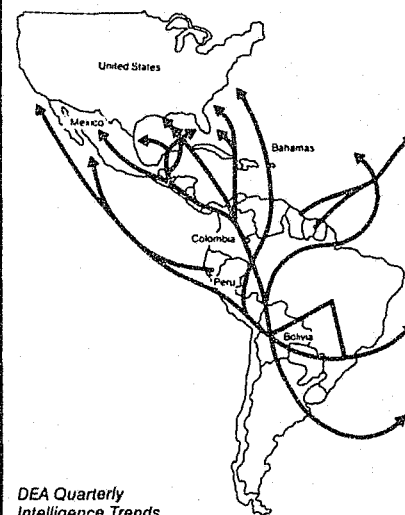
DEA Quarterly Intelligence Trends

One free phone call can give you access to a growing data base on drugs & crime

The new Data Center & Clearinghouse for Drugs & Crime is managed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. To serve you, the center will —

- **Respond** to your requests for drugs and crime data.
- **Let you know** about new drugs and crime data reports.
- **Send you reports** on drugs and crime.
- **Conduct** special bibliographic searches for you on specific drugs and crime topics.
- **Refer** you to data on epidemiology, prevention, and treatment of substance abuse at the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.
- **Publish** special reports on subjects such as assets forfeiture and seizure, economic costs of drug-related crime, drugs and violence, drug laws of the 50 States, drug abuse and corrections, and innovative law enforcement reactions to drugs and crime.
- **Prepare** a comprehensive, concise report that will bring together a rich array of data to trace and quantify the full flow of illicit drugs from cultivation to consequences.

Major cocaine smuggling routes into the United States



DEA Quarterly Intelligence Trends

Call now and speak to a specialist in drugs & crime statistics:

1-800-666-3332

Or write to the Data Center & Clearinghouse for Drugs & Crime
1600 Research Boulevard
Rockville, MD 20850