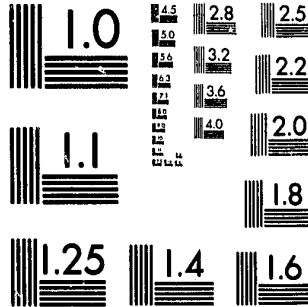


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Criminal Victimization in the United States

1977

A National Crime
Survey Report

58725

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Preface

The crime statistics and selected analytical findings presented in this report derive from a household survey conducted under the National Crime Survey program. Based on a continuing survey of a representative national sample of households, the program was created to assess the character and extent of selected forms of criminal victimization. The survey was designed and conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This publication contains data about selected crimes of violence and theft for calendar year 1977 for the Nation as a whole. It succeeds *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1976*. The commercial portion of the program, which measured burglary and robbery against businesses for the years 1973-76, was suspended during 1977.

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

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

Information in this report was derived from interviews with about 136,000 occupants of some 60,000 housing units. The housing units were representative of those in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Respondents for the 1977 data

were interviewed at 6-month intervals during the course of the appropriate data collection period. Eliminated from consideration were crimes experienced by U.S. residents outside the country and those involving foreign visitors to this country. Respondents furnished detailed personal and household data, in addition to particulars on the criminal acts they incurred.

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

All statistical data in this report are estimates subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. Information obtained from sample surveys rather than complete censuses usually is affected by sampling error. Nonsampling error consists of any other kinds of mistakes, such as those resulting from faulty collection or processing; these errors can be expected to occur in the course of any large-scale data collection effort. As part of a discussion of the reliability of estimates, these sources of error are discussed more fully in Appendix III. It should be noted at the outset, however, that with respect to the effect of sampling error, estimate variations can be determined rather precisely. In the Selected Findings section of this report, categorical statements involving comparisons have met statistical tests that the differences are equivalent to or greater than two standard errors, or, in other words, that the chances are at least 95 out of 100 that each difference described did not result solely from sampling variability; qualified statements of comparison have met significance tests that the differences are within the range of 1.6 to 2 standard errors, or that there is a likelihood equal to at least 90 (but less than 95) out of 100 that the difference noted did not result solely from sampling variability. These conditional statements are characterized by use of the term “some indication.”

The 104 data tables in Appendix I of this report display statistics that formed the basis for the selected findings. The three appendixes that follow contain materials to facilitate further analyses and other uses of the data. Appendix II contains facsimiles of the household survey questionnaire. Appendix III has standard error tables and guidelines for their use. The latter appendix also includes technical information concerning sample design, estimation procedures, and sources of nonsampling error. Appendix IV consists of a series of technical notes, covering topics discussed in the selected findings and designed as guides to the interpretation of survey results.

Attempts to compare information in this report with data collected from police agencies by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and published annually in its report, *Crime in the United States*,

Uniform Crime Reports, are inappropriate because of substantial differences in coverage between this survey and police statistics. A major difference arises from the fact that police statistics on the incidence of crime are derived principally from reports that persons make to the police, whereas survey data include crimes not reported to the police, as well as those that are reported. Personal crimes covered in the survey relate only to persons age 12 and over, whereas police statistics count crimes against persons of any age. Furthermore, the survey does not measure some offenses, e.g., homicide, kidnaping, commercial burglary or robbery, white collar crimes, and commercial larceny (shoplifting and employee theft), that are included in police statistics, and the counting and classifying rules for the two programs are not fully compatible.

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The National Crime Survey

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

As one of the most ambitious efforts yet undertaken for filling some of the gaps in crime data, victimization surveys are expected to supply the criminal justice community with new insights into crime and its victims, complementing data resources already on hand for purposes of planning, evaluation, and analysis. The surveys cover many crimes that, for a variety of reasons, are never brought to police attention. They furnish a means for developing victim profiles and, for identifiable sectors of society, yield information necessary to compute the relative risk of being victimized. Victimization surveys also have the capability of distinguishing between stranger-to-stranger and domestic violence and between armed and strong-arm assaults and robberies. They can tally some of the costs of crime in terms of injury or economic loss sustained, and they can provide greater understanding as to why certain criminal acts are not reported to police authorities. Conducted periodically in the same area, victimization surveys provide the data necessary for developing indicators sensitive to fluctuations in the level of crime; conducted under the same procedures in different areas, they provide a basis for comparing the crime situation between two or more localities or types of localities.

Victimization surveys, such as that conducted under the National Crime Survey program, are not without limitations, however. Although they provide information on crimes that are of major interest to the general public, they cannot measure all criminal activity, as a number of crimes are not amenable to examination through survey techniques. Surveys have proved most successful in estimating crimes

with specific victims who understand what happened to them and how it happened and who are willing to report what they know. More specifically, they have been shown to be most applicable to rape, robbery, assault, burglary, personal and household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Accordingly, the National Crime Survey was designed to focus on these crimes. Murder and kidnaping are not covered, and commercial burglary and robbery were dropped from the program during 1977. 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 or to locate comprehensive data records, as in offenses against government entities.¹ Examples of the latter are income tax evasion and the theft of office supplies. Crimes of which the victim may not be aware also cannot be measured effectively. Buying stolen property may fall into this category, as may some instances of fraud and embezzlement. Attempted crimes of many types probably are underrecorded for this reason. Finally, events in which the victim has shown a willingness to participate in illegal activity also are excluded. Examples of the latter, which are unlikely to be reported to interviewers, include gambling, various types of swindles, con games, and blackmail.

The success of any victimization survey is highly contingent on the degree of cooperation that interviewers receive from respondents. In the National Crime Survey that yielded data relevant to calendar year 1977, interviews were obtained in 96 percent of the housing units occupied by persons eligible for interview.

Data from victimizations surveys also are subject to limitations imposed by victim recall, i.e., the ability of respondents to remember incidents befalling them or their households, and by the phenomenon of telescoping, that is, the tendency of some respondents to recount incidents occurring outside (usually before) the referenced time frame. This tendency is minimized by using a bounding technique, whereby the first interview serves as a

¹Government institutions and offices are outside the scope of the program. Pretests have indicated that government organization records on crime generally are inadequate for survey purposes.

benchmark; and summary records of each successive interview aid in avoiding duplicative reporting of criminal victimization experiences; information from the initial interview is not incorporated into the survey results.

Another of the issues related in part to victim recall ability involves the so-called series victimizations. Each series consists of three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by persons unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. Because of this, no attempt is made to collect information on the specific month, or months, of occurrence of series victimizations; instead, such data are attributed to the season, or seasons, of occurrence. Had it been feasible to make a precise tally of victimizations that occurred in series and to determine their month of occurrence, inclusion of this information in the processing of survey results would have caused certain alterations in the portrayal of criminal victimization. Perhaps most importantly, certain rates of victimization would have been somewhat higher. Because of the inability of victims to furnish details concerning their experiences, however, it would have been difficult to analyze the characteristics and effects of these crimes. Although the estimated number of series victimizations was appreciable, the number of victims who actually experienced such acts was small in relation to the total number of individuals who were victimized one or more times and who had firm recollections of each event. Approximately 1.7 million series victimizations against persons or households, each encompassing at least three separate but undifferentiated events, were estimated to have occurred during a 12-month period commencing with the spring of 1977. A further discussion about series victimizations, as well as a table in which they are broken out by type of crime, can be found in Appendix III of this report.

Data for the selected findings were analyzed along topical lines, by subjects such as "personal victim characteristics" and "crime characteristics." The crimes covered in the surveys, and treated in the findings, are described in detail in the discussion that follows.²

²Definitions of the measured crimes do not necessarily conform to any Federal or State statutes, which vary considerably. They are, however, compatible with conventional usage and with the definitions used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its annual publication *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports*. Succinct and precise definitions of the crimes and other terms used in the National Crime Survey reports appear in the Glossary, at the end of this report.

Crimes against persons

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

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

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

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

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

that bring the victim near death—but only near, because death would turn the crime into homicide.

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

Although the most fearsome form of assault is the brutal, senseless attack by an unknown assailant, it is also the least common. Much more common is an incident in which the victim is involved in a minor scuffle or a domestic spat. There is reason to believe that incidents of assault stemming from domestic quarrels are underreported in victimization surveys because some victims do not consider such events crimes or are reluctant to implicate family members or relatives, who in some instances may be present during the interview.

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

and should the offender then use force, the crime would be classified as robbery.

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

Crimes against households

All three of the measured crimes against households—burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—are crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. If there were such confrontation, the crime would be a personal crime, not a household crime, and the victim no longer would be the household itself, but the member of the household involved in the confrontation. For example, if members of the household surprised a burglar in their home and then were threatened or harmed by the intruder, the act would be classified as assault. If the intruder were to demand or take cash and/or property from the household members, the event would classify as robbery.

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

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

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

Selected findings

The National Crime Survey (NCS) determined that an estimated 40.3 million victimizations, including both completed and attempted offenses, were incurred by individuals across the United States in 1977. Rape, personal robbery, and assault—the most serious of the measured offenses because they involved confrontation between victim and offender and the threat or act of violence—made up 15 percent of the crimes, as shown in Chart A at the end of this page and in Table 1 (Appendix I). Larceny, the least serious NCS-measured crime, accounted for most of the total (65 percent). The remaining 20 percent of the crimes included motor vehicle thefts

and household burglaries. The relative occurrence of these crimes is gauged by means of a statistic known as the victimization rate, which is derived from estimates of the number of victimizations divided by the number of potential victims. The rates for personal crimes are expressed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 population age 12 and over, and those for household crimes are based on victimizations per 1,000 households. For the population at large, Table 2 displays the victimization rate for each category of crime, as well as for detailed subcategories; Chart B depicts the rates in summary form.

Chart A. Percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime, 1977

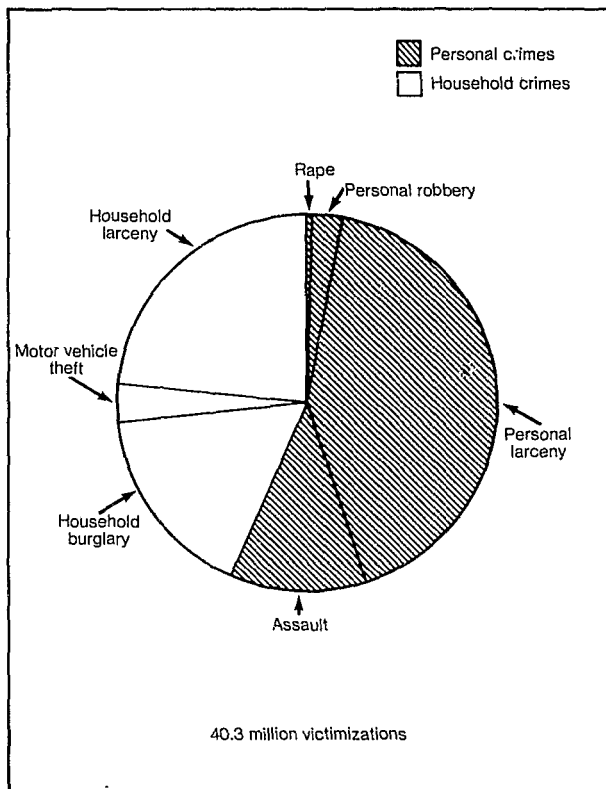
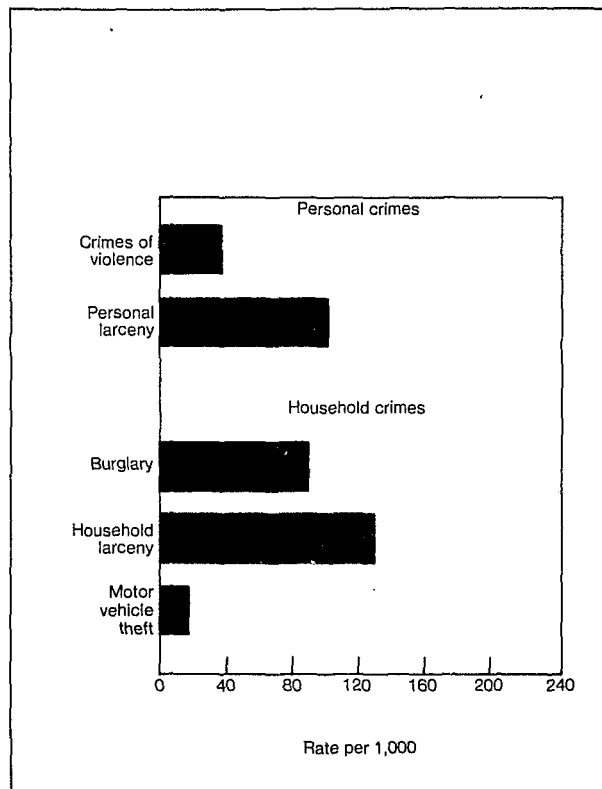


Chart B. Victimization rates, 1977



The first section of these selected findings highlights information on the characteristics of victims of personal and household crimes, developed from data Tables 3-33. In the interest of brevity, the data tables were not fully exploited in preparing these findings, and much of the discussion is confined to general, or summary crime categories. Individuals wishing to perform more detailed analysis on the topics covered in this section are referred to the Technical Notes (Appendix IV) for guidance in the interpretation of survey results.

Victim characteristics

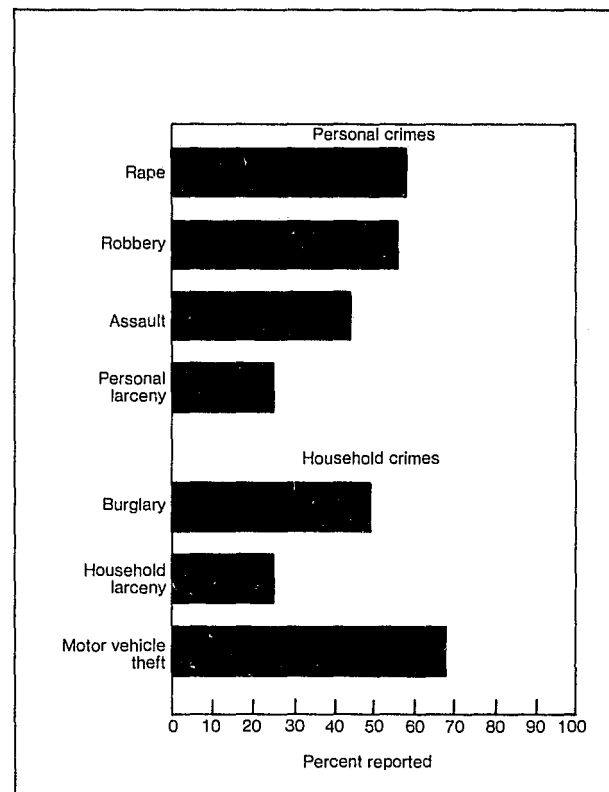
During 1977, the incidence of personal crimes of violence (rape, robbery, and assault) was relatively higher among males, younger persons, blacks, Hispanics, those divorced or separated, the poor, the unemployed, and city residents. Members of some groups with the same characteristics—namely city dwellers, males, and the young—also were the more likely victims of personal crimes of theft, a category encompassing personal larcenies with or without contact between victim and offender.

It was more difficult to generalize about the characteristics of the victims of NCS household offenses. Blacks, for example, had higher victimization rates than whites for household burglary or motor vehicle theft, but the exposure by the two racial groups to household larceny did not differ. The poor were the most likely victims of burglary but the least likely victims of household larceny or motor vehicle theft. Nevertheless, the homes of younger individuals, city people, renters, and members of large households were affected relatively more by property crime than were others.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity (Tables 3-10 and 21-24)

In 1977, as well as in the 4 preceding years, males were far more likely than females to have been the victims of personal robbery or assault. Men were about twice as likely as women to have suffered a robbery, and they experienced assault at a rate some 21 points higher (38 vs. 17 per 1,000) than that for women. Males also had a higher victimization rate than women for personal larceny without contact, but the rates were not different for larceny with

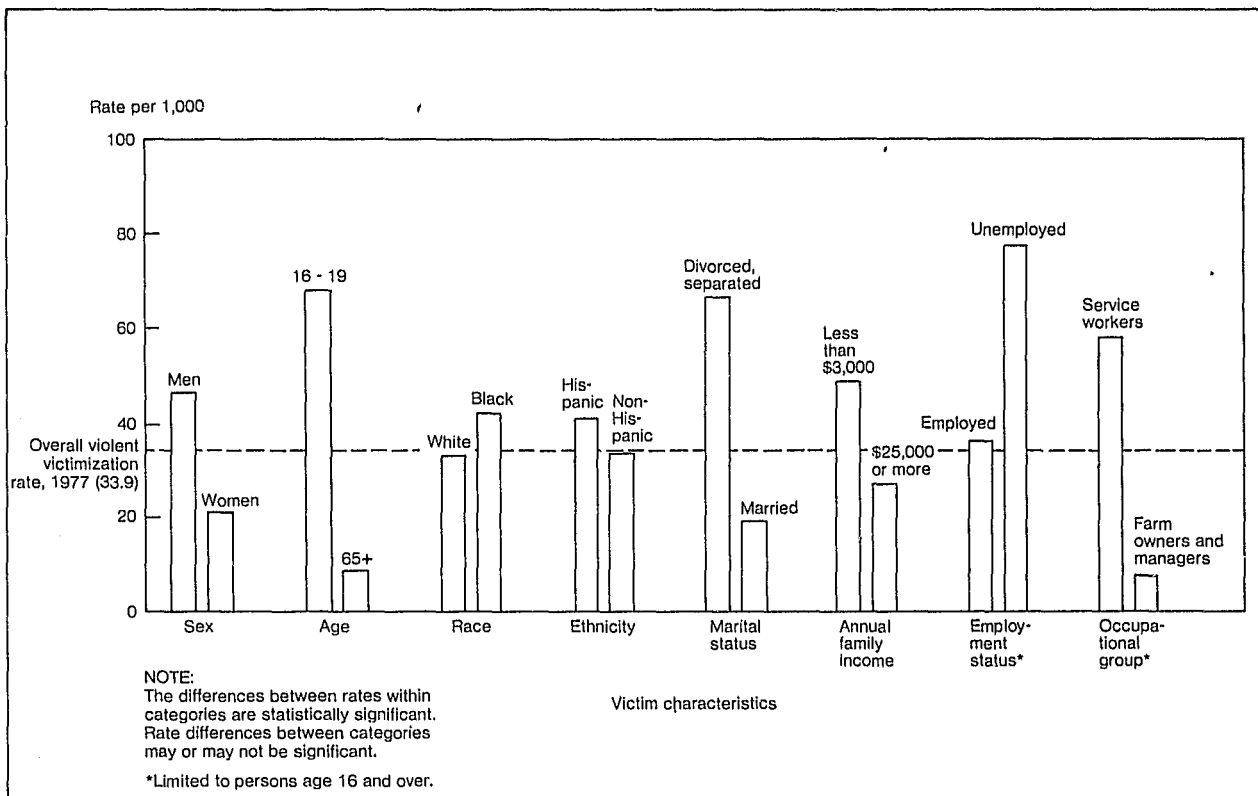
Chart C. Percent of victimizations reported to the police, 1977



contact. As in past years, rape was the least frequent of the NCS-measured violent offenses, affecting an average of between 1 and 2 women in every 1,000.

For personal crimes of violence and personal crimes of theft, individuals age 12-24 sustained the highest victimization rates, and the elderly (age 65 and over) had the lowest. In fact, individuals under age 25 had a violent crime rate three times higher than that for persons age 25 and over, and the rate difference between these two age groups for crimes of theft was about 2 to 1. A similar pattern was evident as well for males and females categorized separately by age, with those age 12-24 having higher rates for the violent crimes and the theft crimes (each considered as a group). Males of that age were especially susceptible to robbery or assault, having higher rates than women of any age group.

Chart D. Crimes of violence: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by selected characteristics of victims, 1977



As in the earlier 4 years of the NCS, blacks experienced violent crimes at an overall rate higher than that for either whites or members of all other minority races, whereas whites were more probable victims than blacks for personal crimes of theft. For the latter crimes, however, there was no significant difference between the rate for members of other minority races in contrast to those for blacks or whites. Black males were victimized by violent crimes at a rate higher than black females or than whites of either sex. However, the difference between the overall rate for males of each race was chiefly the result of a robbery rate among black men that was some 2.5 times higher than that for white men. Calculated from the standpoint of ethnicity, the rates revealed that persons of Hispanic ancestry were victimized by violent crimes at a higher rate than non-Hispanics; conversely, the latter sustained relatively more

personal crimes of theft, although the difference was statistically less certain.

Turning to the NCS-measured household crimes, households headed by young persons (age 12-19) clearly had the highest rate for burglary, and in combination with those in the 20-34 age group, also experienced the highest household larceny rate. The overall residential burglary rate, for example, was 4.5 times higher for the youngest age group than for the eldest. Although statistical significance was not present in each instance, the victimization rates for residential property crimes declined as the age of the head of household increased, a relationship that has been noted in each prior year of the NCS. The apparent decline in motor vehicle theft rates with increased age was inconclusive for the three younger age categories. Calculated on the basis of the number

of vehicles owned rather than the number of households, the rates indicated that motor vehicle thefts were clearly higher for the youngest age group than for any other age group, and there was substantial indication of a decrease in rates for each successively older age group.

Although there was no difference between the rate at which households headed by whites or blacks or members of other races experienced household larcenies, households headed by members of either of the minority groups were more likely victims of household burglary than were white households. Compared with white households, black households were especially prone to burglaries entailing attempted or completed forcible entry. Blacks also sustained relatively more motor vehicle thefts than did whites, a finding substantiated by rates based either on the number of households or of vehicles owned. Relative to their non-Hispanic counterparts, households headed by Hispanics clearly sustained relatively more household larcenies, motor vehicle thefts, or burglaries.

Marital status (Tables 11-12)

Victimization rates for personal crimes of violence and personal crimes of theft were examined for persons set apart on the basis of four marital-status categories. These revealed that for the violent crimes as a group, divorced or separated individuals had the highest rate, followed in order by those for the never married, the married, and the widowed—a pattern repeated by NCS results since 1973. For personal larcenies, also as a group, divorced or separated persons and individuals never married were the most likely to have been victimized, followed in descending order by married persons and those widowed. The consideration of a person's sex in combination with marital status revealed that men experienced crimes of violence or of theft at rates higher than those for women in all but one category, personal crimes of theft sustained by married individuals. Married men, for instance, were the victims of violent crime at a rate approximately double that of married women.

Household composition (Table 13)

Examination of victimization rates for personal crimes among population groups distinguished on the basis of their living arrangements demonstrated that in households headed by men, persons who were unrelated to the head of the household had the highest overall rates for the violent crimes or personal larcenies. Men living alone also experienced comparatively high rates for crimes of violence or of

theft, whereas the wives of male heads of households had the lowest. In households headed by women, however, children under 18 years had the highest violent crime rate, although the difference compared with nonrelatives was less conclusive; together with nonrelatives, children under 18 had the highest personal theft rates. Women living alone were victimized at relatively low rates.

Educational attainment (Table 16)

Categorization of persons age 25 and over on the basis of the number of years of schooling completed indicated that those with 1-3 years of college training had the greatest likelihood of being victimized by violent crime, although the difference between this group and persons with 1-3 years of high school training was less conclusive. Individuals who had attended college, by comparison with those without post-secondary instruction, had higher victimization rates for crimes of theft. There were certain differences between the rates for blacks and whites with comparable education. At the four highest levels of attainment considered, for example, blacks were more likely victims of personal larcenies than their white counterparts. It should be noted, however, that the educational variable was confined to a population group whose members had for the most part completed their formal education. This procedure excluded persons age 12-24, who, as indicated previously, experienced a disproportionate share of personal victimizations.

Annual family income (Tables 14-15 and 25-28)

The 1977 data showed that members of families in the lowest income category (less than \$3,000 per year) had the highest overall rate for crimes of violence. This finding, which has been demonstrated by the NCS since 1973, extended as well to the individual crime categories of robbery and assault. Members of wealthier families were relatively more vulnerable to personal crimes of theft, presumably because they would have more possessions. However, these results for the overall violence and theft categories chiefly reflected the victimization experiences of whites; for blacks, the relationships did not entirely hold up.

In a pattern of victimization somewhat similar to that associated with personal larcenies, households in the poorest income group had the lowest rate for residential larceny. In addition, they sustained motor vehicle thefts at the lowest rate. Conversely, these low-income households had the highest rate for household burglary, in large measure because of a high rate of unlawful entries without force. For

household larceny and motor vehicle theft, essentially the same relationships held for blacks or whites grouped according to income, except that the larceny rates for whites in the two lowest income groups were not significantly different. Whereas the burglary rates for income-structured white households indicated some relationship to income, there were no differences between burglary rates among black households set apart by annual family income.

Occupational status and group (Tables 17-18)

Among persons age 16 and over who were participants in the civilian labor force, those classified as unemployed had an overall violent crime rate two times higher than employed persons, principally because of a very high assault rate. Nonparticipants in the labor force, such as homemakers or persons unable to work, experienced relatively fewer crimes than the unemployed, but among nonparticipants, only homemakers and retired persons had rates lower than the employed. In regard to crimes of theft, both unemployed persons and school attendees were relatively more prone to victimization than individuals in the other employment-status groups.

Victimization rates calculated for 13 occupational groups revealed that service workers were more likely to be victims of violent crime than were those in any other occupational group except laborers and armed forces personnel, who had rates that were not significantly different. Farm owners and managers clearly were least likely to be victims of crimes of violence and also crimes of theft; for the latter offenses, however, farm laborers had a rate comparable to that of their employers. Because relatively few of them participate in the labor force, persons age 12-15 were considered out of scope in calculating victimization rates on the basis of occupational variables.

Household size and tenure (Tables 29-31)

Households with six or more members had the highest victimization rates both for burglary and household larceny. Rates for household larceny, paralleling findings of the prior years' surveys, increased directly in relation to household size, with six-member households having a figure about 2.5 times that of one-member households. The latter households also incurred motor vehicle thefts at the lowest rate, which was less than half that of the largest household category examined; this finding may well be ascribed to the greater likelihood of vehicle ownership in multi-person households.

A consistent rate pattern in relation to household tenure was uncovered. For each of the three household offenses, individuals living in rented dwellings had far higher victimization rates than those in owner-occupied homes. As for the past 4 years, however, this finding applied uniformly only to the white population; among blacks, renters had a significantly higher rate than homeowners only for burglary.

The relationship between size of dwelling as measured by the number of units contained therein and victimization rates was not nearly as clear-cut. Persons living in single-unit structures sustained relatively fewer burglaries than those occupying each of the larger multi-unit residences, as well as other housing units, such as boarding houses, but such was not the case for the other two household crimes. Excluding these other types of units, persons living in buildings containing from four to nine units, the next to largest category, had the highest overall larceny rate. There was no discernible relationship between number of units in a dwelling and motor vehicle theft rates.

Locality of residence (Tables 19-20 and 32-33)

For personal crimes of violence, the likelihood of being victimized was greatest for central city residents and least for those living in nonmetropolitan areas, with suburbanites ranking in between. Furthermore, the residents of central cities in each of the four size classes examined had higher violent crime rates than did persons living in the respective suburban areas. Although similar relationships were in evidence with respect to personal crimes of theft, the overall rate difference between central cities and their surrounding areas, although significant, was small, and generally not reflected in rates for each of the four population groupings considered separately.

The relationships discussed earlier in regard to sex, race, and victimization rates were upheld when the locality of residence variable was applied. Males, whether white or black, in contrast to females of the same race had higher overall violent crime and personal theft rates; these differences applied to those living in central cities, suburbs, or nonmetropolitan areas. However, application of these variables also revealed certain interesting variations in the rate patterns for certain specific offenses. For instance, although the robbery rate for black men living in cities was roughly 2.5 times that for white males residing in cities, there was no difference between rates for males of each of the races living in suburban or nonmetropolitan localities. Only in suburban

areas was there some indication of a difference in violent crime rates for white and black women, the latter having the higher rate principally because they experienced relatively more assaults. Whites, whether male or female, living in central cities experienced noncontact personal larcenies at a higher rate than blacks, whereas white women in nonmetropolitan areas had a higher rate than black women for that category of crime.

The overall rate patterns for two of the three household crimes measured by the NCS, burglary and motor vehicle theft, generally were not different from those identified for crimes of violence. For burglary, as for crimes of violence, the highest overall rate was registered by city residents and the lowest by the nonmetropolitan population, with suburban householders recording an intermediate rate. Among households situated within metropolitan areas of 1 million or more population, however, there was no difference in the burglary victimization rate for central city or suburban residents, and the central city rate for this largest population group fell significantly below those for the three smaller central city-size categories.

Overall, there was no difference between central city and suburban household larceny rates, although the rate for nonmetropolitan households was lower than those for either of the metropolitan categories. As was the case with burglary, the larceny rate for central cities of 1 million or more persons was lower than rates recorded for the three smaller central-city categories. In addition, the larceny rate for this category lagged behind each of the four suburban ones, but was not different than that for nonmetropolitan areas.

As was true for burglary, the overall rate of motor vehicle theft was higher for central-city householders than for those in suburban areas, and the lowest rate for this crime, as for the other two household crimes, was associated with nonmetropolitan households.

Considering the racial identity of heads of household distinguished on the basis of where they lived, it was found that blacks in metropolitan areas (whether cities or surrounding fringes) had higher burglary rates than whites living in those areas; conversely, whites in central cities had a higher rate of household larceny. With regard to motor vehicle theft, the difference between the rate for members of each race was statistically insignificant.

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

Most of the measured violent crimes in 1977 were committed by persons not related or known to the victim (strangers) rather than persons acquainted with or related to the victim (nonstrangers). The likelihood of victimization by strangers was associated with such victim characteristics as sex, race, age, marital status, and annual family income. Besides being strangers, most offenders were identified as males and as white. There occurred, however, a substantial amount of violent crime, particularly personal robbery, that involved victims and offenders of differing race. Offenders were most likely to victimize persons of similar age, but a notable difference in the age of offenders was apparent in relation to whether the crimes were committed by lone individuals (single offenders) or by two or more persons (multiple offenders).

Strangers or nonstrangers (Tables 34-38)

Stranger-to-stranger offenses accounted for about 63 percent of all personal crimes of violence, and ranged from 59 percent of assaults to 75 percent of personal robberies. For the violent crimes as a group, this translated into a rate of 21.4 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 and over, compared with 12.6 per 1,000 for those committed by acquaintances, friends, or relatives of the victims. Significantly higher rates of victimization for offenses by strangers were recorded as well for each of the three violent crimes considered separately.

When victimized by robbery or assault, men clearly were more liable than women to be the victims of strangers. Moreover, this relationship between victim and sex and stranger-to-stranger crime held for: matching age categories of men and women, excepting the two eldest groups; white men compared with white women, but not for black men measured against black women; and three of the marital-status groups, the exclusion consisting of widowed persons. Conversely, females were more likely victims of nonstrangers than were males.

Young persons (age 12-15) were less liable than individuals in any other age category to victimization by strangers. Stated in another manner, these young people were more susceptible to offenses by nonstrangers than were their older counterparts.

Separated or divorced persons also were less likely than those in the three other marital-status groups to have been victimized by strangers. Finally, the proportion of stranger-to-stranger violent crime was higher among members of families with annual incomes of \$15,000 or more (69 percent) than for persons in any of the lower income categories. However, this finding principally reflected the victimization experiences of whites. Among blacks differentiated by income, there was fluctuation in the percentage of violent crime attributed to strangers, but there was no discernible pattern.

Sex, age, and race (Tables 39-48)

By far the large majority of violent personal crimes, whether single- or multiple-offender cases, were perceived by victims to have been committed by males. In only 11 percent of the single-offender crimes and 8 percent of the multiple-offender incidents were females said to be the offender, although they shared blame with males in committing an additional 12 percent of the latter offenses.

The offender was perceived to have been over age 20 in two-thirds of all single-offender violent victimizations, with the bulk of the remainder ascribed to persons age 12-20. Adults comprised the larger proportion of lone offenders for each of the three forms of violent crime.

Crimes involving two or more lawbreakers were characterized by a much higher proportion of offenders under age 21 (44 percent). Although these multiple-offender crimes also appeared to involve a much lower proportion of adult offenders, this finding may reflect in part the relatively large proportion of cases involving offenders of mixed ages.

Young victims (age 12-19)—whether attacked by single or multiple offenders—were victimized proportionally most often by offenders of a similar age. Similarly, offenses against persons age 20-34 were committed relatively most often by offenders over age 21.

With respect to the racial identity of offenders, the data indicated that about 7 out of every 10 single-offender violent crimes were perceived to have been committed by whites, about 1 out of 4 by blacks, and the remainder, 4 percent, by members of other races. Among specific forms of crime, the largest proportion of rapes and assaults were committed by whites, who of course comprised a large majority of the national population. However, there was not a statistically significant difference between the relative number of personal robberies attributed to whites and blacks.

For multiple-offender crimes, the perpetrators were thought to have been exclusively white in 55 percent of the victimizations, and exclusively black in 30 percent. Groups of more than one race, or members of other races, were responsible for a small proportion of all multiple-offender crimes. In considering multiple-offender personal robbery, however, it was apparent that the highest proportion of cases was ascribed to black offenders (48 percent).

Concurrent consideration of the race of victim and offender lead to the conclusion that most crime was intraracial. For instance, in approximately 78 percent of all single-offender violent crimes against whites and in 85 percent of those against blacks, the offender was identified as being of the victim's own race. The proportions for multiple-offender crimes, which were not significantly different, were 63 percent for whites and 68 percent for blacks. Whites, however, ascribed a higher proportion of multiple-offender victimizations to blacks than blacks did to whites. This difference primarily was the result of robbery victimizations, as there was some indication that blacks reported more assaults by white multiple-offenders than whites did by black multiple-offenders. For single-offender crimes, there virtually was no difference in the overall proportions of interracial violent crime reported, although whites ascribed more robberies to blacks than blacks did to whites.

Crime characteristics

The succeeding sections highlight key characteristics of the offenses measured by the National Crime Survey. These characteristics may be grouped into two overall categories, namely the *circumstances* under which the violations occurred (such as time and place of occurrence, number of offenders, victim self-protective measures, and offender weapon use) and the *impact* of the crime on the victim, including physical injury, economic loss, and worktime loss. As will be seen, the circumstances under which crimes occurred and their impact varied appreciably with the type of offense and the population group examined. For reasons discussed fully in the Technical Notes (Appendix IV), some of the characteristics examined with respect to crimes against persons are based on incident data and others on victimization data. Among the violent personal crimes, victimizations outnumbered incidents by about 20 percent, mainly because some 12 percent of the cases were committed against two or more victims (Tables 49 and 50). Although the difference was small, assault was less likely than personal robbery to have been perpetrated

against a single victim. The bulk of multiple-victim crimes involved a pair of victims rather than three or more.

Time of occurrence (Tables 52-54)

Of the offenses measured by the survey, only personal larcenies with contact (i.e., purse snatchings and pocket pickings) occurred predominantly during the daytime hours of 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The larger proportion of each of the three crimes of violence, of household larcenies, and of motor vehicle thefts took place at night, or between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Because the time of occurrence was unknown in too many crimes, it could not be accurately estimated whether the preponderance of personal larcenies without contact and household burglaries took place during the daytime or nighttime. For instance, the time of occurrence was unknown for a fourth of household burglaries. Among incidents for which the general time was known, however, the largest share of noncontact larcenies was in daytime and of household burglaries in nighttime.

As indicated, each of the crimes of violence occurred relatively more often at night. Generally, the more serious forms of these crimes were more likely than the less serious ones to take place after 6 p.m. Thus, greater proportions of aggravated assaults than simple assaults were concentrated at night. Also, relatively larger numbers of robberies or assaults by armed offenders than by unarmed ones transpired during the evening or late night. Stranger-to-stranger robberies or assaults, generally conceded to be more threatening than the nonstranger forms, exhibited a similar pattern. For rape, however, there was no real difference between the proportions of stranger and nonstranger nighttime crime.

In addition to information about whether the measured crimes occurred during the day or night, data were available on more specific periods of nighttime—from 6 p.m. to 12 a.m. and from midnight to 6 a.m. For personal crimes of violence and personal crimes of theft there was little question that the largest proportion of these night offenses took place during the earlier 6-hour period, even taking into consideration those crimes for which the time was not known. Household burglaries occurred proportionally more often in the first part of the night, but this was not true of household larcenies or motor vehicle thefts. For the three household offenses, however, the percentages for which the period of night was not known were relatively large, averaging some 14 percent.

Place of occurrence (Tables 55-59)

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

During 1977, some 52 percent of all personal larcenies without contact took place at outdoor locations away from victims' homes; the second most common location was inside school buildings. The bulk of household larcenies (87 percent) happened near victims' residences, such as in yards or patios, and the remainder occurred inside the dwellings. Household burglaries, by definition, take place exclusively inside permanent or temporary living quarters. Although a small proportion did occur in places such as vacation homes, hotels, and motels, 96 percent involved principal residences.

In contrast with the other two forms of household crime, motor vehicle theft is not limited by definition to specific localities. During 1977, the largest proportion, about 64 percent, were attempted or completed at outside locations not near victims' homes, such as on streets, parks, and public parking lots. An additional 29 percent took place at or near victims' homes.

Similarly, crimes of direct contact between victim and offender are not by definition limited to prescribed places of occurrence. These crimes, which include rape, robbery, and assault as well as personal larceny with contact (purse snatching and pocket picking) can occur virtually everywhere. Of the three violent personal crimes, rape was most likely to have happened inside victims' homes. In fact, relatively as many rapes occurred inside or near victims' residences as in outdoor areas away from their dwellings. In contrast, robbery was the most likely of the three violent crimes to have taken place in the streets, and the largest share of robberies (60 percent) occurred at these as compared with other locations. Only a plurality of assaults (41 percent) happened on streets and associated areas. Eighteen percent of assaults, the largest proportion of the three violent crimes, took place inside nonresidential buildings. These buildings also were the scene for a relatively substantial proportion (43 percent) of personal larcenies with contact.

There was little evidence of differences in locations utilized by armed and unarmed offenders. For those committing robberies, about three-fifths of each type of offender performed the crime at outdoor locations not near victims' dwellings. However, assaults were committed by armed offenders on streets and other outdoor places relatively more often than those perpetrated by unarmed ones.

The places of occurrence of crimes committed by strangers compared with those chosen by non-strangers differed more dramatically. Overall, crimes of violence by strangers were more likely to take place on streets or related settings than in or near victims' homes (54 versus 14 percent), whereas those violent crimes perpetrated by nonstrangers were more likely to occur inside or near victims' residences than in street-related locations (36 versus 28 percent).

Number of offenders (Table 60)

As earlier indicated, about 88 percent of all NCS-measured incidents of violent personal crime were committed against lone victims. A substantial but smaller majority of incidents (69 percent) involved single offenders as well. Rape or assault were more likely to have been committed by offenders acting alone, but such was not the case for personal robbery. Roughly half of all such robberies were carried out by two or more offenders. Multiple offenders were relatively more likely to have been involved in the more serious form of assault, aggravated assault, than in the less serious type, simple assault. This was not true, however, for robbery ending in victim injury compared with the noninjurious form, for which the relative distributions of single- and multiple-offender cases were not significantly different.

There was a sizeable difference in the distribution of number of offenders involved depending on whether or not the victim knew the assailant. A large majority (82 percent) of the nonstranger incidents were committed by offenders acting alone, whereas a less substantial number (61 percent) of stranger-to-stranger incidents were perpetrated by one offender.

Use of weapons (Tables 61-62)

One of the more important incident characteristics addressed by the survey relates to whether the offender was armed or unarmed. If one or more weapons were utilized, the victim identified each weapon type. For the personal crimes of violence as a whole, offenders used weapons in 35 percent of the incidents. With respect to the three violent crimes

considered independently, robbery was the most likely to have involved one or more armed offenders (45 percent); however, there was essentially no difference between the proportions of rapes and assaults (including the simple and aggravated forms) in which offenders utilized weapons. Victims who were preyed upon by strangers were somewhat more likely to encounter weapons (38 percent) than those victimized by nonstrangers (30 percent).

Weapons classified as "other," such as clubs or bricks, were used by offenders in about 4 out of 10 armed incidents, whereas knives and firearms were each present in about 3 out of 10 incidents. The prevalence of these other weapons especially was true for aggravated assaults resulting in victim injury, some three-fifths of which were so characterized. In addition, the largest proportion of robberies with injury was carried out with weapons other than firearms or knives.

Victim self-protection (Tables 63-66)

Victims used self-protective means in a majority of personal crimes of violence, regardless of whether the offenses involved strangers or nonstrangers. Self-protective measures ranging from active to passive resistance were used relatively most often in rape cases (79 percent), followed by assaults (69 percent) and robberies (56 percent). For crimes of violence as a whole, whether or not the offender was known to the victim bore little or no relationship to use of self-protection; however, there was some indication that victims of robbery were more likely to use such measures when the offender was a nonstranger.

Examination of race, sex, and age groups for differences in the proclivity to use self-protective measures revealed that for all violent crimes, persons in the eldest age category (65 and over) were the least prone to defend themselves, by comparison with individuals in the younger age groups. Blacks were less likely than whites to use self-defense for robbery, but more so than whites in cases of assault. For this latter crime only, males resorted to self-protective measures proportionally more often than females.

Physical force was the most frequently used form of self-protection, followed by nonviolent resistance, threatening or reasoning with the offender, and trying to get help or frighten off the offender. Among victims in general, firearms or knives were used for self-defense relatively infrequently. Men invoked physical force proportionally more often than women, who were relatively more apt to try to find help or to attempt evasion. Self-protective practices did not vary significantly by race.

Physical injury to victims (Tables 67-72)

Victims were physically harmed in 3 of every 10 personal robbery and assault victimizations. (All victims of rape, whether the crime was completed or not, were classified by the NCS to have suffered physical injury.) There were no real differences between men and women, blacks and whites, or the various annual family income groups in the proportions of injurious robberies or assaults. However, the likelihood of victim-sustained injury was greater in instances of nonstranger assault than stranger-to-stranger assault. Also, robbery victims age 65 and over, who were injured in 57 percent of robbery victimizations, were somewhat more prone to injury than persons age 20-24 and 25-34, and significantly more so than those in the remaining age groups. The relatively high injury rate for elderly robbery victims was not repeated among elderly assault victims.

In some 6 percent of personal crimes of violence, the victims had medical expenses. This proportion did not vary significantly whether the offenses were sustained by whites or blacks, or whether the crimes involved strangers or nonstrangers. Of the victimizations that led to medical costs, the largest share, 49 percent, were those in the \$50-\$249 range, while the remainder were divided between those in the ranges of less than \$50 and \$250 or more.

Among those crimes in which victims were injured, 7 in every 10 involved individuals who had some form of health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services. Protection of these general varieties was available in non-differing proportions to blacks and whites, but victims who were members of families with annual incomes of \$3,000-\$7,499 were less likely to have health coverage than any other family income group except those earning \$7,500-\$9,999.

In approximately 7 percent of all violent offenses, the victims received hospital treatment as a result of their victimization. While the differences between the rates of hospitalization for persons of opposite sex or differing age were statistically insignificant, blacks were more apt than whites to receive hospital treatment. In addition, there was some indication that victims of nonstranger crime were more likely than those of stranger-to-stranger offenses to get hospital care.

Emergency rooms ministered to injured victims in some three-fourths of those cases leading to hospitalization, with the remainder involving stays on an inpatient basis for a minimum of one night. In combination with victim characteristics, there were

no meaningful departures from the overwhelming prevalence of emergency cases as opposed to inpatient care. Based on the total number of crimes of violence rather than only those resulting in injury, only about 5 percent required emergency room care and 2 percent called for hospitalization for a night or longer.

Economic losses (Tables 73-79)

Many of the NCS offenses sustained by individuals or households during 1977 resulted in economic loss stemming from theft and/or property damage. Rape and assault were the only two crimes for which more than half the victimizations did not involve direct economic loss. Some 95 in every 100 personal larcenies and 67 out of 100 personal robberies involved such losses. For the household sector, theft and/or property damage losses occurred in about 90 percent of the crimes.

On the whole, most cases of crime-related economic loss from personal robbery or larceny, as well as from the household crimes, stemmed from theft rather than property damage. Notable exceptions in the household sector included attempted forcible entries, completed forcible entries, and attempted motor vehicle thefts. That property damage was recorded in a larger proportion of motor vehicle theft attempts than completions may be indicative of the deterrent effect of locking vehicles.

About 60 percent of all personal crimes and about 50 percent of all household crimes resulted in theft and/or damage losses of less than \$50. A very large proportion of the losses sustained from motor vehicle theft, of course, exceeded this amount—some 66 percent resulted in losses of \$250 or more. For both personal and household crimes, blacks sustained higher economic losses than whites (i.e., relatively more crimes valued at \$50 or more).

As mentioned above, motor vehicle theft ranked as the costliest crime; it also was the one most likely to be followed by complete recovery of theft loss. In some 54 percent of these crimes, the loss was fully recovered. This experience stood in contrast to the large majority of household and personal crimes, for which there was no recovery at all. For example, there was no recovery whatsoever of cash and/or property in 7 out of 10 personal robberies or in roughly 8 out of 10 personal or household larcenies. Comparing white and black victims, there were no meaningful differences in the relative distribution of recovered versus unrecovered losses for either personal or household crimes as a whole.

Insurance coverage played a relatively minor role in the compensation of victims, as losses were replaced by other means in a majority of personal or household crimes involving theft. Of the household crimes, economic losses originating from burglary victimizations were most likely to be recouped solely through insurance.

Worktime losses (Tables 80-85)

Relatively few personal victimizations, only about 1 in every 20, led to the loss of time from work by the victim or another household member. As a group, the three personal crimes of violence resulted in worktime losses in about one-tenth of all cases. For specific crimes, however, the proportions ranged from 23 percent of robberies with injury to 6 percent of simple assaults. In comparison, only about 3 percent or less of personal or household larcenies led to loss of worktime. Perhaps because of the inconvenience caused by completed motor vehicle thefts, these crimes had a relatively high worktime loss rate of 22 percent. There was some indication that black victims were more likely than white ones to have lost worktime as a result of personal crimes of theft or household burglaries, but whether the offender was a stranger or nonstranger had little effect on the occurrence of lost worktime as the result of violent crime.

Among those personal and household crimes that resulted in work losses for victims or other household members, approximately half the cases were of 1 day or more of worktime. For violent crimes as a group, 2 out of 3 exceeded 1 day lost, and in 21 percent, 6 or more days were lost. Generally, the violent personal crimes were accompanied by relatively longer periods of worktime losses than the property crimes (i.e., personal larcenies and household offenses), except for motor vehicle theft. As a result of crimes of violence and household burglaries, black victims generally lost a day or more relatively more often than did white victims. The relationship between victim and offender had little or no effect on outcome as measured by missed worktime.

Reporting crimes to the police

The rate at which crime was reported to the police varied considerably depending on the type or seriousness of victimization and the characteristics of the victims, but there was a good deal of consistency in the reasons given by victims for not notifying the authorities. The reporting rate for violent crimes (46

percent) was higher than that for personal crimes of theft (25 percent) or household crimes (38 percent). Persons who were victimized during 1977 but failed to report the offense to the police most often gave as reasons that nothing could have been done or that the offense was not important enough to warrant police attention. Whether or not the victim was acquainted with the offender appeared to be related both to whether or not the violent crimes were reported and, with one exception, to reasons given for failure to do so.

Rates of reporting (Tables 86-95)

The relatively low percentage (30 percent) of personal crimes made known to the police chiefly reflected a low reporting rate for personal larcenies (1 out of 4), which accounted for some three-fourths of all personal victimizations. In contrast, some 46 percent of all violent crimes were communicated to the police. Rape and robbery, reported at rates not significantly different from one another, were more likely to be made known to the police than was assault. Robbery with injury resulting from serious assault, reported in 75 percent of the cases, was more likely to come to police notice than any other form of the NCS-measured violent crimes.

The reporting rate for household larceny, which did not differ from that for personal larceny, also had a similar effect in that it reduced the overall proportion of reported household crimes. The rates for the other two household crimes and selected subclasses were substantially higher. Approximately half of all household burglaries (including 72 percent of forcible entries) and 7 out of 10 motor vehicle thefts (including 9 out of 10 completed thefts) were reported. The latter crime subcategory was the most likely of household offenses to have been made known to the police.

Violent crimes committed against women were more likely to have been made known to the police than those perpetrated against men. There was some indication that such was true also for personal larcenies with contact, but in response to the noncontact variety of personal larceny, men and women reported their losses to the police in non-differing proportions.

In contrast with the reporting rate differences evident for persons of opposite sex, the patterns of reporting crimes of theft by white and black victims closely paralleled one another. However, blacks reported assaults relatively more frequently than did whites. In the household sector, whites reported pro-

portionally more larcenies than blacks (26 versus 21 percent). Otherwise, for both races approximately the same proportions of each of the other personal or household crimes were communicated to the police. The rate at which Hispanics reported personal crimes of violence did not differ from that for non-Hispanics; however, there was some indication that Hispanics reported relatively more personal theft crimes.

Overall, personal crimes of violence and theft were less likely to be reported to police by youngsters age 12-19 than by any other age group. This pattern held consistently for robbery and personal larceny without contact; excluding the eldest age group, it was true for assault as well. With respect to personal robbery, for example, only about 40 percent of those crimes occurring to youngsters were known to the police, compared with 67 percent of those sustained by persons in the 35-49 age bracket. Only 1 in 10 personal larcenies without contact were reported by or for persons age 12-19, but 1 in 3 of those experienced by persons age 50-64 were known to the police. The rates of reporting theft crimes by the elderly (age 65 and over) did not differ significantly from those for individuals in other adult age categories; however, the violent crime reporting rate among victims age 20-34 was lower.

The rate for reporting stranger-to-stranger violent offenses was higher than that for nonstranger cases (49 versus 42 percent). Whites reported relatively more stranger than nonstranger crimes, but there was no difference among blacks. Both males and females called offenses by strangers to the attention of the police relatively more than nonstranger crimes. The overall reporting rates according to victim-offender relationship differed only for the two younger age groups, with stranger-to-stranger crimes the more likely to be reported.

Examination of the two tenure categories in conjunction with the rates of reporting household crimes resulted in the identification of consistent rate differences between owners and renters. Owners were more likely than renters to report residential burglaries (including forcible and attempted forcible entries) and household larcenies. There was, however, no difference between the rates at which motor vehicle thefts were reported.

On the other hand, analysis of the various income groups uncovered no significant pattern in the percentages of household crimes called to police attention. Perhaps the most extreme contrast was for burglary: 38 percent of those against families in the

lowest income category were known to the police, compared with 54 percent of those experienced by individuals in the wealthiest category.

For the population in general, the proportions of household burglaries and larcenies reported to the police generally increased directly with the value of the stolen property. Thus, while only 9 percent of larceny theft losses valued at less than \$10 were communicated to the police, 66 percent of those valued at \$250 or more were made known. As another example, although the overall reporting rate for burglary was about one-half of the victimizations, 87 percent of those with theft losses of \$250 or more were made known to the police.

Reasons for not reporting (Tables 96-104)

The two most common reasons given for not reporting personal or household crimes to the police were that nothing could have been done and that the offense was not important enough to warrant police attention. Within both the personal and household sectors, those explanations made up more than half the total. The two least frequent responses for each sector were inconvenience and fear of reprisal.

As was the case with crime reporting rates, there was a degree of correspondence between the seriousness of the crime and the pattern of explanations for not notifying the police. Among the victims of personal robbery, for instance, those who were injured during the crime were less apt than those who were not physically harmed to indicate that the matter was not important enough; a comparable situation applied with respect to the two forms of assault, and to subclasses of residential burglary and larceny distinguished from one another on the basis of value of theft loss.

Other notable response differences by crime type included those for victims of robbery, who were more likely than victims of either rape or assault to indicate they did not file a police report because nothing could be done (lack of proof); robbery victims also were more likely than assault victims to stress that the police would not want to be bothered. Both rape and assault victims were more likely than robbery victims to view their victimizations as a private or personal matter. Not surprisingly, this latter position was taken proportionally more often by victims of violent crimes who were acquainted with or related to their offenders than by persons victimized by strangers. Also, victims of nonstranger crimes, compared with victims of those committed by strangers, were more prone to indicate they reported the offense to someone else.

The distributions of reasons given by whites and blacks for not reporting crimes generally were similar. Perhaps the most important exception to the overall pattern was for the category "not important enough": whites were more likely than blacks to cite this reason for both personal crimes of violence and theft and household crimes considered as a group. Annual family income did not appear to be related to reasons given for not reporting the NCS-measured crimes to the police.

Appendix I

Survey data tables

The 104 statistical data tables in this section of the report contain results of the National Crime Survey for calendar year 1977. They are grouped along topical lines, generally paralleling the sequence of discussion in the "Selected Findings." A major change in the data content of this report resulted from suspension during 1977 of the commercial portion of the program. For the personal and household sectors, all topics treated in the preceding report, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1976*, are covered again, and a number of tables on ethnicity (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic) and on police reporting have been added.

All statistical data generated by the survey are estimates that vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variance, or sampling error, stemming from the fact that they were derived from surveys rather than complete enumerations. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, estimates based on zero or about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by means of footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report. A minimum estimate of 10,000, as well as rates or percentages based on such a figure, was considered reliable.

Victimization rate tables 3 through 33 parenthetically display the size of each group for which a rate was computed. As with the rates, these control figures are estimates, reflecting estimation adjustments based on independent population estimates.

Subject matters covered by the data tables are described in the paragraphs below.

General. Table 1 displays the number and percent distribution of victimizations, whereas Table 2 shows rates of victimization. Each table covers all measured

crimes, broken out to the maximum extent possible insofar as the forms, or subcategories, of each offense are concerned.

Victim characteristics, tables 3-33. The tables contain victimization rate figures for crimes against persons (3-20) and households (21-33).

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence, tables 34-48. Five tables (34-38) relate to victim-offender relationship; the first of these is a rate table, whereas the others are percentage distribution tables reflecting victim characteristics for stranger-to-stranger violent crimes. Of the remaining tables (39-48), four present demographic information on the offenders only and six others have such data on both victims and offenders; a basic distinction is made in these 10 tables between single- and multiple-offender victimizations.

Crime characteristics, tables 49-85. The first of these tables illustrates the distinction between victimizations and incidents, as the terms relate to crimes against persons. Table 50 displays data on the number of victims per incident, whereas 51 gives incident levels for personal crimes of violence broken out by victim-offender relationship. Topical areas covered by the remaining tables include: time of occurrence (52-54); place of occurrence (55-59); number of offenders (60); use of weapons (61-62); victim self-protection (63-66); physical injury to victims (67-72); economic losses (73-79); and time lost from work (80-85). As applicable, the tables cover crimes against persons or households. When the data were compatible in terms of subject matter and variable categories, both sectors were included on a table.

Reporting of victimizations to the police, tables 86-104. Information is displayed on the extent of reporting and on reasons for failure to report. Certain tables display data on both sectors.

Table 1. Personal and household crimes: Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime, 1977

Sector and type of crime	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes
All crimes	40,315,000	...	100.0
Personal sector	22,835,000	100.0	56.6
Crimes of violence	5,902,000	25.8	14.6
Rape	154,000	0.7	0.4
Completed rape	54,000	0.2	0.1
Attempted rape	100,000	0.4	0.2
Robbery	1,083,000	4.7	2.7
Robbery with injury	386,000	1.7	1.0
From serious assault	215,000	0.9	0.5
From minor assault	172,000	0.8	0.4
Robbery without injury	697,000	3.1	1.7
Assault	4,664,000	20.4	11.6
Aggravated assault	1,738,000	7.6	4.3
With injury	541,000	2.4	1.3
Attempted assault with weapon	496,000	5.2	1.2
Simple assault	2,926,000	12.8	7.3
With injury	756,000	3.3	1.9
Attempted assault without weapon	2,170,000	9.5	5.4
Crimes of theft	16,933,000	74.2	42.0
Personal larceny with contact	461,000	2.0	1.1
Purse snatching	135,000	0.6	0.3
Completed purse snatching	88,000	0.4	0.2
Attempted purse snatching	47,000	0.2	0.1
Pocket picking	326,000	1.4	0.8
Personal larceny without contact	16,472,000	72.1	40.9
Total population age 12 and over	174,093,000	...	...
Household sector	17,480,000	100.0	43.4
Burglary	6,765,000	38.7	16.8
Forcible entry	2,300,000	13.2	5.7
Unlawful entry without force	2,962,000	16.9	7.3
Attempted forcible entry	1,503,000	8.6	3.7
Household larceny	9,418,000	53.9	23.4
Less than \$50	5,445,000	31.1	13.5
\$50 or more	2,853,000	16.3	7.1
Amount not available	410,000	2.3	1.0
Attempted larceny	710,000	4.1	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	1,297,000	7.4	3.2
Completed theft	798,000	4.6	2.0
Attempted theft	499,000	2.9	1.2
Total number of households	76,412,000	...	...

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

Table 2. Personal and household crimes: Victimization rates, by sector and type of crime, 1977

Sector and type of crime	Rate
Personal sector	
Crimes of violence	33.9
Rape	0.9
Completed rape	0.3
Attempted rape	0.6
Robbery	6.2
Robbery with injury	2.2
From serious assault	1.2
From minor assault	1.0
Robbery without injury	4.0
Assault	26.8
Aggravated assault	10.0
With injury	3.1
Attempted assault with weapon	6.9
Simple assault	16.8
With injury	4.3
Attempted assault without weapon	12.5
Crimes of theft	97.3
Personal larceny with contact	2.7
Purse snatching	0.8
Completed purse snatching	0.5
Attempted purse snatching	0.3
Pocket picking	1.9
Personal larceny without contact	94.6
Household sector	
Burglary	88.5
Forcible entry	30.1
Unlawful entry without force	38.8
Attempted forcible entry	19.7
Household larceny	123.3
Less than \$50	71.3
\$50 or more	37.3
Amount not available	5.4
Attempted larceny	9.3
Motor vehicle theft	17.0
Completed theft	10.4
Attempted theft	6.5

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

Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims, 1977

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

Type of crime	Both sexes (174,093,000)	Male (83,397,000)	Female (90,696,000)
Crimes of violence	33.9	46.4	22.4
Rape	0.9	0.2	1.6
Completed rape	0.3	(¹ Z)	0.6
Attempted rape	0.6	0.1	1.0
Robbery	6.2	8.7	4.0
Robbery with injury	2.2	3.1	1.4
From serious assault	1.2	2.0	0.6
From minor assault	1.0	1.2	0.8
Robbery without injury	4.0	5.6	2.5
Assault	26.8	37.5	16.9
Aggravated assault	10.0	15.5	4.9
With injury	3.1	4.8	1.6
Attempted assault with weapon	6.9	10.7	3.4
Simple assault	16.8	22.1	12.0
With injury	4.3	5.3	3.5
Attempted assault without weapon	12.5	16.8	8.5
Crimes of theft	97.3	107.9	87.5
Personal larceny with contact	2.7	2.4	2.9
Purse snatching	0.8	¹ 0.1	1.4
Pocket picking	1.9	2.4	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	94.6	105.5	84.6

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 percent.

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

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims, 1977

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

Type of crime	12-15 (15,963,000)	16-19 (16,505,000)	20-24 (19,433,000)	25-34 (32,816,000)	35-49 (34,913,000)	50-64 (32,022,000)	65 and over (22,441,000)
Crimes of violence	56.5	67.7	63.3	42.0	19.9	12.8	7.5
Rape	1.6	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1
Robbery	10.9	9.5	9.1	6.3	4.5	4.3	3.4
Robbery with injury	2.7	3.2	3.7	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.9
From serious assault	1.1	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
From minor assault	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.1
Robbery without injury	8.2	6.4	5.4	3.7	3.1	2.9	1.4
Assault	44.0	55.5	52.5	34.8	15.1	8.4	4.0
Aggravated assault	13.1	23.0	19.7	13.3	5.6	3.3	1.2
With injury	5.1	7.3	5.7	3.8	1.7	1.2	0.4
Attempted assault with weapon	8.1	15.8	14.1	9.5	3.9	2.1	0.8
Simple assault	30.9	32.4	32.8	21.5	9.5	5.1	2.8
With injury	9.4	10.1	8.6	4.6	2.6	0.7	0.3
Attempted assault without weapon	21.5	22.3	24.2	16.8	6.9	4.4	2.5
Crimes of theft	144.2	149.8	153.9	114.7	87.0	57.4	23.6
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Purse snatching	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.1
Pocket picking	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	141.9	147.0	150.4	112.0	84.5	54.9	21.2

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

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and age of victims and type of crime, 1977

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

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Male											
12-15 (8,124,000)	76.5	10.5	17.2	4.3	12.8	58.8	19.4	39.3	160.8	3.3	157.6
16-19 (8,206,000)	92.0	10.2	13.3	4.8	8.6	78.5	37.2	41.3	165.5	3.6	161.8
20-24 (9,510,000)	87.5	10.5	12.8	5.0	7.8	74.2	29.9	44.3	176.6	3.6	173.0
25-34 (16,122,000)	54.8	10.1	8.5	3.6	4.9	46.2	19.8	26.4	117.7	1.8	115.9
35-49 (16,949,000)	24.9	10.0	5.9	2.0	3.9	19.1	7.8	11.2	88.4	2.3	86.1
50-64 (15,211,000)	16.8	10.1	5.2	1.6	3.6	11.5	4.9	6.5	64.5	1.8	62.8
65 and over (9,274,000)	10.5	10.0	4.2	2.1	2.0	6.4	1.7	4.7	30.2	1.8	28.4
Female											
12-15 (7,839,000)	35.8	2.7	4.4	0.9	3.4	28.8	6.6	22.2	126.9	1.3	125.6
16-19 (8,299,000)	43.7	5.3	5.8	1.6	4.2	32.7	9.0	23.7	134.2	1.9	132.4
20-24 (9,924,000)	40.1	2.9	5.6	2.4	3.2	31.6	9.9	21.7	132.1	3.4	128.7
25-34 (16,694,000)	29.7	1.8	4.1	1.6	2.5	23.8	7.1	16.7	111.8	3.6	108.2
35-49 (17,964,000)	15.2	0.8	3.2	0.9	2.3	11.3	3.5	7.8	85.6	2.6	83.0
50-64 (16,810,000)	9.2	10.1	3.4	1.1	2.3	5.7	1.9	3.8	51.0	3.2	47.8
65 and over (13,167,000)	5.4	10.2	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.9	1.4	19.0	2.9	16.1

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

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims, 1977

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

Type of crime	White (152,409,000)	Black (19,298,000)	Other (2,386,000)
Crimes of violence	33.0	41.9	24.1
Rape	0.9	1.0	¹ 0.7
Robbery	5.4	13.0	4.1
Robbery with injury	1.9	5.2	¹ 1.4
From serious assault	1.0	3.6	¹ 0.7
From minor assault	0.9	1.6	¹ 0.7
Robbery without injury	3.5	7.9	¹ 2.5
Assault	26.8	27.9	19.3
Aggravated assault	9.6	13.9	4.4
With injury	3.0	3.8	¹ 2.0
Attempted assault with weapon	6.5	10.1	¹ 2.5
Simple assault	17.2	14.0	14.9
With injury	4.4	3.8	5.6
Attempted assault without weapon	12.8	10.2	9.3
Crimes of theft	98.2	90.0	96.7
Personal larceny with contact	2.2	5.7	5.8
Purse snatching	0.6	1.8	¹ 2.1
Pocket picking	1.6	3.9	¹ 3.7
Personal larceny without contact	96.0	84.3	90.9

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

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

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex and race of victims, 1977

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	White (73,428,000)	Black (8,798,000)	White (78,981,000)	Black (10,500,000)
Crimes of violence	45.3	57.4	21.7	29.0
Rape	¹ 0.1	¹ 0.4	1.6	1.6
Robbery	7.5	19.8	3.5	7.4
Robbery with injury	2.5	8.2	1.3	2.6
Robbery without injury	4.9	11.6	2.2	4.8
Assault	37.7	37.3	16.6	20.0
Aggravated assault	15.1	19.8	4.5	9.0
Simple assault	22.6	17.5	12.2	11.1
Crimes of theft	108.1	104.6	89.0	77.7
Personal larceny with contact	2.0	5.9	2.4	5.6
Personal larceny without contact	106.2	98.7	86.5	72.2

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

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

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and ethnicity of victims, 1977

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

Type of crime	Hispanic (8,387,000)	Non-Hispanic (165,705,000)
Crimes of violence	40.1	33.6
Rape	1.9	0.8
Robbery	7.5	6.2
Robbery with injury	3.0	2.2
From serious assault	1.7	1.2
From minor assault	1.3	1.0
Robbery without injury	4.5	4.0
Assault	30.7	26.6
Aggravated assault	11.0	9.9
With injury	3.1	3.1
Attempted assault with weapon	7.9	6.8
Simple assault	19.6	16.7
With injury	5.3	4.3
Attempted assault without weapon	14.3	12.4
Crimes of theft	89.8	97.6
Personal larceny with contact	3.2	2.6
Purse snatching	1.2	0.7
Pocket picking	2.0	1.9
Personal larceny without contact	86.6	95.0

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

Table 9. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and age of victims and type of crime, 1977

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

Race and age	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
White											
12-15 (13,388,000)	55.0	1.6	8.8	1.9	6.9	44.6	12.4	32.2	153.8	2.0	151.8
16-19 (13,996,000)	71.0	3.0	9.4	3.1	6.4	58.5	23.7	34.9	157.6	2.6	155.1
20-24 (16,700,000)	64.3	1.6	9.1	3.7	5.4	53.7	19.8	33.9	158.4	2.7	155.6
25-34 (28,617,000)	41.1	0.9	5.6	2.2	3.4	34.6	12.5	22.2	113.8	2.3	111.5
35-49 (30,605,000)	19.4	0.4	3.9	1.1	2.7	15.2	5.5	9.7	87.6	2.1	85.6
50-64 (28,806,000)	11.1	0.1	2.9	0.7	2.2	8.1	3.0	5.2	57.3	2.4	54.9
65 and over (20,297,000)	7.0	0.1	3.0	1.8	1.1	3.9	1.1	2.8	23.1	1.7	21.5
Black											
12-15 (2,375,000)	69.2	1.7	23.4	7.2	16.3	44.1	18.6	25.6	94.0	4.5	89.5
16-19 (2,280,000)	49.7	1.2	11.1	4.0	7.1	37.4	20.0	17.4	99.4	4.1	95.2
20-24 (2,405,000)	61.1	2.2	10.1	3.8	6.3	48.7	21.5	27.2	122.6	7.6	114.9
25-34 (3,571,000)	52.6	1.6	12.3	6.0	6.3	38.8	21.7	17.1	125.2	6.0	119.3
35-49 (3,751,000)	23.1	0.5	9.0	3.6	5.4	13.6	6.8	6.8	84.4	6.0	78.4
50-64 (2,916,000)	28.5	0.0	18.0	7.7	10.3	10.5	6.4	4.1	59.8	3.4	56.4
65 and over (2,001,000)	13.5	0.0	7.9	3.4	4.4	5.6	2.8	2.8	27.0	9.0	17.9

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

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

Table 10. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime, 1977

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

Race, sex, and age	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White		
Male		
12-15 (6,831,000)	72.2	167.8
16-19 (6,991,000)	98.3	173.2
20-24 (8,262,000)	88.8	182.0
25-34 (14,241,000)	53.7	115.6
35-49 (15,017,000)	24.3	87.5
50-64 (13,742,000)	14.4	63.5
65 and over (8,344,000)	9.9	29.5
Female		
12-15 (6,556,000)	37.1	139.1
16-19 (7,005,000)	43.8	142.1
20-24 (8,438,000)	40.3	135.2
25-34 (14,376,000)	28.6	112.0
35-49 (15,588,000)	14.7	87.7
50-64 (15,064,000)	8.1	51.6
65 and over (11,953,000)	4.9	18.7
Black		
Male		
12-15 (1,180,000)	107.5	122.0
16-19 (1,108,000)	55.5	109.4
20-24 (1,078,000)	84.0	134.3
25-34 (1,600,000)	67.0	138.5
35-49 (1,669,000)	29.8	98.3
50-64 (1,314,000)	41.1	74.5
65 and over (849,000)	18.0	31.6
Female		
12-15 (1,195,000)	31.5	66.3
16-19 (1,172,000)	44.1	89.8
20-24 (1,327,000)	42.3	113.1
25-34 (1,971,000)	41.0	114.5
35-49 (2,082,000)	17.7	73.2
50-64 (1,602,000)	18.2	47.7
65 and over (1,152,000)	10.1	23.6

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

Table 11. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1977

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

Type of crime	Never married (50,854,000)	Married (99,514,000)	Widowed (11,874,000)	Divorced and separated (11,401,000)
Crimes of violence	59.6	19.7	11.0	66.5
Rape	1.7	0.3	¹ 0.6	2.8
Robbery	10.3	3.1	5.0	16.1
Robbery with injury	3.4	1.0	2.5	7.2
From serious assault	1.9	0.6	1.1	4.2
From minor assault	1.5	0.4	1.4	3.0
Robbery without injury	7.0	2.1	2.6	8.9
Assault	47.6	16.3	5.3	47.5
Aggravated assault	17.3	6.1	1.6	19.4
With injury	5.7	1.4	¹ 0.5	8.9
Attempted assault with weapon	11.6	4.7	1.1	10.6
Simple assault	30.2	10.2	3.7	28.1
With injury	8.6	2.0	¹ 0.7	9.5
Attempted assault without weapon	21.7	8.2	3.1	18.6
Crimes of theft	144.8	75.5	37.4	137.9
Personal larceny with contact	3.8	1.8	2.7	4.8
Purse snatching	0.8	0.5	1.3	2.2
Pocket picking	2.9	1.3	1.4	2.6
Personal larceny without contact	141.0	73.7	34.6	133.1

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

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

Table 12. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime, 1977

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

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Male											
Never married (27,043,000)	78.4	¹ 0.3	14.6	4.7	9.9	63.5	25.4	38.0	161.5	4.0	157.5
Married (50,090,000)	27.3	¹ 0.1	4.2	1.5	2.7	23.1	9.5	13.6	76.8	1.5	75.3
Widowed (1,861,000)	25.6	¹ 0.0	12.7	¹ 5.2	7.5	12.9	¹ 3.4	9.6	58.3	¹ 3.2	55.1
Divorced and separated (4,187,000)	75.5	¹ 0.0	12.8	10.6	11.2	53.7	28.1	25.6	157.0	3.5	153.6
Female											
Never married (23,811,000)	38.2	3.3	5.4	1.8	3.6	29.5	8.1	21.4	125.7	3.5	122.3
Married (49,424,000)	12.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.5	9.6	2.7	6.8	74.3	2.2	72.1
Widowed (10,013,000)	8.3	¹ 0.7	3.6	2.0	1.6	3.9	1.3	2.7	33.5	2.6	30.8
Divorced and separated (7,214,000)	61.2	4.5	12.7	5.2	7.6	44.0	14.3	29.6	126.8	5.6	121.2

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

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

Table 13. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex of head of household, relationship of victims to head, and type of crime, 1977

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

Sex of head of household and relationship to head	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Households headed by males											
Self (58,634,000)	35.0	10.1	6.5	2.4	4.1	28.5	11.7	16.8	92.7	1.9	90.8
Living alone (6,374,000)	70.9	10.2	20.5	8.0	12.4	50.3	18.7	31.6	160.7	4.1	156.6
Living with others (52,260,000)	30.7	10.1	4.8	1.7	3.1	25.9	10.9	15.0	84.4	1.7	82.8
Wife (47,706,000)	11.3	0.4	1.8	0.5	1.4	9.1	2.6	6.5	74.4	2.2	72.3
Own child under age 18 (18,679,000)	47.9	1.3	8.2	1.8	6.4	38.5	12.1	26.3	146.0	1.9	144.1
Own child age 18 and over (11,324,000)	47.9	1.2	5.6	1.6	4.0	41.1	17.1	23.9	110.3	2.9	107.4
Other relative (3,984,000)	36.0	12.3	9.2	4.8	4.4	24.4	9.8	14.6	66.3	2.6	63.7
Nonrelative (2,807,000)	125.2	12.7	26.2	11.8	14.4	96.3	35.5	60.8	198.4	7.3	191.0
Households headed by females											
Self (19,482,000)	34.6	2.6	7.6	3.4	4.2	24.5	8.1	16.4	91.7	4.6	87.1
Living alone (10,344,000)	25.1	1.9	7.7	3.1	4.6	15.5	5.3	10.2	72.9	4.2	68.7
Living with others (9,138,000)	45.5	3.3	7.6	3.7	3.8	34.7	11.3	23.4	112.9	5.0	107.9
Own child under age 18 (4,004,000)	85.3	4.3	15.5	5.7	9.8	65.5	26.1	39.4	143.1	4.9	138.2
Own child age 18 and over (3,622,000)	48.4	11.0	10.7	5.0	5.7	36.7	14.8	21.9	102.6	4.0	98.6
Other relative (2,049,000)	30.3	12.1	14.5	11.2	13.3	23.7	9.7	14.0	65.2	6.1	59.1
Nonrelative (1,802,000)	67.2	11.3	17.7	6.6	11.0	48.3	16.7	31.5	157.9	15.3	152.7

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

Table 14. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income of victims, 1977

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

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (10,353,000)	\$3,000-\$7,499 (31,765,000)	\$7,500-\$9,999 (15,691,000)	\$10,000-\$14,999 (36,794,000)	\$15,000-\$24,999 (42,646,000)	\$25,000 or more (18,824,000)
Crimes of violence	54.0	39.8	35.8	32.4	30.5	28.4
Rape	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6
Robbery	13.7	7.7	7.9	5.6	4.8	3.8
Robbery with injury	5.6	3.1	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.0
From serious assault	3.4	1.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.7
From minor assault	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	10.3
Robbery without injury	8.1	4.6	5.0	3.7	3.3	2.7
Assault	38.5	30.6	26.7	26.3	25.2	24.1
Aggravated assault	15.7	12.2	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.5
With injury	5.2	4.1	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.6
Attempted assault with weapon	10.6	8.1	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.9
Simple assault	22.8	18.3	17.4	16.9	16.3	15.6
With injury	6.4	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.6
Attempted assault without weapon	16.4	13.5	12.7	12.6	12.1	12.0
Crimes of theft	92.3	79.2	88.1	97.0	108.1	129.3
Personal larceny with contact	4.6	3.3	3.3	2.0	1.8	2.0
Purse snatching	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	10.3
Pocket picking	3.2	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.7
Personal larceny without contact	87.6	75.8	84.8	95.0	106.3	127.2

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

Table 15. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime, 1977

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

Race and income	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
White											
Less than \$3,000 (7,591,000)	55.2	1.9	11.1	3.5	7.5	42.3	16.3	25.9	101.7	4.0	97.6
\$3,000-\$7,499 (25,270,000)	39.3	1.6	6.6	2.6	4.0	31.1	11.6	19.6	80.7	2.5	78.2
\$7,500-\$9,999 (13,472,000)	33.3	1.1	6.8	2.4	4.4	25.4	8.5	16.9	86.2	2.7	83.6
\$10,000-\$14,999 (33,130,000)	32.4	0.5	5.1	1.8	3.3	26.7	9.3	17.4	95.2	1.5	93.6
\$15,000-\$24,999 (39,602,000)	30.4	0.6	4.4	1.3	3.0	25.5	8.8	16.7	107.3	1.7	105.6
\$25,000 or more (17,700,000)	28.4	0.6	3.7	1.1	2.6	24.1	8.5	15.6	130.5	2.1	128.4
Black											
Less than \$3,000 (2,629,000)	49.9	¹ 1.7	20.9	11.3	9.6	27.4	14.7	12.6	60.0	6.1	53.9
\$3,000-\$7,499 (6,080,000)	41.6	¹ 1.3	12.7	5.1	7.5	27.7	15.6	12.1	72.9	6.3	66.6
\$7,500-\$9,999 (2,016,000)	53.4	¹ 1.6	15.5	6.1	9.4	36.3	16.1	20.2	100.6	7.7	92.9
\$10,000-\$14,999 (3,210,000)	32.9	¹ 0.4	10.1	3.3	6.9	22.4	9.9	12.5	111.2	6.1	105.1
\$15,000-\$24,999 (2,513,000)	34.7	¹ 0.0	11.0	4.0	7.0	23.6	11.7	11.9	123.9	¹ 2.5	121.4
\$25,000 or more (789,000)	37.9	¹ 0.0	¹ 6.1	¹ 0.0	¹ 6.1	31.8	¹ 2.4	19.5	116.5	¹ 1.8	114.7

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

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

Table 16. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 25 and over, by level of educational attainment and race of victims and type of crime, 1977

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

Level of educational attainment and race	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Elementary school											
0-4 years ¹											
All races ² (5,223,000)	16.9	⁰ 0.0	6.5	2.1	4.4	10.4	4.4	6.0	32.3	2.7	29.6
White (3,778,000)	16.0	⁰ 0.0	4.5	¹ 1.8	2.8	11.5	4.3	7.2	34.3	² 2.3	32.0
Black (1,319,000)	20.3	⁰ 0.0	12.8	³ 3.4	9.5	⁷ 7.4	⁵ 5.1	² 2.3	26.6	³ 3.2	23.4
5-7 years											
All races ² (8,043,000)	15.6	⁰ 0.3	5.2	2.5	2.7	10.1	5.0	5.1	36.1	4.1	32.0
White (6,531,000)	14.9	⁰ 0.4	5.1	2.1	2.9	9.5	4.4	5.0	35.2	2.7	32.5
Black (1,409,000)	18.6	⁰ 0.0	⁶ 6.1	⁴ 4.1	¹ 1.9	12.5	7.9	⁴ 4.6	41.9	9.9	32.1
8 years											
All races ² (10,644,000)	12.4	⁰ 0.1	⁴ 4.7	2.1	2.6	7.6	3.6	3.9	38.8	1.9	36.9
White (9,581,000)	11.5	⁰ 0.1	4.4	1.8	2.5	7.0	3.1	3.9	38.3	1.5	36.8
Black (990,000)	22.4	⁰ 0.0	⁸ 8.8	⁵ 5.3	³ 3.4	13.6	⁹ 9.6	⁴ 4.0	42.7	⁴ 4.8	37.9
High school											
1-3 years											
All races ² (1,786,000)	21.9	⁰ 0.4	6.3	2.7	35.6	15.2	7.4	7.9	60.1	2.9	57.2
White (15,144,000)	19.0	⁰ 0.4	3.7	1.4	2.4	14.9	6.9	8.0	57.1	2.0	55.2
Black (2,580,000)	35.7	⁰ 0.0	19.5	10.2	9.3	16.2	9.0	7.2	77.0	8.6	68.5
4 years											
All races ² (43,999,000)	21.1	0.6	4.0	1.7	2.4	16.5	6.0	10.5	73.1	2.2	70.9
White (39,995,000)	20.0	0.5	3.5	1.4	2.1	16.0	5.4	10.7	71.5	1.9	69.6
Black (3,560,000)	34.8	¹ 1.3	11.0	5.0	5.9	22.6	13.4	9.2	91.9	5.6	86.4
College											
1-3 years											
All races ² (17,170,000)	30.2	0.6	5.1	1.6	3.5	24.4	8.7	15.8	106.1	2.3	103.9
White (15,574,000)	29.0	⁰ 0.6	4.5	1.5	3.0	24.0	8.0	16.0	103.7	2.2	101.5
Black (1,375,000)	40.8	¹ 1.2	13.1	³ 3.1	10.0	26.6	16.4	10.2	132.4	² 2.8	129.6
4 years or more											
All races ² (19,106,000)	24.3	⁰ 0.3	3.7	0.9	2.8	20.3	6.2	14.1	114.1	2.8	111.3
White (17,593,000)	23.8	⁰ 0.2	3.6	1.0	2.7	19.9	6.3	13.6	113.1	2.9	110.3
Black (991,000)	37.6	¹ 1.4	⁴ 4.6	⁰ 0.0	⁴ 4.6	31.6	⁶ 6.0	25.6	146.9	³ 3.0	143.9

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

¹Includes persons who never attended or who attended kindergarten only.

²Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

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

Table 17. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over, by participation in the civilian labor force, employment status, race of victims, and type of crime 1977

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

Labor force participation, employment status, and race	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Labor force participants											
Employed											
All races ¹ (93,173,000)	36.7	0.6	6.1	2.3	3.9	30.0	11.4	18.6	110.0	2.5	107.6
White (82,652,000)	36.9	0.7	5.6	2.0	3.6	30.7	11.4	19.3	109.4	2.2	107.3
Black (9,189,000)	35.3	² 0.6	11.0	4.3	6.7	23.7	12.1	11.7	115.6	5.1	110.5
Unemployed											
All races ¹ (4,707,000)	77.5	2.7	10.7	3.7	7.0	64.1	26.0	38.2	138.9	6.0	132.9
White (3,690,000)	77.6	2.9	10.3	4.0	6.3	64.4	24.1	40.3	150.6	5.1	145.5
Black (939,000)	83.3	² 2.0	12.9	² 2.8	10.1	68.4	35.4	33.0	91.3	² 10.1	81.2
Labor force nonparticipants											
Keeping house											
All races ¹ (33,946,000)	13.4	0.9	3.0	1.1	1.9	9.5	3.4	6.1	51.4	3.0	48.5
White (30,428,000)	12.4	0.8	2.6	1.0	1.6	9.0	2.9	6.1	52.1	2.4	49.7
Black (3,154,000)	23.7	² 2.0	7.4	² 1.8	4.6	14.3	8.0	6.3	46.2	8.0	38.2
In school											
All races ¹ (6,895,000)	44.9	2.2	7.1	2.6	4.5	35.6	16.4	19.2	137.6	3.5	134.1
White (5,484,000)	47.2	2.8	7.0	2.2	4.8	37.5	16.6	20.9	150.7	3.1	147.6
Black (1,226,000)	38.8	² 0.0	8.6	² 4.8	² 3.8	30.2	17.2	13.0	85.1	² 5.1	80.0
Unable to work											
All races ¹ (2,991,000)	31.8	² 0.0	12.0	6.6	5.5	19.8	10.2	9.6	46.9	3.5	43.4
White (2,390,000)	27.0	² 0.0	8.8	4.4	4.4	18.2	9.0	9.2	47.1	3.2	43.8
Black (574,000)	53.4	² 0.0	26.0	² 15.9	² 10.1	27.4	² 15.6	² 11.8	48.5	² 4.5	44.0
Retired											
All races ¹ (9,665,000)	10.6	² 0.0	5.2	2.2	3.1	5.3	1.7	3.6	29.0	1.7	27.2
White (8,800,000)	9.4	² 0.0	4.0	1.6	2.4	5.4	1.7	3.7	29.0	1.1	27.9
Black (781,000)	25.1	² 0.0	20.2	² 8.7	² 11.5	² 5.0	² 1.9	² 3.0	21.6	² 4.7	16.9
Other											
All races ¹ (5,792,000)	35.4	2.0	6.3	2.5	3.7	27.1	10.7	16.4	81.6	2.1	79.5
White (4,738,000)	29.5	² 2.1	4.2	² 1.3	2.9	23.2	8.1	15.0	84.9	² 1.0	83.9
Black (962,000)	66.6	² 1.8	17.1	² 8.9	² 8.2	47.7	24.3	23.4	60.8	² 5.8	54.9

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

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

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

Table 18. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over, by occupational group of victims and type of crime, 1977

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

Occupational group	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Professional, technical and kindred workers (17,053,000)	28.4	² 0.5	5.2	1.7	3.5	22.7	6.2	16.4	127.2	3.0	124.2
Managers, officials and proprietors ¹ (11,739,000)	35.9	² 0.4	5.0	1.7	3.3	30.5	12.8	17.7	105.2	2.3	102.9
Sales workers (7,838,000)	28.8	² 0.5	5.4	2.2	3.2	22.9	7.3	15.7	116.0	2.2	113.8
Clerical and kindred workers (22,115,000)	25.0	1.3	4.9	1.6	3.2	18.9	5.9	13.0	100.4	2.4	98.0
Craft and kindred workers (14,656,000)	37.9	² 0.2	6.0	2.2	3.8	31.8	15.0	16.7	105.4	1.7	103.7
Operatives and kindred workers ² (14,235,000)	44.6	² 0.5	7.8	3.4	4.4	36.2	15.9	30.3	95.2	3.9	91.3
Transport equipment operatives (3,977,000)	41.7	² 1.0	8.6	3.3	5.2	32.1	13.5	18.6	114.2	² 1.7	112.5
Laborers ¹ (6,423,000)	54.6	² 0.7	8.8	3.5	5.3	45.1	21.7	23.4	120.5	2.5	118.0
Farm laborers (1,954,000)	34.7	² 0.0	² 2.0	² 0.0	² 1.9	32.7	16.2	16.6	70.7	² 1.3	69.3
Farm owners and managers (1,742,000)	8.1	² 0.0	² 2.5	² 0.0	² 2.5	² 5.7	² 2.3	² 3.3	54.2	² 0.7	53.5
Service workers (16,678,000)	59.0	2.0	9.8	3.7	6.1	47.1	16.7	30.4	115.9	3.1	112.8
Private household workers (1,959,000)	32.4	² 2.6	² 4.0	² 1.4	² 2.6	25.8	11.2	14.5	80.7	6.6	74.2
Armed Forces personnel (948,000)	49.2	² 0.0	14.3	² 5.5	² 8.8	34.9	² 8.1	26.8	144.9	² 1.3	143.6

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

¹Except farm.

²Except transport.

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

Table 19. Personal crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and type of locality of residence of victims, 1977

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

Type of crime	Metropolitan areas												Nonmetro- politan areas (55,423,000)
	All metropolitan areas			50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more			
	All areas (174,093,000)	Central cities (50,209,000)	Outside central cities (68,460,000)	Central cities (15,018,000)	Outside central cities (20,212,000)	Central cities (9,963,000)	Outside central cities (15,371,000)	Central cities (10,309,000)	Outside central cities (16,078,000)	Central cities (14,920,000)	Outside central cities (16,799,000)		
Crimes of violence	33.9	47.2	33.7	41.4	29.5	47.5	32.8	50.9	36.2	50.4	37.0	22.1	
Rape	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.6	
Robbery	6.2	11.9	4.9	6.7	4.4	9.0	3.8	13.9	4.9	17.9	6.8	2.6	
Robbery with injury	2.2	4.5	1.6	2.3	1.8	3.4	0.6	5.0	1.7	7.1	2.1	1.0	
Robbery without injury	4.0	7.5	3.4	4.4	2.5	5.6	3.2	8.9	3.2	10.8	4.6	1.7	
Assault	26.8	34.1	27.8	33.4	24.7	36.8	28.2	36.5	30.2	31.5	28.8	18.9	
Aggravated assault	10.0	13.1	9.8	12.0	8.8	14.3	9.6	13.5	10.7	13.3	10.3	7.3	
Simple assault	16.8	21.0	18.0	21.4	15.8	22.5	18.6	23.1	19.5	18.2	18.4	11.6	
Crimes of theft	97.3	112.9	107.2	112.9	93.7	116.0	115.0	123.8	115.1	103.3	108.7	70.9	
Personal larceny with contact	2.7	5.0	2.1	2.8	1.1	2.4	2.8	4.0	2.2	9.7	2.5	1.2	
Personal larceny without contact	94.6	107.9	105.1	110.1	92.6	113.6	112.2	119.9	112.8	93.6	106.2	69.7	

NOTE: The population range categories shown under the heading "Metropolitan areas" are based only on the size of the central city and do not reflect the population of the entire metropolitan area. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Table 20. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of locality of residence, race and sex of victims, and type of crime, 1977

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

Locality and race and sex	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
		Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
All areas										
White male (73,428,000)	45.3	7.4	2.5	4.9	37.7	15.1	22.6	108.1	2.0	106.2
White female (78,981,000)	21.6	3.5	1.3	2.2	16.6	4.4	12.2	89.0	2.4	86.5
Black male (8,797,000)	57.4	19.7	8.2	11.5	37.3	19.8	17.6	104.6	5.9	98.7
Black female (10,500,000)	28.9	7.4	2.6	4.8	19.9	8.9	11.0	77.7	5.6	72.1
Metropolitan areas										
Central cities										
White male (17,966,000)	63.6	13.4	4.1	9.3	50.1	20.3	29.8	135.4	3.1	132.3
White female (20,155,000)	30.8	7.0	3.0	3.9	21.7	5.7	16.1	102.1	5.2	96.9
Black male (4,896,000)	74.6	30.6	12.8	17.8	43.6	23.3	20.3	110.1	6.1	104.0
Black female (6,063,000)	35.3	10.3	3.9	6.3	23.1	10.0	13.2	85.9	8.5	77.4
Outside central cities										
White male (30,904,000)	45.9	6.9	2.4	4.5	38.9	14.8	24.0	115.4	2.0	113.4
White female (32,647,000)	21.7	3.1	0.9	2.2	17.1	4.5	12.7	99.8	1.9	97.9
Black male (1,839,000)	48.2	9.7	4.2	5.6	37.7	19.5	18.2	127.5	5.5	122.0
Black female (2,114,000)	31.2	2.6	0.0	2.6	26.3	13.3	13.0	89.3	2.6	86.7
Nonmetropolitan areas										
White male (24,558,000)	31.0	3.8	1.5	2.3	27.2	11.6	15.5	79.1	1.2	77.9
White female (26,179,000)	14.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	12.0	3.5	8.5	65.3	1.0	64.3
Black male (2,012,000)	24.3	2.6	0.7	1.9	21.7	11.5	10.2	69.9	5.7	64.2
Black female (2,324,000)	10.2	4.4	1.7	2.6	5.8	2.3	3.5	45.8	0.6	45.2

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

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately

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

Table 21. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1977

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All races (76,412,000)	White (67,254,000)	Black (8,252,000)	Other (906,000)
Burglary	88.5	83.9	122.4	122.4
Forcible entry	30.1	26.8	55.4	42.5
Unlawful entry without force	38.8	38.5	38.5	59.6
Attempted forcible entry	19.7	18.6	28.4	20.3
Household larceny	123.3	124.0	116.3	129.0
Less than \$50	71.3	73.1	56.6	67.6
\$50 or more	37.3	36.7	41.4	48.5
Amount not available	5.4	5.2	6.8	12.9
Attempted larceny	9.3	9.0	11.6	10.0
Motor vehicle theft	17.0	16.4	21.1	19.3
Completed theft	10.4	10.2	13.0	17.5
Attempted theft	6.5	6.3	8.1	11.7

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

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

Table 22. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and ethnicity of head of household, 1977

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Hispanic (3,282,000)	Non-Hispanic (73,131,000)
Burglary	105.2	87.8
Forcible entry	42.5	29.5
Unlawful entry	36.2	38.9
Attempted forcible entry	26.5	19.4
Household larceny	146.0	122.2
Less than \$50	87.3	70.5
\$50 or more	42.1	37.1
Amount not available	8.2	5.2
Attempted larceny	8.5	9.3
Motor vehicle theft	27.2	16.5
Completed theft	15.8	10.2
Attempted theft	11.4	6.3

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

Table 23. Motor vehicle theft: Victimization rates on the basis of thefts per 1,000 households and of thefts per 1,000 vehicles owned, by selected household characteristics, 1977

Characteristic	Rate per 1,000 households	Rate per 1,000 motor vehicles owned
Race of head of household		
All races ¹	17.0	11.4
White	16.4	10.6
Black	21.1	21.9
Age of head of household		
12-19	26.3	29.4
20-34	24.1	15.9
35-49	20.2	11.2
50-64	15.1	9.1
65 and over	3.8	4.4
Form of tenure		
Owned or being bought	13.8	8.1
Rented	22.9	21.6

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

Table 24. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household, 1977

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19 (1,090,000)	20-34 (22,741,000)	35-49 (18,887,000)	50-64 (18,526,000)	65 and over (15,168,000)
Burglary	234.6	120.0	91.9	69.6	49.7
Forcible entry	59.8	43.6	30.1	24.3	15.0
Unlawful entry without force	135.8	48.4	43.4	30.0	22.3
Attempted forcible entry	39.0	28.0	18.6	15.4	12.4
Household larceny	193.5	169.4	143.8	95.4	57.4
Less than \$50	129.6	99.8	78.6	54.0	36.3
\$50 or more	44.4	49.8	49.3	30.1	12.0
Amount not available	6.1	6.6	4.9	4.7	4.9
Attempted larceny	13.5	13.3	11.0	6.6	4.2
Motor vehicle theft	26.3	24.1	20.2	15.1	3.8
Completed theft	21.5	14.2	12.5	9.7	2.4
Attempted theft	4.9	9.9	7.7	5.4	1.5

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

Table 25. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income, 1977

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (6,722,000)	\$3,000-\$7,499 (16,473,000)	\$7,500-\$9,999 (7,153,000)	\$10,000-\$14,999 (15,385,000)	\$15,000-\$24,999 (15,940,000)	\$25,000 or more (6,626,000)
Burglary	114.4	96.3	94.7	82.4	78.8	96.3
Forcible entry	39.2	32.8	35.6	29.1	25.0	31.5
Unlawful entry without force	52.4	40.5	37.3	33.9	38.6	46.4
Attempted forcible entry	22.8	22.9	21.7	19.4	15.3	18.4
Household larceny	98.7	113.1	142.9	131.0	133.1	140.2
Less than \$50	60.1	64.0	85.7	78.0	79.3	75.6
\$50 or more	26.5	34.5	41.1	37.8	37.8	51.8
Amount not available	5.7	6.3	6.4	4.3	4.6	3.7
Attempted larceny	6.4	8.3	9.6	10.9	11.3	9.1
Motor vehicle theft	7.5	14.1	14.0	18.9	20.7	24.3
Completed theft	4.5	9.2	8.6	12.3	12.0	12.5
Attempted theft	2.9	4.9	5.4	6.6	8.6	11.8

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

Table 26. Household burglary: Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary, 1977

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All burglaries	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White				
Less than \$3,000 (5,088,000)	110.3	33.5	55.5	21.4
\$3,000-\$7,499 (13,664,000)	88.2	27.4	39.8	21.0
\$7,500-\$9,999 (6,257,000)	87.5	29.5	37.7	20.3
\$10,000-\$14,999 (13,976,000)	78.4	26.9	33.1	18.4
\$15,000-\$24,999 (14,859,000)	77.0	23.6	38.3	15.0
\$25,000 or more (6,283,000)	96.2	31.2	47.0	18.1
Black				
Less than \$3,000 (1,560,000)	129.0	55.6	45.0	28.4
\$3,000-\$7,499 (2,601,000)	128.4	58.9	39.2	30.4
\$7,500-\$9,999 (818,000)	139.8	80.8	26.9	32.0
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,261,000)	129.7	56.5	42.7	30.5
\$15,000-\$24,999 (896,000)	105.5	46.5	36.8	22.2
\$25,000 or more (251,000)	100.1	40.7	32.5	26.9

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

Table 27. Household larceny: Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of larceny, 1977

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All household larcenies ¹	Completed larceny		Attempted larceny
		Less than \$50	\$50 or more	
White				
Less than \$3,000 (5,088,000)	103.2	64.0	26.6	7.3
\$3,000-\$7,499 (13,664,000)	112.0	65.8	32.6	7.6
\$7,500-\$9,999 (6,257,000)	141.2	86.8	39.0	8.8
\$10,000-\$14,999 (13,976,000)	130.6	78.9	37.0	10.5
\$15,000-\$24,999 (14,859,000)	133.8	81.0	37.4	10.9
\$25,000 or more (6,283,000)	139.5	75.6	51.6	8.8
Black				
Less than \$3,000 (1,560,000)	83.5	47.7	25.8	22.6
\$3,000-\$7,499 (2,601,000)	114.2	54.6	41.0	11.6
\$7,500-\$9,999 (818,000)	156.9	76.0	58.5	16.0
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,261,000)	132.9	67.5	44.4	14.5
\$15,000-\$24,999 (896,000)	123.0	55.2	42.4	18.4
\$25,000 or more (251,000)	156.2	64.4	65.6	21.1

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

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

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

Table 28. Motor vehicle theft: Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft, 1977

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All vehicle thefts	Completed theft	Attempted theft
White			
Less than \$3,000 (5,088,000)	8.8	4.9	3.9
\$3,000-\$7,499 (13,664,000)	14.3	9.3	5.1
\$7,500-\$9,999 (6,257,000)	14.1	8.6	5.5
\$10,000-\$14,999 (13,976,000)	17.4	11.2	6.2
\$15,000-\$24,999 (14,859,000)	18.4	10.9	7.5
\$25,000 or more (6,283,000)	23.0	13.0	10.0
Black			
Less than \$3,000 (1,560,000)	¹ 2.8	¹ 2.8	¹ 0.0
\$3,000-\$7,499 (2,601,000)	11.5	8.5	¹ 3.0
\$7,500-\$9,999 (818,000)	14.6	¹ 9.5	¹ 5.1
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,261,000)	36.9	26.4	10.4
\$15,000-\$24,999 (896,000)	58.1	30.6	27.5
\$25,000 or more (251,000)	48.1	¹ 4.9	43.2

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

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

Table 29. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household, 1977

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (16,389,000)	Two-Three (37,954,000)	Four-Five (17,520,000)	Six or more (4,536,000)
Burglary	86.6	84.2	92.6	116.1
Forcible entry	31.9	30.0	25.4	42.8
Unlawful entry without force	34.9	34.5	47.8	54.0
Attempted forcible entry	19.9	19.8	19.4	19.2
Household larceny	74.6	117.1	160.6	206.1
Less than \$50	42.9	69.4	92.3	108.8
\$50 or more	20.3	33.8	52.0	71.5
Amount not available	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.5
Attempted larceny	6.1	8.7	11.0	19.3
Motor vehicle theft	11.6	16.7	18.8	31.3
Completed theft	7.0	9.9	11.9	21.8
Attempted theft	4.6	6.8	6.9	9.6

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

Table 30. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household, 1977

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought			Rented		
	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ¹	White	Black
	(49,557,000)	(45,446,000)	(3,719,000)	(26,855,000)	(21,808,000)	(4,534,000)
Burglary	74.1	71.6	102.0	115.2	109.7	139.1
Forcible entry	24.8	22.8	47.6	39.9	35.3	61.8
Unlawful entry without force	33.4	33.3	31.9	48.7	49.3	43.9
Attempted forcible entry	16.0	15.5	22.4	26.5	25.1	33.3
Household larceny	112.9	112.4	116.5	142.4	148.3	116.1
Less than \$50	65.1	65.8	55.9	82.6	88.3	57.1
\$50 or more	34.4	33.6	42.7	42.8	43.2	40.3
Amount not available	4.8	4.7	6.0	6.5	6.3	7.5
Attempted larceny	8.6	8.3	11.8	10.5	10.5	11.3
Motor vehicle theft	13.8	13.0	23.1	22.9	23.6	19.5
Completed theft	8.5	8.1	14.5	14.0	14.5	11.8
Attempted theft	5.3	4.9	8.6	8.9	9.1	7.7

NOTE: ¹Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.
²Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 31. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household, 1977

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ¹ (54,623,000)	Two (5,750,000)	Three (1,548,000)	Four (2,395,000)	Five-nine (3,289,000)	Ten or more (7,874,000)	Other than housing units (812,000)
Burglary	81.2	93.3	107.7	124.6	117.4	101.1	148.6
Forcible entry	28.1	30.0	36.7	47.9	44.5	31.4	26.5
Unlawful entry without force	36.2	40.5	37.1	39.9	45.3	44.9	105.2
Attempted forcible entry	17.0	22.8	33.9	36.9	27.7	24.8	16.8
Household larceny	120.9	125.2	112.0	149.5	151.5	118.5	137.1
Less than \$50	69.7	70.5	60.2	89.3	86.0	70.7	92.4
\$50 or more	37.0	41.6	32.2	40.6	44.2	33.6	35.7
Amount not available	5.1	6.2	8.9	9.7	7.4	4.5	10.0
Attempted larceny	9.1	6.9	10.7	9.9	13.9	9.7	19.1
Motor vehicle theft	14.3	22.7	22.0	25.0	26.1	23.2	22.2
Completed theft	9.2	11.9	15.7	15.8	14.3	13.1	14.5
Attempted theft	5.1	10.8	16.3	9.3	11.8	10.0	27.8

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

¹Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

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

Table 32. Household crimes: Victimization rates by type of crime and type of locality of residence, 1977

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 households)											
	All areas (76,412,000)	All metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas								Nonmetro- politan areas (24,191,000)
		Central cities (23,492,000)	Outside central cities (28,729,000)	50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		
		Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	
Burglary	88.5	111.5	86.7	107.6	83.3	125.0	93.5	135.0	83.5	90.5	87.4	68.3
Forcible entry	30.1	42.9	29.2	38.3	26.2	49.9	28.6	52.7	29.8	36.2	32.9	18.6
Unlawful entry without force	38.8	40.2	38.8	43.2	40.2	44.5	43.2	46.4	37.4	30.2	34.4	37.3
Attempted forcible entry	19.7	28.4	18.6	26.0	16.9	30.6	21.8	36.0	16.3	24.2	20.1	12.4
Household larceny	123.3	141.0	135.8	169.2	128.9	154.0	146.4	159.1	132.2	92.6	137.6	91.2
Completed larceny ¹	114.0	130.1	124.5	154.5	119.5	143.7	135.3	146.6	118.8	86.1	126.0	85.9
Less than \$50	71.3	81.4	78.5	98.3	77.3	89.2	83.3	95.0	73.5	50.6	80.0	53.0
\$50 or more	34.1	42.1	32.1	49.2	35.7	46.7	47.5	43.7	40.2	31.1	40.4	28.9
Attempted larceny	9.3	10.9	11.3	14.7	9.5	10.3	11.1	12.6	13.4	6.5	11.6	5.4
Motor vehicle theft	17.0	24.3	18.3	16.8	11.6	20.6	18.3	26.4	21.5	32.8	23.3	8.2
Completed theft	10.4	15.0	10.3	11.4	7.9	13.1	10.6	15.5	10.9	19.6	12.4	6.1
Attempted theft	6.5	9.3	8.0	5.4	3.6	7.4	7.8	10.9	10.6	13.2	10.9	2.1

NOTE: The population range categories shown under the heading "Metropolitan areas" are based only on the size of the central city and do not reflect the population of the entire metropolitan area. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Table 33. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime, 1977

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Locality and race	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All areas			
White (67,253,000)	83.9	124.1	16.4
Black (8,253,000)	122.2	116.2	21.0
Metropolitan areas			
Central cities			
White (18,155,000)	105.1	147.1	23.9
Black (4,830,000)	134.4	121.0	26.4
Outside central cities			
White (26,768,000)	84.0	135.4	18.4
Black (1,635,000)	128.9	141.5	17.9
Nonmetropolitan areas			
White (22,330,000)	66.5	91.7	8.0
Black (1,738,000)	81.5	78.9	9.0

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

Table 34. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1977

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	3,717,000	21.4	2,185,000	12.6
Rape	99,000	0.6	55,000	0.3
Completed rape	37,000	0.2	17,000	0.1
Attempted rape	63,000	0.4	37,000	0.2
Robbery	849,000	4.9	234,000	1.3
Robbery with injury	291,000	1.7	95,000	0.6
From serious assault	171,000	1.0	43,000	0.3
From minor assault	120,000	0.7	52,000	0.3
Robbery without injury	558,000	3.2	139,000	0.8
Assault	2,768,000	15.9	1,896,000	10.9
Aggravated assault	1,093,000	6.3	645,000	3.7
With injury	307,000	1.8	234,000	1.4
Attempted assault with weapon	786,000	4.5	411,000	2.4
Simple assault	1,676,000	9.6	1,251,000	7.2
With injury	363,000	2.1	393,000	2.3
Attempted assault without weapon	1,312,000	7.5	858,000	4.9

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

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and age of victims and type of crime, 1977

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes	63.0	64.3	78.4	75.4	80.1	59.3	62.9	57.3
12-15	54.2	63.7	68.3	71.9	67.1	50.4	49.9	50.7
16-19	62.8	59.5	72.1	56.8	79.8	61.4	68.1	56.6
20-24	65.9	70.1	75.5	67.1	81.2	64.1	67.8	61.9
25-34	63.2	62.8	80.1	74.2	84.3	60.1	64.7	57.3
35-49	61.4	¹ 70.9	81.6	78.3	82.9	55.1	57.9	53.4
50-64	69.0	¹ 34.3	88.5	94.8	85.7	59.6	54.2	63.1
65 and over	80.0	¹ 100.0	92.1	94.0	89.4	69.0	61.6	72.2
Male	68.3	¹ 58.3	81.1	81.0	81.2	65.4	67.5	63.9
12-15	57.7	¹ 64.3	72.6	79.8	70.2	53.4	51.5	54.2
16-19	68.3	¹ 100.0	73.3	58.6	81.4	67.3	70.5	64.5
20-24	71.5	¹ 29.5	80.6	78.5	82.0	70.2	74.3	67.4
25-34	71.6	¹ 100.0	84.1	84.0	84.2	69.3	71.5	67.7
35-49	67.4	¹ 0.0	85.0	84.5	85.2	62.0	62.4	62.0
50-64	71.2	¹ 0.0	90.7	100.0	86.6	62.8	60.4	64.6
65 and over	75.3	¹ 0.0	93.5	93.4	93.1	63.6	48.7	68.6
Female	52.8	65.5	73.2	64.1	77.8	47.0	49.6	45.9
12-15	46.5	63.6	50.7	32.4	55.2	44.3	44.9	44.1
16-19	51.6	58.3	69.3	¹ 50.8	76.2	47.3	58.6	43.1
20-24	54.2	76.2	64.2	44.6	78.7	50.4	48.7	51.2
25-34	48.1	61.3	72.1	53.2	84.5	42.9	46.5	41.4
35-49	52.0	¹ 70.9	75.8	64.7	79.6	44.0	48.8	41.7
50-64	65.4	¹ 52.2	85.6	87.0	84.5	53.7	39.7	60.6
65 and over	86.5	¹ 100.0	90.9	94.6	84.3	79.6	¹ 78.1	80.5

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

Table 36. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and race of victims and type of crime, 1977

Sex and race	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes								
White	64.1	63.2	79.0	76.8	80.1	61.1	65.7	58.5
Black	56.5	68.4	76.5	71.7	78.9	46.8	47.4	45.9
Male								
White	69.9	¹ 56.5	82.4	83.1	82.1	67.5	71.1	65.1
Black	58.5	¹ 45.2	76.1	74.8	77.0	49.3	44.6	54.6
Female								
White	52.6	63.8	72.2	65.4	76.0	47.5	48.5	47.1
Black	53.1	73.8	76.7	63.3	84.2	42.8	53.0	34.5

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

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime, 1977

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes								
Never married	63.4	66.2	77.2	73.0	79.3	60.4	65.3	57.6
Married	67.0	71.0	82.9	84.7	82.1	64.0	67.1	62.0
Widowed	75.4	¹ 54.1	91.8	91.8	91.7	62.6	¹ 46.3	69.6
Separated and divorced	48.6	59.3	71.3	66.1	75.4	40.4	43.1	38.5
Male								
Never married	66.9	¹ 63.1	79.2	78.0	79.8	64.1	67.3	62.0
Married	70.4	¹ 48.0	83.6	86.4	82.1	68.0	71.4	65.6
Widowed	76.7	¹ 0.0	89.0	¹ 86.5	90.7	64.6	¹ 39.7	73.6
Separated and divorced	67.2	¹ 0.0	81.9	81.3	82.1	61.1	54.6	68.4
Female								
Never married	55.3	66.6	71.2	58.4	77.7	51.1	57.9	48.5
Married	59.3	73.1	81.4	79.6	82.0	54.0	52.0	54.8
Widowed	74.7	¹ 54.1	93.6	94.4	92.6	61.4	49.6	66.9
Separated and divorced	35.4	59.3	60.7	48.0	69.4	25.6	29.9	23.5

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

Table 38. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime, 1977

Race and annual family income	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
All races¹								
Less than \$3,000	59.7	81.5	72.8	60.9	80.9	54.0	57.7	51.4
\$3,000-\$7,499	59.1	49.8	79.1	79.9	78.4	54.5	60.0	50.8
\$7,500-\$9,999	59.4	65.8	76.7	74.2	78.0	54.0	62.7	49.4
\$10,000-\$14,999	62.8	81.0	76.9	74.0	78.2	59.4	62.6	57.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	67.1	66.7	77.1	70.4	80.4	65.2	71.4	61.8
\$25,000 or more	72.8	² 66.4	85.3	88.3	84.2	71.0	67.5	72.8
White								
Less than \$3,000	62.6	75.2	79.4	73.2	82.3	57.6	65.4	52.7
\$3,000-\$7,499	61.1	52.2	80.4	80.5	80.5	57.4	65.0	53.0
\$7,500-\$9,999	57.6	² 53.9	74.7	73.0	75.7	53.2	59.8	49.9
\$10,000-\$14,999	62.4	78.9	76.5	74.7	77.4	59.4	62.7	57.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	67.4	66.7	75.1	67.0	78.6	66.1	72.5	62.7
\$25,000 or more	73.9	² 66.4	87.1	88.3	86.7	72.0	70.7	72.6
Black								
Less than \$3,000	50.1	² 100.0	64.3	53.5	77.0	36.2	32.8	39.8
\$3,000-\$7,499	52.1	² 38.5	75.7	78.5	73.7	41.9	45.8	37.0
\$7,500-\$9,999	64.4	² 100.0	82.4	² 77.2	85.3	55.1	73.1	40.8
\$10,000-\$14,999	64.7	² 100.0	77.2	² 70.5	80.5	58.4	54.4	62.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	63.9	² 0.0	87.7	² 83.2	90.3	53.0	59.5	46.0
\$25,000 or more	58.5	² 0.0	² 58.3	² 0.0	² 58.3	58.6	² 19.4	83.1

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

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

Table 39. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived sex of offender, 1977

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offender		
		Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (3,924,000)	100.0	88.5	11.1	0.4
Rape (121,000)	100.0	98.0	¹ 1.2	¹ 0.7
Robbery (528,000)	100.0	92.6	7.1	¹ 0.3
Robbery with injury (178,000)	100.0	92.1	7.9	¹ 0.0
Robbery without injury (350,000)	100.0	92.9	6.7	¹ 0.4
Assault (3,275,000)	100.0	87.5	12.1	0.4
Aggravated assault (1,124,000)	100.0	87.6	11.8	¹ 0.6
Simple assault (2,152,000)	100.0	87.4	12.2	¹ 0.3

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

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

Table 40. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offender, 1977

Type of crime	Total	Under 12	Perceived age of offender				Not known and not available	
			Total	12-20				
				12-14	15-17	18-20		21 and over
Crimes of violence (3,924,000)	100.0	0.9	31.0	5.3	12.0	13.7	65.8	2.3
Rape (121,000)	100.0	0.0	19.7	0.0	6.3	13.4	77.7	2.7
Robbery (528,000)	100.0	0.2	36.4	6.8	13.1	16.4	58.1	5.3
Robbery with injury (178,000)	100.0	0.7	28.8	2.7	12.6	13.5	64.8	5.7
Robbery without injury (350,000)	100.0	0.0	40.2	8.9	13.4	17.9	54.6	5.1
Assault (3,275,000)	100.0	1.0	30.5	5.3	12.0	13.3	66.7	1.8
Aggravated assault (1,124,000)	100.0	1.1	27.8	4.9	10.4	12.4	68.5	2.6
Simple assault (2,152,000)	100.0	0.9	32.0	5.5	12.8	13.7	65.7	1.4

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

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

Table 41. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offender, 1977

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offender			Not known and not available
		White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence (3,924,000)	100.0	69.7	24.8	4.0	1.5
Rape (121,000)	100.0	60.8	28.1	7.9	3.3
Robbery (528,000)	100.0	46.8	47.1	3.4	2.7
Robbery with injury (178,000)	100.0	48.8	45.9	2.4	2.9
Robbery without injury (350,000)	100.0	45.8	47.7	3.9	2.6
Assault (3,275,000)	100.0	73.7	21.1	3.9	1.2
Aggravated assault (1,124,000)	100.0	70.8	24.7	2.9	1.5
Simple assault (2,152,000)	100.0	75.2	19.2	4.5	1.1

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

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

Table 42. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender, 1977

Type of crime and age of victims	Total	Under 12	Perceived age of offender				21 and over	Not known and not available
			Total	12-14	15-17	18-20		
Crimes of violence¹								
12-19 (1,219,000)	100.0	1.2	² 59.7	13.4	25.7	20.6	36.5	2.6
20-34 (1,886,000)	100.0	0.8	17.2	1.4	4.6	11.2	80.1	1.9
35-49 (476,000)	100.0	² 0.8	18.4	2.8	6.7	8.9	77.7	3.1
50-64 (256,000)	100.0	² 0.0	21.8	² 1.5	12.0	8.3	76.6	² 1.5
65 and over (87,000)	100.0	² 0.0	22.6	² 3.0	² 7.5	12.1	71.9	² 5.6
Robbery								
12-19 (156,000)	100.0	² 0.8	68.1	18.9	28.3	21.0	28.8	² 2.3
20-34 (191,000)	100.0	² 0.0	19.5	² 0.0	² 3.6	15.9	75.5	² 5.0
35-49 (89,000)	100.0	² 0.0	23.7	² 2.8	² 8.8	12.1	65.0	² 1.3
50-64 (62,000)	100.0	² 0.0	28.6	² 2.1	² 14.7	² 11.9	69.2	² 2.2
65 and over (29,000)	100.0	² 0.0	² 31.6	² 8.8	² 4.5	² 18.4	56.1	² 12.3
Assault								
12-19 (1,009,000)	100.0	1.4	60.1	13.3	26.2	20.7	35.9	2.6
20-34 (1,643,000)	100.0	0.9	17.1	1.6	4.9	10.7	80.5	1.5
35-49 (376,000)	100.0	² 1.0	17.4	2.9	6.0	8.5	80.4	² 1.2
50-64 (193,000)	100.0	² 0.0	19.8	² 1.3	11.2	7.2	78.9	² 1.3
65 and over (55,000)	100.0	² 0.0	² 16.3	² 0.0	² 7.0	² 9.3	81.5	² 2.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.
¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
²Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 43. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offender, 1977

Type of crime and race of victims	Total	Perceived race of offender			Not known and not available
		White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence					
White (3,385,000)	100.0	78.2	16.1	4.3	1.5
Black (495,000)	100.0	12.5	85.4	¹ 1.0	¹ 1.1
Rape					
White (104,000)	100.0	67.8	19.3	¹ 9.2	¹ 3.8
Black (15,000)	100.0	¹ 9.0	¹ 91.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Robbery					
White (414,000)	100.0	57.3	36.3	3.6	2.9
Black (105,000)	100.0	6.1	90.9	¹ 1.7	¹ 1.2
Robbery with injury					
White (132,000)	100.0	61.3	31.5	¹ 3.2	¹ 4.0
Black (43,000)	100.0	¹ 6.4	93.6	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Robbery without injury					
White (282,000)	100.0	55.4	38.5	3.7	¹ 2.3
Black (63,000)	100.0	¹ 5.9	89.1	¹ 2.9	¹ 2.0
Assault					
White (2,868,000)	100.0	81.5	13.1	4.2	1.2
Black (374,000)	100.0	14.5	83.6	¹ 0.8	¹ 1.1
Aggravated assault					
White (947,000)	100.0	81.1	13.9	3.5	1.5
Black (172,000)	100.0	13.9	84.4	¹ 0.0	¹ 1.8
Simple assault					
White (1,920,000)	100.0	81.7	12.7	4.5	1.1
Black (202,000)	100.0	15.0	82.9	¹ 1.4	¹ 0.6

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

Table 44. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived sex of offenders, 1977

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offenders			Not known and not available
		All male	All female	Male and female	
Crimes of violence (1,841,000)	100.0	78.0	7.6	12.2	2.2
Rape (32,000)	100.0	90.2	¹ 9.8	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Robbery (531,000)	100.0	83.0	3.6	11.1	¹ 2.2
Robbery with injury (198,000)	100.0	87.4	¹ 2.6	8.2	¹ 1.8
Robbery without injury (334,000)	100.0	80.2	4.3	13.0	¹ 2.5
Assault (1,277,000)	100.0	75.5	9.3	13.0	2.2
Aggravated assault (531,000)	100.0	77.9	6.4	13.7	¹ 1.9
Simple assault (746,000)	100.0	74.0	11.1	12.5	2.4

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

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offenders, 1977

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offenders				Not known and not available
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence (1,841,000)	100.0	0.7	43.9	27.4	23.4	4.6
Rape (32,000)	100.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 24.0	52.0	¹ 19.9	¹ 4.2
Robbery (531,000)	100.0	¹ 0.7	40.5	29.0	24.3	5.4
Robbery with injury (198,000)	100.0	¹ 0.6	34.1	29.1	28.6	7.6
Robbery without injury (334,000)	100.0	¹ 0.8	44.3	29.0	21.8	4.1
Assault (1,277,000)	100.0	¹ 0.7	45.8	26.1	23.1	4.3
Aggravated assault (531,000)	100.0	¹ 0.2	39.3	30.7	25.1	4.7
Simple assault (746,000)	100.0	¹ 1.0	50.5	22.8	21.7	4.1

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

Table 46. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offenders, 1977

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offender				
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (1,841,000)	100.0	54.9	29.9	4.9	6.8	3.4
Rape (32,000)	100.0	70.8	¹ 17.1	13.9	18.1	¹ 0.0
Robbery (531,000)	100.0	35.7	48.4	5.6	6.1	4.3
Robbery with injury (198,000)	100.0	34.1	45.1	6.2	18.6	6.1
Robbery without injury (334,000)	100.0	36.6	50.4	5.2	4.6	3.3
Assault (1,277,000)	100.0	62.5	22.5	4.7	7.1	3.1
Aggravated assault (531,000)	100.0	60.7	20.9	5.2	9.8	3.5
Simple assault (746,000)	100.0	63.7	23.7	4.4	5.2	2.9

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

Table 47. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders, 1977

Type of crime and age of victims	Total	Perceived age of offenders				
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence ¹						
12-19 (766,000)	100.0	² 0.6	² 65.4	9.1	22.4	2.5
20-34 (667,000)	100.0	² 0.6	26.6	43.0	25.3	4.6
35-49 (204,000)	100.0	² 1.3	25.3	38.7	27.0	7.8
50-64 (134,000)	100.0	² 0.9	32.3	37.8	19.1	9.9
65 and over (71,000)	100.0	² 0.0	51.3	25.3	14.3	² 9.0
Robbery						
12-19 (172,000)	100.0	² 0.7	65.0	8.7	23.0	² 2.6
20-34 (184,000)	100.0	² 0.7	27.7	44.6	26.2	² 0.8
35-49 (64,000)	100.0	² 0.0	20.8	29.0	37.6	² 12.6
50-64 (67,000)	100.0	² 1.8	28.4	35.0	18.7	16.0
65 and over (45,000)	100.0	² 0.0	45.4	34.3	² 11.6	² 8.7
Assault						
12-19 (577,000)	100.0	² 0.6	66.2	8.2	22.4	2.5
20-34 (472,000)	100.0	² 0.5	26.4	41.9	25.2	5.9
35-49 (138,000)	100.0	² 1.9	27.8	43.9	20.8	² 5.7
50-64 (64,000)	100.0	² 0.0	37.5	38.4	20.2	² 3.9
65 and over (26,000)	100.0	² 0.0	61.8	² 9.5	² 19.1	² 9.6

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

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 48. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders, 1977

Type of crime and race of victims	Total	Perceived race of offenders				Not known and not available
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence ¹						
White (1,531,000)	100.0	62.7	22.5	5.2	6.6	3.0
Black (296,000)	100.0	16.8	67.6	² 2.5	8.6	4.5
Robbery						
White (391,000)	100.0	47.4	36.1	5.7	6.8	4.0
Black (139,000)	100.0	² 3.1	83.5	² 4.1	² 4.0	² 5.2
Assault						
White (1,112,000)	100.0	67.8	18.0	5.0	6.4	2.8
Black (152,000)	100.0	28.0	53.9	² 1.1	13.0	² 4.0

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

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 49. Personal crimes: Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations, by type of crime, 1977

	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	4,943,000	5,902,000	1:1.19
Rape	141,000	154,000	1:1.09
Completed rape	52,000	54,000	1:1.04
Attempted rape	89,000	100,000	1:1.12
Robbery	899,000	1,083,000	1:1.20
Robbery with injury	330,000	386,000	1:1.17
From serious assault	178,000	215,000	1:1.21
From minor assault	152,000	172,000	1:1.13
Robbery without injury	569,000	697,000	1:1.22
Assault	3,902,000	4,664,000	1:1.20
Aggravated assault	1,358,000	1,738,000	1:1.28
With injury	445,000	541,000	1:1.21
Attempted assault with weapon	912,000	1,196,000	1:1.31
Simple assault	2,545,000	2,926,000	1:1.15
With injury	658,000	756,000	1:1.15
Attempted assault without weapon	1,886,000	2,170,000	1:1.15
Crimes of theft	16,099,000	16,933,000	1:1.05
Personal larceny with contact	438,000	461,000	1:1.05
Purse snatching	131,000	135,000	1:1.03
Completed purse snatching	85,000	88,000	1:1.03
Attempted purse snatching	45,000	47,000	1:1.03
Pocket picking	307,000	326,000	1:1.06
Personal larceny without contact	15,661,000	16,472,000	1:1.05

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

Table 50. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims, 1977

Relationship and type of crime	Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more
All incidents					
Crimes of violence	100.0	88.3	8.5	1.8	1.4
Rape	100.0	94.1	¹ 4.6	¹ 0.6	¹ 0.7
Robbery	100.0	91.5	6.8	¹ 0.8	¹ 1.0
Robbery with injury	100.0	92.9	5.9	¹ 0.5	¹ 0.7
Robbery without injury	100.0	90.6	7.4	¹ 0.9	¹ 1.1
Assault	100.0	87.4	9.0	2.1	1.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	82.6	12.2	2.9	2.3
Simple assault	100.0	89.9	7.2	1.7	1.1
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	87.1	9.1	2.1	1.7
Rape	100.0	93.5	¹ 5.1	¹ 0.9	¹ 0.5
Robbery	100.0	91.7	6.9	¹ 0.6	¹ 0.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	92.7	6.6	¹ 0.5	¹ 0.2
Robbery without injury	100.0	91.2	7.1	¹ 0.7	1.0
Assault	100.0	85.4	10.0	2.6	2.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	79.9	13.6	3.5	3.0
Simple assault	100.0	88.5	7.9	2.1	1.5
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	90.3	7.4	1.3	0.9
Rape	100.0	95.3	¹ 3.9	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.8
Robbery	100.0	90.6	6.5	¹ 1.3	¹ 1.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	93.6	¹ 3.9	¹ 0.5	¹ 2.1
Robbery without injury	100.0	88.5	¹ 8.3	¹ 1.9	¹ 1.4
Assault	100.0	90.1	7.7	1.4	0.9
Aggravated assault	100.0	86.7	10.2	1.9	¹ 1.2
Simple assault	100.0	91.7	6.4	1.1	¹ 0.7

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

Table 51. Personal crimes of violence: Number and percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1977

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	4,943,000	100.0	3,030,000	61.3	1,913,000	38.7
Rape	141,000	100.0	90,000	63.4	52,000	36.6
Robbery	899,000	100.0	703,000	78.2	196,000	21.8
Robbery with injury	330,000	100.0	249,000	75.4	81,000	24.6
From serious assault	178,000	100.0	145,000	81.5	33,000	18.5
From minor assault	152,000	100.0	104,000	68.2	49,000	31.8
Robbery without injury	569,000	100.0	454,000	79.8	115,000	20.2
Assault	3,902,000	100.0	2,237,000	57.3	1,665,000	42.7
Aggravated assault	1,358,000	100.0	816,000	60.1	542,000	39.9
With injury	445,000	100.0	237,000	53.1	209,000	46.9
Attempted assault with weapon	912,000	100.0	579,000	63.5	333,000	36.5
Simple assault	2,545,000	100.0	1,421,000	55.8	1,124,000	44.2
With injury	658,000	100.0	305,000	46.3	354,000	53.7
Attempted assault without weapon	1,886,000	100.0	1,116,000	59.2	770,000	40.8

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

Table 52. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence, 1977

Type of crime	Total	Daytime		Nighttime			Not known and not available
		6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.	Not known	
All personal crimes	100.0	47.2	43.3	25.9	11.1	6.4	9.5
Crimes of violence	100.0	46.0	53.2	40.4	12.5	0.3	0.8
Rape	100.0	32.2	66.8	38.9	27.9	0.0	1.0
Robbery	100.0	42.0	57.2	39.4	17.1	0.7	0.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	37.3	61.8	36.8	24.2	0.8	1.0
From serious assault	100.0	31.2	68.1	42.1	25.3	0.7	0.7
From minor assault	100.0	44.4	54.4	30.6	22.8	0.9	1.3
Robbery without injury	100.0	44.7	54.6	40.9	13.0	0.7	0.7
Assault	100.0	47.4	51.8	40.7	10.9	0.2	0.8
Aggravated assault	100.0	41.3	58.1	44.0	13.8	0.3	0.7
With injury	100.0	41.8	57.3	40.2	17.1	0.0	1.0
Attempted assault with injury	100.0	41.0	58.5	45.8	12.2	0.4	0.5
Simple assault	100.0	50.6	48.4	38.9	9.4	0.2	1.0
With injury	100.0	44.8	54.2	41.3	12.5	0.4	1.0
Attempted assault without injury	100.0	52.7	46.4	38.1	8.3	0.1	0.9
Crimes of theft	100.0	47.6	40.3	21.5	10.6	8.2	12.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	64.7	34.5	31.1	3.0	0.3	0.8
Purse snatching	100.0	65.3	34.7	31.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Pocket picking	100.0	64.4	34.4	31.0	2.9	0.5	1.2
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	47.1	40.5	21.2	10.8	8.5	12.4
All household crimes	100.0	28.3	50.0	19.3	17.1	13.6	21.7
Burglary	100.0	35.8	39.6	19.1	11.2	9.3	24.6
Forcible entry	100.0	38.0	42.5	22.4	11.3	8.8	19.5
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	38.6	34.0	16.1	8.8	9.1	27.4
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	27.1	46.3	20.1	15.9	10.2	26.7
Household larceny	100.0	23.1	55.4	18.6	19.9	16.9	21.6
Less than \$50	100.0	22.5	53.2	18.1	17.1	18.0	24.3
\$50 or more	100.0	25.6	56.0	18.9	22.3	14.7	18.4
Amount not available	100.0	26.6	44.1	11.9	11.6	20.6	29.3
Attempted larceny	100.0	15.2	76.3	24.9	36.7	14.8	8.5
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	26.6	65.6	25.6	27.9	12.1	7.8
Completed theft	100.0	30.5	61.9	27.2	24.5	10.2	7.5
Attempted theft	100.0	20.2	71.5	23.1	33.3	15.1	8.3

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

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

Table 53. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and offender and time of occurrence, 1977

Type of crime and offender	Total	Daytime		Nighttime			Not known and not available
		6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.	Not known	
Robbery							
By armed offenders	100.0	34.7	64.8	41.3	22.9	0.7	0.5
By unarmed offenders	100.0	48.0	50.9	37.9	12.3	0.8	1.0
Assault							
By armed offenders	100.0	41.1	58.2	44.5	13.4	0.3	0.7
By unarmed offenders	100.0	50.4	48.7	38.8	9.7	0.1	0.9

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

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

Table 54. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence, 1977

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Daytime		Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
		6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.			
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence	100.0	42.2	57.0	43.2	13.6	¹ 0.3	0.7	
Rape	100.0	37.5	60.9	40.2	20.8	¹ 0.0	¹ 1.6	
Robbery	100.0	38.3	61.2	42.5	17.9	¹ 0.8	¹ 0.5	
Assault	100.0	43.7	55.6	43.5	11.9	¹ 0.2	0.7	
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence	100.0	51.9	47.1	36.0	10.9	¹ 0.3	1.0	
Rape	100.0	23.0	77.0	36.7	40.4	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0	
Robbery	100.0	55.2	43.2	28.2	14.3	¹ 0.7	¹ 1.6	
Assault	100.0	52.4	46.6	36.9	9.5	¹ 0.2	1.0	

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

Table 55. Selected personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence, 1977

Type of crime	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school-ground and parking lot	Elsewhere
Crimes of violence	100.0	12.4	10.0	16.0	6.4	44.0	11.3
Rape	100.0	24.3	7.6	9.1	¹ 3.7	36.0	19.4
Robbery	100.0	11.7	10.0	7.6	4.1	59.8	6.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	13.5	11.2	5.7	¹ 3.0	60.2	6.4
Robbery without injury	100.0	10.7	9.4	8.6	4.8	59.5	7.0
Assault	100.0	12.1	10.1	18.1	7.0	40.7	1.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	12.1	10.0	16.3	3.9	43.4	1.4
Simple assault	100.0	12.1	10.2	19.1	8.6	39.2	10.8
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	¹ 1.8	3.1	42.8	7.4	35.0	10.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	0.9	29.2	2.4	¹ 0.0	64.1	3.5
Completed theft	100.0	1.3	30.7	2.8	¹ 0.0	61.0	4.1
Attempted theft	100.0	¹ 0.2	26.6	¹ 1.6	¹ 0.0	69.0	2.6

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

**Table 56. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and offender
and place of occurrence, 1977**

Type of crime and offender	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school-ground, and parking lot	Elsewhere
Robbery							
By armed offenders	100.0	13.4	10.9	7.1	1.0	60.6	7.1
By unarmed offenders	100.0	10.3	9.3	8.0	6.7	59.1	6.5
Assault							
By armed offenders	100.0	11.2	10.3	16.5	3.7	43.9	14.4
By unarmed offenders	100.0	12.5	10.0	18.9	8.6	39.1	10.9

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

**Table 57. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents,
by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence, 1977**

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school-ground, and parking lot	Elsewhere
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	5.7	8.4	16.9	4.7	53.9	10.5
Rape	100.0	14.3	17.8	18.5	15.8	42.8	20.9
Robbery	100.0	7.3	8.2	7.4	2.9	68.0	6.1
Assault	100.0	4.8	8.5	20.2	5.2	49.9	11.4
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	23.0	12.6	14.5	9.0	28.4	12.5
Rape	100.0	41.7	17.3	10.2	10.0	24.1	16.6
Robbery	100.0	27.5	16.8	8.2	8.3	30.3	9.0
Assault	100.0	21.9	12.3	15.4	9.4	28.3	12.8

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

Table 58. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence, 1977

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Percent within type	Percent of total
Total	...	100.0
Household larceny	100.0	37.2
Inside own home	13.3	4.9
Near own home	86.7	32.3
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	62.8
Inside nonresidential building	15.8	9.9
Inside school	19.4	12.2
On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	51.5	32.4
Elsewhere	13.3	8.3

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

Table 59. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss, 1977

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	50.2	36.5	45.6	38.8
Inside own home	6.7	5.8	9.6	5.3
Near own home	43.6	30.7	36.0	33.5
Personal larceny without contact	49.8	63.5	54.4	61.2
Inside nonresidential building	8.3	10.3	7.1	4.3
Inside school	14.0	3.3	11.5	5.2
On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	21.7	38.6	27.1	47.6
Elsewhere	5.7	11.3	8.6	4.1

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

Table 60. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders, 1977

Relationship and type of crime	Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
All incidents						
Crimes of violence	100.0	68.9	12.7	7.1	8.5	2.8
Rape	100.0	80.0	10.6	¹ 6.7	¹ 1.9	¹ 0.8
Robbery	100.0	50.5	25.1	12.7	8.7	3.1
Robbery with injury	100.0	46.7	27.1	11.7	10.6	3.9
Robbery without injury	100.0	52.6	23.9	13.3	7.6	2.6
Assault	100.0	72.7	10.0	5.8	8.8	2.8
Aggravated assault	100.0	67.7	13.1	4.7	9.3	5.3
Simple assault	100.0	75.4	8.3	6.3	8.5	1.4
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	60.7	15.5	8.9	10.6	4.4
Rape	100.0	78.8	¹ 9.1	¹ 9.1	¹ 1.8	¹ 1.3
Robbery	100.0	45.7	27.7	14.7	8.0	3.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	39.5	31.7	14.3	9.7	4.7
Robbery without injury	100.0	49.1	25.5	15.0	7.1	3.3
Assault	100.0	64.7	11.9	7.0	11.7	4.7
Aggravated assault	100.0	58.1	15.7	6.0	11.6	8.5
Simple assault	100.0	68.4	9.8	7.6	11.8	2.5
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	81.9	8.3	4.2	5.4	¹ 0.2
Rape	100.0	82.3	¹ 13.2	¹ 2.4	¹ 2.1	¹ 0.0
Robbery	100.0	67.4	15.6	5.4	11.0	¹ 0.6
Robbery with injury	100.0	68.8	12.8	¹ 3.7	13.3	¹ 1.5
Robbery without injury	100.0	66.4	17.5	¹ 6.7	9.4	¹ 0.0
Assault	100.0	83.6	7.3	4.1	4.8	¹ 0.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	82.1	9.1	2.7	5.7	¹ 0.4
Simple assault	100.0	84.3	6.5	4.8	4.3	¹ 0.1

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

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

Table 61. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1977

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	34.7	38.0	29.6
Rape	28.5	33.7	¹ 19.3
Robbery	45.4	49.3	31.5
Robbery with injury	44.7	48.5	33.0
Robbery without injury	45.8	49.6	30.5
Assault ²	32.5	34.6	29.7
Aggravated assault	93.4	94.8	91.4

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

²Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

Table 62. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon, 1977

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
All incidents					
Crimes of violence	100.0	29.3	27.2	37.5	6.1
Rape	100.0	34.8	45.6	¹ 16.7	¹ 2.9
Robbery	100.0	32.5	35.4	23.9	8.2
Robbery with injury	100.0	23.3	24.0	38.7	14.1
Robbery without injury	100.0	37.8	42.0	15.3	4.9
Aggravated assault	100.0	28.0	23.9	42.7	5.4
With injury	100.0	15.6	17.5	61.0	5.9
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	32.9	26.3	35.5	5.3
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	30.5	27.6	36.1	5.8
Rape	100.0	37.7	49.7	¹ 12.7	¹ 0.0
Robbery	100.0	34.1	36.4	20.9	8.6
Aggravated assault	100.0	28.5	22.7	44.2	4.6
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	26.9	26.3	40.2	6.7
Rape	100.0	¹ 26.6	¹ 34.1	¹ 28.1	¹ 11.2
Robbery	100.0	23.2	30.3	40.5	6.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	27.4	25.6	40.4	6.6

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

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

Table 63. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1977

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	67.2	67.0	67.6
Rape	78.9	78.2	80.3
Robbery	55.7	53.8	62.8
Robbery with injury	59.3	57.8	63.9
From serious assault	55.3	53.6	61.8
From minor assault	64.3	63.8	65.6
Robbery without injury	53.7	51.7	62.1
Assault	69.5	70.6	67.8
Aggravated assault	72.7	73.8	70.9
With injury	65.7	64.1	67.9
Attempted assault with weapon	75.9	77.6	72.6
Simple assault	67.5	68.5	66.2
With injury	71.0	69.5	72.3
Attempted assault without weapon	66.3	68.3	63.4

Table 64. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1977

Characteristics	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Sex								
Male	68.1	¹ 43.3	56.7	60.7	54.5	70.9	74.8	68.1
Female	65.4	82.0	53.7	56.5	52.1	66.5	66.5	66.5
Race								
White	67.4	78.2	58.7	59.5	58.2	68.8	72.8	66.5
Black	66.2	82.0	47.3	60.6	38.6	74.5	71.4	77.6
Age								
12-19	68.6	87.1	66.2	78.7	61.2	68.3	70.4	67.1
20-34	69.9	69.6	55.7	59.9	52.7	72.4	77.7	69.1
35-49	64.5	79.8	47.1	45.8	47.8	69.3	69.7	69.1
50-64	57.1	¹ 65.8	48.2	50.2	47.2	61.4	61.5	61.4
65 and over	44.7	¹ 100.0	41.8	39.2	45.4	45.5	38.6	48.4

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

Table 65. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by type of measure and type of crime, 1977

Self-protective measure	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm or knife	2.2	¹ 0.0	2.7	¹ 1.6	3.4	2.2	3.9	1.1
Used physical force or other weapon	28.8	29.2	31.6	40.2	25.6	28.3	28.2	28.3
Tried to get help or frighten offender	12.8	33.8	17.1	22.1	13.6	10.9	10.3	11.3
Threatened or reasoned with offender	19.7	14.8	17.1	11.6	20.9	20.5	18.3	21.9
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	26.0	12.6	23.3	17.5	27.3	27.1	29.6	25.5
Other	10.5	9.6	8.3	7.0	9.2	11.0	9.6	11.9

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

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

Table 66. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by selected characteristics of victims, 1977

Self-protective measure	Both sexes	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm or knife	2.2	3.1	10.5	2.0	3.6
Used physical force or other weapon	28.8	33.8	19.7	28.6	30.3
Tried to get help or frighten offender	12.8	7.8	21.6	12.8	12.7
Threatened or reasoned with offender	19.7	20.5	18.3	19.8	18.6
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	26.0	24.5	28.6	26.1	25.2
Other	10.5	10.2	11.1	10.6	9.7

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

Table 67. Personal robbery and assault: Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1977

Characteristic	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	29.3	35.6	27.8
Male	28.5	35.6	26.9
Female	30.8	35.8	29.6
Age			
12-15	31.2	24.4	32.9
16-19	31.6	33.0	31.4
20-24	31.7	40.6	27.1
25-34	26.9	41.3	24.3
35-49	29.0	31.3	28.3
50-64	25.5	31.3	22.5
65 and over	35.3	57.5	16.6
Race			
White	28.9	34.5	27.7
Black	31.2	39.4	27.3
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	26.6	34.3	24.2
Involving nonstrangers	33.9	40.6	33.1
Annual family income			
Less than \$3,000	33.0	41.1	30.1
\$3,000-\$7,499	31.5	39.9	29.3
\$7,500-\$9,999	30.4	36.4	28.6
\$10,000-\$14,999	28.8	34.4	27.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	27.4	32.0	26.6
\$25,000 or more	26.0	27.7	25.7
Not available	28.3	32.4	27.2

Table 68. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1977

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ²	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races ¹	5.6	5.7	5.3
White	5.4	5.0	5.3
Black	6.5	8.3	5.4
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	5.0	5.9	4.5
Involving nonstrangers	6.4	4.7	6.5

NOTE: Data include only those victimizations in which victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.

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

²Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 69. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses, 1977

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Less than \$50	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more
Race				
All races ¹				
Crimes of violence	100.0	23.7	49.5	26.9
Rape	100.0	³ 13.3	59.8	³ 26.9
Robbery	100.0	27.8	36.7	35.6
Assault	100.0	23.5	51.8	24.7
White				
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	22.9	52.3	24.8
Robbery	100.0	32.3	48.2	³ 19.5
Assault	100.0	21.7	52.4	25.9
Black				
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	34.9	36.4	38.7
Robbery	100.0	³ 18.7	³ 14.1	67.2
Assault	100.0	³ 32.0	50.6	³ 17.4
Victim-offender relationship				
Involving strangers				
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	24.5	47.0	28.4
Robbery	100.0	31.6	37.2	31.2
Assault	100.0	22.2	49.6	28.2
Involving nonstrangers				
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	22.5	52.7	24.8
Robbery	100.0	³ 10.3	³ 34.3	³ 55.4
Assault	100.0	24.8	54.1	21.2

NOTE: Data include only those victimizations in which victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

²Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 70. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services, by selected characteristics of victims, 1977

Characteristics	Percent covered
Race	
All races ¹	71.6
White	73.5
Black	66.6
Annual family income	
Less than \$3,000	81.1
\$3,000-\$7,499	55.4
\$7,500-\$9,999	66.8
\$10,000-\$14,999	79.6
\$15,000 or more	78.9

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

Table 71. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1977

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	7.3	8.5	6.7
Male	7.6	9.4	7.2
Female	6.9	6.7	5.6
Age			
12-19	6.4	6.2	5.8
20-34	7.4	10.0	6.7
35-49	9.0	7.3	8.8
50-64	8.5	7.6	9.0
65 and over	8.1	14.9	2.7
Race			
White	6.5	6.5	6.2
Black	12.5	14.6	10.7
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	6.6	7.4	5.9
Involving nonstrangers	8.5	12.3	7.8

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 72. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims, by type of crime, and type of hospital care, 1977

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Emergency room care	Inpatient care			Not available
			Total	1-3 days	4 days or more	
Sex						
Both sexes						
Crimes of violence	100.0	75.4	24.6	10.5	11.9	² 2.3
Rape	100.0	77.4	² 22.6	² 4.2	² 18.4	² 0.0
Robbery	100.0	74.7	25.3	² 5.8	17.9	² 1.5
Assault	100.0	75.4	24.6	11.5	10.4	² 2.7
Male						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	75.8	24.2	8.7	13.5	² 2.1
Robbery	100.0	77.5	22.5	² 4.0	16.4	² 2.1
Assault	100.0	75.3	24.7	10.0	12.6	² 2.1
Female						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	74.5	25.5	14.3	8.6	² 2.7
Robbery	100.0	67.0	² 33.0	² 10.7	² 22.3	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	75.5	24.5	15.5	² 4.6	² 4.3
Race						
White						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	77.1	22.9	11.1	9.8	² 2.0
Robbery	100.0	78.3	21.7	² 7.4	² 14.3	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	76.8	23.2	11.3	9.2	² 2.6
Black						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	70.1	29.9	² 8.8	17.9	² 3.2
Robbery	100.0	68.4	31.6	² 3.7	² 24.1	² 3.8
Assault	100.0	70.3	29.7	² 13.0	² 13.5	² 3.2
Victim-offender relationship						
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	75.4	24.6	12.2	9.9	² 2.5
Robbery	100.0	74.2	25.8	² 6.4	17.2	² 2.2
Assault	100.0	76.2	23.8	14.3	6.6	² 2.9
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	75.3	24.7	8.1	14.6	² 2.0
Robbery	100.0	75.8	² 24.2	² 4.5	² 19.6	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	74.4	25.6	8.5	14.5	² 2.5

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

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 73. Personal and household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss by type of crime, and type of loss, 1977

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	76.6	71.9	7.7	64.1	12.5	7.7	4.7
Crimes of violence	22.7	11.7	2.2	9.5	13.2	2.2	11.0
Rape	31.7	13.6	¹ 2.5	11.1	20.7	¹ 2.5	18.1
Robbery	67.1	61.8	11.8	50.0	17.1	11.8	5.3
Robbery with injury	74.7	66.4	19.7	46.6	28.1	19.7	8.4
Robbery without injury	62.9	59.2	7.4	51.8	11.0	7.4	3.6
Assault	12.0	...	...	...	12.0	...	12.0
Aggravated assault	16.3	...	...	...	16.3	...	16.3
Simple assault	9.5	...	...	...	9.5	...	9.5
Crimes of theft	95.4	92.8	9.6	83.2	12.2	9.6	2.6
Personal larceny with contact	90.4	89.9	3.1	86.7	3.7	3.2	¹ 0.6
Purse snatching	67.2	65.3	¹ 3.9	61.5	15.8	¹ 3.9	11.9
Pocket picking	100.0	100.0	¹ 2.9	97.1	¹ 2.9	¹ 2.9	¹ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	95.5	92.9	9.8	83.1	12.4	9.8	2.6
All household crimes	89.7	79.3	12.3	66.9	22.8	12.3	10.5
Burglary	84.2	64.3	21.0	43.3	40.9	21.0	19.9
Forcible entry	92.3	77.7	54.6	23.1	69.2	54.6	14.6
Unlawful entry without force	86.6	84.7	4.5	80.2	6.4	4.5	1.9
Attempted forcible entry	67.0	3.4	1.9	1.4	65.6	1.9	63.6
Household larceny	94.5	92.5	5.8	86.7	7.8	5.8	2.1
Completed larceny	100.0	100.0	6.2	93.8	6.2	6.2	¹ 2.1
Attempted larceny	27.3	...	...	...	27.3	...	27.3
Motor vehicle theft	84.3	61.5	14.8	46.7	37.3	14.8	22.5
Completed theft	100.0	100.0	24.1	75.9	24.1	24.1	¹ 0.0
Attempted theft	58.5	...	...	...	58.5	...	58.5

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."

... Represents not applicable.

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

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 74. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 1977

Type of crime	All economic losses	Theft losses			Damage losses		
		All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	22.7	11.7	14.4	7.1	13.2	12.8	13.9
Rape	31.7	13.6	18.7	¹ 4.3	20.7	23.9	¹ 14.8
Robbery	67.1	61.8	60.7	65.6	17.1	16.0	21.3
Robbery with injury	74.7	66.4	65.8	67.9	28.1	25.4	36.2
Robbery without injury	62.9	59.2	58.0	64.1	11.0	11.0	11.1
Assault	12.0	...	...	...	12.0	11.4	13.0
Aggravated assault	16.3	...	...	...	16.3	14.6	19.1
Simple assault	9.5	...	...	...	9.5	9.3	9.8

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

... Represents not applicable.

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

Table 75. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship, 1977

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All races¹							
All personal crimes	100.0	1.7	22.0	36.7	26.3	7.4	6.0
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	8.5	15.2	29.5	23.0	10.3	13.6
Robbery	100.0	2.6	16.5	29.5	26.2	14.7	10.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	² 2.8	11.8	31.4	28.0	14.5	11.5
Robbery without injury	100.0	2.6	19.6	28.3	25.0	14.8	9.8
Assault	100.0	16.2	14.2	28.3	20.0	4.6	16.8
Aggravated assault	100.0	16.9	11.1	24.8	21.9	4.1	21.3
Simple assault	100.0	15.5	17.3	31.8	18.0	5.1	12.3
Crimes of theft	100.0	1.1	22.5	37.3	26.5	7.1	5.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	³ 0.0	13.5	39.5	32.0	7.6	7.4
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	1.2	22.8	37.2	26.4	7.1	5.3
All household crimes	100.0	4.0	16.5	28.9	25.6	16.8	8.3
Burglary	100.0	8.1	9.5	19.4	26.7	25.0	11.3
Forcible entry	100.0	5.2	5.1	10.2	25.3	41.1	13.1
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	0.9	10.7	27.2	35.2	20.9	5.0
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	32.5	15.7	19.1	8.2	1.1	23.4
Household larceny	100.0	1.1	22.8	37.5	27.0	5.5	6.0
Completed larceny	100.0	0.6	23.1	37.8	27.2	5.5	5.7
Attempted larceny	100.0	24.6	9.5	24.5	17.9	² 2.7	20.8
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	6.0	1.5	7.5	7.2	66.4	11.5
Completed theft	100.0	³ 0.0	³ 0.0	³ 0.3	3.6	88.7	7.4
Attempted theft	100.0	22.5	5.5	27.0	16.9	5.4	22.7
White							
All personal crimes	100.0	1.7	22.6	37.3	25.7	7.2	5.5
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	8.9	15.5	30.2	22.5	9.9	13.1
Robbery	100.0	2.7	18.3	30.2	24.3	14.1	10.4
Robbery with injury	100.0	² 2.5	14.6	35.0	25.2	11.8	11.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	² 2.8	20.7	27.2	23.7	15.5	10.1
Assault	100.0	15.8	13.4	28.8	21.4	5.3	15.3
Aggravated assault	100.0	16.3	9.9	26.7	23.2	4.7	19.2
Simple assault	100.0	15.4	16.9	30.8	19.6	5.8	11.5
Crimes of theft	100.0	1.1	23.2	37.8	25.9	7.0	4.9
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	³ 0.0	14.8	39.8	31.4	7.3	6.6
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	1.2	23.4	37.8	25.8	7.0	4.9
All household crimes	100.0	3.9	17.3	29.5	25.1	16.2	8.0
Burglary	100.0	8.2	9.9	19.9	26.7	24.3	11.0
Forcible entry	100.0	5.6	5.2	10.7	24.1	41.6	12.8
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	0.9	11.3	27.6	35.5	20.0	4.8
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	33.0	15.4	17.5	8.5	1.3	24.2
Household larceny	100.0	1.1	23.5	37.9	26.2	5.5	5.8
Completed larceny	100.0	0.6	23.8	38.2	26.5	5.5	5.5
Attempted larceny	100.0	25.7	11.2	25.1	15.7	³ 3.1	19.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	6.0	1.6	7.1	7.1	66.8	11.3
Completed theft	100.0	³ 0.0	³ 0.0	³ 0.2	3.8	88.6	7.4
Attempted theft	100.0	23.1	6.1	26.9	16.6	4.8	22.6

Table 75. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 1977—continued

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
Black							
All personal crimes	100.0	1.8	16.6	32.6	30.6	8.4	10.1
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	6.6	14.6	26.9	25.6	11.0	15.3
Robbery	100.0	² 2.6	12.0	27.2	32.5	15.3	10.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	³ 3.4	³ 5.6	21.6	35.3	21.2	12.8
Robbery without injury	100.0	² 2.0	17.3	31.7	30.3	10.6	³ 8.2
Assault	100.0	18.3	20.3	26.7	³ 8.5	³ 0.0	26.3
Aggravated assault	100.0	³ 20.8	³ 17.9	³ 13.0	³ 14.4	³ 0.0	33.9
Simple assault	100.0	³ 14.7	³ 23.7	46.2	³ 0.0	³ 0.0	³ 15.4
Crimes of theft	100.0	1.0	17.0	3.5	31.4	7.9	9.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	³ 0.0	11.0	37.5	33.8	³ 7.4	10.3
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	1.1	17.4	33.2	31.2	8.0	9.2
All household crimes	100.0	4.8	11.4	24.9	28.3	20.2	10.5
Burglary	100.0	8.1	7.3	17.9	26.8	27.9	12.0
Forcible entry	100.0	4.0	4.4	8.7	29.6	38.3	14.9
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	³ 1.4	6.3	26.4	33.9	28.1	4.0
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	30.6	16.7	26.9	7.1	³ 0.0	18.6
Household larceny	100.0	1.2	17.1	34.4	33.5	5.1	8.6
Completed larceny	100.0	³ 0.9	17.6	34.8	33.7	5.2	7.8
Attempted larceny	100.0	³ 12.5	³ 0.0	³ 19.5	³ 27.3	³ 0.0	³ 40.7
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	6.9	³ 0.9	9.1	³ 6.2	64.2	12.8
Completed theft	100.0	³ 0.0	³ 0.0	³ 1.2	³ 2.3	88.4	³ 8.0
Attempted theft	100.0	23.2	³ 3.2	27.6	³ 15.3	³ 6.6	24.2

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

²Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 76. Selected personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 1977

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250 or more	Not available
All races¹								
Robbery	100.0	¹ 1.4	18.4	28.2	13.7	15.6	15.2	7.6
Crimes of theft ²	100.0	0.6	23.2	38.8	13.7	13.4	6.9	3.4
White								
Robbery	100.0	¹ 1.9	20.4	28.2	13.6	14.5	14.4	7.1
Crimes of theft ²	100.0	0.6	23.9	39.2	13.3	13.2	6.7	3.1
Black								
Robbery	100.0	³ 0.0	13.3	27.5	14.5	19.5	16.4	8.9
Crimes of theft ²	100.0	0.9	17.4	36.1	17.3	14.3	8.1	5.9

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

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

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

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

Table 77. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered, 1977

Race and type of crime	Total	None recovered	Some recovered			Proportion unknown	All recovered	Not available
			Total	Less than half	Half or more			
All races¹								
All personal crimes ²	100.0	82.0	10.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	7.7	(³ %)
Robbery	100.0	71.4	16.8	6.7	5.0	5.2	11.8	³ 0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	82.5	9.9	3.2	3.3	3.5	7.5	(³ %)
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	70.1	20.9	11.7	5.7	3.5	9.0	³ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	82.8	9.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	7.5	(³ %)
All household crimes	100.0	77.7	12.4	2.8	5.0	4.7	9.8	³ 0.1
Burglary	100.0	76.3	16.7	4.3	8.0	4.4	6.9	³ 0.1
Household larceny	100.0	83.5	9.2	1.9	2.3	5.0	7.3	³ 0.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	21.6	24.3	4.1	16.9	3.3	54.1	³ 0.0
White								
All personal crimes ²	100.0	81.9	10.3	3.4	3.5	3.2	7.9	(³ %)
Robbery	100.0	67.5	18.3	7.5	5.5	5.3	14.2	³ 0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	82.4	9.8	3.2	3.4	3.2	7.7	(³ %)
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	69.5	23.0	13.7	6.5	2.9	7.5	³ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	82.7	9.5	3.0	3.4	3.2	7.7	(³ %)
All household crimes	100.0	77.4	12.5	2.8	5.1	4.5	10.1	³ 0.1
Burglary	100.0	75.1	17.6	4.6	8.8	4.2	7.1	³ 0.1
Household larceny	100.0	83.4	9.1	1.9	2.4	4.7	7.5	³ 0.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	21.6	23.7	4.6	16.1	3.0	54.7	³ 0.0
Black								
All personal crimes ²	100.0	82.8	11.0	2.8	2.3	6.0	6.0	³ 0.2
Robbery	100.0	82.1	12.6	4.4	3.8	4.5	15.2	³ 0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	82.9	10.8	2.6	2.1	6.1	6.1	³ 0.2
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	71.4	15.3	6.0	4.0	5.4	13.2	³ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	83.7	10.5	2.4	2.0	6.2	5.6	³ 0.2
All household crimes	100.0	80.2	12.0	2.2	3.6	6.2	7.8	³ 0.1
Burglary	100.0	83.5	11.6	2.9	3.8	5.0	4.7	³ 0.2
Household larceny	100.0	84.7	10.5	1.7	1.5	7.3	4.8	³ 0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	22.5	26.3	1.1	19.5	5.7	51.3	³ 0.0

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

³ Includes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.

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

Table 78. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations in which theft losses were recovered, by type of crime and method of recovery of loss, 1977

Type of crime	Total	Insurance only	Other method only	Both insurance and other method	Method not available
All personal crimes ¹	100.0	31.4	66.9	1.5	² 0.1
Robbery	100.0	6.9	88.1	5.0	² 0.0
Robbery with injury	100.0	3.8	89.0	7.3	² 0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	8.9	87.5	3.6	² 0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	33.2	65.4	1.3	² 0.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	33.3	92.6	4.1	² 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	34.6	64.1	1.2	² 0.1
All household crimes	100.0	28.4	66.1	5.3	² 0.2
Burglary	100.0	45.9	48.7	5.1	² 0.4
Household larceny	100.0	21.5	77.6	0.7	² 0.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	15.3	68.4	16.1	² 0.2

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

¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.

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

Table 79. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by value of loss and type of crime, 1977

Value of loss	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No monetary value	0.5	0.4	0.7	10.0
Less than \$10	17.3	8.1	23.5	10.0
\$10-\$49	30.8	21.2	38.3	10.3
\$50-\$99	13.8	13.3	15.3	10.2
\$100-\$249	14.1	19.7	12.2	4.1
\$250-\$999	11.5	21.5	4.5	33.2
\$1,000 or more	7.5	11.6	0.7	58.9
Not available	4.5	4.3	4.7	3.3

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

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

Table 80. Personal and household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime, 1977

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	5.1
Crimes of violence	10.1
Rape	14.2
Robbery	14.0
Robbery with injury	22.6
Robbery without injury	9.3
Assault	9.1
Aggravated assault	14.2
Simple assault	6.0
Crimes of theft	3.3
Personal larceny with contact	3.1
Personal larceny without contact	3.4
All household crimes	4.6
Burglary	6.0
Forcible entry	11.0
Unlawful entry without force	4.1
Attempted forcible entry	1.8
Household larceny	2.1
Less than \$50	1.4
\$50 or more	3.7
Amount not available	10.0
Attempted larceny	2.9
Motor vehicle theft	16.0
Completed theft	22.4
Attempted theft	5.8

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

Table 81. Personal and household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and race of victims, 1977

Type of crime	White	Black
All personal crimes	4.8	6.8
Crimes of violence	9.7	11.8
Rape	15.4	¹ 7.5
Robbery	14.6	12.1
Assault	8.5	11.8
Crimes of theft	3.2	4.5
Personal larceny with contact	3.5	¹ 2.4
Personal larceny without contact	3.2	4.7
All household crimes	4.4	6.0
Burglary	5.5	7.8
Household larceny	2.1	2.4
Motor vehicle theft	16.3	15.3

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

Table 82. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1977

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	10.1	10.1	10.1
Rape	14.2	18.1	¹ 7.1
Robbery	14.0	12.5	19.6
Assault	9.1	9.1	9.0

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

Table 83. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and number of days lost, 1977

Type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6 days or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes	100.0	47.9	37.8	12.1	2.1
Crimes of violence	100.0	31.8	44.0	21.1	3.0
Rape	100.0	¹ 17.4	48.1	¹ 34.5	¹ 0.0
Robbery	100.0	30.5	48.7	17.5	¹ 3.3
Assault	100.0	33.0	42.1	21.8	3.1
Crimes of theft	100.0	64.9	31.3	2.6	¹ 1.2
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	¹ 62.7	¹ 28.6	¹ 8.7	¹ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	64.9	31.4	2.5	¹ 1.2
All household crimes	100.0	48.7	43.5	6.5	1.2
Play	100.0	47.0	46.4	5.1	¹ 1.5
Household larceny	100.0	59.8	37.0	¹ 3.2	¹ 0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	41.4	44.3	12.4	¹ 1.9

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

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

Table 84. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and victim-offender relationship, 1977

Number of days lost	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 day	31.8	32.5	30.6
1-5 days	44.0	46.8	39.4
6 days or more	21.1	18.4	25.8
Not known and not available	3.0	¹ 2.4	¹ 4.2

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

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

Table 85. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost, 1977

Race and type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6 days or more	Not known and not available
White					
All personal crimes	100.0	51.7	36.0	10.1	2.1
Crimes of violence	100.0	35.6	43.1	18.1	3.1
Crimes of theft	100.0	68.1	28.8	1.9	1.1
All household crimes	100.0	51.4	40.3	6.8	1.5
Burglary	100.0	51.1	41.7	5.2	2.0
Household larceny	100.0	60.9	35.5	3.6	0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	42.4	42.6	12.8	2.2
Black					
All personal crimes	100.0	29.3	46.4	22.0	2.3
Crimes of violence	100.0	13.1	48.0	36.0	2.9
Crimes of theft	100.0	48.8	44.5	5.0	1.7
All household crimes	100.0	35.3	60.5	14.1	0.0
Burglary	100.0	30.2	66.5	3.3	0.0
Household larceny	100.0	51.2	48.8	1.0	0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	136.5	53.1	10.4	0.0

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

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

Table 86. Personal and household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, 1977

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	30.3
Crimes of violence	46.1
Rape	58.4
Robbery	55.5
Robbery with injury	66.1
From serious assault	75.3
From minor assault	54.7
Robbery without injury	49.6
Assault	43.5
Aggravated assault	51.5
With injury	61.1
Attempted assault with weapon	47.2
Simple assault	38.8
With injury	47.4
Attempted assault without weapon	35.8
Crimes of theft	24.8
Personal larceny with contact	37.2
Purse snatching	46.4
Pocket picking	33.3
Personal larceny without contact	24.5
All household crimes	37.7
Burglary	48.8
Forcible entry	72.5
Unlawful entry without force	39.1
Attempted forcible entry	31.6
Household larceny	25.4
Completed larceny ¹	25.3
Less than \$50	14.4
\$50 or more	47.4
Attempted larceny	26.4
Motor vehicle theft	68.4
Completed theft	88.6
Attempted theft	36.2

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

Table 87. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1977

Characteristics	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Both sexes	30.3	46.1	24.8
Male	30.2	43.6	24.4
Female	30.5	50.9	25.3
Race			
White	30.0	45.0	25.0
Black	32.3	51.9	23.2

Table 88. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims, 1977

Type of crime	All victimizations			Involving strangers			Involving nonstrangers		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	46.1	43.6	50.9	48.6	46.3	54.4	41.8	37.8	46.9
Rape	58.4	45.8	57.5	62.0	19.0	65.1	51.9	76.7	49.1
Robbery	55.5	51.5	63.6	56.2	52.0	65.7	53.0	49.7	57.8
Robbery with injury	66.1	62.3	73.9	65.5	61.2	76.4	68.2	67.1	69.4
From serious assault	75.3	72.0	85.4	71.3	68.1	84.6	90.9	94.3	86.7
From minor assault	54.7	45.9	65.9	57.1	47.6	70.8	49.3	40.9	57.1
Robbery without injury	49.6	45.6	57.9	51.4	46.9	60.9	42.6	40.0	47.2
Assault	43.5	41.8	47.1	45.9	44.8	48.9	40.2	36.1	45.5
Aggravated assault	51.5	50.0	55.7	51.9	51.5	55.0	50.8	47.8	56.4
With injury	61.1	64.0	52.7	61.9	64.1	52.0	59.9	63.9	53.2
Attempted assault									
with weapon	47.2	43.7	57.1	48.0	45.8	56.0	45.6	39.0	58.4
Simple assault	38.8	36.0	43.6	41.9	40.1	46.2	34.7	28.8	41.3
With injury	47.4	45.3	50.2	52.9	51.5	57.3	42.2	35.3	47.4
Attempted assault									
without weapon	35.8	33.1	40.8	38.9	36.6	43.8	31.2	26.5	37.5
Crimes of theft	24.8	24.4	25.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	37.2	31.1	41.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purse snatching	46.4	51.8	46.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pocket picking	33.3	30.5	37.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny without contact	24.5	24.5	24.7	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Represents not applicable. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for property crimes because victims rarely see the offenders.
 † Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 89. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims, 1977

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Crimes of violence	45.0	51.9	47.9	53.0	40.0	50.4
Rape	58.6	62.2	64.4	54.4	48.5	179.8
Robbery	55.0	56.8	56.6	55.1	49.3	62.4
Robbery with injury	64.4	70.0	65.2	65.6	61.8	81.3
From serious assault	71.6	82.4	67.3	80.3	94.1	87.2
From minor assault	56.9	42.5	62.5	134.0	44.1	166.5
Robbery without injury	50.1	48.2	52.2	48.9	41.7	45.6
Assault	42.6	49.2	45.1	51.4	38.7	47.3
Aggravated assault	50.4	56.4	51.1	57.0	49.0	56.0
With injury	59.3	70.0	60.5	73.4	57.4	68.1
Attempted assault with weapon	46.2	51.3	47.2	52.8	44.2	49.8
Simple assault	38.2	42.1	41.3	45.7	33.9	39.0
With injury	45.3	58.8	51.3	64.4	39.3	56.0
Attempted assault without weapon	35.8	35.8	38.5	41.0	31.5	30.5
Crimes of theft	25.0	23.2	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	39.7	30.5	...	...	...	...
Purse snatching	53.5	29.5	...	...	...	...
Pocket picking	34.2	30.9	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny without contact	24.6	22.7	...	...	...	...

... Represents not applicable. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for property crimes because victims rarely see the offenders.
 1Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 90. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims, 1977

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Crimes of violence	49.9	45.9	52.2	48.4	46.1	41.6
Rape	75.4	56.5	174.8	60.6	172.6	49.4
Robbery	47.5	56.0	41.0	57.3	1100.0	51.6
Robbery with injury	58.5	66.7	146.6	66.8	1100.0	66.2
From serious assault	154.0	76.8	154.0	72.9	10.0	90.9
From minor assault	164.7	54.1	125.3	58.5	1100.0	43.2
Robbery without injury	40.1	50.2	38.0	52.3	1100.0	42.0
Assault	49.0	43.2	55.0	45.4	41.4	40.1
Aggravated assault	57.5	51.1	66.3	51.2	46.3	51.1
With injury	70.8	60.6	66.3	61.7	177.1	59.1
Attempted assault with weapon	52.3	46.9	66.3	47.1	35.0	46.4
Simple assault	44.2	38.5	48.6	41.5	38.6	34.4
With injury	46.3	47.4	59.4	52.5	133.8	42.7
Attempted assault without weapon	43.4	35.4	45.2	38.5	40.8	30.6
Crimes of theft	21.5	25.0	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	115.0	38.5	...	...	...	...
Purse snatching	126.6	48.0	...	...	...	...
Pocket picking	18.0	34.7	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny without contact	21.8	24.6	...	...	...	...

... Represents not applicable. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for property crimes because victims rarely see the offenders.

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

Table 91. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and age of victims, 1977

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	19.4	33.4	36.9	37.5	38.1
Crimes of violence	36.4	48.1	58.9	54.8	59.3
Rape	67.3	48.9	¹ 56.5	¹ 69.5	¹ 51.3
Robbery	39.7	59.0	66.5	59.6	77.0
Robbery with injury	47.6	68.9	71.2	69.5	87.4
From serious assault	63.8	73.7	84.8	73.8	100.0
From minor assault	32.1	60.8	56.4	63.2	77.4
Robbery without injury	36.5	52.1	64.4	55.1	63.0
Assault	34.4	46.1	56.7	52.2	44.6
Aggravated assault	41.8	53.4	66.1	64.6	47.3
With injury	47.8	68.8	73.4	64.5	¹ 59.0
Attempted assault with weapon	38.7	47.2	63.0	64.6	¹ 41.7
Simple assault	30.1	41.6	51.1	44.1	43.4
With injury	40.7	49.6	60.2	55.2	¹ 59.7
Attempted assault without weapon	25.3	39.1	47.7	42.3	41.6
Crimes of theft	12.2	27.7	31.9	33.6	31.3
Personal larceny with contact	26.1	35.7	33.6	42.1	56.3
Purse snatching	¹ 37.4	49.1	¹ 27.9	43.1	65.3
Pocket picking	24.5	29.5	35.6	41.6	49.1
Personal larceny without contact	11.9	27.5	31.8	33.2	28.5

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

Table 92. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by age of victims and victim-offender relationship, 1977

Age	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
12-19	36.4	40.0	31.2
20-34	48.1	50.3	44.0
35-49	58.9	59.1	58.5
50-64	54.8	54.1	56.2
65 and over	59.3	60.1	56.2

Table 93. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure, 1977

Type of crime	All households ¹			White households			Black households		
	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented
All household crimes	37.7	39.8	34.8	37.7	39.8	34.7	37.4	40.9	34.9
Burglary	48.8	52.3	44.7	49.0	52.3	44.5	47.3	51.3	44.9
Forcible entry	72.5	76.2	68.2	73.9	77.0	69.7	67.2	71.2	64.7
Nothing taken	53.3	56.2	50.3	55.5	57.4	53.2	45.4	47.3	44.4
Something taken	78.0	81.6	73.8	79.6	82.6	75.3	71.8	75.6	69.3
Unlawful entry without contact	39.1	41.9	35.5	39.7	42.5	35.8	33.2	34.4	32.5
Attempted forcible entry	31.6	36.7	26.0	32.3	36.9	27.5	27.5	33.2	24.4
Household larceny	25.4	27.9	21.8	26.0	28.2	22.6	20.7	25.2	17.1
Completed larceny ²	25.3	27.9	21.6	25.9	28.2	22.2	21.1	25.3	17.7
Less than \$50	14.4	16.7	10.9	14.9	17.1	11.4	9.1	11.5	7.3
\$50 or more	47.4	50.7	42.6	48.8	51.5	44.4	38.6	45.5	32.6
Attempted larceny	26.4	27.9	24.3	28.1	28.4	27.6	17.1	23.9	11.4
Motor vehicle theft	68.4	70.8	65.9	68.3	70.7	65.5	71.6	73.7	69.6
Completed theft	88.6	90.0	87.1	87.7	89.6	85.6	93.5	92.6	94.5
Attempted theft	36.2	39.7	32.5	36.8	39.6	33.5	36.4	41.8	31.5

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

²Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

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

Table 94. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and annual family income, 1977

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not available
All household crimes	31.5	36.1	32.4	38.6	39.8	42.7	40.6
Burglary	37.7	46.8	41.5	53.8	52.3	54.1	53.1
Forcible entry	63.8	71.8	61.8	73.8	79.0	79.4	76.7
Unlawful entry without force	25.0	36.8	32.1	45.5	42.1	44.7	45.3
Attempted forcible entry	22.1	28.7	24.6	38.3	34.2	34.2	36.3
Household larceny	21.9	23.2	22.4	24.6	27.8	30.4	27.3
Completed larceny ¹	20.9	22.9	22.5	24.6	27.9	30.3	27.8
Less than \$50	11.9	14.5	10.0	13.3	17.7	14.3	15.7
\$50 or more	39.8	40.4	48.7	49.1	51.0	54.0	45.8
Attempted larceny	36.3	27.1	21.0	24.3	27.2	32.3	21.1
Motor vehicle theft	63.3	66.0	72.8	69.3	69.5	68.1	67.4
Completed theft	79.5	85.5	94.3	85.4	95.7	86.2	87.1
Attempted theft	² 38.3	29.3	38.5	39.2	33.0	48.9	26.3

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

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

Table 95. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by value of loss and type of crime, 1977

Value of loss ¹	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Less than \$10	10.5	21.1	8.6	² 0.0
\$10-\$49	19.4	26.2	17.5	² 100.0
\$50-\$249	47.7	53.2	43.9	81.3
\$250 or more	84.0	86.7	66.3	89.5

¹The proportions refer only to losses of cash and/or property and exclude the value of property damage.

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

Table 96. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime, 1977

Type of crime	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given
All personal crimes	100.0	30.8	25.6	6.2	3.1	5.6	0.8	15.9	12.0
Crimes of violence	100.0	17.5	21.7	6.4	2.8	16.4	3.6	11.9	19.7
Rape	100.0	16.3	12.8	16.6	10.0	22.8	10.7	15.4	35.4
Robbery	100.0	27.9	14.8	10.2	4.3	9.3	3.0	7.9	22.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	28.3	8.1	10.1	13.0	12.4	15.3	7.4	25.4
Robbery without injury	100.0	27.8	17.3	10.2	4.8	8.1	2.1	8.1	21.6
Assault	100.0	15.4	23.7	5.6	2.6	17.6	3.5	12.9	18.6
Aggravated assault	100.0	15.8	19.7	4.9	2.9	21.3	3.5	9.9	21.9
Simple assault	100.0	15.2	25.6	5.9	2.5	15.9	3.5	14.4	17.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	34.1	26.5	6.2	3.2	2.9	0.2	16.9	10.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	44.0	15.9	5.8	4.8	2.8	11.2	12.0	13.5
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	33.8	26.8	6.2	3.2	2.9	0.1	17.0	10.0
All household crimes	100.0	36.1	30.1	8.9	2.4	5.4	0.4	3.2	13.4
Burglary	100.0	37.9	23.2	8.8	2.5	5.6	0.7	4.6	16.6
Forcible entry	100.0	34.8	16.4	11.8	2.1	7.7	1.6	4.8	20.8
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	39.9	22.5	8.4	2.7	6.8	0.8	3.9	15.1
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	36.5	28.7	7.6	2.4	2.5	10.2	5.5	16.7
Household larceny	100.0	35.2	34.0	9.0	2.3	5.2	0.3	2.5	11.5
Completed larceny	100.0	35.0	34.5	9.1	2.4	5.4	0.3	2.4	10.9
Attempted larceny	100.0	36.9	28.1	7.9	2.2	2.7	10.2	3.0	19.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	36.1	19.3	9.4	3.2	8.3	10.6	3.7	19.4
Completed theft	100.0	14.1	13.6	12.6	14.9	33.1	10.0	17.5	34.3
Attempted theft	100.0	41.0	22.8	11.0	2.8	2.8	10.7	2.9	16.1

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

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

Table 97. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of victims and type of crime, 1977

Type of crime	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given
White									
All personal crimes	100.0	30.6	26.1	6.1	3.1	5.3	0.8	16.1	11.8
Crimes of violence	100.0	17.0	22.5	6.3	2.9	16.3	3.6	12.1	19.3
Rape	100.0	17.1	11.2	14.5	10.0	24.6	10.6	16.3	35.7
Robbery	100.0	25.2	16.3	9.3	4.0	10.0	2.5	8.7	24.0
Assault	100.0	15.6	24.1	5.8	2.7	17.2	3.6	12.9	18.1
Crimes of theft	100.0	33.8	27.0	6.1	3.2	2.7	0.1	17.1	10.0
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	40.9	16.3	5.5	6.8	2.2	10.5	13.2	14.7
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	33.7	27.2	6.1	3.1	2.7	0.1	17.2	10.0
Black									
All personal crimes	100.0	32.6	21.1	6.7	2.9	7.5	1.2	15.0	13.1
Crimes of violence	100.0	20.7	16.7	6.9	2.7	17.1	3.0	11.1	21.8
Rape	100.0	10.0	14.1	21.3	10.0	13.1	13.1	10.0	38.3
Robbery	100.0	37.0	10.1	12.5	5.3	7.2	4.5	15.4	18.0
Assault	100.0	14.0	19.7	3.8	11.6	21.8	2.0	14.2	22.9
Crimes of theft	100.0	36.1	22.4	6.6	3.0	4.6	0.6	16.2	10.5
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	51.4	15.8	14.4	10.0	15.1	13.4	10.5	19.5
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	35.2	22.8	6.8	3.2	4.5	10.4	16.5	10.6

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

Table 98. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by annual family income and type of crime, 1977

Type of crime and reason for not reporting	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not available
All personal crimes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	30.3	33.0	30.3	31.5	30.2	29.0	30.7
Not important enough	24.4	23.0	26.0	24.9	27.1	27.3	25.2
Police would not want to be bothered	6.7	7.2	6.4	6.4	5.4	5.5	6.7
Too inconvenient or time consuming	4.5	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0
Private or personal matter	9.1	7.6	6.8	5.4	3.9	4.1	5.8
Fear or reprisal	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8
Reported to someone else	10.8	12.2	13.2	16.0	18.9	19.8	14.1
Other and not given	12.2	13.2	13.3	12.1	10.6	11.0	13.7
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	16.6	20.9	13.6	16.6	18.7	16.4	13.3
Not important enough	22.2	18.5	21.0	21.9	22.7	24.0	24.8
Police would not want to be bothered	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.8	5.2	5.4	5.7
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.5	1.9	2.2	3.6	3.3	2.3	3.0
Private or personal matter	17.9	18.0	20.8	14.3	14.3	14.4	18.4
Fear or reprisal	6.0	3.4	3.6	2.8	3.9	2.3	3.8
Reported to someone else	7.8	10.5	10.6	12.4	15.0	15.9	8.1
Other and not given	19.2	20.0	21.6	20.6	17.0	19.4	22.9
Crimes of theft	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	35.7	37.3	34.6	35.0	32.5	30.9	35.0
Not important enough	25.3	24.5	27.3	25.6	28.1	27.9	25.3
Police would not want to be bothered	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.6	6.9
Too inconvenient or time consuming	5.0	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0
Private or personal matter	5.6	3.8	3.1	3.3	1.7	2.5	2.7
Fear or reprisal	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
Reported to someone else	12.0	12.8	13.9	16.9	19.7	20.4	15.5
Other and not given	9.5	10.8	11.1	10.2	9.3	9.7	11.5

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

Table 99. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of victims and annual family income, 1977

Race and income	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Other and not given
White				
Less than \$3,000	100.0	29.9	24.8	45.3
\$3,000-\$7,499	100.0	32.6	23.9	43.5
\$7,500-\$9,999	100.0	30.7	26.4	42.9
\$10,000-\$14,999	100.0	30.8	25.5	43.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	100.0	30.0	27.5	42.6
\$25,000 or more	100.0	29.3	27.2	43.5
Black				
Less than \$3,000	100.0	29.1	22.7	48.2
\$3,000-\$7,499	100.0	35.1	18.9	46.1
\$7,500-\$9,999	100.0	28.0	21.7	50.3
\$10,000-\$14,999	100.0	39.1	18.9	42.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	100.0	31.5	22.9	45.6
\$25,000 or more	100.0	22.5	28.9	48.6

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

Table 100. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by victim-offender relationship and type of crime, 1977

Victim-offender relationship and type of crime	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given
Involving strangers									
Crimes of violence	100.0	22.7	22.7	7.9	3.8	8.3	2.9	9.6	22.0
Rape	100.0	19.0	13.0	16.7	10.0	13.8	13.4	13.9	40.1
Robbery	100.0	32.6	15.1	11.5	4.5	3.2	2.9	6.8	23.5
Assault	100.0	20.1	25.4	7.0	3.7	9.5	2.6	10.5	21.1
Involving nonstrangers									
Crimes of violence	100.0	9.2	20.2	4.0	1.3	29.1	4.6	15.6	16.0
Rape	100.0	12.1	12.6	16.4	10.0	36.4	16.5	17.7	28.3
Robbery	100.0	11.4	13.9	15.5	13.5	30.9	13.1	11.9	19.8
Assault	100.0	8.9	21.4	3.7	1.1	28.7	4.7	16.2	15.2

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

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

Table 101. Household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of head of household and type of crime, 1977

Race and reason	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
White				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	36.1	37.8	35.3	36.4
Not important enough	31.0	24.1	34.7	20.5
Police would not want to be bothered	8.6	8.5	8.7	7.6
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.2
Private or personal matter	5.2	5.5	4.9	8.7
Fear of reprisal	0.4	0.7	0.3	10.0
Reported to someone else	3.1	4.6	2.4	4.3
Other and not given	13.2	16.3	11.4	19.2
Black				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	37.0	39.5	35.6	34.6
Not important enough	23.9	18.0	28.6	11.0
Police would not want to be bothered	11.2	10.1	11.5	19.0
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.9	2.2	1.6	14.0
Private or personal matter	7.0	6.2	7.4	17.6
Fear of reprisal	0.7	1.1	10.2	14.5
Reported to someone else	3.2	3.9	2.9	10.0
Other and not given	15.0	19.0	12.1	19.4

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

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

Table 102. Household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by annual family income, 1977

Reason	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not available
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	36.7	36.5	35.5	37.4	34.2	33.3	39.7
Not important enough	25.2	27.6	30.4	31.4	32.7	33.5	28.2
Police would not want to be bothered	9.5	10.2	9.9	7.6	8.0	9.2	9.0
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.0
Private or personal matter	6.0	6.4	5.8	5.5	4.7	4.3	5.0
Fear of reprisal	¹ 0.7	0.5	0.7	¹ 0.3	0.4	¹ 0.3	¹ 0.3
Reported to someone else	4.7	3.5	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.2	2.3
Other and not given	12.6	13.1	12.7	13.0	14.3	13.2	13.4

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

Table 103. Household crimes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of head of household and annual family income, 1977

Race and income	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Other and not given
White				
Less than \$3,000	100.0	37.8	25.5	36.7
\$3,000-\$7,499	100.0	36.9	28.5	34.6
\$7,500-\$9,999	100.0	35.6	31.5	32.9
\$10,000-\$14,999	100.0	36.8	32.4	30.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	100.0	34.3	33.2	32.5
\$25,000 or more	100.0	33.4	33.4	33.2
Black				
Less than \$3,000	100.0	33.0	23.8	43.2
\$3,000-\$7,499	100.0	35.6	24.8	39.6
\$7,500-\$9,999	100.0	36.6	23.7	39.7
\$10,000-\$14,999	100.0	43.5	22.1	¹ 34.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	100.0	33.6	27.1	39.3
\$25,000 or more	100.0	37.7	28.0	34.3

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

Table 104. Household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime and value of theft loss, 1977

Type of crime and value of loss ¹	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given
All household crimes	100.0	35.9	31.2	9.1	2.5	6.1	0.4	2.7	12.1
Less than \$50	100.0	33.7	39.1	8.6	2.1	4.5	0.3	2.3	9.3
\$50-\$249	100.0	42.7	13.5	11.2	3.2	8.0	0.7	3.1	17.4
\$250 or more	100.0	34.3	6.3	5.6	4.6	18.0	² 0.7	4.9	25.6
Burglary	100.0	39.6	20.4	9.0	2.7	7.4	0.8	4.3	15.8
Less than \$50	100.0	37.4	29.9	7.8	2.1	6.3	² 0.5	4.6	11.5
\$50-\$249	100.0	42.8	10.5	11.7	3.1	7.5	1.3	4.1	19.1
\$250 or more	100.0	39.9	5.4	6.0	4.9	12.5	² 1.0	² 3.6	26.7
Household larceny	100.0	35.1	34.6	9.2	2.4	5.4	0.3	2.1	10.8
Less than \$50	100.0	33.0	41.0	8.8	2.1	4.2	0.2	1.9	8.9
\$50-\$99	100.0	43.5	16.6	11.4	3.4	6.8	² 0.6	2.2	15.4
\$100-\$249	100.0	41.0	12.3	10.2	3.2	11.0	² 0.2	3.6	18.6
\$250 or more	100.0	37.4	8.3	7.5	² 3.7	16.9	² 0.6	5.5	20.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	13.8	² 3.9	² 1.4	² 5.2	33.7	² 0.0	² 6.7	35.3
Less than \$250	100.0	² 7.9	² 0.0	² 14.2	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 27.9	
\$250-\$999	100.0	² 8.5	² 7.8	² 0.0	² 10.5	23.3	² 0.0	² 10.8	39.1
\$1,000 or more	100.0	² 10.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	54.3	² 0.0	² 3.3	32.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
¹The proportions refer only to losses of cash and/or property and exclude the value of property damage.
²Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Appendix II

Survey instruments

A basic screen questionnaire (Form NCS-1) and a crime incident report (Form NCS-2) were used to elicit information on the relevant crimes committed against the household as a whole and against any of its members age 12 and over. Form NCS-1 was designed to screen for all instances of victimization before details of any specific incident were collected. The screening form also was used for obtaining information on the characteristics of each household and of its members. Household screening questions were asked only once for each household, whereas

individual screening questions were asked of all members age 12 and over. However, a knowledgeable adult member of the household served as a proxy respondent for 12- and 13-year-olds, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent during the entire field interviewing period.

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

<p>FORM NCS-1 AND NCS-2 (4-19-77)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY NATIONAL SAMPLE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NCS-1 - BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE NCS-2 - CRIME INCIDENT REPORT</p>	<p>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.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:15%;">Sample (cc 4) JO _____</td> <td style="width:15%;">Control number (cc 5) PSU _____</td> <td style="width:15%;">Segment _____</td> <td style="width:15%;">Ck _____</td> <td style="width:15%;">Serial _____</td> </tr> </table> <p>Household number (cc 2) _____ Land use (cc 9-11) _____</p>	Sample (cc 4) JO _____	Control number (cc 5) PSU _____	Segment _____	Ck _____	Serial _____
Sample (cc 4) JO _____	Control number (cc 5) PSU _____	Segment _____	Ck _____	Serial _____		
<p>INTERVIEWER: Fill Sample and Control numbers, and items 1, 2, 4, and 9 at time of interview.</p> <p>1. Interviewer identification Code _____ Name _____</p> <p>2. Record of interview Line number of household respondent (cc 12) _____ Date completed _____</p> <p>3. TYPE Z NONINTERVIEW Interview not obtained for _____ Line number _____ <i>NOTE: Fill NCS-7 Noninterview Record, for Types A, B, and C noninterviews.</i></p> <p>4. Household status 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Same household as last enumeration 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement household since last enumeration 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Previous noninterview or not in sample before</p> <p>5. Special place type code (cc 6c) _____</p> <p>6. Tenure (cc 8) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Owned or being bought 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Rented for cash 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No cash rent</p> <p>7. Type of living quarters (cc 15) Housing unit 1 <input type="checkbox"/> House, apartment, flat 2 <input type="checkbox"/> HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> HU - Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> HU in rooming house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile home or trailer 6 <input type="checkbox"/> HU not specified above - Describe _____</p> <p>OTHER Unit 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant tent site or trailer site 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified above - Describe _____</p> <p>8. Number of housing units in structure (cc 26) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-9 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile home or trailer 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Only OTHER units</p> <p>ASK IN EACH HOUSEHOLD: 9. (Other than the . . . business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What kind of business is that? _____</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: Enter unrecognizable businesses only</p>	<p>10. Family income (cc 27) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000 2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 to 1,999 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2,000 to 2,999 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3,000 to 3,999 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4,000 to 4,999 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 5,000 to 5,999 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6,000 to 7,499 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 7,500 to 9,999 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10,000 to 11,999 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 12,000 to 14,999 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 15,000 to 19,999 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 20,000 to 24,999 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 25,000 to 49,999 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 50,000 and over</p> <p>11a. Household members 12 years of age and OVER _____</p> <p>11b. Household members UNDER 12 years of age _____</p> <p>12. Crime Incident Reports filled _____</p> <p>13a. Use of telephone (cc 25) <input type="checkbox"/> Phone in unit (Yes in cc 25a) Phone interview acceptable? (cc 25c or 25d) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes } SKIP to next 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Refused number } applicable item <input type="checkbox"/> Phone elsewhere (Yes in cc 25b) Phone interview acceptable? (cc 25c or 25d) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes } SKIP to next 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Refused number } applicable item 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No phone (No in cc 25a and 25b)</p> <p>13b. Proxy information - Fill for all proxy interviews (1) Proxy interview obtained for line number _____ Proxy respondent name _____ Line number _____ Reason for proxy interview _____ (2) Proxy interview obtained for line number _____ Proxy respondent name _____ Line number _____ Reason for proxy interview _____</p> <p><i>If more than 2 Proxy Interviews, continue in notes.</i></p>					
CENSUS USE ONLY	<p>(010) _____</p> <p>(011) _____</p> <p>(016) _____</p> <p>(017) _____</p> <p>(018) _____</p> <p>(019) _____</p> <p>(020) _____</p> <p>(021) _____</p> <p>(022) _____</p> <p>(023) _____</p> <p>(024) _____</p> <p>(025) _____</p> <p>(026) _____</p> <p>(027) _____</p> <p>(028) _____</p> <p>(029) _____</p> <p>(030) _____</p> <p>(031) _____</p> <p>(032) _____</p> <p>(033) _____</p>					

NCS 1 and 2

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS			
29. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 6 months - between _____, 197__ and _____, 197__ During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	32. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
30. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	33. What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months?	(057) <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more
31. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
		35. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal parts attached to (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS			
36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to YOU during the last 6 months - between _____, 197__ and _____, 197__ Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	47. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____ _____	(058) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No		
39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No		
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	CHECK ITEM C → Look at 47. Was HH member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No		
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	48. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____ _____	(059) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
43. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck, such as packages or clothing?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No		
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	CHECK ITEM D → Look at 48. Was HH member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	CHECK ITEM E → Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 12 on cover page. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.	

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS											
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO.	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTH-DAY	19. MARITAL STATUS	20a. RACE	20b. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. Education - highest grade	24. Education - complete that year?
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19a)	(cc 19b)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	(cc 22)	(cc 23)
Last	(034) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per - Self-respondent 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self-respondent	(035)	(036) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head	(037) Age	(038) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D.	(039) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ot.	Origin	(040) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	(041) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	(042) Grade	(043) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
First	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Proxy } Fill 13b on cover page 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Proxy } 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - Fill 16-21	Line No.	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative								
CHECK ITEM A				26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes No - When did you last work? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago } SKIP to 36 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked							
25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? (044) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No				27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? (052) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Already had a job 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify →							
b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____				28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) (053) x <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 36							
c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? (045) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. → (046) _____ (Ask males 18+ only)				b. What kind of business or industry is this? (E.g.: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm) (054) _____							
d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? (047) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No				c. Were you - (055) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?							
CHECK ITEM B				d. What kind of work were you doing? (E.g.: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces) (056) _____							
Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				e. What were your most important activities or duties? (E.g.: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, Armed Forces) (056) _____							
26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? (048) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 26d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify → 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)				Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.) (049) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a							
c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? (050) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27				36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to YOU during the last 6 months - between _____, 197____ and _____, 197____. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____							
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____				46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____							
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____				47. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) (058) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____							
39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____				48. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____							
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____				CHECK ITEM C Look at 47 - Was HH member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____							
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____				CHECK ITEM D Look at 48 - Was HH member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____							
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____				Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 12 on cover page. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.							
43. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck, such as packages or clothing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____											
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____											
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____											

<p style="text-align: center;">KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD</p> <p>Line number (101)</p> <p>Screen question number (102)</p> <p>Incident number (103)</p>	<p>Notes</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>FORM NCS-2 (4-19-77)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CRIME INCIDENT REPORT NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY - NATIONAL SAMPLE</p>
<p>1a. You said that during the last 6 months - (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime). In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? (Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)</p> <p>(104) _____ Month (01-12) Year 197_____</p> <p>(105) CHECK ITEM A Is this incident report for a series of crimes? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 2 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately)</p> <p>(106) b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spring (March, April, May) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Summer (June, July, August) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Fall (September, October, November) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Winter (December, January, February)</p> <p>(107) c. How many incidents were involved in this series? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Three or four 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Five to ten 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Eleven or more 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: If this report is for a series, read the following statement. (The following questions refer only to the most recent incident.)</p> <p>(108) 2. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 2 <input type="checkbox"/> During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 p.m. to midnight 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Midnight to 6 a.m. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>3a. In what State and county did this incident occur? <input type="checkbox"/> Outside U.S. - END INCIDENT REPORT State _____ County _____</p> <p>(110) b. Did it happen INSIDE THE LIMITS of a city, town, village, etc.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Enter name of city, town, etc. ↗</p> <p>(111) _____</p> <p>(112) 4. Where did this incident take place? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in own dwelling, in garage or other building on property (includes break-in or attempted break-in) } SKIP to 6a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in a vacation home, hotel/motel } ASK 5a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station } ASK 5a 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside office, factory, or warehouse } ASK 5a 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) } ASK 5a 6 <input type="checkbox"/> On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot } SKIP to Check Item B 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside school } SKIP to Check Item B 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify ↗</p>	<p>(113) 5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Customer 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>(114) b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything belonging to the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to Check Item B</p> <p>(115) 6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>(116) b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>(117) 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? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door or window 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Slashed screen 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify ↗ } SKIP to Check Item B</p> <p>(118) d. How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Had key 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>(119) CHECK ITEM B Was respondent or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 13a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>(120) 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? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Gun 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>(121) b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in any way? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 7f 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>(122) c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 7e 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	

NCS-2 INCIDENT REPORT

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

<p>7d. How were you threatened? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(123) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of rape 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of attack other than rape 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Weapon present or threatened with weapon 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Object thrown at person 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Followed, surrounded 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p align="right">} SKIP to 10a</p>	<p>9c. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?</p> <p>(133) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet settled 2 <input type="checkbox"/> None } SKIP to 10a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> All 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Part</p> <p>d. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay?</p> <p>(134) \$ _____ 00 (Obtain an estimate, if necessary)</p>
<p>e. What actually happened? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(124) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Something taken without permission 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to take something 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Harassed, argument, abusive language 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible entry or attempted entry of car 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged or destroyed property 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p align="right">} SKIP to 10a</p>	<p>10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?</p> <p>(135) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 11 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. What did you do? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(136) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Used/brandished gun or knife 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Used/tried physical force (hit, chased, threw object, used other weapon, etc.) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called for help, turned on lights, etc.) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>f. How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(125) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Raped 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to rape 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit with object held in hand, shot, knifed 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit by thrown object 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit, slapped, knocked down 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc. 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	<p>11. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?</p> <p>(137) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Only one ✓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - 3 <input type="checkbox"/> More than one ✓ SKIP to 12a</p> <p>a. Was this person male or female?</p> <p>(138) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>b. How old would you say the person was?</p> <p>(139) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12-14 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-20 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 or over 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>c. Was the person someone you know or was he a stranger?</p> <p>(140) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Known by sight only } SKIP to e 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Well known</p>
<p>8a. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(126) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 10a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Raped 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted rape 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife or gunshot wounds 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken bones or teeth knocked out 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Internal injuries, knocked unconscious 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>b. Were you injured to the extent that you needed medical attention after the attack?</p> <p>(127) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 10a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>c. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?</p> <p>(128) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency room treatment only 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed overnight or longer - How many days? _____</p> <p>(129) _____</p>	<p>f. How many persons?</p> <p>(143) _____</p> <p>g. Were they male or female?</p> <p>(144) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> All female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Male and female 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>h. How old would you say the youngest was?</p> <p>(145) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 or over - 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12-14 } SKIP to j 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-20</p> <p>i. How old would you say the oldest was?</p> <p>(146) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-20 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12-14 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 or over 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>j. Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?</p> <p>(147) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All strangers } SKIP to m 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to m 3 <input type="checkbox"/> All relatives } SKIP to l 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Some relatives } 5 <input type="checkbox"/> All known 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Some known</p>
<p>d. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, INCLUDING anything paid by insurance? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses. INTERVIEWER - If respondent does not know exact amount, encourage him to give an estimate.</p> <p>(130) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No cost - SKIP to 10a \$ _____ 00 x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>d. Was the person a relative of yours?</p> <p>(141) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - What relationship? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse or ex-spouse 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Parent 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative - Specify _____</p> <p>e. Was he/she -</p> <p>(142) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negro? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other? - Specify _____ } SKIP to 12a 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>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?</p> <p>(131) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 10a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. Did you file a claim with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get part or all of your medical expenses paid?</p> <p>(132) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 10a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	<p>k. How well were they known? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(148) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> By sight only 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance(s) } SKIP to m 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Well known</p> <p>l. How were they related to you? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(149) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse or ex-spouse 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Brothers/sisters 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Parents 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own children</p> <p>m. Were all of them -</p> <p>(150) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negro? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other? - Specify _____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Combination - Specify _____ 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)?
 (151) 1 Yes - SKIP to 13a
 2 No

b. How many of these persons, not counting yourself, were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.
 (152) 0 None - SKIP to 13a
 _____ Number of persons

c. Are any of these persons members of your household now? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.
 (153) 0 No
 Yes - How many, not counting yourself?

(ALSO MARK "YES" IN CHECK ITEM I ON PAGE 12)

13a. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household?
 INTERVIEWER - Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.
 (154) 1 Yes - SKIP to 13f
 2 No

b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?
 (155) 1 No - SKIP to 13e
 2 Yes

c. What did they try to take? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)
 (156) * 1 Purse
 2 Wallet or money
 3 Car
 4 Other motor vehicle
 5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
 6 Don't know
 7 Other - Specify _____

Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)
 CHECK ITEM C No - SKIP to 18a
 Yes

d. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?
 (157) 1 Yes } SKIP to 18a
 2 No

e. What did happen? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)
 (158) * 1 Attacked
 2 Threatened with harm
 3 Attempted to break into house or garage
 4 Attempted to break into car
 5 Harassed, argument, abusive language
 6 Damaged or destroyed property
 7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
 8 Other - Specify _____

} SKIP to 18a

f. What was taken that belonged to you or others in the household? Anything else?
 (159) Cash: \$ _____ 00
 and/or
 Property: (Mark all that apply)
 (160) * 0 Only cash taken - SKIP to 14c
 1 Purse
 2 Wallet
 3 Car
 4 Other motor vehicle
 5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
 6 Other - Specify _____

Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)
 CHECK ITEM D No - SKIP to Check Item E
 Yes

14a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?
 (161) 1 No } SKIP to Check Item E
 2 Don't know
 3 Yes

b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?
 (162) 1 Yes
 2 No

Is Box 1 or 2 marked in 13f?
 CHECK ITEM E No - SKIP to 15a
 Yes

c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?
 (163) 1 Yes
 2 No

Was only cash taken? (Box 0 marked in 13f)
 CHECK ITEM F Yes - SKIP to 16a
 No

15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken?
 INTERVIEWER - Exclude stolen cash, and enter 50 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.
 (164) \$ _____ 00

b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)
 (165) * 1 Original cost
 2 Replacement cost
 3 Personal estimate of current value
 4 Insurance report estimate
 5 Police estimate
 6 Don't know
 7 Other - Specify _____

16a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, not counting anything received from insurance?
 (166) 1 None } SKIP to 17a
 2 All
 3 Part

b. What was recovered? Anything else?
 (167) Cash: \$ _____ 00
 and/or
 Property: (Mark all that apply)

(168) * 0 Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a
 1 Purse
 2 Wallet
 3 Car
 4 Other motor vehicle
 5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
 6 Other - Specify _____

c. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?
 (169) \$ _____ 00

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

<p>17a. Was there any insurance against theft?</p> <p>(170) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 18a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?</p> <p>(171) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 18a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?</p> <p>(172) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet settled } SKIP to 18a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>d. How much was recovered?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER - If property replaced by insurance company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate of value of the property replaced.</p> <p>(173) \$ _____ . 00</p> <p>18a. Did any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?</p> <p>(174) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 19a Yes - How many members? <u> </u></p> <p>b. How much time was lost altogether?</p> <p>(175) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 day 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 days 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 days 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 10 days 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>19a. Was anything that belonged to you or other members of the household damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing damaged, or damage done to a car, etc.?</p> <p>(176) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 20a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?</p> <p>(177) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 19d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?</p> <p>(178) \$ _____ . 00 } SKIP to 20a x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?</p> <p>(179) x <input type="checkbox"/> No cost or don't know - SKIP to 20a \$ _____ . 00</p> <p>e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? Anyone else? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(180) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Household member 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Landlord 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	<p>20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?</p> <p>(181) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - SKIP to Check Item G Yes - Who told them? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Household member 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else } SKIP to Check Item G 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Police on scene</p> <p>b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? Any other reason? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(182) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing could be done - lack of proof 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not think it important enough 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Police wouldn't want to be bothered 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to take time - too inconvenient 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Private or personal matter, did not want to report it 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get involved 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to someone else 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>CHECK ITEM G → Is this person 16 years or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item H <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 21a</p> <p>21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?</p> <p>(183) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item H 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. What was the job?</p> <p>(186) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Same as described in NCS-1 items 28a-e - SKIP to Check Item H 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Different than described in NCS-1 items 28a-e</p> <p>c. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>d. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)</p> <p>(187) _____</p> <p>e. Were you -</p> <p>(188) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?</p> <p>f. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)</p> <p>(189) _____</p> <p>g. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>CHECK ITEM H → Summarize this incident or series of incidents. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p> <p>CHECK ITEM I → Look at 12c on Incident Report, Is there an entry for "How many?" <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Be sure you have an Incident Report for each HH member 12 years of age or over who was robbed, harmed, or threatened in this incident.</p> <p>CHECK ITEM J → Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person? <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next Incident Report. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Is this the last HH member to be interviewed? <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - END INTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in Item 12 on the cover of NCS-1.</p>
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Appendix III

Technical information on the survey and standard error tables

With respect to 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. Crewmembers 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, U.S. 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.

Each interviewer's first contact with a unit selected for the survey was in person, and, if it were not possible to secure interviews with all eligible members of the household during this initial visit, interviews by telephone were permissible thereafter. The only exceptions to the requirement for personal interview applied to 12- and 13-year-olds, incapacitated persons, and individuals who were absent from the household during the entire field interviewing period; for such persons, interviewers were required to obtain proxy responses from a knowledgeable adult member of the household. Survey records were processed and weighted, yielding results representative both of the Nation's population as a whole and of sectors within society. Because they are based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

Sample design and size

Estimates emanating from the survey are based on data obtained from a stratified multistage cluster sample. In designing the sample, the first stage consisted of the formation of primary sampling units comprising counties or groups of counties, including every county in the Nation. Approximately 1,930 of these units were so formed and grouped into 376 strata. Among these strata, each of 156 represented a single area and thus came into the sample with certainty. These strata, designated self-representing areas, generally contained the larger metropolitan areas. The remaining 220 strata were formed by combining areas that shared certain characteristics in

common, such as geographic region, population density, population growth rate, proportion of persons belonging to races other than white, etc. From each stratum, one area was selected for the sample, the probability of selection having been proportionate to the area's population; areas so chosen are referred to as being non-self-representing.

The remaining procedures were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of dwelling units and group quarters within each of the selected areas.¹ This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1970 Census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1970 population size, followed by the selection of clusters of approximately four housing units each from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled by means of a sample of area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons occupying housing built after 1970 to be properly represented in the survey. As the decade progresses, newly constructed units will account for an increased proportion of the total sample.

Approximately 73,000 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, i.e., establishing a time frame to avoid duplicative recording of information on subsequent interviews. Each rotation group was further divided into six panels. Individuals occupying housing units within one-sixth of each rotation group, or one panel, were interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is

¹Self-weighting means that each sample housing unit had the same initial probability of being selected.

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.

Among the 73,000 housing units designated for the sample that was to provide information relating to calendar year 1977, interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 60,000. The large majority of the remaining 13,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, or converted to nonresidential use or were otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 2,600 of the 13,000

units were occupied by householders who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available. Thus, the occupants of about 96 percent of all eligible housing units, or some 137,000 persons, participated in the survey.

Estimation procedure

In order to enhance the reliability of the estimates presented in this report, the estimation procedure incorporated extensive auxiliary data resources on

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

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

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 is performed on a quarterly basis to produce 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 on the following 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 in which a specific month of occurrence was from 1 to 6 months prior to the time of interview. Thus, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month ago) or in a March interview (2 months ago) and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. One purpose of this arrangement is to minimize expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month recall period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates which, in turn, are obtained from a total of 17 months of field interviewing, from February of one year through June of the following year. The 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 1977.

The first step in the estimation procedure was the inflation of the sample data by the reciprocal of the probability of their selection. An adjustment was then made to account for occupied units (and for persons in occupied units) that were eligible for the survey but where it was not possible to obtain an interview.

Ordinarily, the distribution of the sample population differs somewhat from the distribution of the total population from which the sample was drawn in terms of such characteristics as age, race, sex, residence, etc. Because of this, various stages of ratio estimation were employed to bring distributions of the two populations into closer agreement, thereby reducing the variability of the sample estimates. Two stages of ratio estimation were used in producing data relating both to crimes against persons and households.

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 1970 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 distribution of the population by various age-sex-color categories.²

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 second-stage ratio estimate factors were to be applied. This procedure is thought to be more precise than that of uniformly using the characteristics of the head of household, because sample coverage generally is better for females than for males.

In producing estimates of personal *incidents* (as opposed to those of *victimizations*), a further adjustment was made in those cases where an incident involved more than one person, thereby allowing for the probability that such incidents had more than a single chance of coming into the sample. Thus, if two persons were victimized during the same incident, the weight assigned to the record for that incident (and associated characteristics) was reduced by one-half in order not to introduce double counts into the estimated data. A comparable adjustment was not made in estimating data on crimes against households, as each separate criminal act was defined as in-

²With respect to the second stage of ratio estimation used in producing data contained in the three pre-1976 National Crime Survey annual reports, an error was discovered whereby a weighted estimate of noninterviewed persons within interviewed households was incorrectly added to the sample estimate of interviewed persons, which already contained a factor to account for persons who were not interviewed. The effect of this double counting was that the estimates of total persons and of the level of personal victimizations were about 1.5 percent lower than they should have been. The error was smaller for estimates on household crimes because of the lower rate of noninterviews among principal persons. For either personal or household crimes, the impact of this error upon victimization rates was nominal because it occurred in both the numerator and denominator of the fraction and, therefore, largely cancelled out. On the whole, the effect of the weighting error on estimates other than rates was also slight, affecting few, if any, of the analytical statements found in the 1973-75 annual reports.

volving only one household. However, the details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual were reflected in the household survey results.

Series victimizations

As mentioned in the section entitled The National Surveys, victimizations that occurred in series of three or more and for which the victim was unable to describe the details of each event separately have been excluded from the analysis and data tables in this report. Because respondents had difficulty pinpointing the dates of these acts, this information was recorded by season (or seasons) of occurrence within the 6-month reference period and tabulated by the quarter of the year in which data were collected. For the majority of crimes, however, the data were tabulated on the basis of the specific month of occurrence to produce quarterly estimates. Although no direct correspondence exists between the two sets of data, close compatibility between reference periods can be achieved by comparing the data on series victimizations gathered by interviewers from April 1977 through March 1978 with the regular (i.e., non-series) victimizations for calendar year 1977. This approach results in an 87.5 percent overlap between reporting periods for the two data sets.

Table I, at the end of this appendix, is based on such a comparison. It shows that there were 1,002,000 series victimizations in the personal crime sector and 658,000 in the household sector. Detailed examination reveals that these crimes tended disproportionately to be either assaults, more likely simple than aggravated, or household larcenies for which the amount of loss was valued at less than \$50 or was unknown. Efforts are underway to study the nature of series victimizations, focusing on their relationship to regular victimizations.

Reliability of estimates

The particular sample employed for this survey was 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 results of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that a figure from a complete census would fall within that range. Likewise, the 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

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

Another source of nonsampling error related to the recall capacity of respondents entails 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 percent

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

Methodological research undertaken in preparation for the National Crime Survey program 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.

Additional nonsampling errors can result from incomplete or erroneous responses, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers, possible biases associated with the sample rotation scheme, and improper coding and processing of data. Many of these errors would also occur in a complete census. Quality control measures, such as interviewer observation and reinterviewing, as well as edit procedures in the field and at the clerical and computer processing stages, were utilized to keep such errors at an acceptably low level. As calculated for this survey, the standard errors partially measure only those random nonsampling errors arising from response and interviewer errors; they do not, however, take into account any systematic biases in the data.

Standard error tables and calculations

For survey estimates relevant to the personal and household sectors, the standard errors displayed on tables at the end of this appendix can be used for gauging sampling variability. These errors are approximations and suggest an order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise error associated with any given estimate. Table II contains the standard error approximations applicable to estimated levels, or numbers, of criminal incidents or victimizations within the personal and household sectors. Table III contains standard errors applicable to personal and household victimization rates. Table IV gives standard errors for percentages of personal victimizations or incidents, as well as for percentages of household victimizations.

The standard error of a difference between two

sample estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula represents the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between uncorrelated sample estimates. If, however, there is a high positive correlation, the formula will overestimate the true standard error of the difference and if there is a large negative correlation, the formula will underestimate the true standard error of the difference. To illustrate the application of standard errors in measuring sampling variability, refer to Data Table 6, which shows that the black population age 12 and over used as a base for calculating victimization rates for calendar year 1977 was 19,298,000. For these persons the victimization rate for crimes of violence was 41.9 per 1,000. Linear interpolation of values in Table III of this appendix yields a standard error of 1.9 for this victimization rate. Thus, the chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census figure would have differed from this rate by no more than 1.9, plus or minus. And, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a census figure by less than twice this standard error, or that the 95 percent confidence interval associated with the rate is from 38.1 to 45.7.

Data Table 5 of this report shows that the number of males age 16-19 used as a base for calculating victimization rates was 8,206,000. For these persons the victimization rate for personal crimes of theft was 165.5 per 1,000. Table 5 also shows that, for males age 20-24, the base for calculating victimization rates was 9,509,600; among this group the victimization rate for crimes of theft was 176.6.

The standard error of each of these two rates is obtained from Table III by linear interpolation. The standard error of the difference is approximately equal to $\sqrt{(5.5)^2 + (5.3)^2} = 7.6$. This means that the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference of 11.1 between the two rates would vary less than 7.6 from the difference derived from a complete census; in other words, the confidence interval is about 3.5 to 18.7. However, the two standard error (95 percent confidence) level yields an interval of 15.2 (7.6×2), which is larger than the estimated difference of 11.1; therefore, the difference is not significant at the 95 percent confidence level. Also, it is not significant at the 90 percent level, which is 1.6 times the standard error ($7.6 \times 1.6 = 12.2$). Thus, in accordance with standards observed in analyzing survey results in this report, statistical significance would *not* be attached to the difference between the two victimization rates.

Table I. Personal and household crimes: Number and percent distribution of series victimizations (4/76-3/77) and of victimizations not in series (1977), by sector and type of crime

Sector and type of crime	Series victimizations		Victimizations not in series	
	Number	Percent in sector	Number	Percent in sector
Personal sector	1,002,000	100.0	22,835,000	100.0
Crimes of violence	568,000	56.7	5,902,000	25.9
Rape	12,000	1.2	154,000	0.7
Robbery	37,000	3.6	1,083,000	4.7
Robbery with injury	14,000	1.4	386,000	1.7
Robbery without injury	22,000	2.2	697,000	3.1
Assault	519,000	51.8	4,664,000	20.4
Aggravated assault	109,000	10.9	1,738,000	7.6
With injury	27,000	2.7	541,000	2.4
Attempted assault with weapon	82,000	8.2	1,196,000	5.2
Simple assault	410,000	40.9	2,926,000	12.8
With injury	63,000	6.3	756,000	3.3
Attempted assault without weapon	347,000	34.7	2,170,000	9.6
Crimes of theft	434,000	43.3	16,933,000	74.2
Personal larceny with contact	16,000	0.6	461,000	2.0
Personal larceny without contact	428,000	42.7	16,472,000	72.1
Household sector	658,000	100.0	17,480,000	100.0
Burglary	245,000	37.2	6,765,000	38.7
Forcible entry	76,000	11.6	2,300,000	13.2
Unlawful entry without force	123,000	18.6	2,962,000	16.9
Attempted forcible entry	46,000	6.9	1,503,000	8.6
Household larceny	397,000	60.3	9,418,000	53.9
Less than \$50	239,000	36.3	5,445,000	31.1
\$50 or more	112,000	17.0	2,853,000	16.3
Amount not available	27,000	4.1	410,000	2.4
Attempted larceny	19,000	2.9	710,000	4.1
Motor vehicle theft	17,000	2.5	1,297,000	7.4
Completed theft	19,000	1.4	798,000	4.6
Attempted theft	18,000	1.2	499,000	2.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The incompatibility of time frames is discussed under "Series victimizations," in this appendix.

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

Table II. Personal and household crimes: Standard errors for estimated number of victimizations or incidents

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
25	6.7
50	9.5
100	13.0
250	21.0
500	30.0
750	37.0
1,000	43.0
2,000	60.0
3,000	73.0
4,000	84.0
5,000	94.0
7,500	114.0
10,000	131.0
15,000	158.0
20,000	180.0
25,000	198.0
50,000	255.0
75,000	279.0
100,000	279.0
125,000	255.0
150,000	198.0
175,000	.7

Table III. Personal and household crimes: Standard errors for estimated victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of rate (thousands)	Estimated rate per 1,000 persons or households											
	.25 or 999.75	.5 or 999.5	.75 or 999.25	1 or 999	2.5 or 997.5	5 or 995	10 or 990	30 or 970	50 or 950	100 or 900	250 or 750	500
25	4.27	6.03	7.39	8.53	13.48	19.04	26.85	46.04	58.82	80.97	116.87	134.94
50	3.02	4.27	5.22	6.03	9.53	13.46	18.97	32.55	41.59	57.25	82.64	95.42
75	2.46	3.48	4.27	4.93	7.78	10.99	15.50	26.58	33.96	46.75	67.47	77.91
100	2.13	3.01	3.69	4.27	6.74	9.52	13.42	23.02	29.41	40.48	58.43	67.47
250	1.35	1.91	2.34	2.70	4.26	6.02	8.49	14.56	18.60	25.60	36.96	42.67
500	.95	1.35	1.65	1.91	3.01	4.26	6.00	10.29	13.15	18.10	26.13	30.17
750	.78	1.10	1.35	1.56	2.46	3.48	4.90	8.41	10.74	14.78	21.34	24.64
1,000	.67	.95	1.17	1.35	2.13	3.01	4.25	7.28	9.30	12.80	18.48	21.34
1,500	.55	.78	.95	1.10	1.74	2.45	3.47	5.94	7.59	10.45	15.09	17.42
2,000	.48	.67	.83	.95	1.51	2.13	3.00	5.15	6.58	9.05	13.07	15.09
2,500	.43	.60	.74	.85	1.35	1.90	2.69	4.60	5.88	8.10	11.69	13.49
3,000	.39	.55	.67	.78	1.23	1.74	2.45	4.20	5.37	7.39	10.67	12.32
4,000	.34	.48	.58	.67	1.07	1.50	2.12	3.64	4.65	6.40	9.24	10.67
5,000	.30	.43	.52	.60	.95	1.35	1.90	3.26	4.16	5.73	8.26	9.54
10,000	.21	.30	.37	.43	.67	.95	1.34	2.30	2.94	4.04	5.84	6.75
15,000	.17	.25	.30	.35	.55	.78	1.10	1.88	2.40	3.30	4.77	5.51
20,000	.15	.21	.26	.30	.48	.67	.95	1.63	2.08	2.86	4.13	4.77
21,000	.15	.21	.25	.29	.47	.66	.93	1.59	2.03	2.79	4.03	4.66
22,000	.14	.20	.25	.29	.45	.64	.90	1.55	1.98	2.73	3.94	4.55
25,000	.13	.19	.23	.27	.43	.60	.85	1.46	1.86	2.56	3.70	4.27
50,000	.10	.13	.17	.19	.30	.43	.60	1.03	1.32	1.81	2.61	3.02
75,000	.08	.11	.13	.16	.25	.35	.49	.84	1.07	1.48	2.13	2.46
100,000	.07	.10	.12	.13	.21	.30	.42	.73	.93	1.28	1.85	2.13
125,000	.06	.09	.10	.12	.19	.27	.38	.65	.83	1.15	1.65	1.91
150,000	.06	.08	.10	.11	.17	.25	.35	.59	.76	1.05	1.51	1.74
160,000	.05	.08	.09	.11	.17	.24	.34	.58	.74	1.01	1.46	1.69
170,000	.05	.07	.09	.10	.16	.23	.33	.56	.71	.98	1.42	1.64
175,000	.05	.07	.09	.10	.16	.23	.32	.55	.70	.97	1.40	1.61

Table IV. Personal and household crimes: Standard errors for estimated percentages of victimizations or incidents

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage of victimizations or incidents						
	0.5 or 99.5	1 or 99	2.5 or 97.5	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	1.90	2.69	4.21	5.88	8.10	11.67	13.49
50	1.35	1.90	2.98	4.16	5.73	8.26	9.54
75	1.10	1.55	2.43	3.40	4.67	6.75	7.79
100	.95	1.34	2.10	2.94	4.05	5.84	6.75
250	.60	.85	1.33	1.86	2.56	3.70	4.27
500	.43	.60	.94	1.32	1.81	2.61	3.02
750	.35	.49	.77	1.07	1.48	2.13	2.46
1,000	.30	.42	.67	.93	1.28	1.85	2.13
1,500	.25	.35	.54	.76	1.05	1.51	1.74
2,000	.21	.30	.47	.66	.91	1.31	1.51
2,500	.19	.27	.42	.59	.81	1.17	1.35
3,000	.18	.25	.38	.54	.74	1.07	1.23
4,000	.15	.21	.33	.47	.64	.92	1.07
5,000	.13	.19	.30	.41	.57	.82	.95
10,000	.10	.13	.21	.29	.40	.58	.67
15,000	.08	.11	.17	.24	.33	.48	.55
20,000	.07	.09	.15	.21	.29	.41	.48
21,000	.07	.09	.15	.20	.28	.40	.47
22,000	.06	.09	.14	.20	.27	.39	.45
25,000	.06	.08	.13	.19	.26	.37	.43
50,000	.04	.06	.09	.13	.18	.26	.30
75,000	.03	.05	.08	.10	.15	.21	.25
100,000	.03	.04	.07	.09	.13	.18	.21
125,000	.03	.04	.06	.08	.11	.17	.19
150,000	.02	.03	.05	.08	.10	.15	.17
160,000	.02	.03	.05	.07	.10	.15	.17
170,000	.02	.03	.05	.07	.10	.14	.16
175,000	.02	.03	.05	.07	.10	.14	.16

Appendix IV

Technical notes

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

General

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

As indicated with respect to personal crimes, victimization data are more appropriate than incident

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

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

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

Victim characteristics

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

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

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

Victimization of central city, suburban, and nonmetropolitan residents

Coverage of this topic is based on victimization rates for crimes against persons and households. The data relate to the locality in which the victim lived at the time of the interview, not to the place where each victimization occurred; however, victimization surveys conducted under the National Crime Survey program in central cities across the Nation have demonstrated that the localities of residence and of occurrence are the same in the vast majority of cases.

A basic distinction is made among central city, suburban, and nonmetropolitan populations. Together, the first two populations represent those persons living in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), or metropolitan areas. The nonmetropolitan population refers to those residing in places outside SMSA'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: 50,000-249,999; 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 1970 Census, even though the variable since has been redefined by the Office of Management and Budget. To ensure the comparability of results as the decade progresses, there are no plans to revise the type-of-locality variable as applied in the National Crime Survey program until after the 1980 Census.

Victim-offender relationship in personal crimes of violence

One of the more significant dimensions of personal crime concerns the relationship between victim and offender. Public attention about crime in the streets in large measure has focused on unprovoked physical attacks made on citizens by unknown assailants. The nature of the relationship between victim and

offender is a key element to understanding crime and judging the risks involved for the various groups in society. Heretofore, the only available national statistics on the matter have been for homicide; these have demonstrated that the great majority of murder victims were at least acquainted with their killers, if not related to them. With respect to the personal crimes of violence that it measures, the National Crime Survey makes possible an examination of the relationship between victim and offender.

Based on information from Tables 34-38, treatment of the subject centers on a special section of the selected findings. Nevertheless, the relationship between victim and offender is a recurrent variable in findings and in data tables dealing with other subjects, such as weapons use and reporting to the police. Conditions governing the classification of crimes as having involved "strangers" or "non-strangers" are described in the glossary, listed under each of those categories.

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

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

In the relevant data tables, a distinction is made between "single-offender" and "multiple-offender" crimes, with the latter classification applying to those committed by two or more persons. As applied to multiple-offender crimes, the category "mixed ages" refers to cases in which the offenders in any single in-

cident were classifiable under more than one age group; similarly, the term "mixed races" applies to situations in which the offenders were members of more than a single racial group.

Number of victims

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

Time of occurrence

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

Place of occurrence

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

Number of offenders in personal crimes of violence

One table based on incident data displays information on the number of offenders involved in personal crimes of violence. In the sequence of survey questions on characteristics of offenders, the lead

question concerned the number of offenders. If the victim did not know how many offenders took part in the incident, no further questions were asked about offender characteristics, and the crime was classified as having involved strangers.

Use of weapons

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

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

Victim self-protection

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

Physical injury to victims

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

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

Economic losses

With respect to economic losses incurred by persons or households, the data tables distinguish between crimes resulting in "theft and/or loss" and "theft loss" only. Table titles specify the applicable category of loss. The term "theft loss" refers to stolen cash, property, or both, whereas "damage" pertains to property only. Items categorized as having "no monetary value" could include losses of trivial, truly valueless objects, or of those having considerable sentimental importance. References to losses "recovered" apply to compensation received by victims for theft losses, as well as to restoration of stolen property or cash, although no distinction is made as to the manner of recovery. For assault, information on economic losses relates solely to property damage, because assaults attended by theft are classified as

robbery. There was no attempt to measure attempted pocket picking; by definition, therefore, all pocket pickings had the outcome of theft loss, and there may have been some cases with property damage.

Time lost from work

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

Reporting victimizations to the police

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

Interviewers recorded all reasons cited by respondents for not reporting crimes to the police. Data tables on this topic distribute all reasons for not reporting, and no determination had been made of the primary reason, if any, for not reporting the crime.

Glossary

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

Aggravated assault—Attack with a weapon resulting in any injury and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

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

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

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

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

Central city—The largest city (or "twin cities") of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), defined below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Metropolitan area—Abbreviation for "Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)," defined below.

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.

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

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

Nonstranger—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender either are related, well known to, or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

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

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

Outside central cities—See "Suburban area," below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Physical injury—The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence, although data on the proportion of rapes resulting in victim injury were not available during the preparation of this report. For personal robbery and attempted robbery with injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious" and "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, and loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization; injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, and swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. For assaults resulting in victim injury, the degree of harm governs classification of the event. The same elements of injury applicable to robbery with injury from serious assault also pertain to aggravated assault with injury; similarly, the same types of injuries applicable to robbery with injury from minor assault are relevant to simple assault with injury.

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

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

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

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

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

resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

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

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

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)—Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities.

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

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 in services.

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

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

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

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

Victimize—To perpetrate a crime against a person, household, or commercial establishment.

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USER EVALUATION
Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1977
NCJ-58725, SD-NCS-N-12

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