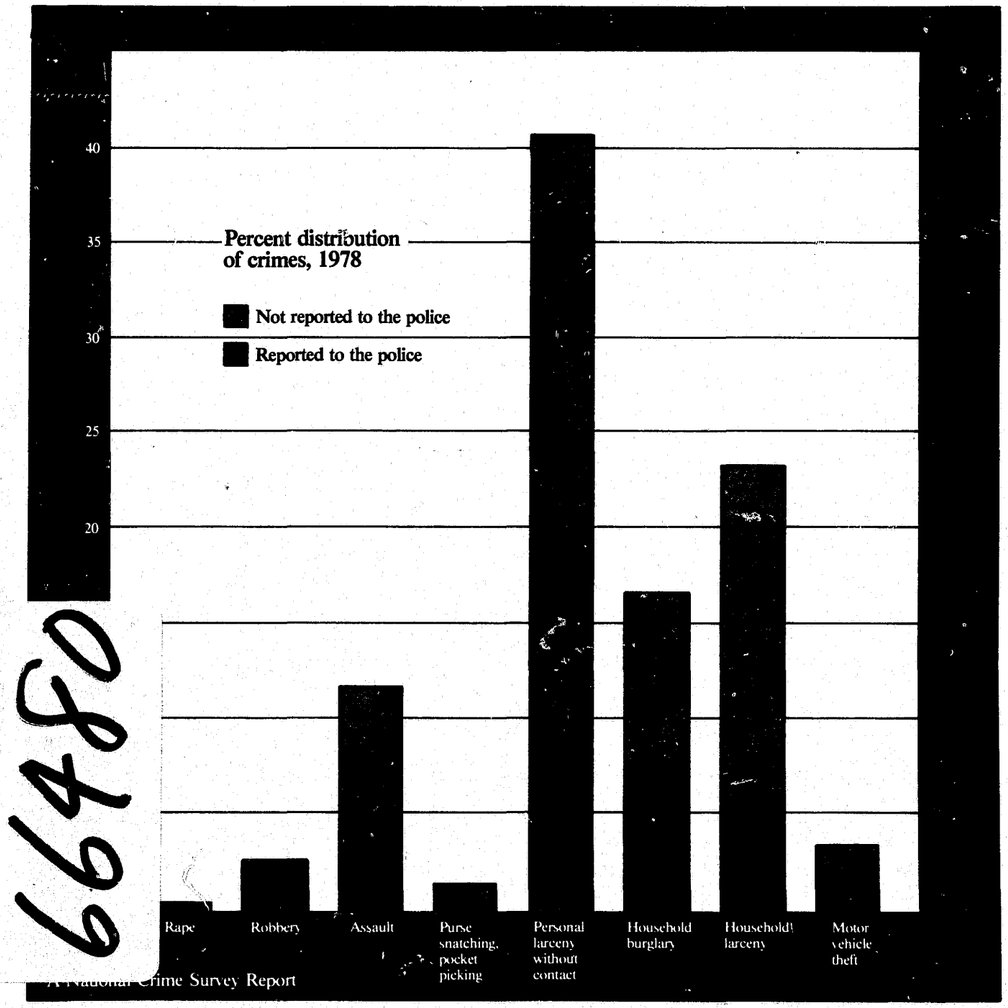
U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1978



A National Crime Survey Report

Bureau of Justice Statistics Reports

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  - 1977, NCJ-58725
  - 1976, NCJ-49543
  - 1975, NCJ-44593
  - 1974, NCJ-39467
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  - **Cincinnati,** NCJ-34819
  - **Houston,** NCJ-34821
  - **Miami,** NCJ-34822
  - **Milwaukee,** NCJ-34823
  - **Minneapolis,** NCJ-34824
  - **New Orleans,** NCJ-34825
  - **Oakland,** NCJ-34826
  - **Pittsburgh,** NCJ-34827
  - **San Diego,** NCJ-34828
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  - **Cincinnati,** NCJ-46237
  - **Houston,** NCJ-46238
  - **Miami,** NCJ-46239
  - **Milwaukee,** NCJ-46240
  - **Minneapolis,** NCJ-46241
  - **New Orleans,** NCJ-46242
  - **Oakland,** NCJ-46243
  - **Pittsburgh,** NCJ-46244
  - **San Diego,** NCJ-46245
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  - Census of Private Juvenile Facilities, NCJ-60968
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- 1973, NCJ-44777
- 1971, NCJ-13403

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- Annual Report, 1975, NCJ-51885
- Annual Report, 1976, NCJ-56599

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Bureau of Justice Statistics

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National Crime Survey data collection and processing activities are conducted in the Bureau of the Census. At present, the program is under the general supervision of Evan H. Davey, Demographic Surveys Division, assisted by Robert N. Tinari and Robert L. Goodson.

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Preface

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States during 1978. It is the latest in the series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Survey program. The study is based on findings from a continuing survey of a representative sample of households across the United States, containing about 135,000 individuals.

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. These are the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and larceny, and the household crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.[1] In this report, as in others in the series, the crimes are examined from the perspective of their frequency, the characteristics of the victims and offenders, the circumstances surrounding the offenses and their impact, and the pattern of police reporting.

Selected findings from the survey are presented in the first part of this report. A comprehensive set of data tables, which form the basis for the descriptive analysis, follows in Appendix I. Appendix II contains facsimiles of the survey questionnaire, and Appendix III contains 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.

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

With respect to sampling errors, estimates of variability can be determined and used to evaluate the data. In the Selected Findings section of this report, categorical statements involving comparisons have met statistical tests that differences are equivalent to, or greater than, two standard errors or, in other words, that differences of this size would be produced by sampling variability at most 5 percent of the time; qualified statements of comparison have met significance tests that the differences are within the range of 1.6 to 2 standard errors. These conditional statements are characterized by use of the term "some indication."

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

[1]Definitions 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.

Subject index to tables

*Victimization rate table—all others are counts or percents.
**Personal crimes of violence only.

Contents

Figures

Selected findings

The National Crime Survey (NCS) determined that an estimated 40.4 million victimizations, including both completed and attempted offenses, were incurred by individuals and households across the United States in 1978. 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 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.

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.

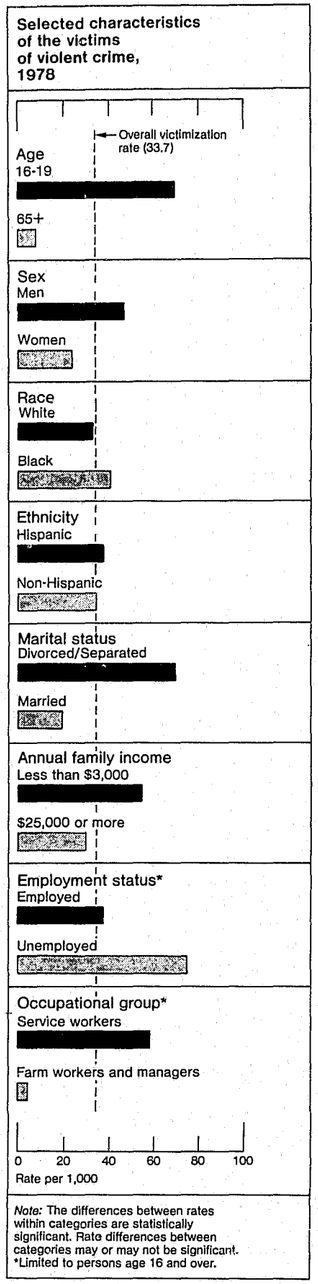

Figure 1

Victim characteristics

The incidence of victimization for the Nation as a whole does not reflect the varied pattern of vulnerability among different segments of the population. NCS findings repeatedly have shown that some groups appear to be highly susceptible to crime while others remain relatively untouched. Striking variations were evident for 1978 in the rate at which certain segments of the population were victimized by violent crime (Figure 1).

Youth has consistently been associated with high crime rates. In 1978, as before, young persons under the age of 25, particularly males, had an exceptionally high incidence of both personal crimes of violence (rape, robbery, and assault) and personal crimes of theft (larceny with and without contact). Older persons, particularly those in their mid-thirties and over, had much lower victimization rates for personal crimes of violence and theft. Moreover, households headed by older persons had lower burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft rates than those headed by younger individuals. Clearly, age is associated with the risk of victimization.

Other demographic or socioeconomic groups within the population—males, blacks, persons divorced or separated or never married, and the unemployed, among others—had relatively high rates of violent victimization in 1978. Members of some of these groups, for example, males and persons never married, also were the more likely victims of personal crimes of theft.

Along with members of youthful households, individuals who rented, lived in the city, or belonged to large families were affected relatively more often by property crime.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

(Tables 3–10 and 21–24)

Young men had exceptionally high violent crime rates. Blacks were more probable victims of violence and residential burglary than whites.

Following a pattern set in the preceding 5 years, violent crime rates in 1978 were much higher for males than females. Men were robbed twice as often as women, and they were assaulted at a rate some 20 points higher (37 vs. 17 per 1,000). Males also were more likely victims of personal larceny without contact, but their rate for larceny with contact was lower than that of females. Rape was the rarest of the NCS-measured offenses, affecting an average of about 2 women in every 1,000.

As noted earlier, young individuals, relative to their number, are the most frequent victims of criminal attack. For personal crimes

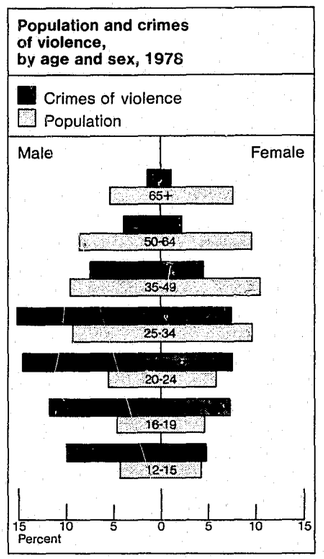

Figure 2

of violence and theft, persons age 12–24 had the highest victimization rates, and the elderly (age 65 and over) had the lowest. Individuals under age 25 had a violent crime rate 2.7 times higher than that for persons age 25–64 and 8 times higher than that for persons of advanced age; for crimes of theft the ratios were roughly 1.7 to 1 and 6.5 to 1. A similar pattern was evident as well for males and females categorized separately by age, with those 12–24 having the highest rates for both the violent and theft crimes (Figure 3). Young males were particularly susceptible to robbery and assault, having higher rates than any other age/sex grouping.

Blacks experienced violent crimes at an overall rate higher than that for either whites or members of other minority races, whereas whites were more probable victims than blacks for personal crimes of theft. For the latter crimes, however, there was no statistically significant difference between the theft rate for members of other minority races (Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, etc.) and the rates for whites and blacks. When race and sex were jointly considered, black males had the highest violent victimization rate, followed by whites of the same gender. The difference between the overall rate of violence 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. With respect to ethnicity, the rate of violence for persons of Hispanic ancestry

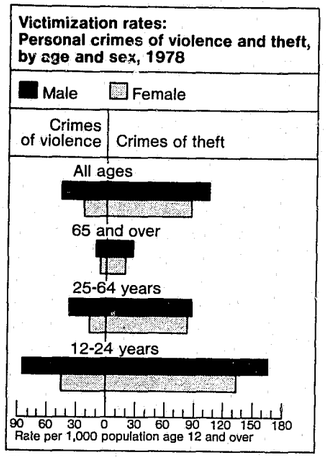

Figure 3

was not significantly greater than that for non-Hispanics, and the comparable rates for personal crimes of theft were similar.

Turning to household crimes, households headed by young persons age 12–19 clearly had the highest burglary, household larcency, and motor vehicle theft rates. When compared with households headed by senior citizens, youthful households were 5.5 times as likely to run afoul of a burglar, 4.5 times as likely to be the victim of household larceny, and 10 times more likely to suffer a motor vehicle theft. In general, the victimization rates for residential property crimes declined as the age of the head of household increased, a relationship that has been identified in previous reports. The pattern with respect to motor vehicle theft was present whether the rates were calculated on the basis of the number of households or the number of vehicles owned.

White and black households had similar rates for household larceny, but black households were more likely victims of residential burglary, particularly incidents entailing attempted or completed forcible entry (Figure 4). Rates based on the number of vehicles owned clearly showed blacks more vulnerable to motor vehicle theft; when household-based, there was only some indication that the rate was higher for blacks. Rates for households headed by members of other minority groups showed some variation, but by and large they were not significantly different from those of the two larger racial groups. Compared with their non-Hispanic counterparts, households headed by Hispanics sustained relatively more burglaries, larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts (Figure 5).

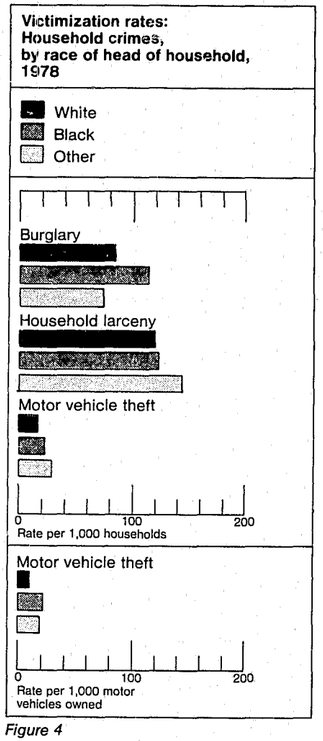

Figure 4

Household victimization rates, by ethnicity, 1978

Type of crime	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Burglary	108	85
Household larceny	152	118
Motor vehicle theft	28	17

Figure 5

Marital status

(Tables 11–12)

Persons divorced or separated were the most likely victims of violent personal crime.

The victimization experience of individuals differed by marital status. For the violent crimes as a group, divorced or separated individuals had the highest rate, followed in order by the never married, the married, and the widowed—a pattern in evidence since 1973. For personal larcenies, also as a group, individuals never married were more likely to have been victimized than those separated or divorced; however, both evidenced appreciably higher rates than married or widowed persons. Consideration of

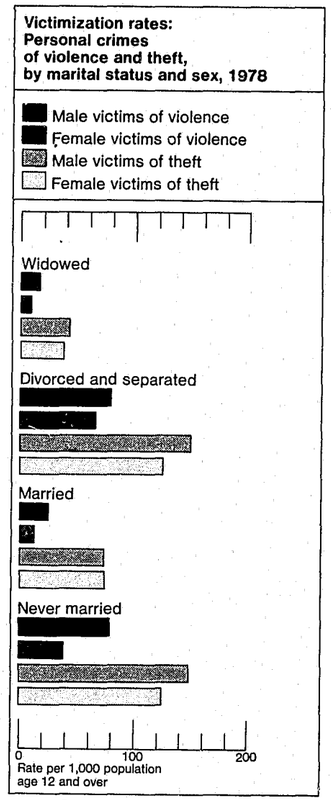

Figure 6

a person's sex in combination with marital status shows, in addition to the relatively high rates for the divorced or separated and the never married, that never married men, together with those separated or divorced, experienced crimes of violence or of theft at rates higher than those for women of comparable marital status. Married men were the victims of violent crime at a rate approximately double that of married women; however, the rates for crimes of theft were not different.

Household composition

(Table 13)

Persons who were unrelated to the head of the household had a high incidence of victimization.

Turning to the relationship between crime and living arrangements, in households headed by men, persons who were unrelated

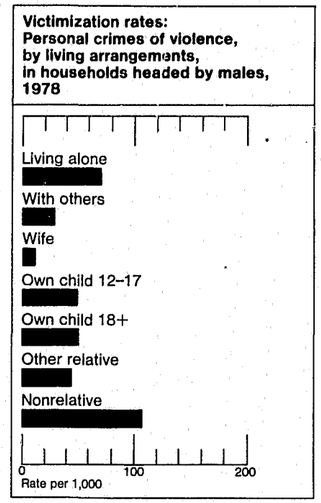

Figure 7

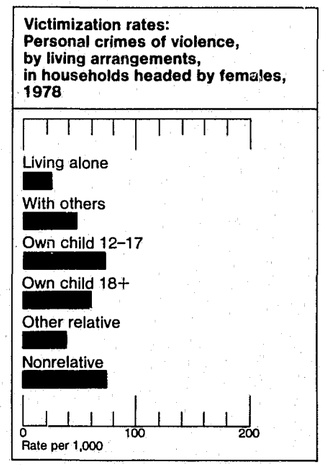

Figure 8

to the head of household had the highest overall rates for violent crime (Figure 7) and personal larceny. Although they were not victimized to the extent of nonrelatives in multiperson households, men living alone also experienced a high rate of violence, whereas wives had the lowest. In households headed by women, their own children under the age of 18 and nonrelatives had significantly higher rates of violence than all other groups except their own children over 18 (Figure 8); however, for crimes of theft nonrelatives clearly had the highest rate. Unlike their male counterparts, women living alone were victimized at relatively low rates.

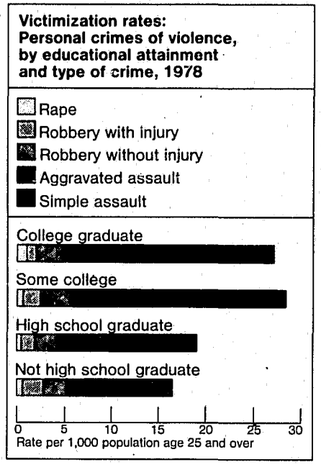

Figure 9

Educational attainment

(Table 16)

The educated experience more crime of a less serious nature.

Categorization of persons age 25 and over on the basis of numbers of years of completed schooling showed that in 1978, as in previous years, persons with at least some college training had a greater likelihood than others of being victimized by violent crime. However, as shown in Figure 9, the disparity is in large measure a consequence of variations in the rate for simple assault. Degree holders and those with some college had higher simple assault rates than persons with less formal education. For example, simple assault accounted for three-fifths of the total violent victimization rate among college graduates, but only 36 percent for high school nongraduates.

Regarding crimes of theft, individuals who had completed college had the highest victimization rate, and those with some college were more likely victims than others with less education.

There were certain differences between the rates for blacks and whites with comparable education. On the whole, blacks appeared to have higher victimization rates than whites with similar formal training, although the differences were not statistically significant in some instances (Figure 10). It should be noted that limiting the calculation of crime rates to persons who had for the most part completed their education excluded those members of the population age 12–24 who, as indicated previously, experienced a disproportionate share of personal victimizations.

Personal victimization rates, by race and educational attainment, individuals age 25 and over, 1978

Education	*Crimes of violence*	*Crimes of theft*
Whites		
Non-high school graduate	16	43
High school graduate	18	70
Some college	28	101
College graduate	28	118
Blacks		
Non-high school graduate	23	46
High school graduate	31	86
Some college	42	124
College graduate	15	160

Figure 10

Annual family income

(Tables 14–15 and 25–28)

Individuals from the poorest families had the highest rate of personal violence; the most affluent had a high personal larceny rate.

Results for 1978 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 relationship, which has remained constant since the survey began in 1973, applied in all but one case to the individual crimes of robbery and assault. (There was some indication that the robbery rate for individuals from the poorest families surpassed that for persons in families earning $3,000–$7,499.) Members of the wealthiest families were relatively more vulnerable to personal crimes of theft, a finding which may be related to the amount of personal property owned. These results for the overall violence and theft categories chiefly reflected the victimization experiences of whites; for blacks, there was some indication of a direct relationship between theft and family income, whereas for violence there was no clearly defined pattern (Figure 11).

In a pattern of victimization somewhat similar to that associated with personal larcenies, households in the two least affluent income groups had the lowest rates for residential larceny. Moreover, they were the least likely victims of motor vehicle theft. (Households earning $3,000–$7,499 had a motor vehicle theft rate which differed from the rate for those in the next highest bracket at a slightly reduced level of significance.) In contrast, households earning less than $3,000 per year had the highest rate for burglary, in large measure because of a high rate of unlawful entry without force (Figure 12).

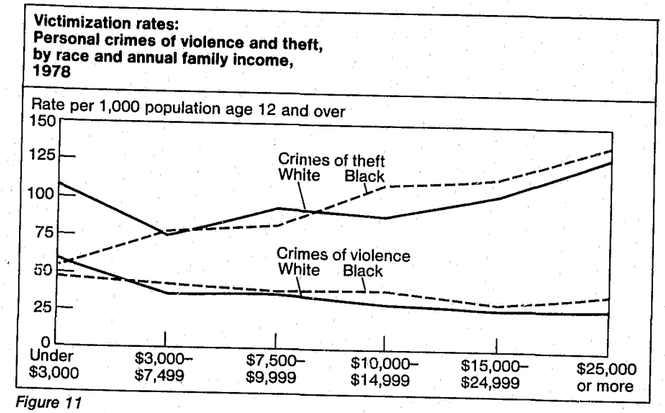

Figure 11

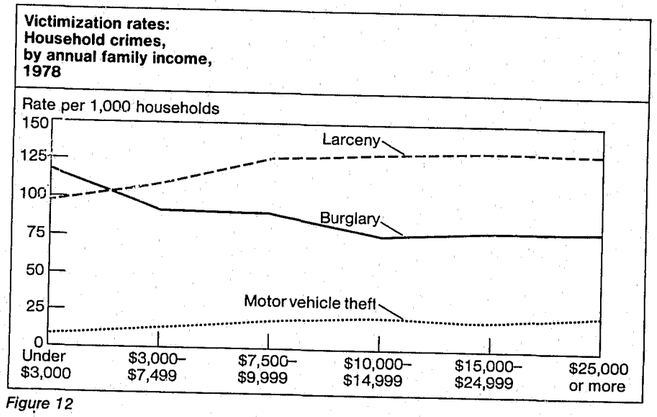

Figure 12

When the race of the head of household was considered, white households exhibited essentially the same income-related patterns identified above; the household crime rates for blacks at different income levels showed no clear pattern, although the poorest blacks appeared to have had low rates for larceny and motor vehicle theft and a high burglary rate.

Occupational status and group

(Tables 17–18)

Unemployed workers were much more prone to victimization than the employed or most groups outside the labor force.

Among persons age 16 and over who were participants in the civilian labor force, those who were unemployed had a violent crime rate twice as high as that for employed persons (Figure 13). Individuals without a job were much more likely to be robbed or assaulted. All groups of nonparticipants experienced fewer crimes than the unemployed, and housekeepers, the retired, and those unable to work had rates lower than the employed. With regard to crimes of theft, unemployed persons and students were relatively more prone to victimization than others inside or outside the labor force.

Victimization rates for a number of occupational groups exhibited a good deal of variation. Service workers and laborers (excluding farm hands) were the more likely victims of violent crime than most others; farm laborers, owners, and managers, taken as a group, were the least likely victims. Members of the Armed Forces were victimized by theft at a rate far in excess of any other occupational group; again, persons in farming had the lowest rate. Because relatively few participate in the labor force, persons age 12–15 were considered out of scope in calculating victimization rates on the basis of occupational variables.

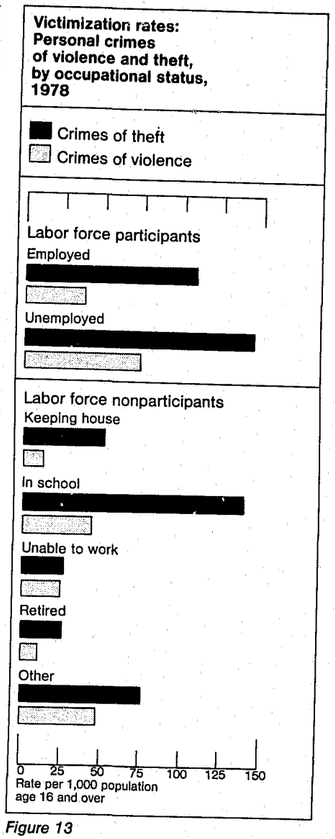

Figure 13

Household size and tenure

(Tables 29–31)

The more family members, the more household crime.

For each of the three household crimes, persons living alone had far lower victimization rates than households with six or more members, and rates appeared to increase directly in relation to household size, although not all increases were statistically significant (Figure 14). Larceny provided the clearest example of this positive relationship, with 2–3 member households exhibiting a rate half again as large and 6-member households a rate 2.8 times as large as that for 1-member households. The pattern in evidence for motor vehicle theft may well be ascribed to the greater likelihood of vehicle ownership in multiperson households.

A consistent rate pattern was evident for households differentiated by tenure. For

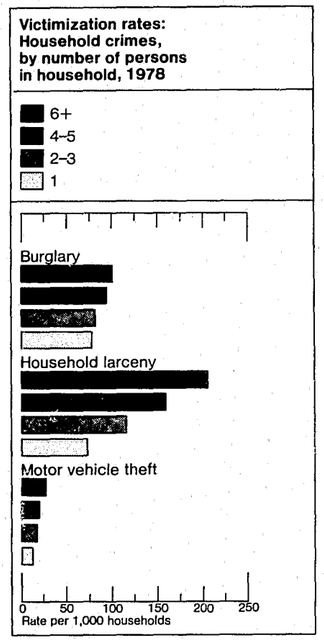

Figure 14

Household victimization rates, by race and tenure, 1978

Tenure	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Whites			
Owned or being bought	70	107	13
Rented	110	146	25
Blacks			
Owned or being bought	85	118	20
Rented	139	122	23

Figure 15

each of the three household offenses, families living in rented dwellings had much higher victimization rates than those in owner-occupied homes. As shown in Figure 15, this finding applied uniformly only to the white population; among blacks, only the burglary rate was higher for renters.

Another dimension of size examined was the number of units contained in a dwelling, and here the relationship was not nearly as clear cut. People living in single-unit structures sustained relatively fewer burglaries than those occupying buildings with 2 or 3 units or each of the larger multiresidences, as well as "other" housing units, such as boarding houses, but that wasn't true for the other household crimes. People living in buildings containing 4 to 9 units, the two next-to-largest categories, had higher overall larceny rates than all others except those residents in "other" types of abodes. 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)

As a group, urban residents are the most crime prone; residents of small towns and rural areas are the least likely to be victimized.

For personal crimes of violence, the likelihood of being victimized was twice as great for central city residents as for residents of nonmetropolitan areas. Suburbanites (persons living in metropolitan areas outside a central city) had a higher victimization rate than nonmetropolitan residents, but a lower rate than that for city dwellers (Figure 16). The residents of central cities in three of the four size classes examined had higher violent crime rates than did persons in the associated suburban areas, and there was some indication that a similar pattern existed in the fourth (cities from ½ to 1 million population). Crimes of theft offered a slightly different pattern, although the overall rate differences between central city, suburban, and nonmetropolitan residents were significant. The relative gap between central city dweller and suburbanite evident in the rate for violent crime was not as great for crimes of theft; theft in the nonmetropolitan areas was still a relatively rare event.

The relationship between sex, race, and victimization discussed earlier continued, in general, to be valid when the locality of residence was considered. White males compared with females of the same race had higher overall violent crime and personal theft rates in central cities, suburbs, and nonmetropolitan areas. The violent victimization rates for black males in the cities and suburbs exceeded the rates for black females and there was some indication of a similar disparity in nonmetropolitan areas as well; black males were more likely victims of personal theft in the central cities and nonmetropolitan areas. For each of the race/sex groups, the likelihood of being victimized was greater in most cases for metropolitan than nonmetropolitan residents.

There were certain interesting variants in the rate patterns for specific crimes. Among city-dwellers, for instance, the robbery rate for black men was roughly double that for white men, and in the suburbs the rate also appeared to be higher for blacks, although the difference was not statistically significant. Whites of either sex living in central cities experienced noncontact personal larceny at a higher rate than blacks of the same sex. White women in nonmetropolitan areas had a higher rate than black women, and there was some indication that in these

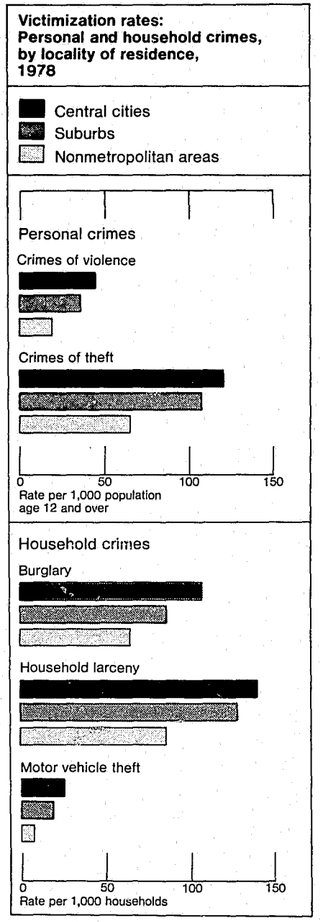

Figure 16

same areas the rate for white males surpassed that for black males.

The overall rate patterns for the three household crimes measured by the NCS generally were the same as 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 households recording an intermediate rate. As noted in previous NCS publications, the burglary rate for residents of central cities of 1 million or more was no different than the rate for their suburban neighbors and, in addition, was significantly lower than the rates for residents of most of the smaller central cities.

Household larceny rates for central city residents and suburbanites did not display the same disparity evident for burglary. (There was some indication, though, that central city residents had a higher larceny rate than suburbanites.) This was largely the consequence of experiences in metropolitan areas of 1 million or more residents, where the victimization rate for central city residents *was much lower* than the rate for suburbanites; in fact, these large-city residents were less likely than persons in smaller cities or suburbanites to experience a household larceny.

As was true for household larceny, there was some indication that the overall rate of motor vehicle theft was higher for central city households than for those in suburban areas; the lowest rate for this crime was associated with nonmetropolitan households.

Regarding the racial identity of the heads of household, it was found that in metropolitan areas (whether in the city or the surrounding fringe) blacks had higher burglary rates than whites. Conversely, there was some indication that whites in central cities had a higher rate of household larceny, although the apparent difference between the two rates for suburbanites was not statistically significant. Motor vehicle theft rates were not meaningfully different for the two races.

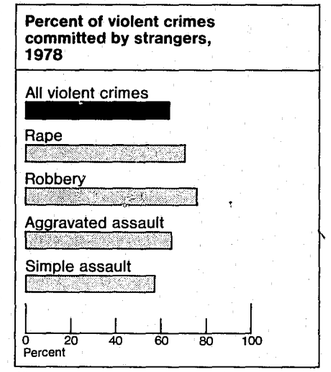

Figure 17

Offender characteristics

As in the previous 5 years, most of the measured violent crimes in 1978 were committed by strangers, that is, persons not related or known to the victim. Furthermore, the likelihood of victimization by strangers varied with such characteristics as the victim's sex, race, age, and marital status.

Besides being strangers, most offenders were identified as males and as white. Intraracial attacks were most common, although a large minority of violent attacks by multiple offenders—particularly robberies—involved victims and perpetrators of differing race. Offenders were most likely to victimize persons of similar age, but a notable difference in age was apparent when more than one attacker was involved.

Strangers or nonstrangers

(Tables 34–38)

Most victims didn't know their assailants.

Stranger-to-stranger offenses accounted for about 63 percent of all personal crimes of violence, including 60 percent of assaults and 77 percent of personal robberies (Figure 17). The rate of violent victimization by strangers was 21.2 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over, compared with a rate of 12.5 for relatives, friends, and other close acquaintances. Similarly, significantly higher rates of stranger-to-stranger victimization were recorded for rape, robbery, and assault considered separately.

Men were more liable than women to be the victims of strangers, a distinction that held for those in the younger age groups, for whites and blacks, for the never married, and for those separated or divorced. (There was less conclusive indication that this difference between the sexes applied to married persons as well.) Conversely, females were more likely victims of nonstrangers.

Children age 12–15 were less likely than most older persons to be victimized by strangers. Stated in another manner, these young people were more susceptible to offenses by nonstrangers—relatives, friends, classmates, etc.—than others. Given the relationship between physical strife and marital discord, it is not surprising that separated and divorced persons were found to be more likely victims of nonstranger abuse than married persons.

Sex, age, and race

(Tables 39–48)

Most offenders were male and attacked persons of similar age and race.

The vast majority of violent personal crimes, whether single- or multiple-offender cases, were *perceived* by victims to have been committed by males. In fact, men carried out approximately 94 percent of all single-offender robberies and 87 percent of all single-offender assaults (Figure 18). Females were said to be the only offenders in 11 percent of single-offender crimes and 8 percent of the multiple-offender incidents; they shared blame with males in committing an additional 10 percent of the incidents carried out by more than one individual.

With respect to several broad age categories identified by the survey, offenders were *perceived* to have been over age 20 in two-thirds of all single-offender violence and between 15–20 years of age in the bulk of the remainder. Youngsters under age 15 were rarely identified. Moreover, adults comprised the larger proportion of lone rapists, robbers, and assaulters.

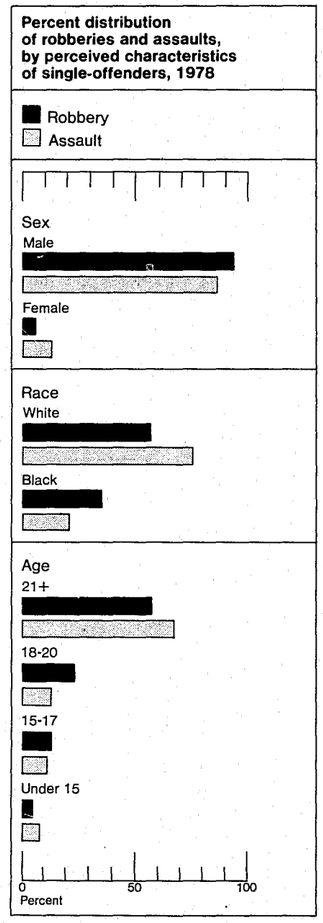

Figure 18

Youth appeared to be associated to a greater degree with multiple-offender victimization; a fairly high proportion (48 percent) of crime involving two or more lawbreakers was committed by offenders under age 21. A sizeable number of cases involved a mix of young and adult offenders.

As was true in previous years, young victims (age 12–19)—whether attacked by single or multiple offenders—were victimized proportionally most often by people of sim-

ilar ages (12–20). Similarly, older individuals (over age 20) appeared to be responsible for the majority of single-offender crimes committed against persons age 20 and over. Multiple-offender crimes involving persons age 20–49 were committed most often by persons over the age of 20, but that was not true for older persons. Individuals over the age of 50 were as apt to be attacked by offenders under 21 as over that age.

Regarding the racial identity of offenders, the data indicated that some 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 by members of other races. Whites (who, of course, comprised a large majority of the population) were responsible for the largest proportion of robberies and assaults, but had the greater relative involvement in the latter.

For multiple-offender crimes, the perpetrators were perceived as exclusively white in 56 percent of the victimizations and exclusively black in 30 percent. Uncommon were groups made up of more than one race or of persons belonging to "other" races. Half of all multiple-offender robberies were thought to have been committed by groups of blacks.

Concurrent consideration of the race of victim and offender led to the conclusion that most crime was intraracial. In 70 percent of all single-offender rape or robbery cases and 83 percent of all assaults involving victims of the two major racial groups, the offender was identified as being of the same race as the victim. By comparison, 57 percent of the robberies and 72 percent of assaults committed by multiple offenders were strictly intraracial. Whites ascribed a higher proportion of multiple-offender victimizations to blacks than blacks did to whites. This difference primarily was the result of robbery, where whites attributed 38 percent of the attacks to blacks, whereas blacks ascribed only 2 percent to whites.

There was no difference between the races in the overall proportions of interracial violence in single-offender crimes, although whites ascribed more rapes to blacks than blacks did to whites, and there was some indication that the same relationship existed for robbery.

Crime characteristics

The crime characteristics covered in the following sections may be grouped into two overall categories, the *circumstances* under which the violations occurred (such as time and place of occurrence, number of offenders, victim self-protective measures, and 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 of personal crimes examined are based on incident data and others on victimization data. Because some violent personal crimes were committed against two or more victims, victimizations outnumbered incidents by about 18 percent. The bulk of multiple-victim crimes involved a pair of victims rather than three or more (Tables 49 and 50).

Time of occurrence

(Tables 52–54)

> *A majority of all violent crimes occurred at night; three-fifths of all armed robberies took place after dark.*

Of the offenses measured by the survey, rapes, household larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts occurred predominantly during the evening or nighttime hours of 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. In contrast, personal larcenies with contact (i.e., purse snatchings and pocket pickings) took place most often during the day.

Incidents involving theft of personal or household property often occur when the owner is away, and consequently, the time of occurrence is not known in a large proportion of no-contact thefts. Therefore, it could not be accurately estimated whether the preponderance of personal larcenies without contact or household burglaries took place during the daytime or nighttime. Among incidents for which the general time was known, however, the largest share of noncontact personal larcenies were daytime events, but in the case of burglary there was an equal division between daytime and nighttime crimes.

Although there were roughly even distributions of daytime and nighttime incidents for all robberies and assaults, the serious forms of these crimes were more likely to take place after 6 p.m. Thus, greater proportions of robberies with injury and aggravated assaults than of robberies without injury and simple assaults were concentrated at night. Also, relatively large numbers of robberies and assaults by armed offenders transpired during the evening or late night. Crimes of violence committed by unknown offenders, generally conceded to be more threatening than those committed by relatives, friends, neighbors, or other known individuals, exhibited a similar pattern.

More specific information on nocturnal crimes showed that the largest proportions of nighttime violence and personal theft took place during the 6-hour period before midnight, even taking into consideration those crimes for which the time was not known. Household burglaries occurred more often in the first half of the night, household larcenies and motor vehicle thefts in the second part (12 a.m. to 6 a.m.), but the difference for the latter crime was not significant. However, the proportion of all household incidents for which the period of night was not known was relatively large, 13 percent.

Place of occurrence

(Tables 55–60)

> *In general, personal crimes of violence were more apt to occur on the street, in a park, field, playground, school ground, or parking lot than any other location; where nonstrangers were involved, the home was a more common setting.*

For all crimes of violence, the victim's home or immediate environs (yard, sidewalk, apartment hall, etc.) was not a frequent crime site. With respect to specific crimes, however, the proportion occurring in or near domiciles varied (Figure 19). A third of the rapes took place in or near the home, compared with one-fifth of the robberies and assaults. (There was only some indication that the difference between the proportions for rape and robbery was significant.) In fact, there was no significant difference in the proportion of rapes occurring in or near the victim's home and the proportion occurring in outdoor areas away from the dwelling. Robbery was the most likely of the three violent crimes to have taken place in streets, parks, fields, etc., the largest share (56 percent) occurring at these compared with other locations.

Two-fifths of all assaults happened on streets and associated areas. Seventeen percent of assaults, the largest proportion of the three violent crimes, took place inside nonresidential buildings, such as stores, restaurants, gas stations, and public conveyances (buses, trains, etc.). These sites also were the scene for a large share (48 percent) of the pocket pickings and purse snatchings recorded in 1978. Persons armed with a gun, knife, or other weapon were relatively more likely than unarmed individuals to assault victims on the street or other outdoor places.

The place of occurrence for crimes committed by nonstrangers, compared with those used by strangers, differed more dramatically. Overall, crimes of violence by nonstrangers were more likely than those committed by strangers to take place in or near a victim's home (33 vs. 15 percent) whereas the street or related settings were much more common sites for stranger violence (54 vs. 29).

The crime survey distinguishes personal larceny without contact and household larceny on the basis of where the crime was committed. Personal larcenies occur, by definition, away from the victim's residence, and roughly half of the incidents that took place

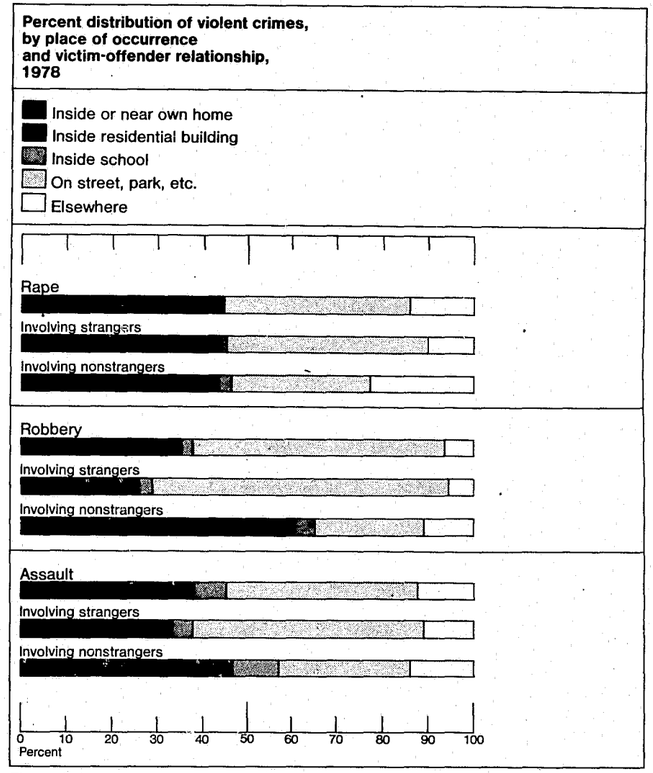

Figure 19

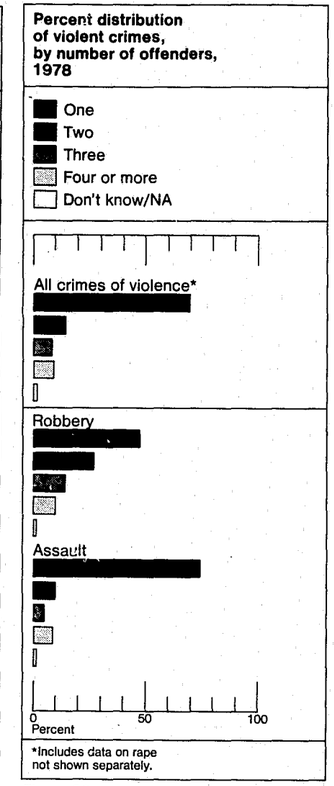

Figure 20

in 1978 were in streets and other outdoor places. Household larceny has a residential focus, with the vast majority (85 percent) taking place near victims' residences, such as in yards or patios. Household burglaries are almost exclusively confined to permanent residences, although a small proportion did occur in places such as vacation homes, hotels, and motels.

In contrast with the other two forms of household crime, motor vehicle theft is not limited by definition to specific localities. During 1978, the largest proportion, about 63 percent, were attempted or completed at outdoor locations such as streets, parks, and public parking lots. In an additional 28 percent, the vehicles were located in the victim's garage, carport, driveway, or somewhere else near the residence.

Number of offenders

(Table 61)

> *Except in personal robbery cases, lone offenders were the rule.*

Eighty-eight percent of all violent personal crimes involved lone victims. A substantial but smaller majority of incidents (69 percent) involved *single offenders* as well. Assault was more likely to have been committed by single than multiple offenders, but such was not the case for personal robbery (Figure 20). Half of all such robberies were carried out by two or more offenders. The more serious forms of robbery or assault (robbery with injury and aggravated assault) were no more likely to have been committed by multiple offenders than the less serious forms (simple assault and robbery without injury).

There was a sizeable difference in the distribution of number of offenders involved depending upon whether or not the victim knew the assailant. A large majority (84 percent) of the nonstranger incidents were committed by offenders acting alone, whereas a less substantial number (60 percent) of stranger-to-stranger incidents were perpetrated by one offender.

Use of weapons

(Tables 62–63)

> *Robbers were more apt than other types of offenders to use a gun, knife, or other weapon.*

Offenders used, wielded, or gave evidence of having weapons in their possession in about a third of all crimes of violence. Robbery was the most likely of the three violent crimes to be characterized by armed attack (48 percent); weapons were present in a third of all assaults and a fifth of all rapes. Victims who were preyed upon by strangers were more likely than those victimized by nonstrangers to encounter armed offenders (39 vs. 28 percent).

If one or more weapons were present during an incident, the victim identified each weapon by type. Weapons classified as "other," such as clubs or bricks, were used by offenders in about 35 percent of the armed incidents, whereas knives and fire-

Percent of violent crimes characterized by use of firearm, 1978

Type of crime	Total	Stranger	Non-stranger
Crimes of violence[1]	29	30	26
Robbery	31	32	26
Aggravated assault	29	30	26

[1]Includes data on rape not shown separately.

Figure 21

arms each were present in 3 out of 10 such cases. Weapons other than guns or knives were more common to aggravated assaults resulting in victim injury (55 percent) than to most other violent attacks.

With respect to firearms, the most lethal of weapons, there were no striking differences in the proportion of guns used across crime categories or victim-offender relationships (Figure 21).

Victim self-protection

(Tables 64–67)

Men and women responded to personal attack in different ways.

Victims attempted to protect themselves in some way in a majority of personal crimes of violence, regardless of the nature of their relationship to the offenders. Self-protection, ranging from pleas of restraint to use of a gun or knife, was more likely to occur in cases of rape (77 percent) or assault (70 percent) than robbery (58 percent). There was some indication that victims of robbery were more likely to protect themselves when the offender was a nonstranger, but for assaults, stranger attacks more frequently resulted in victim self-defense.

Examination of race and age groups for differences in the tendency to use self-protection measures revealed that, for all violent crimes, persons in the eldest age category (65 and over) were the least likely of any age group with the exception of those in the age category 50–64 (for whom the difference was less conclusive) to offer a defense (Figure 22). Blacks were much less likely than whites to defend themselves during robberies, but there was no difference by race in cases of assault.

The most common forms of self-protection were by means of physical force (excluding use of a gun or knife) and nonviolent resistance, followed by threatening or reasoning with the offender and efforts to get help or frighten off the offender. Among victims in general, firearms or knives were rarely used for self-defense. Men and women resorted to different techniques; men were more likely to wield a gun or knife or to use physical force, whereas women were

Percent of violent crimes in which victims took self-protective measures, 1978

Characteristic	Crimes of violence[1]	Robbery	Assault
Race			
White	70	62	71
Black	61	44	68
Age			
12-19	68	58	69
20-34	72	66	73
35-49	67	54	71
50-64	59	46	62
65+	46	41	49

[1] Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Figure 22

more apt to try to get assistance or frighten off the offender (Figure 23). Self-protection did not vary significantly by race.

Physical injury to victims

(Tables 68–73)

Victims of violent attack were frequently injured, but relatively few were hurt seriously enough to require hospitalization.

Victims were injured in 3 of every 10 personal robberies and assults. (All victims of rape, whether the crime was completed or not, were classified by the NCS as injured.) There were no real differences between men and women, or between blacks and whites, in the proportions of injurious robberies or assaults. Interestingly enough, the likelihood of victim-sustained injury was greater in cases where the offender was a relative, friend, or some other acquaintance than when the offender was unknown or known only by sight. Also, robbery victims age 35 and over were more prone than younger victims to injury (Figure 24). In cases of assault, youthful victims (12–15) were the most likely to be injured.

In some 6 percent of personal crimes of violence, the victims had medical expenses. This 1 in 17 ratio held, more or less, for both white and black victims and for victims of stranger and nonstranger attacks. Of the victimizations that led to medical expenses, the largest share, 47 percent, were in the $50–$250 range, while the remainder were divided evenly between those in the range of less than $50 and $250 or more.

As in previous years, 7 of every 10 individuals injured in violent attacks were covered by some form of health insurance or were eligible for public medical services. The proportion of victims covered did not vary by race or income.

In approximately 8 percent of all violent offenses, the victims received hospital treatment as a consequence of the attack. While the rate of hospitalization did not vary significantly across most victim categories, the

Percent distribution of victim self-protection measures in violent crimes, by sex, 1978

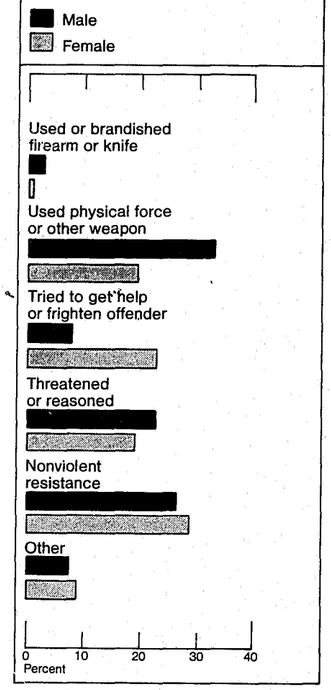

Figure 23

data for 1978 did show that blacks were more apt than whites to receive hospital treatment.

In some four-fifths of the crimes leading to hospitalization, emergency treatment was all that was required; the remainder involved stays on an inpatient basis for a minimum of one night. Although there were apparent variations by race and sex, there was an overwhelming prevalence of emergency cases as opposed to inpatient care. Based on the total number of victimizations, rather than only those resulting in injury, only about 6 percent required emergency room care and 1 percent called for hospitalization for a night or longer.

Percent of robberies and assaults resulting in victim injury, by selected characteristics, 1978

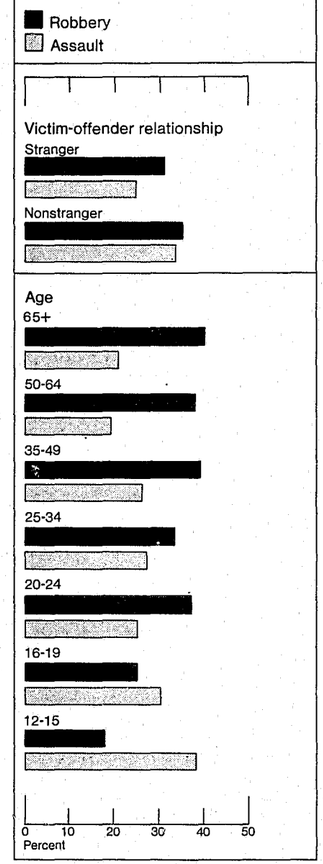

Figure 24

Economic losses

(Tables 74–80)

Although economic loss occurred frequently, the amounts of loss were generally small. Recovery of stolen property was uncommon.

In 1978, most NCS crimes resulted in economic loss stemming from theft and/or property damage. Only rape and assault victims stood a better than even chance of not suffering direct economic loss. By contrast, 96 of every 100 personal larcenies and 69 of every 100 personal robberies involved such losses. For the household crimes as a

Percent distribution of selected crimes, by value of loss, 1978

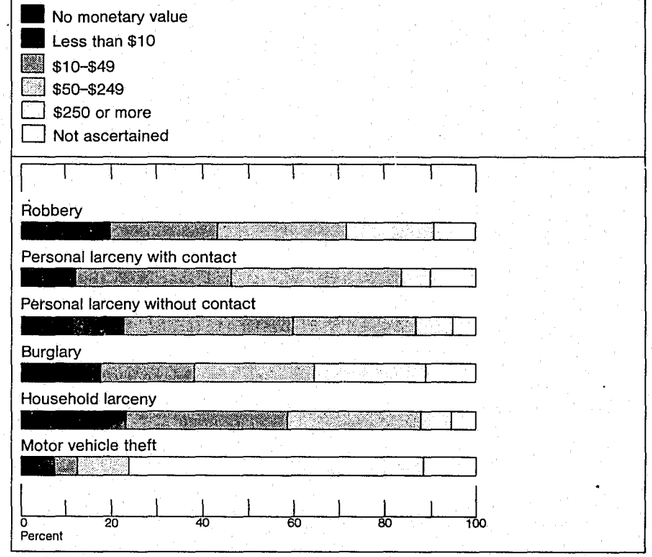

Figure 25

group, theft and/or damage occurred in about 9 in every 10 cases.

As might be anticipated, most cases of economic loss resulted from property theft. Property damage, alone or in concert with theft, was common in attempted forcible entry, completed forcible entry, and attempted motor vehicle theft. 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 three-fifths of all personal crimes and about half of all household crimes resulted in theft and/or damage losses of less than $50. Distributions by amount of loss varied by type of crime; for example, a very large proportion of the losses sustained from motor vehicle theft, 64 percent, were $250 or more, whereas only 6 percent of the pocket pickings and purse snatchings fell into this monetary range (Figure 25).

Regarding disparities in losses by race of victim, blacks sustained higher economic losses than whites (i.e., relatively more crimes valued at $50 or more) for all household crimes but there was no significant difference for personal offenses.

Motor vehicle theft ranked as the costliest measured crime, but it was also the one most likely to result in complete recovery (49 percent). This experience stood in contrast to the large majority of household and personal crimes for which there was no recovery at all (Figure 26). For example, there was no recovery whatsoever of cash and/or property in three-fourths of the personal robberies, or in 83 percent of the personal or household larcenies. Comparing white and black victims, there were no meaningful differences in the relative distribution of unrecovered losses for personal crimes as

Percent of theft loss recovered for selected crimes, 1978

Type of crime	Recovered: All	Some	None
Robbery	13	13	74
Personal larceny with contact	7	24	69
Personal larceny without contact	6	10	83
Burglary	6	16	77
Household larceny	7	10	83
Motor vehicle theft	49	25	26

Figure 26

a whole. Interestingly, however, whites were more likely than blacks to recover at least some of their robbery losses. Whites were also more apt to recover at least some of their losses from household crimes.

Insurance coverage played a relatively minor role in the compensation of victims, as losses were replaced by other means in a majority of personal and household crimes involving theft. Of the three household crimes, burglary was the most likely to result in some recovery or compensation solely through insurance.

Worktime losses

(Tables 81–86)

Worktime losses occurred most often in completed motor vehicle thefts and serious robberies.

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 a tenth of all cases. For specific crimes, the proportion ranged from 23 percent of robberies with injury to 7 percent of simple assaults. In comparison, only about 3 percent of the personal and household larcenies led to loss of worktime. Perhaps because of the inconveniences caused by the loss of needed transportation, completed motor vehicle thefts resulted in work losses in a fourth of the cases. Black householders were more likely than white householders to lose time from work as a result of burglary or motor vehicle theft.

Among those personal and household crimes that resulted in job interruptions, approximately half the cases involved 1 day or more of worktime. For violent crimes as a group, about 3 out of 4 exceeded 1 day lost, and in 23 percent, 6 or more days were lost. The violent personal crimes were characterized by relatively longer periods of worktime losses than were the personal or household larcenies and burglaries. Black victims lost a day or more relatively more often than did white victims.

Reporting crimes to the police

The rate at which crime was reported to the police varied depending upon the characteristics of the victim and the seriousness of the victimization. As with the victimization rates, reporting was associated with the age of the victim. Specifically, persons under 20 years of age were the poorest reporters of crime. The reporting rate for violent crimes (44 percent) was higher than that for personal crimes of theft (25 percent) or household crimes (36 percent). Furthermore, in those household crimes involving theft, reporting was, in general, better in the high-loss categories.

Persons who were victimized during 1978 but failed to report the offense to the police most often suggested 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 to the probability of reporting and, in most cases, to reasons given for failure to do so.

Rates of reporting

(Tables 87–96)

Compared with other crimes, those involving injury and/or major economic loss were well reported.

The relatively low level of reporting personal crimes to the police (30 percent) was largely attributable to a reporting rate (1 out of 4) for personal larceny without contact, a crime which accounted for some seven-tenths of all personal victimizations. By comparison, about half of all personal robberies were communicated to the police. Robbery, with a reporting rate that did not differ from that for rape, was more likely to be made known to the police than was assault; robbery with injury resulting from serious or minor assault, reported in 65 percent of the cases, was more likely to come to police notice than any of the other comparable subcomponents of violent attack.

A low reporting rate for household larceny, comparable to that for personal larceny, had a dampening effect on the overall proportion of household crimes reported. The rates for the two other household crimes and selected subclasses were substantially higher. Approximately half of all household burglaries—including 70 percent of all forcible entries—and two-thirds of all motor vehicle thefts were reported. The latter crime was the most likely household offense to have been made known to the police.

Although the rate of reporting for all personal crimes did not vary by sex, violent crimes committed against women were more likely to have been made known to the police than those perpetrated against men.

Reporting patterns of personal crimes for white and black victims closely paralleled one another. In the household sector, whites reported proportionately more larcenies than blacks (25 vs. 19 percent) but blacks reported more motor vehicle thefts (78 vs. 64). As a consequence, the overall rate of reporting for all household crimes was roughly the same for both races. Hispanics reported personal crimes of violence and theft in about the same proportion as non-Hispanics.

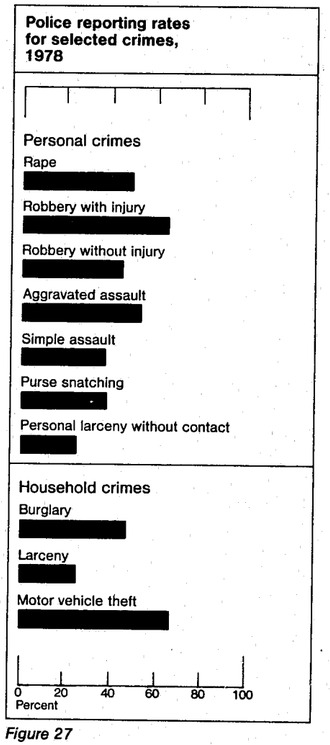

Figure 27

Overall, personal crimes of violence or theft were less likely to be reported to police by youngsters age 12–19 than by any other age group. This pattern held, albeit at a slightly reduced level of statistical significance, for all crimes except rape. With respect to robbery, for example, only about 32 percent of those crimes occurring to youngsters were known to the police, compared with 69 percent of those sustained by persons in the 50–64 age bracket. Only 13 percent of the personal larcenies without contact were reported by or for persons age 12–19, but about a third of those committed against persons 50–64 were made known to the authorities. Crimes against the elderly were reported at levels which were in general not statistically different from those for other adults.

Reporting rates showed some variation when controlled for the victim-offender relationship. The overall rate for reporting stranger-to-stranger violent offenses was somewhat higher than that for nonstranger cases (46 vs. 42 percent). There were no significant differences in the reporting rates for stranger and nonstranger crimes by white or male victims, but there was some indication that blacks informed the police

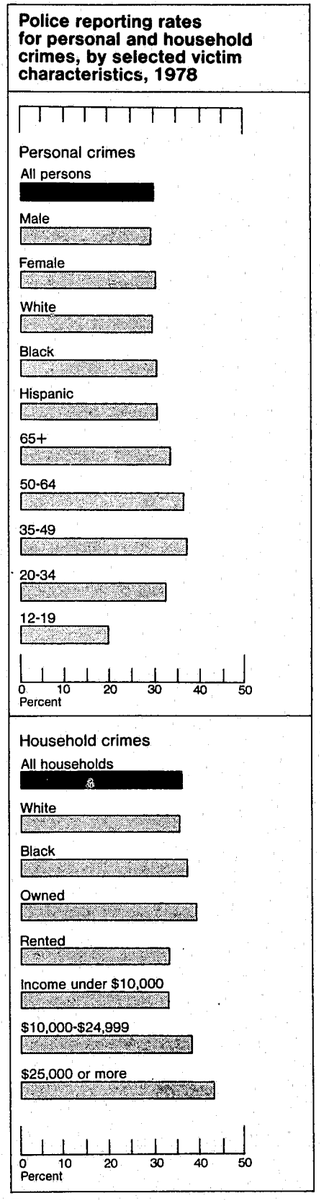

Figure 28

of relatively more stranger-to-stranger violence and that females did likewise, especially when the crime was robbery. No discernible pattern was evident when age and victim-offender relationship were jointly examined with respect to reporting.

Turning to household crimes, examination of household tenure in conjunction with the reporting of burglary showed markedly different rates between owners and renters. Owners were more likely to report forcible entry (78 vs. 61 percent), no-force entry (41 vs. 34), and attempted forcible entry (37 vs. 26). Householders living in their own dwelling also had a higher reporting rate for household larceny, but there was no significant difference between the rates at which motor vehicle thefts were reported.

It appeared that reporting increased with annual family income, but not to a statistically significant degree. Nevertheless, the proportion of all household crimes reported to the authorities by families in the highest income bracket ($25,000 or more) was significantly greater than that for any of the other income groups. As an illustration, close to nine-tenths of all forcible entry burglaries committed against families in the highest income category were reported, whereas three-quarters of these crimes committed against persons in the adjacent income grouping and only three-fifths against those making under $7,500 were made known to the authorities.

As in past years, the value of stolen property was the most important variable examined in explaining variations in reporting. For the population in general, the proportions of household burglaries and larcenies reported to the police, with one exception, increased directly with the value of the stolen property. (There was no significant difference in the rate of reporting burglaries of less than $10 and those between $10–$49). Thus, while only 7 percent of larceny theft losses valued at less than $10 were communicated to the police, 68 percent of those valued at $250 or more were made known (Figure 29). As another example, although the overall reporting rate for burglary was about 50 percent, 82 percent of those with theft losses of $250 or more were reported.

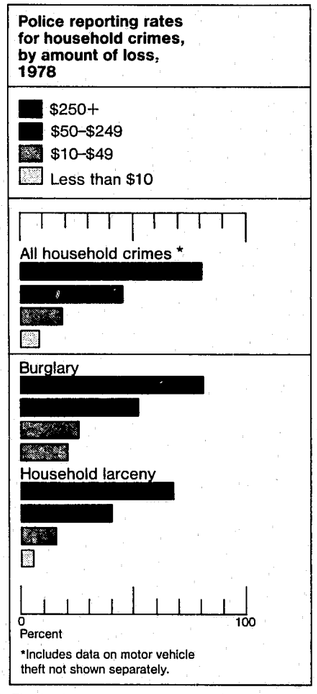

Figure 29

Reasons for not reporting

(Tables 97–103)

Perceived lack of importance and helplessness were common justifications for nonreporting.

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 these explanations made up approximately three-fifths of the total.

Victims rarely suggested that it was too inconvenient to report a crime or that they were fearful of a reprisal.

As was the case with reporting, 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 assault, for instance, those who experienced an aggravated assault were less apt than others to suggest that the matter was not important enough; a comparable situation existed with respect to residential burglary and larceny distinguished on the basis of the value of property lost (Figure 30).

Other differences by crime type included those for victims of robbery, who were more likely than assault victims to indicate that they did not file a police report because nothing could be done (lack of proof). 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 more often by victims of nonstranger attacks. Also, victims of nonstranger crimes were more prone than those accosted by strangers to indicate they reported the offense to someone else, but they were much less likely to say that nothing could have been done (Figure 31).

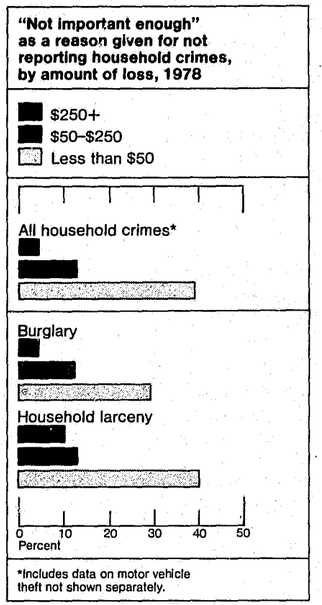

Figure 30

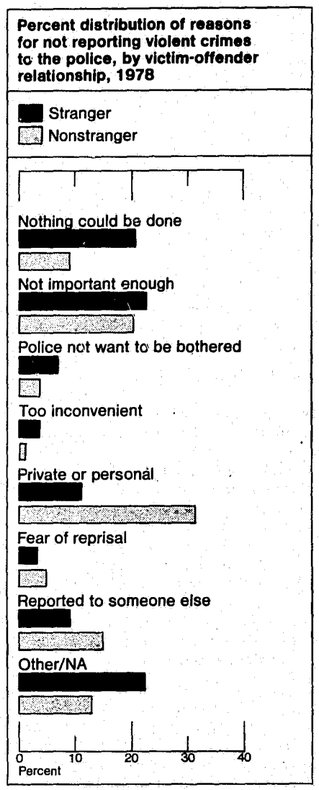

Figure 31

The distribution of reasons for not reporting by race generally was similar. One interesting disparity in the overall pattern was in the category "not important enough." Whites were more likely than blacks to cite this reason for both personal and household crimes considered as a group. In addition, there was some indication that for household crimes "nothing could be done" was a more popular response among blacks. 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 103 statistical data tables in this appendix contain results of the National Crime Survey for calendar year 1978. They are grouped along topical lines, generally paralleling the sequence of discussion in the "Selected Findings." For the personal and household sectors, all topics treated in the preceding report, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1977,* are covered again.

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 a survey rather than a complete enumeration. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, estimates based on 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 list that follows; each main subheading shows the number and title of each data table and the page on which it appears.

General (1978)

(Tables 1 and 2)

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

Personal and household crimes

Number and percent distribution of victimizations—
1. *By sector and type of crime,* 18

Victimization rates—
2. *By sector and type of crime,* 19

Victim characteristics (1978)

(Tables 3–33)

The tables contain victimization rate figures for crimes against persons (3–20) and households (21–33).

Personal crimes

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over—
3. *By type of crime and sex of victims,* 20
4. *By type of crime and age of victims,* 21
5. *By sex and age of victims and type of crime,* 21
6. *By type of crime and race of victims,* 22
7. *By type of crime and sex and race of victims,* 22
8. *By type of crime and ethnicity of victims,* 23
9. *By race and age of victims and type of crime,* 23
10. *By race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime,* 24
11. *By type of crime and marital status of victims,* 25
12. *By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime,* 25
13. *By sex of head of household, relationship of victims to head, and type of crime,* 26
14. *By type of crime and annual family income of victims,* 27
15. *By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime,* 28

Victimization rates for persons age 25 and over—
16. *By level of educational attainment and race of victims and type of crime,* 29

Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over—
17. *By participation in the civilian labor force, employment status, and race of victims and type of crime,* 30
18. *By occupational group of victims and type of crime,* 31

Victimization rates—
19. *By type of crime and type of locality of residence of victims,* 32

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over—
20. *By type of locality of residence, race and sex of victims, and type of crime,* 33

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime—
21. *And race of head of household,* 33
22. *And ethnicity of head of household,* 34

Motor vehicle theft

Victimization rates on the basis of thefts per 1,000 households and of thefts per 1,000 vehicles owned—
23. *By selected household characteristics,* 34

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime—
24. *And age of head of household,* 35
25. *And annual family income,* 35

Household burglary

Victimization rates—
26. *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary,* 36

Household larceny

Victimization rates—
27. *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of larceny,* 36

Motor vehicle theft

Victimization rates—
28. *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft,* 37

Household crimes

Victimization rates—
29. *By type of crime and number of persons in household,* 37
30. *By type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household,* 38
31. *By type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household,* 38
32. *By type of crime and type of locality of residence,* 39
33. *By type of locality of residence, race of head of household and type of crime,* 40

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence (1978)

(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), six present demographic information on the offenders only and four others have such data on both victims and offenders; a basic distinction is made in these 10 tables between single- and multiple-offender victimizations.

Personal crimes of violence

Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over—
34. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship,* 40

Percent of victimizations involving strangers—
35. *By sex and age of victims and type of crime,* 41
36. *By sex and race of victims and type of crime,* 41
37. *By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime,* 42
38. *By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime,* 42

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations—
39. *By type of crime and perceived sex of offender,* 43
40. *By type of crime and perceived age of offender,* 43
41. *By type of crime and perceived race of offender,* 44
42. *By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender,* 44
43. *By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offender,* 45

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations—
44. *By type of crime and perceived sex of offenders,* 45
45. *By type of crime and perceived age of offenders,* 46
46. *By type of crime and perceived race of offenders,* 46
47. *By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders,* 47
48. *By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders,* 47

Crime characteristics (1978)

(Tables 49–86)

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.

Personal crimes

Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations—
49. *By type of crime,* 48

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—
50. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims,* 49

Number and percent distribution of incidents—
51. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship,* 50

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents—
52. *By type of crime and time of occurrence,* 51

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents—
53. *By type of crime and offender and time of occurrence,* 52

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—
54. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence,* 52

Selected personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents—
55. *By type of crime and place of occurrence,* 53

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents—
56. *By type of crime and offender and place of occurrence,* 53

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—
57. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence,* 54

Percent distribution of victim-offender relationship—
58. *By type of crime and place of occurrence,* 54

Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact

Percent distribution of incidents—
59. *By type of crime and place of occurrence,* 55
60. *By type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss,* 55

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—
61. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders,* 56

Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons—
62. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship,* 56

Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders—
63. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon,* 57

Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures—
64. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship,* 57
65. *By characteristics of victims and type of crime,* 58

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims—
66. *By type of measure and type of crime,* 58
67. *By selected characteristics of victims,* 59

Personal robbery and assault

Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury—
68. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime,* 59

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses—
69. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime,* 60

Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses—
70. *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses,* 60

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services—
71. *By selected characteristics of victims,* 61

Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care—
72. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime,* 61

Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims received hospital care—
73. *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care,* 62

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss—
74. *By type of crime and type of loss,* 63

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss—
75. *By type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship,* 64

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss—
76. *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss,* 64

Selected personal crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—
77. *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss,* 66

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—
78. *By race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered,* 66

Percent distribution of victimizations in which theft losses were recovered—
79. *By type of crime and method of recovery of loss.* 67

Household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—
80. *By value of loss and type of crime,* 68

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
81. *By type of crime,* 68
82. *By type of crime and race of victims,* 69

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
83. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship,* 69

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
84. *By type of crime and number of days lost,* 70

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
85. *By number of days lost and victim-offender relationship,* 70

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
86. *By race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost,* 71

Reporting of victimizations to the police (1978)

(Tables 87–103)

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

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—
87. *By type of crime,* 72

Personal crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—
88. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime,* 72
89. *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims,* 73
90. *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims,* 74
91. *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims,* 75
92. *By type of crime and age of victims,* 75

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—
93. *By age of victims and victim-offender relationship,* 76

Household crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—
94. *By type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure,* 76
95. *By type of crime and annual family income,* 77
96. *By value of loss and type of crime,* 77

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—
97. *By type of crime,* 78

Personal crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—
98. *By race of victims and type of crime,* 79
99. *By annual family income and type of crime,* 80

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—
100. *By victim-offender relationship and type of crime,* 81

Household crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—
101. *By race of head of household and type of crime,* 81
102. *By annual family income,* 82
103. *By type of crime and value of theft loss,* 82

Table 1. Personal and household crimes, 1978:
Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime

Sector and type of crime	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes
All crimes	40,412,000	...	100.0
Personal sector	22,991,000	100.0	56.9
Crimes of violence	5,941,000	25.8	14.7
Rape	171,000	0.7	0.4
Completed rape	46,000	0.2	0.1
Attempted rape	126,000	0.5	0.3
Robbery	1,038,000	4.5	2.6
Robbery with injury	330,000	1.4	0.8
From serious assault	179,000	0.8	0.4
From minor assault	151,000	0.7	0.4
Robbery without injury	708,000	3.1	1.8
Assault	4,732,000	20.6	11.7
Aggravated assault	1,708,000	7.4	4.2
With injury	577,000	2.5	1.4
Attempted assault with weapon	1,131,000	4.9	2.8
Simple assault	3,024,000	13.2	7.5
With injury	756,000	3.3	1.9
Attempted assault without weapon	2,268,000	9.9	5.6
Crimes of theft	17,050,000	74.2	42.2
Personal larceny with contact	549,000	2.4	1.4
Purse snatching	177,000	0.8	0.4
Completed purse snatching	112,000	0.5	0.3
Attempted purse snatching	65,000	0.3	0.2
Pocket picking	372,000	1.6	0.9
Personal larceny without contact	16,501,000	71.8	40.8
Total population age 12 and over	176,215,000	...	...
Household sector	17,421,000	100.0	43.1
Burglary	6,704,000	38.5	16.6
Forcible entry	2,200,000	12.6	5.4
Unlawful entry without force	2,916,000	16.7	7.2
Attempted forcible entry	1,588,000	9.1	3.9
Household larceny	9,352,000	53.7	23.1
Less than $50	5,186,000	29.8	12.8
$50 or more	3,124,000	17.9	7.7
Amount not available	397,000	2.3	1.0
Attempted larceny	645,000	3.7	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,365,000	7.8	3.4
Completed theft	860,000	4.9	2.1
Attempted theft	506,000	2.9	1.3
Total number of households	77,980,000	...	...

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, 1978:
Victimization rates, by sector and type of crime

Sector and type of crime	Rate
Personal sector	
Crimes of violence	33.7
Rape	1.0
Completed rape	0.3
Attempted rape	0.7
Robbery	5.9
Robbery with injury	1.9
From serious assault	1.0
From minor assault	0.9
Robbery without injury	4.0
Assault	26.9
Aggravated assault	9.7
With injury	3.3
Attempted assault with weapon	6.4
Simple assault	17.2
With injury	4.3
Attempted assault without weapon	12.9
Crimes of theft	96.8
Personal larceny with contact	3.1
Purse snatching	1.0
Completed purse snatching	0.6
Attempted purse snatching	0.4
Pocket picking	2.1
Personal larceny without contact	93.6
Household sector	
Burglary	86.0
Forcible entry	28.2
Unlawful entry without force	37.4
Attempted forcible entry	20.4
Household larceny	119.9
Less than $50	66.5
$50 or more	40.1
Amount not available	5.1
Attempted larceny	8.3
Motor vehicle theft	17.5
Completed theft	11.0
Attempted theft	6.5

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

Table 3. Personal crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims

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

Type of crime	Both sexes (176,215,000)	Male (84,377,000)	Female (91,838,000)
Crimes of violence	33.7	45.7	22.8
Rape	1.0	0.2	1.7
Completed rape	0.3	(¹Z)	0.5
Attempted rape	0.7	0.2	1.2
Robbery	5.9	8.3	3.7
Robbery with injury	1.9	2.6	1.2
From serious assault	1.0	1.6	0.5
From minor assault	0.9	1.0	0.7
Robbery without injury	4.0	5.7	2.5
Assault	26.9	37.2	17.4
Aggravated assault	9.7	14.7	5.1
With injury	3.3	4.9	1.8
Attempted assault with weapon	6.4	9.8	3.3
Simple assault	17.2	22.5	12.3
With injury	4.3	5.4	3.3
Attempted injury without weapon	12.9	17.1	9.0
Crimes of theft	96.8	105.6	88.7
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	2.7	3.5
Purse snatching	1.0	(¹Z)	1.9
Pocket picking	2.1	2.6	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	93.6	102.9	85.1

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

Z Represent less than 0.05,

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

Table 4. Personal crimes, 1976:

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

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

Type of crime	12–15 (15,454,000)	16–19 (16,466,000)	20–24 (19,767,000)	25–34 (33,708,000)	35–49 (35,607,000)	50–64 (32,264,000)	65 and over (22,948,000)
Crimes of violence	57.0	68.9	66.9	39.9	19.9	11.4	7.9
Rape	1.3	2.5	2.4	1.1	0.4	[1]0.3	[1]0.1
Robbery	10.9	9.8	8.7	5.9	4.6	3.3	3.0
Robbery with injury	2.0	2.4	3.2	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.3
From serious assault	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.6	[1]0.3
From minor assault	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9
Robbery without injury	8.9	7.3	5.5	4.0	2.8	2.1	1.8
Assault	44.7	56.6	55.8	33.0	15.0	7.8	4.7
Aggravated assault	13.0	20.9	22.0	12.6	4.9	2.9	1.8
With injury	5.6	7.2	7.5	3.7	1.5	1.0	0.5
Attempted assault with weapon	7.3	13.7	14.4	8.9	3.3	1.9	1.2
Simple assault	31.8	35.7	33.9	20.4	10.1	4.9	3.0
With injury	11.3	10.0	6.6	5.3	2.3	0.5	0.4
Attempted assault without weapon	20.5	25.7	27.3	15.1	7.8	4.5	2.5
Crimes of theft	145.6	152.6	152.4	117.0	84.4	55.7	23.0
Personal larceny with contact	1.9	2.9	4.9	2.9	2.4	4.0	2.9
Purse snatching	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.3
Pocket picking	1.7	2.4	3.5	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	143.8	149.7	147.5	114.2	81.9	51.8	20.1

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

Table 5. Personal crimes, 1976:

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

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

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Male											
12–15 (7,866,000)	75.6	[1]0.4	18.8	3.5	15.3	56.4	18.4	38.0	164.0	3.0	161.0
16–19 (8,195,000)	86.4	[1]0.5	11.3	3.2	8.2	74.5	30.7	43.9	166.4	3.8	162.6
20–24 (9,656,000)	90.5	[1]1.0	10.2	3.6	6.7	79.3	33.1	46.2	170.5	4.5	166.1
25–34 (16,556,000)	54.7	[1]0.1	8.0	2.2	5.9	46.6	20.1	26.5	123.1	2.2	120.9
35–49 (17,302,000)	25.5	[1]0.0	6.4	3.0	3.4	19.1	7.0	12.1	80.3	1.7	78.7
50–64 (15,350,000)	15.3	[1]0.0	5.3	1.7	3.6	10.0	3.4	6.6	59.0	2.7	56.3
65 and over (9,453,000)	10.0	[1]0.0	3.6	1.7	1.9	6.4	2.1	4.3	28.9	2.1	26.8
Female											
12–15 (7,589,000)	37.7	2.3	2.7	[1]0.4	2.3	32.7	7.3	25.4	126.6	[1]0.7	125.9
16–19 (8,271,000)	51.6	4.6	8.2	1.7	6.5	38.9	11.3	27.6	139.0	2.0	136.9
20–24 (10,111,000)	44.4	3.8	7.2	2.8	4.4	33.4	11.3	22.1	135.1	5.2	129.8
25–34 (17,153,000)	25.7	2.0	3.8	1.7	2.1	19.8	5.4	14.5	111.1	3.5	107.6
35–49 (18,305,000)	14.7	0.7	2.9	0.7	2.2	11.1	2.8	8.3	88.2	3.2	85.0
50–64 (16,914,000)	7.8	[1]0.5	1.5	0.9	0.7	5.8	2.4	3.4	52.7	5.1	47.7
65 and over (13,495,000)	6.4	[1]0.2	2.6	0.9	1.7	3.6	1.5	2.1	18.9	3.5	15.5

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, 1978:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims

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

Type of crime	White (154,021,000)	Black (19,650,000)	Other (2,544,000)
Crimes of violence	33.0	40.6	24.6
Rape	0.8	2.1	[1]0.0
Robbery	5.2	11.4	4.8
Robbery with injury	1.7	3.1	[1]2.1
From serious assault	1.0	1.4	[1]2.1
From minor assault	0.8	1.7	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury	3.5	8.4	[1]2.8
Assault	26.9	27.1	19.8
Aggravated assault	9.3	13.3	5.8
With injury	3.2	4.4	[1]1.4
Attempted assault with weapon	6.1	8.9	4.4
Simple assault	17.7	13.8	14.0
With injury	4.4	3.9	[1]1,8
Attempted assault without weapon	13.3	9.8	12.2
Crimes of theft	97.7	90.3	88.3
Personal larceny with contact	2.7	6.2	4.2
Purse snatching	0.9	2.1	[1]2.0
Pocket picking	1.9	4.1	[1]2.2
Personal larceny without contact	95.0	84.1	84.1

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 7. Personal crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex and race of victims

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

	Male		Female	
Type of crime	White (74,202,000)	Black (8,956,000)	White (79,819,000)	Black (10,694,000)
Crimes of violence	44.8	53.6	22.0	29.7
Rape	0.2	[1]0.2	1.4	3.8
Robbery	7.1	17.5	3.4	6.4
Robbery with injury	2.3	4.4	1.2	2.0
Robbery without injury	4.8	13.1	2.3	4.4
Assault	37.5	36.0	17.2	19.6
Aggravated assault	14.2	19.5	4.7	8.1
Simple assault	23.2	16.5	12.5	11.5
Crimes of theft	106.0	102.4	90.0	80.2
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	5.5	3.1	6.8
Personal larceny without contact	103.7	96.9	87.0	73.4

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

Table 8. Personal crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and ethnicity of victims

Type of crime	Hispanic (8,936,000)	Non-Hispanic (167,279,000)
Crimes of violence	37.4	33.5
Rape	[1]0.5	1.0
Robbery	10.3	5.7
Robbery with injury	3.5	1.8
From serious assault	2.1	1.0
From minor assault	1.4	0.8
Robbery without injury	6.8	3.9
Assault	26.6	26.9
Aggravated assault	12.7	9.5
With injury	4.1	3.2
Attempted assault with weapon	8.6	6.3
Simple assault	13.9	17.3
With injury	4.1	4.3
Attempted assault without weapon	9.8	13.0
Crimes of theft	96.6	96.8
Personal larceny with contact	5.3	3.0
Purse snatching	2.7	0.9
Pocket picking	2.7	2.1
Personal larceny without contact	91.2	93.8

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 9. Personal crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and age of victims and type of crime

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

Race and age	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
White											
12-15 (12,909,000)	54.0	1.1	9.1	1.8	7.3	43.7	11.5	32.3	153.3	1.6	151.7
16-19 (13,935,000)	71.8	2.3	8.8	2.5	6.4	80.7	21.6	39.1	161.6	2.5	159.1
20-24 (16,957,000)	67.2	2.1	8.5	3.4	5.2	56.5	21.6	35.0	155.4	4.1	151.3
25-34 (29,317,000)	39.8	1.0	5.2	1.7	3.4	33.7	12.6	21.1	117.1	2.5	114.6
35-49 (311,910,000)	20.1	0.4	4.2	1.5	2.7	15.5	4.6	10.9	85.6	1.9	83.7
50-64 (28,951,000)	10.4	[1]0.2	2.6	1.0	1.6	7.6	2.5	5.1	55.6	3.6	52.0
65 and over (20,762,000)	7.3	[1]0.0	2.8	1.1	1.7	4.5	1.6	2.9	22.9	2.6	20.4
Black											
12-15 (2,341,000)	76.3	[1]2.4	21.8	[1]3.4	18.4	52.0	20.6	31.4	105.7	[1]3.6	102.1
16-19 (2,302,000)	55.6	[1]4.1	16.4	[1]2.5	13.9	35.1	18.4	16.8	102.6	4.9	97.8
20-24 (2,483,000)	61.9	5.0	10.6	[1]2.1	8.5	46.3	24.7	21.6	132.7	8.7	124.0
25-34 (3,715,000)	44.7	[1]2.1	11.3	[1]2.6	8.7	31.3	14.2	17.2	120.5	5.5	115.0
35-49 (3,812,000)	19.8	[1]0.0	6.9	4.1	2.8	12.9	7.6	5.3	76.4	6.3	70.1
50-64 (2,969,000)	22.9	[1]1.3	10.5	3.9	6.6	11.1	6.9	4.2	59.1	7.9	51.3
65 and over (2,029,000)	14.0	[1]1.2	5.0	[1]2.2	[1]2.8	7.8	[1]3.7	[1]4.1	23.6	6.5	17.0

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 10. Personal crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime

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

Race, sex, and age	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White		
Male		
12-15 (6,587,000)	69.1	169.8
16-19 (6,970,000)	89.3	173.8
20-24 (8,382,000)	92.9	171.7
25-34 (14,595,000)	55.2	122.3
35-49 (15,322,000)	25.6	81.5
50-64 (13,823,000)	13.8	59.6
65 and over (8,522,000)	9.5	28.2
Female		
12-15 (6,322,000)	38.1	136.1
16-19 (6,965,000)	54.3	149.3
20-24 (8,574,000)	42.0	139.5
25-34 (14,722,000)	24.6	111.9
35-49 (15,870,000)	14.8	89.5
50-64 (15,127,000)	7.2	51.9
65 and over (12,239,000)	5.7	19.3
Black		
Male		
12-15 (1,173,000)	115.1	131.1
16-19 (1,128,000)	70.6	120.9
20-24 (1,118,000)	70.1	168.0
25-34 (1,654,000)	52.5	129.0
35-49 (1,687,000)	25.9	71.3
50-64 (1,353,000)	33.1	57.6
65 and over (845,000)	14.3	33.3
Female		
12-15 (1,168,000)	37.2	80.1
16-19 (1,174,000)	41.3	85.1
20-24 (1,365,000)	55.1	103.8
25-34 (2,062,000)	38.4	113.7
35-49 (2,125,000)	15.0	80.4
50-64 (1,617,000)	14.4	60.4
65 and over (1,184,000)	13.9	16.7

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

Table 11. Personal crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims

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

Type of crime	Never married (51,758,000)	Married (99,831,000)	Widowed (12,004,000)	Divorced and separated (12,211,000)
Crimes of violence	60.0	18.6	10.2	68.7
Rape	1.7	0.3	[1]0.0	3.7
Robbery	10.2	2.8	4.9	14.1
Robbery with injury	2.9	0.8	1.9	7.0
From serious assault	1.7	0.4	[1]0.6	3.8
From minor assault	1.2	0.4	1.3	3.3
Robbery without injury	7.3	2.0	3.0	7.1
Assault	48.1	15.5	5.3	50.8
Aggravated assault	17.1	5.5	2.3	19.6
With injury	6.3	1.3	[1]0.6	9.1
Attempted assault with weapon	10.8	4.2	1.7	10.5
Simple assault	30.9	10.0	3.0	31.2
With injury	8.5	1.8	[1]0.5	10.5
Attempted assault without weapon	22.4	8.3	2.5	20.8
Crimes of theft	147.2	73.2	38.3	133.6
Personal larceny with contact	4.0	2.0	4.1	8.1
Purse snatching	0.9	0.7	2.0	3.2
Pocket picking	3.1	1.3	2.1	5.0
Personal larceny without contact	143.2	71.2	34.2	125.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained are excluded.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Personal crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime

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

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Male											
Never married (27,618,000)	78.6	0.4	14.6	4.2	10.4	63.6	24.8	38.8	161.7	4.1	157.7
Married (50,075,000)	25.4	([1]Z)	3.5	1.0	2.5	21.9	8.3	13.7	73.1	1.3	71.8
Widowed (1,921,000)	15.7	[1]0.0	10.1	[1]3.7	6.4	5.6	[1]2.7	[1]2.9	41.5	[1]4.8	36.7
Divorced and separated (4,567,000)	79.0	[1]1.3	20.9	9.3	11.7	56.8	28.2	28.7	148.1	7.6	140.2
Female											
Never married (24,140,000)	38.7	3.2	5.2	1.4	3.8	30.3	8.4	22.0	130.5	3.8	126.7
Married (49,756,000)	11.7	0.7	2.0	0.5	1.6	9.0	2.6	6.3	73.3	2.6	70.7
Widowed (10,083,000)	9.1	[1]0.0	3.9	1.5	2.3	5.3	2.3	3.0	37.7	4.0	33.7
Divorced and separated (7,644,000)	62.5	5.2	10.0	5.7	4.3	47.3	14.5	32.8	125.0	8.5	116.5

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.
Z Represents less than 0.5 percent.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Personal crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex of head of household, relationship of victims to head, and type of crime

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

Sex of head of household and relationship of head	Crimes of violence	Robbery			Assault				Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
		Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Households headed by males											
Self (59,392,000)	33.3	[1]0.1	5.9	2.0	4.0	27.3	10.7	16.6	88.0	2.1	85.9
Living alone (6,808,000)	69.7	[1]0.0	20.2	7.1	13.1	49.6	20.6	29.0	152.8	5.3	147.5
Living with others (52,585,000)	28.5	[1]0.1	4.1	1.3	2.8	24.4	9.4	15.0	79.6	1.7	77.9
Wife (48,040,000)	11.2	0.6	2.1	0.4	1.6	8.5	2.4	6.2	73.5	2.5	70.9
Own child under age 18 (18,164,000)	49.8	1.0	7.6	1.7	5.9	41.3	12.4	28.9	147.1	1.8	145.3
Own child age 18 and over (11,700,000)	51.1	1.9	8.1	2.1	6.0	41.0	16.1	24.9	117.4	3.4	114.0
Other relative (3,898,000)	43.6	[1]1.9	9.3	4.3	5.0	32.4	11.9	20.5	73.4	4.7	68.7
Nonrelative (3,115,000)	107.4	3.3	17.4	6.0	11.4	86.7	28.9	57.8	208.4	7.6	200.8
Households headed by females											
Self (20,021,000)	34.5	2.6	6.1	2.9	3.2	25.8	8.8	17.0	93.4	6.1	87.3
Living alone (10,496,000)	23.8	2.1	4.1	1.5	2.6	17.6	4.9	12.7	71.8	6.5	65.3
Living with others (9,525,000)	46.2	3.1	8.3	4.5	3.8	34.7	13.0	21.7	117.1	5.6	111.5
Own child under age 18 (4,115,000)	71.5	2.5	13.8	3.1	10.6	55.2	19.3	36.0	133.7	[1]1.9	131.8
Own child age 18 and over (3,826,000)	58.9	[1]1.3	9.6	4.3	5.3	48.0	21.3	26.7	108.0	6.1	101.9
Other relative (2,104,000)	37.8	[1]2.1	11.2	[1]2.5	8.7	24.4	12.8	11.6	76.0	6.8	69.3
Nonrelative (1,838,000)	73.2	6.0	13.6	[1]5.2	8.3	53.7	25.2	28.5	175.2	12.0	163.3

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 14. Personal crimes, 1975:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income of victims

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

Type of crime	Less than $3,000 (8,919,000)	$3,000–$7,499 (29,769,000)	$7,500–$9,999 (14,727,000)	$10,000–$14,999 (32,787,000)	$15,000–$24,999 (45,935,000)	$25,000 or more (24,062,000)
Crimes of violence	56.3	38.8	37.8	32.7	29.6	30.5
Rape	2.8	1.3	[1]0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Robbery	11.7	7.9	5.8	5.3	4.2	5.1
Robbery with injury	3.2	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.3	0.8
From serious assault	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	[1]0.3
From minor assault	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.5
Robbery without injury	8.5	5.4	4.0	3.0	2.9	4.3
Assault	41.8	29.7	31.4	26.7	24.5	24.8
Aggravated assault	15.2	12.8	12.7	9.3	8.8	6.2
With injury	5.6	5.2	3.9	2.8	2.6	2.1
Attempted assault with weapon	9.6	7.6	8.9	6.5	6.2	4.1
Simple assault	26.7	16.8	18.7	17.3	15.7	18.6
With injury	8.6	4.3	5.0	4.0	4.1	3.1
Attempted assault without weapon	18.1	12.5	13.7	13.3	11.6	15.4
Crimes of theft	92.6	76.6	92.6	92.9	105.2	130.9
Personal larceny with contact	6.4	3.8	4.4	2.3	2.2	2.7
Purse snatching	2.1	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
Pocket picking	4.3	2.7	2.8	1.4	1.5	2.1
Personal larceny without contact	86.3	72.8	88.2	90.6	103.0	128.2

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, 1978:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime

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

Race and income	Crimes of violence	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 (6,244,000)	59.7	2.4	10.8	3.4	7.5	46.5	14.9	31.6	108.3	6.4	101.9
$3,000–$7,499 (23,606,000)	37.2	1.3	6.9	2.2	4.6	29.0	12.0	17.0	76.4	3.2	73.2
$7,500–$9,999 (12,654,000)	37.7	[1]0.6	4.5	1.5	2.9	32.6	12.7	19.9	94.3	3.7	90.7
$10,000–$14,999 (28,998,000)	32.0	0.5	4.7	2.0	2.7	26.7	9.1	17.6	91.0	2.0	89.0
$15,000–$24,999 (42,468,000)	29.6	0.7	3.9	1.2	2.7	25.1	8.8	16.2	104.8	2.0	102.8
$25,000 or more (22,526,000)	30.5	0.7	4.8	0.7	4.1	25.0	5.9	19.1	130.9	2.6	128.3
Black											
Less than $3,000 (2,546,000)	48.6	4.0	13.3	[1]1.9	11.4	31.4	16.2	15.2	55.4	6.1	49.3
$3,000–$7,499 (5,792,000)	43.4	[1]1.2	12.5	4.2	8.3	29.7	16.3	13.4	77.1	6.4	70.6
$7,500–$9,999 (1,867,000)	39.2	[1]0.9	12.0	[1]3.4	8.7	26.3	14.4	11.9	83.3	8.9	74.5
$10,000–$14,999 (3,335,000)	41.6	[1]2.6	10.9	4.5	6.3	28.1	11.5	16.6	110.4	5.3	105.2
$15,000–$24,999 (2,810,000)	32.7	[1]3.3	9.4	[1]1.7	7.7	19.9	9.6	10.3	115.9	4.9	111.0
$25,000 or more (1,096,000)	40.2	[1]0.0	12.4	[1]3.0	9.4	27.8	12.8	15.1	139.0	[1]7.4	131.5

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

Table 16. Personal crimes, 1978:

Victimization rates for persons age 25 and over, by level of educational attainment and race of victims and type of crime

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

Level of educational attainment and race	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	Total	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
Elementary school											
0–4 years[1]											
All races[2] (5,189,000)	17.6	[3]0.0	5.8	2.9	2.9	11.8	5.3	6.6	32.2	4.4	27.8
White (3,732,000)	18.4	[3]0.0	6.9	3.1	3.8	11.5	5.2	6.3	35.4	4.2	31.2
Black (1,315,000)	17.5	[3]0.0	[3]3.3	[3]2.4	[3]0.9	14.2	[3]6.0	8.2	22.1	[3]5.6	16.5
5–7 years											
All races[2] (7,901,000)	15.2	[3]0.2	5.5	2.7	2.8	9.5	5.3	4.2	27.1	2.0	25.0
White (6,380,000)	14.7	[3]0.2	5.2	2.9	2.3	9.3	4.8	4.5	27.2	2.1	25.1
Black (1,395,000)	15.8	[3]0.0	[3]4.3	[3]0.0	[3]4.4	11.4	8.1	[3]3.3	29.0	[3]1.9	27.1
8 years											
All races[2] (10,229,000)	12.9	[3]0.3	3.5	1.1	2.4	9.2	4.4	4.9	36.2	3.4	32.8
White (9,200,000)	13.1	[3]0.3	3.7	1.2	2.5	9.1	4.3	4.8	35.1	3.1	32.0
Black (964,000)	11.0	[3]0.0	[3]1.2	[3]0.0	[3]1.1	[3]9.8	[3]5.6	[3]4.2	44.8	[3]5.9	38.9
High school											
1–3 years											
All races[2] (17,811,000)	19.1	0.8	4.7	2.1	2.6	13.6	6.4	7.2	59.4	3.3	56.1
White (15,094,000)	16.7	0.8	3.6	1.7	1.9	12.3	5.5	6.8	57.5	2.2	55.4
Black (2,600,000)	34.1	[3]0.9	11.1	4.7	6.4	22.1	12.1	10.0	68.3	9.1	59.3
4 years											
All races[2] (45,126,000)	19.0	0.4	3.9	1.3	2.6	14.8	5.1	9.7	71.2	3.0	68.2
White (40,922,000)	18.0	0.3	3.3	1.1	2.2	14.4	4.7	9.7	69.8	2.7	67.1
Black (3,702,000)	31.4	[3]1.5	10.4	3.5	6.9	19.6	9.8	9.8	86.0	6.2	79.9
College											
1–3 years											
All races[2] (17,932,000)	28.4	[3]0.5	5.1	1.9	3.3	22.8	8.5	14.3	102.9	3.1	99.8
White (16,233,000)	27.6	[3]0.4	3.9	1.3	2.6	23.3	8.7	14.6	101.4	2.6	98.8
Black (1,443,000)	42.3	[3]1.2	19.9	9.0	10.9	21.1	7.9	13.2	124.2	7.8	116.4
4 years or more											
All races[2] (20,223,000)	27.1	0.8	4.0	1.0	2.9	22.3	5.9	16.5	119.0	2.7	116.3
White (18,561,000)	28.1	0.6	3.9	1.1	2.8	23.6	6.1	17.6	117.5	2.5	115.1
Black (1,091,000)	15.2	[3]4.1	[3]2.0	[3]0.0	[3]2.0	[3]9.1	[3]5.5	[3]3.6	159.6	[3]7.0	152.6

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

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

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

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

Table 17. Personal crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over, by participation in the civilian labor force, employment status, and race of victims and type of crime

(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 for participants											
Employed											
All races[1] (96,799,000)	36.8	0.9	5.9	2.0	4.0	30.0	10.8	19.2	109.6	3.0	106.6
White (85,698,000)	37.0	0.8	5.5	1.8	3.7	30.8	10.7	20.1	109.6	2.5	107.1
Black (9,625,000)	36.4	1.4	9.9	3.3	6.6	25.1	13.2	11.9	111.1	7.5	103.6
Unemployed											
All races[1] (4,432,000)	73.6	2.7	13.6	5.7	7.9	57.3	27.4	29.9	143.5	3.9	139.6
White (3,397,000)	82.1	3.1	11.9	5.6	6.4	67.1	31.1	35.9	150.7	3.8	146.9
Black (955,000)	44.2	[2]1.5	20.6	[2]6.5	14.0	22.1	12.5	[2]9.6	120.7	[2]4.4	116.4
Labor force nonparticipants											
Keeping house											
All races[1] (33,286,000)	12.0	1.0	2.1	0.5	1.6	8.9	3.5	5.4	50.8	3.7	47.1
White (29,757,000)	10.7	0.7	2.0	0.5	1.5	8.0	2.8	5.2	51.4	3.4	48.1
Black (3,140,000)	26.1	4.3	3.8	[2]0.9	[2]2.9	18.0	10.4	7.6	46.7	6.4	40.3
In school											
All races[1] (6,444,000)	43.2	1.9	3.3	[2]0.8	2.5	38.0	12.0	26.0	140.3	3.0	137.3
White (5,112,000)	44.1	[2]0.8	2.5	[2]1.0	[2]1.5	40.8	13.1	27.7	155.2	2.7	152.5
Black (1,156,000)	37.9	[2]6.9	[2]7.4	[2]0.0	[2]7.4	23.6	[2]7.5	16.2	81.7	[2]3.0	78.8
Unable to work											
All races[1] (3,114,000)	24.3	[2]0.5	9.9	6.0	3.9	13.9	6.4	7.5	27.8	[2]2.4	25.5
White (2,443,000)	24.5	[2]0.6	10.3	7.0	[2]3.3	13.7	5.3	8.4	27.3	[2]1.8	25.5
Black (631,000)	24.9	[2]0.0	[2]9.2	[2]2.8	[2]6.3	[2]15.6	[2]11.1	[2]4.6	31.6	[2]4.5	27.1
Retired											
All races[1] (9,885,000)	10.3	[2]0.0	5.4	2.5	2.9	4.9	1.9	3.0	27.6	2.5	25.1
White (8,993,000)	9.0	[2]0.0	3.9	1.9	2.0	5.1	1.8	3.3	27.1	2.0	25.1
Black (802,000)	24.2	[2]0.0	20.7	[2]9.5	[2]11.2	[2]3.4	[2]3.4	[2]0.0	31.5	[2]8.7	22.8
Other											
All races[1] (5,722,000)	47.3	[2]1.6	10.3	2.7	7.6	35.3	15.9	19.5	78.1	6.0	72.1
White (4,761,000)	44.3	[2]1.9	9.0	2.8	6.2	33.4	14.8	18.6	82.7	6.5	76.2
Black (897,000)	66.5	[2]0.0	18.1	[2]2.7	15.4	48.4	22.8	25.5	48.1	[2]3.9	44.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[2]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 18. Personal crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over, by occupational group of victims and type of crime

(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 (17,465,000)	31.8	[3]0.6	5.0	1.9	3.1	26.3	6.3	20.0	129.8	3.2	126.6
Managers, officials and proprietors[1] (12,178,000)	30.8	[3]0.4	4.2	1.4	2.8	26.2	7.7	18.5	108.4	2.1	106.3
Sales workers (7,945,000)	26.9	[3]1.1	3.7	[3]0.9	2.8	22.1	7.9	14.3	102.8	3.2	99.6
Clerical and kindred workers (22,516,000)	26.2	1.5	6.1	1.7	4.4	18.7	6.1	12.7	106.7	4.5	102.2
Craft and kindred workers (15,574,000)	40.3	[3]0.1	5.6	1.7	3.9	34.6	16.1	18.5	100.2	1.6	98.6
Operatives and kindred workers[2] (14,465,000)	38.9	1.1	5.3	2.5	2.8	32.5	14.2	18.3	84.8	3.1	81.8
Transport equipment operatives (4,190,000)	45.8	[3]0.4	9.3	2.9	6.5	36.1	15.5	20.6	109.7	[3]1.1	108.6
Laborers[1] (6,559,000)	56.9	[3]0.8	9.7	3.5	6.2	46.5	19.1	27.4	106.7	3.5	103.2
Farm laborers (1,794,000)	18.0	[3]0.0	[3]1.6	[3]0.8	[3]0.8	16.4	8.4	8.0	58.5	[3]2.4	56.1
Farm owners and managers (1,727,000)	4.1	[3]0.8	[3]1.6	[3]0.0	[3]1.6	[3]1.7	[3]0.8	[3]0.9	48.1	[3]0.0	48.1
Service workers (16,557,000)	58.7	2.8	9.0	2.9	6.1	46.9	17.2	29.7	122.0	4.6	117.4
Private household workers (1,817,000)	45.6	[3]2.8	6.9	[3]2.6	[3]4.2	35.9	12.1	23.8	81.0	[3]3.6	77.4
Armed Forces personnel (724,000)	52.6	[3]0.0	[3]0.0	[3]0.0	[3]0.0	52.6	12.1	32.1	192.7	[3]0.0	192.7

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

Table 19. Personal crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates, by type of crime and type of locality of residence of victims

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

		All metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas								
				50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		
Type of crime	All areas (176,215,000)	Central cities (50,445,000)	Outside central cities (69,462,000)	Central cities (15,291,000)	Outside central cities (20,483,000)	Central cities (10,067,000)	Outside central cities (15,783,000)	Central cities (10,035,000)	Outside central cities (16,467,000)	Central cities (15,052,000)	Outside central cities (16,730,000)	Nonmetropolitan areas (56,308,000)
Crimes of violence	33.7	45.9	34.7	42.3	30.2	43.8	32.9	48.3	40.2	49.5	36.3	21.6
Rape	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.9	0.9	0.5
Robbery	5.9	9.9	6.0	5.2	4.5	5.1	4.7	11.0	8.9	17.2	6.2	2.2
Robbery with injury	1.9	3.3	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.4	1.9	3.4	1.5	5.3	2.3	0.7
Robbery without injury	4.0	6.6	4.2	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.8	7.6	7.4	11.9	3.9	1.5
Assault	26.9	34.5	27.8	35.7	24.9	37.6	27.5	35.7	30.1	30.4	29.2	18.9
Aggravated assault	9.7	14.1	8.4	14.7	6.7	15.4	9.4	13.0	9.4	13.5	8.4	7.4
Simple assault	17.2	20.4	19.4	21.0	18.2	22.2	18.1	22.7	20.7	16.9	70.9	11.5
Crimes of theft	96.8	118.9	106.8	117.9	94.0	121.7	110.9	129.2	116.0	111.1	109.3	64.6
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	6.4	2.3	3.7	1.1	3.9	2.5	5.1	2.8	11.7	3.0	1.2
Personal larceny without contact	93.6	112.5	104.5	114.2	92.9	117.8	108.4	124.1	113.2	99.4	106.3	63.4

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.

Table 20. Personal crimes, 1978:

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

(Rate per 1,000 resident popultion age 12 and over)[1]

Area 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 (74,202,000)	44.8	7.1	2.3	4.8	37.5	14.2	23.2	106.0	2.3	103.7
White female (79,819,000)	22.0	3.4	1.2	2.2	17.2	4.7	12.5	90.0	3.1	87.0
Black male (8,956,000)	53.6	17.5	4.4	13.1	36.0	19.5	16.5	102.4	5.5	96.9
Black female (1,069,000)	29.7	6.4	2.0	4.4	19.6	8.1	11.5	80.2	6.8	73.4
Metropolitan areas										
Central cities										
White male (17,917,000)	60.7	11.5	3.9	7.6	49.1	21.3	27.8	136.8	4.1	132.6
White female (20,295,000)	31.4	5.6	1.9	3.7	23.8	7.3	16.5	114.0	7.6	106.3
Black male (4,959,000)	66.8	24.8	6.7	18.0	42.1	22.3	19.8	114.3	6.2	108.2
Black female (6,116,000)	38.2	7.9	3.4	4.5	24.2	10.9	13.3	91.6	10.0	81.6
Outside central cities										
White male (31,221,000)	47.3	7.8	2.3	5.6	39.3	12.7	26.7	115.2	1.9	113.3
White female (32,957,000)	23.1	4.0	1.4	2.6	17.5	4.0	13.4	100.0	2.3	97.7
Black male (2,009,000)	46.0	12.0	[2]2.9	9.2	33.3	14.0	19.3	111.5	[2]2.0	109.5
Black female (2,236,000)	22.3	6.8	[2]0.0	6.8	15.5	5.6	9.9	92.7	5.2	87.5
Nonmetropolitan areas										
White male (25,064,000)	30.3	3.2	1.3	1.9	26.8	11.2	15.6	72.6	1.5	71.0
White female (26,568,000)	13.5	1.1	[2]0.3	0.8	11.7	3.5	8.2	59.4	0.6	58.8
Black male (1,988,000)	28.4	[2]4.8	[2]0.0	[2]4.8	23.6	18.3	5.3	63.6	7.4	56.2
Black female (2,342,000)	14.8	[2]2.0	[2]0.0	[2]2.0	11.5	[2]3.3	8.3	38.6	[2]0.0	38.6

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

Table 21. Household crimes, 1978:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All races (77,980,000)	White (68,538,000)	Black (8,458,000)	Other (985,000)
Burglary	86.0	82.6	114.7	73.2
Forcible entry	28.2	26.1	46.0	23.8
Unlawful entry without force	37.4	37.7	35.4	31.8
Attempted forcible entry	20.4	18.8	33.3	17.5
Household larceny	119.9	119.5	120.6	143.9
Less than $50	66.5	67.6	55.2	84.6
$50 or more	40.1	38.9	49.7	41.0
Amount not available	5.1	5.0	5.9	[1]6.2
Attempted larceny	8.3	8.0	9.7	12.1
Motor vehicle theft	17.5	16.9	21.5	28.0
Completed theft	11.0	10.2	16.6	18.8
Attempted theft	6.5	6.6	4.9	[1]9.2

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

Table 22. Household crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates, by type of crime and ethnicity of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Hispanic (3,486,000)	Non-Hispanic (74,494,000)
Burglary	107.9	84.9
Forcible entry	41.6	27.6
Unlawful entry without force	38.5	37.3
Attempted forcible entry	27.8	20.0
Household larceny	151.8	118.4
Less than $50	81.9	65.8
$50 or more	52.6	39.5
Amount not available	7.2	5.0
Attempted larceny	10.0	8.2
Motor vehicle theft	28.0	17.0
Completed theft	13.4	10.9
Attempted theft	14.6	6.1

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, 1978:
Victimization rates on the basis of thefts per 1,000 households and of thefts per 1,000 vehicles owned, by selected household characteristics

Characteristic	Rate per 1,000 households	Rate per 1,000 motor vehicles owned
Race of head of household		
All races[1]	17.5	11.7
White	16.9	10.9
Black	21.5	20.8
Age of head of household		
12-19	52.6	49.3
20-34	24.3	16.4
35-49	19.3	10.4
50-64	15.4	9.3
65 and over	5.2	5.7
Form of tenure		
Owned or being bought	13.8	8.0
Rented	24.5	23.2

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

Table 24. Household crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12–19 (1,022,000)	20–34 (23,440,000)	35–49 (19,310,000)	50–64 (18,643,000)	65 and over (15,566,000)
Burglary	246.6	115.8	93.2	66.3	45.2
Forcible entry	72.2	38.4	27.7	25.8	13.5
Unlawful entry without force	139.0	47.5	44.6	25.8	20.4
Attempted forcible entry	35.5	29.8	20.9	14.7	11.3
Household larceny	239.4	166.2	141.9	87.8	53.6
Less than $50	140.8	95.2	72.0	45.1	37.3
$50 or more	77.8	54.9	53.6	30.3	10.3
Amount not available	[1]7.4	5.8	5.7	5.1	3.1
Attempted larceny	13.4	10.4	10.7	7.3	2.9
Motor vehicle theft	52.6	24.3	19.3	15.4	5.2
Completed theft	30.3	15.1	12.7	9.7	3.1
Attempted theft	22.2	9.2	6.6	5.7	2.1

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

Table 25. Household crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than $3,000 (5,819,000)	$3,000–$7,499 (15,833,000)	$7,500–$9,999 (6,913,000)	$10,000–$14,999 (14,182,000)	$15,000–$24,999 (17,666,000)	$25,000 or more (8,551,000)
Burglary	119.6	93.1	92.6	78.0	80.0	80.8
Forcible entry	35.9	29.2	32.5	26.7	23.8	28.1
Unlawful entry without force	56.2	40.2	36.5	31.9	36.8	37.5
Attempted forcible entry	27.5	23.7	23.7	19.4	19.4	15.3
Household larceny	98.5	110.6	126.4	129.5	132.9	131.4
Less than $50	60.2	66.0	69.4	74.0	73.8	61.4
$50 or more	26.4	32.8	43.6	41.1	45.0	54.9
Amount not available	5.6	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.3	6.6
Attempted larceny	6.2	6.9	8.3	9.7	9.8	8.6
Motor vehicle theft	9.7	13.4	18.7	20.2	19.7	21.4
Completed theft	6.4	9.0	11.0	13.0	11.9	13.6
Attempted theft	3.2	4.3	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.8

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, 1978:
Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary

(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 (4,250,000)	103.2	64.2	26.9	6.4
$3,000–$7,499 (13,101,000)	108.5	66.2	31.4	6.5
$7,500–$9,999 (6,075,000)	126.3	71.8	41.1	7.7
$10,000–$14,999 (12,687,000)	128.9	75.7	39.7	8.8
$15,000–$24,999 (16,403,000)	133.3	74.5	44.0	10.3
$25,000 or more (8,045,000)	129.8	62.9	53.2	7.4
Black				
Less than $3,000 (1,498,000)	85.7	48.7	25.1	[2]6.0
$3,000–$7,499 (2,545,000)	114.1	58.3	39.4	8.8
$7,500–$9,999 (757,000)	37.5	53.1	68.0	14.3
$10,000–$14,999 (1,325,000)	135.9	60.8	56.4	14.0
$15,000–$24,999 (1,031,000)	120.0	58.7	57.2	[2]4.1
$25,000 or more (373,000)	172.4	36.4	102.4	29.2

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.
[1]Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 27. Household larceny, 1978:
Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of larceny

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All burglaries	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White				
Less than $3,000 (4,250,000)	107.5	29.4	55.8	22.4
$3,000–$7,499 (13,101,000)	89.5	26.5	40.3	22.6
$7,500–$9,999 (6,075,000)	86.2	28.8	36.3	21.0
$10,000–$14,999 (12,687,000)	77.0	26.2	33.1	17.7
$15,000–$24,999 (16,403,000)	79.1	22.5	38.1	18.5
$25,000 or more (8,045,000)	80.2	26.6	38.5	15.1
Black				
Less than $3,000 (1,498,000)	154.7	54.2	57.5	43.1
$3,000–$7,499 (2,545,000)	114.2	44.8	38.9	30.5
$7,500–$9,999 (757,000)	147.8	61.2	39.4	47.3
$10,000–$14,999 (1,325,000)	82.3	30.1	20.7	31.4
$15,000–$24,999 (1,031,000)	100.2	44.7	21.1	34.4
$25,000 or more (373,000)	109.2	65.3	20.3	23.6

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 28. Motor vehicle theft, 1978:
Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All vehicle thefts	Completed theft	Attempted theft
White			
Less than $3,000 (4,250,000)	10.2	7.1	3.1
$3,000–$7,499 (13,101,000)	12.0	7.9	4.1
$7,500–$9,999 (6,075,000)	16.9	9.8	7.1
$10,000–$14,999 (12,687,000)	19.5	11.7	7.8
$15,000–$24,999 (16,403,000)	19.4	11.4	8.0
$25,000 or more (8,045,000)	20.9	12.7	8.1
Black			
Less than $3,000 (1,498,000)	7.7	[1]3.8	[1]3.9
$3,000–$7,499 (2,545,000)	18.2	13.9	4.3
$7,500–$9,999 (757,000)	35.2	22.4	[1]12.8
$10,000–$14,999 (1,325,000)	23.8	22.2	[1]1.7
$15,000–$24,999 (1,031,000)	22.0	18.6	[1]3.4
$25,000 or more (373,000)	36.6	33.1	[1]3.5

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

Table 29. Motor vehicle theft, 1978:
Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (16,965,000)	Two-three (38,884,000)	Four-five (17,875,000)	Six or more (4,244,000)
Burglary	78.8	83.1	95.5	101.3
Forcible entry	28.2	28.8	26.3	31.1
Unlawful entry without force	29.2	35.0	46.7	53.4
Attempted forcible entry	21.4	19.3	22.5	16.9
Household larceny	72.8	113.5	158.5	203.8
Less than $50	40.7	65.8	83.9	101.9
$50 or more	21.5	35.3	57.2	86.3
Amount not available	3.7	4.7	7.0	6.4
Attempted larceny	6.9	7.8	10.4	9.2
Motor vehicle theft	11.4	18.1	19.8	26.9
Completed theft	7.6	11.4	11.7	18.8
Attempted theft	3.7	6.8	8.1	8.1

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

Table 30. Household crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates, by type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought			Rented		
	All races[1] (50,909,000)	White (46,601,000)	Black (3,845,000)	All races[1] (27,071,000)	White (21,937,000)	Black (4,613,000)
Burglary	71.0	69.7	85.0	114.1	109.9	139.5
Forcible entry	22.9	21.7	35.4	38.3	35.4	54.9
Unlawful entry without force	32.3	32.9	25.6	47.1	48.0	43.5
Attempted forcible entry	15.9	15.2	24.0	28.7	26.5	41.1
Household larceny	107.8	107.0	118.3	142.7	146.1	122.4
Less than $50	59.0	59.7	52.4	80.6	84.5	57.5
$50 or more	36.7	35.3	53.0	46.3	46.5	47.0
Amount not available	4.7	4.8	3.4	5.8	5.3	7.9
Attempted larceny	7.4	7.2	9.5	10.0	9.8	9.9
Motor vehicle theft	13.8	13.2	19.6	24.5	24.6	23.1
Completed theft	8.8	8.2	15.2	15.2	14.5	17.8
Attempted theft	5.0	5.0	4.3	9.3	10.1	5.3

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

Table 31. Household crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One[1] (55,984,000)	Two (5,764,000)	Three (1,564,000)	Four (2,357,000)	Five-nine (3,453,000)	Ten or more (8,051,000)	Other than housing units (698,000)
Burglary	78.3	110.6	96.7	102.9	127.3	91.0	160.7
Forcible entry	25.6	38.1	36.0	40.1	40.2	29.0	31.6
Unlawful entry without force	35.2	43.2	33.4	37.9	44.0	39.6	115.3
Attempted forcible entry	17.5	29.3	27.3	24.9	43.1	22.4	[2]13.8
Household larceny	114.8	134.7	114.3	168.4	160.1	114.5	123.8
Less than $50	63.1	72.9	63.6	100.5	90.3	65.5	75.4
$50 or more	39.1	43.9	36.7	50.9	52.3	37.1	35.5
Amount not available	5.0	7.4	[2]5.3	5.1	3.2	4.8	[2]6.5
Attempted larceny	7.7	10.5	8.8	11.9	14.4	7.1	[2]6.5
Motor vehicle theft	14.6	20.7	30.8	19.5	28.5	26.4	29.1
Completed theft	9.3	13.9	17.5	13.6	19.3	14.5	20.1
Attempted theft	5.3	6.8	13.2	5.9	9.2	11.9	[2]8.9

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

Table 32. Household crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates, by type of crime and type of locality of residence

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All areas (77,980,000)	All metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas								Nonmetropolitan area (24,679,000)
				50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		
		Central cities (23,830,000)	Outside central cities (29,470,000)	Central cities (7,089,000)	Outside central cities (8,634,000)	Central cities (4,727,000)	Outside central cities (6,719,000)	Central cities (4,837,000)	Outside central cities (6,999,000)	Central cities (7,174,000)	Outside central cities (7,123,000)	
Burglary	86.0	110.0	85.0	113.1	75.4	112.7	94.7	123.0	85.3	96.5	87.4	63.9
Forcible entry	28.2	41.4	27.1	39.4	22.5	42.1	34.1	42.9	23.4	42.1	29.8	16.8
Unlawful entry without force	37.4	39.9	38.0	47.0	37.1	40.3	38.0	48.8	40.3	26.6	36.7	34.3
Attempted forcible entry	20.4	28.7	20.0	26.8	15.7	30.2	22.6	31.3	21.5	27.8	21.0	12.8
Household larceny	119.9	140.2	131.2	156.2	127.4	160.9	143.7	156.0	130.6	100.2	124.6	86.9
Completed larceny[1]	111.7	129.7	122.4	145.5	119.1	150.1	136.3	142.1	122.3	92.2	113.4	81.5
Less than $50	66.5	78.0	71.2	92.1	73.6	90.0	79.1	81.6	71.5	53.7	60.4	49.9
$50 or more	40.1	46.6	44.8	49.3	41.0	55.2	51.1	53.6	43.7	33.7	44.5	28.1
Attempted larceny	8.3	10.5	8.8	10.7	8.4	10.8	7.4	13.9	8.3	8.0	11.2	5.4
Motor vehicle theft	17.5	23.6	19.7	16.4	14.2	23.9	18.6	23.4	23.9	30.8	23.2	9.0
Completed theft	11.0	14.8	11.7	11.6	9.3	14.0	10.2	12.7	15.8	19.9	12.3	6.5
Attempted theft	6.5	8.9	8.0	4.8	5.0	9.9	8.4	10.7	8.2	10.9	10.9	2.5

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.

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

Table 33. Household crimes, 1978:
Victimization rates, by type of locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Area and race	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All areas			
White (68,538,000)	82.6	119.5	16.9
Black (8,458,000)	114.7	120.6	21.5
Metropolitan areas			
Central cities			
White (18,370,000)	106.3	144.4	23.0
Black (4,981,000)	129.1	128.2	26.1
Outside central cities			
White (27,362,000)	83.1	129.2	19.3
Black (1,735,000)	118.8	143.1	23.9
Nonmetropolitan areas			
White (22,807,000)	62.9	87.9	9.0
Black (1,742,000)	69.7	76.3	[1]5.7

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 34. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	3,743,000	21.2	2,199,000	12.5
Rape	123,000	0.7	48,000	0.3
Completed rape	30,000	0.2	16,000	0.1
Attempted rape	92,000	0.5	33,000	0.2
Robbery	800,000	4.5	239,000	1.4
Robbery with injury	248,000	1.4	83,000	0.5
From serious assault	137,000	0.8	42,000	0.2
From minor assault	110,000	0.6	41,000	0.2
Robbery without injury	552,000	3.1	156,000	0.9
Assault	2,820,000	16.0	1,911,000	10.9
Aggravated assault	1,100,000	6.2	608,000	3.5
With injury	339,000	1.9	238,000	1.4
Attempted assault with weapon	761,000	4.3	370,000	2.1
Simple assault	1,720,000	9.8	1,303,000	7.4
With injury	357,000	2.0	399,000	2.3
Attempted assault without weapon	1,364,000	7.7	904,000	5.1

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

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and age of victims and type of crime

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes	63.0	71.9	77.1	75.2	78.0	59.6	64.4	56.9
12–15	55.4	54.7	74.4	71.2	75.1	50.9	54.3	49.5
16–19	61.7	67.9	67.0	65.8	67.4	60.5	70.2	54.7
20–24	66.3	79.4	69.2	69.1	69.3	65.3	67.3	63.9
25–34	64.5	67.3	82.5	75.0	86.1	61.2	64.7	59.1
35–49	59.7	88.8	75.9	68.0	81.0	54.0	57.4	52.5
50–64	71.5	[1]70.3	90.7	95.3	87.9	63.3	63.9	63.0
65 and over	68.2	[1]100.0	91.5	91.4	91.9	52.6	61.9	47.0
Male	69.7	100.0	81.9	80.2	82.4	66.8	68.6	65.6
12–15	62.3	[1]100.0	72.9	74.9	72.4	58.6	52.1	61.7
16–19	71.9	[1]100.0	82.1	82.8	81.9	70.1	78.4	64.4
20–24	72.5	[1]100.0	84.2	91.8	80.3	70.6	71.4	70.0
25–34	71.8	[1]100.0	85.3	81.9	86.5	69.4	67.4	71.0
35–49	63.2	[1]0.0	76.2	66.3	84.7	58.9	61.7	57.2
50–64	74.6	[1]0.0	92.9	93.0	92.8	65.0	74.3	60.3
65 and over	73.2	[1]0.0	92.6	84.2	100.0	62.3	70.4	58.3
Female	50.6	68.0	66.9	64.0	68.3	45.4	53.1	42.2
12–15	41.1	[1]46.8	84.6	[1]41.2	93.1	37.1	59.9	30.6
16–19	44.7	64.6	46.2	[1]33.6	49.4	42.0	48.1	39.6
20–24	54.2	74.0	48.8	41.5	53.5	53.2	55.9	51.7
25–34	49.6	66.1	76.9	66.4	85.3	42.7	55.0	38.1
35–49	54.0	88.8	75.1	[1]74.8	75.5	46.2	47.3	45.8
50–64	65.9	[1]70.3	84.0	100.0	[1]62.2	60.8	50.6	67.8
65 and over	62.8	[1]100.0	90.2	100.0	85.5	40.5	54.4	[1]30.4

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

Table 36. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and race of victims and type of crime

Sex and race	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes								
White	63.4	71.3	75.0	72.5	76.3	61.0	66.8	57.9
Black	59.4	73.8	82.7	83.3	82.4	48.3	50.4	46.3
Male								
White	70.2	100.0	79.8	79.3	80.1	68.2	70.8	66.5
Black	65.2	[1]100.0	87.5	83.1	89.1	54.2	54.1	54.3
Female								
White	50.6	66.7	65.6	59.6	68.7	46.3	55.5	42.9
Black	50.6	72.8	72.3	84.8	66.8	39.2	42.7	36.8

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

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes								
Never married	64.5	71.6	75.1	74.1	75.5	62.0	69.2	58.1
Married	66.5	76.0	87.4	94.4	84.9	62.5	66.9	60.1
Widowed	62.0	[1]0.0	76.5	76.1	76.8	48.6	45.0	51.4
Separated and divorced	49.9	67.3	66.6	59.2	74.0	44.0	44.6	43.7
Male								
Never married	71.0	100.0	80.5	80.1	80.6	68.6	72.0	66.4
Married	68.8	[1]100.0	89.5	91.9	88.4	65.5	67.7	64.1
Widowed	57.6	[1]0.0	54.4	[1]23.9	[1]71.5	[1]63.6	[1]75.0	[1]52.7
Separated and divorced	67.8	[1]100.0	81.2	77.1	84.4	62.1	55.9	68.2
Female								
Never married	49.6	67.6	58.0	52.6	59.8	46.2	59.4	41.2
Married	61.3	75.3	83.9	100.0	79.2	55.2	64.3	51.5
Widowed	63.4	[1]0.0	87.6	100.0	79.4	45.8	[1]38.2	51.5
Separated and divorced	36.5	62.5	48.4	41.8	57.1	31.1	31.6	30.8

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

Table 38. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime.

Race and annual family income	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
All races[1]								
Less than $3,000	61.9	54.2	79.7	67.6	84.3	57.5	54.7	59.0
$3,000-$7,499	58.2	72.1	70.2	66.1	72.0	54.4	58.7	51.1
$7,500-$9,999	61.1	[2]72.2	85.6	82.0	87.0	56.4	63.7	51.4
$10,000-$14,999	63.7	100.0	86.6	80.4	91.5	58.2	65.5	54.3
$15,000-$24,999	66.6	66.0	79.7	81.8	78.8	64.4	70.7	60.9
$25,000 and over	65.7	82.9	62.9	54.1	64.5	65.8	69.2	64.7
White								
Less than $3,000	61.3	[2]35.1	70.7	55.2	77.5	60.4	65.0	58.2
$3,000-$7,499	57.3	75.5	68.2	63.3	70.7	53.9	60.3	49.5
$7,500-$9,999	59.7	[2]86.4	78.4	76.7	79.4	56.6	65.8	50.8
$10,000-$14,999	63.8	100.0	85.7	77.6	91.8	59.2	65.5	55.9
$15,000-$24,999	66.4	65.3	76.9	79.3	76.0	64.8	70.4	61.8
$25,000 and over	66.4	82.9	61.4	[2]54.6	62.6	67.0	73.0	65.1
Black								
Less than $3,000	63.2	[2]82.4	95.8	[2]100.0	95.2	47.1	33.3	61.3
$3,000-$7,499	58.6	[2]55.7	73.8	72.4	74.1	52.2	52.3	52.2
$7,500-$9,999	68.5	[2]0.0	100.0	[2]100.0	100.0	56.3	51.7	62.0
$10,000-$14,999	62.9	[2]100.0	90.1	90.1	90.0	48.9	64.8	37.8
$15,000-$24,999	68.2	[2]67.7	95.1	[2]100.0	94.0	55.7	72.3	40.0
$25,000 and over	52.2	[2]0.0	75.0	[2]51.5	[2]82.5	42.0	[2]27.9	[2]53.9

[1]Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[2]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 39. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived sex of offender

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offender		
		Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (3,996,000)	100.0	88.2	11.4	0.4
Rape (132,000)	100.0	99.5	[1]0.5	[1]0.0
Robbery (467,000)	100.0	94.1	5.9	[1]0.0
Robbery with injury (126,000)	100.0	91.4	8.6	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury (341,000)	100.0	95.2	4.8	[1]0.0
Assault (3,397,000)	100.0	86.9	12.6	0.5
Aggravated assault (1,175,000)	100.0	89.4	10.0	[1]0.6
Simple assault (2,222,000)	100.0	85.7	13.9	[1]0.4

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 40. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offender

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offender						
		Under 12	12–20				21 and over	Not known and not available
			Total	12–14	15–17	18–20		
Crimes of violence (3,996,000)	100.0	0.8	31.1	6.4	10.9	13.8	66.1	2.0
Rape (132,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	15.2	[1]4.9	[1]3.2	[1]7.0	81.4	[1]3.4
Robbery (467,000)	100.0	[1]0.8	39.3	3.6	13.1	22.7	57.0	2.9
Robbery with injury (126,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	31.8	[1]3.1	[1]5.6	23.0	68.2	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury (341,000)	100.0	[1]1.1	42.1	3.7	15.8	22.5	52.8	4.0
Assault (3,397,000)	100.0	0.8	30.6	6.9	10.8	12.9	66.7	1.8
Aggravated assault (1,175,000)	100.0	1.2	27.3	4.3	9.5	13.4	68.6	2.9
Simple assault (2,22,000)	100.0	0.6	32.4	8.2	11.5	12.6	65.7	1.3

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

Table 41. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offender

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offender			
		White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (3,996,000)	100.0	71.9	22.8	4.0	1.2
Rape (132,000)	100.0	52.6	40.9	[1]5.1	[1]1.4
Robbery (467,000)	100.0	56.5	34.6	5.8	3.1
Robbery with injury (126,000)	100.0	65.3	25.6	[1]6.0	[1]3.1
Robbery without injury (341,000)	100.0	53.3	37.9	5.7	3.0
Assault (3,397,000)	100.0	74.8	20.5	3.7	1.0
Aggravated assault (1,175,000)	100.0	68.8	25.8	4.2	1.2
Simple assault (2,222,000)	100.0	77.9	17.7	3.5	0.9

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

Table 42. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender

Type of crime and age of victims	Total	Perceived age of offender						
		Under 12	12–20				21 and over	Not known and not available
			Total	12–14	15–17	18–20		
Crimes of violence[1]								
12–19 (1,240,000)	100.0	1.8	62.1	16.8	25.3	20.0	34.4	1.7
20–34 (1,937,000)	100.0	[2]0.3	17.5	1.4	3.5	12.6	80.0	2.1
35–49 (492,000)	100.0	[2]0.2	15.5	[2]1.7	6.6	7.2	81.9	2.4
50–64 (216,000)	100.0	[2]0.6	16.1	[2]3.9	[2]4.5	7.7	83.3	[2]0.0
65 and over (111,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	21.4	[2]4.8	9.5	[2]7.1	72.6	[2]6.0
Robbery								
12–19 (151,000)	100.0	[2]2.5	65.6	7.3	27.7	30.6	31.0	[2]0.8
20–34 (194,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	28.8	[2]0.0	[2]5.2	23.6	69.9	[2]1.3
35–49 (62,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	24.3	[2]2.3	[2]6.3	[2]15.6	70.6	[2]5.1
50–64 (27,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	[2]11.0	[2]5.0	[2]0.0	[2]6.0	89.0	[2]0.0
65 and over (33,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	31.9	[2]8.5	[2]15.9	[2]7.5	48.1	[2]20.1
Assault								
12–19 (1,047,000)	100.0	1.7	62.7	18.2	25.5	18.9	33.8	1.8
20–34 (1,672,000)	100.0	[2]0.4	16.8	1.6	3.4	11.7	80.7	2.1
35–49 (420,000)	100.0	[2]0.3	14.2	[2]1.6	6.8	5.8	83.4	[2]2.1
50–64 (180,000)	100.0	[2]0.8	17.0	[2]3.9	[2]5.4	7.7	82.2	[2]0.0
65 and over (78,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	16.9	[2]3.2	[2]6.8	[2]7.0	83.1	[2]0.0

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

Table 43. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offender

Type of crime and race of victims	Total	Perceived race of offender			
		White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence					
White (3,451,000)	100.0	80.5	14.3	4.0	1.1
Black (504,000)	100.0	14.1	82.4	[1]1.8	[1]1.7
Rape					
White (103,000)	100.0	65.5	27.9	[1]6.6	[1]0.0
Black (29,000)	100.0	[1]7.3	86.7	[1]0.0	[1]6.1
Robbery					
White (384,000)	100.0	66.1	24.7	6.0	3.2
Black (82,000)	100.0	12.2	80.6	[1]4.8	[1]2.4
Robbery with injury					
White (115,000)	100.0	71.9	19.9	[1]4.8	[1]3.5
Black (12,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]81.8	[1]18.2	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury					
White (270,000)	100.0	63.6	26.8	6.5	[1]3.1
Black (71,000)	100.0	14.2	80.4	[1]2.6	[1]2.8
Assault					
White (2,965,000)	100.0	82.9	12.5	3.7	0.9
Black (392,000)	100.0	15.0	82.5	[1]1.3	[1]1.3
Aggravated assault					
White (971,000)	100.0	79.5	14.5	4.7	1.3
Black (195,000)	100.0	14.6	82.4	[1]1.8	[1]1.2
Simple assault					
White (1,993,000)	100.0	84.6	11.5	3.2	0.7
Black (197,000)	100.0	15.3	82.5	[1]0.8	[1]1.4

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

Table 44. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived sex of offenders

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offenders			
		All male	All female	Male and female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (1,845,000)	100.0	80.7	7.6	10.3	1.3
Rape (35,000)	100.0	86.3	[1]0.7	[1]13.0	[1]0.0
Robbery (556,000)	100.0	90.3	2.6	4.9	[1]2.2
Robbery with injury (194,000)	100.0	91.3	[1]2.5	[1]3.4	[1]2.8
Robbery without injury (362,000)	100.0	89.7	[1]2.7	5.8	[1]1.8
Assault (1,254,000)	100.0	75.9	10.3	12.8	[1]1.0
Aggravated assault (474,000)	100.0	86.9	4.4	8.7	[1]0.0
Simple assault (780,000)	100.0	70.0	13.4	15.1	[1]1.5

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

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offenders

Type of crime	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 (1,845,000)	100.0	[1]0.2	47.7	28.3	20.5	3.3
Rape (35,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	36.9	[1]15.3	30.2	[1]17.6
Robbery (556,000)	100.0	[1]0.6	47.3	30.9	17.5	3.7
Robbery with injury (194,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	44.4	30.7	17.9	7.0
Robbery without injury (362,000)	100.0	[1]0.9	48.8	31.0	17.3	[1]1.9
Assault (1,254,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	48.2	27.5	21.5	2.8
Aggravated assault (474,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	44.2	33.2	19.2	3.3
Simple assault (780,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	50.7	24.0	22.9	2.4

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

Table 46. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offenders

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offenders				
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (1,845,000)	100.0	56.4	29.7	3.5	8.2	2.1
Rape (35,000)	100.0	35.2	36.5	[1]3.2	[1]25.2	[1]0.0
Robbery (556,000)	100.0	34.4	51.3	3.4	7.0	3.9
Robbery with injury (194,000)	100.0	36.0	45.4	[1]3.0	6.0	9.6
Robbery without injury (362,000)	100.0	33.5	54.5	3.7	7.6	[1]0.8
Assault (1,254,000)	100.0	66.7	20.0	3.6	8.3	1.4
Aggravated assault (474,000)	100.0	66.5	17.5	4.1	10.6	[1]1.3
Simple assault (780,000)	100.0	66.9	21.5	3.2	6.9	1.5

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

Table 47. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders

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 (753,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	71.0	8.5	18.3	2.2
20–34 (686,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	29.1	41.1	26.4	3.4
35–49 (203,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	29.2	44.9	20.5	5.4
50–64 (145,000)	100.0	[2]2.2	42.7	41.1	10.6	[2]3.4
65 and over (59,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	43.4	42.9	[2]4.4	[2]9.3
Robbery						
12–19 (177,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	75.3	7.8	16.1	[2]0.9
20–34 (173,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	31.1	42.8	21.6	[2]4.6
35–49 (94,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	28.3	41.4	25.3	[2]5.0
50–64 (79,000)	100.0	[2]4.0	45.1	38.3	[2]8.4	[2]4.2
65 and over (34,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	41.1	45.3	[2]4.1	[2]9.6
Assault						
12–19 (556,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	70.8	9.0	18.6	[2]1.7
20–34 (501,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	28.8	40.4	27.7	3.1
35–49 (108,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	29.2	48.5	16.5	[2]5.7
50–64 (66,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	39.8	44.5	[2]13.2	[2]2.5
65 and over (23,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	[2]40.9	43.9	[2]5.3	[2]9.9

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

Table 48. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders

Type of crime and race of victims	Total	Perceived race of offenders				
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence[1]						
White (1,544,000)	100.0	64.5	20.6	3.8	8.7	2.4
Black (282,000)	100.0	11.4	81.7	[2]2.2	4.7	[2]0.0
Robbery						
White (409,000)	100.0	45.0	38.1	3.9	8.5	4.6
Black (138,000)	100.0	2.4	94.0	[2]2.3	[2]1.2	[2]0.0
Assault						
White (1,113,000)	100.0	71.9	14.4	3.8	8.3	1.6
Black (131,000)	100.0	21.8	68.2	[2]2.2	7.8	[2]0.0

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

Table 49. Personal crimes, 1978:
Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations, by type of crime

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	5,037,000	5,941,000	1:1.2
Rape	164,000	171,000	1:1.0
Completed rape	44,000	46,000	1:1.0
Attempted rape	119,000	126,000	1:1.1
Robbery	891,000	1,038,000	1:1.2
Robbery with injury	289,000	330,000	1:1.1
From serious assault	145,000	179,000	1:1.2
From minor assault	143,000	151,000	1:1.1
Robbery without injury	602,000	708,000	1:1.2
Assault	3.982,000	4,732,000	1:1.2
Aggravated assault	1,363,000	1,708,000	1:1.3
With injury	480,000	577,000	1:1.2
Attempted assault with weapon	882,000	1,131,000	1:1.3
Simple assault	2,620,000	3,024,000	1:1.2
With injury	665,000	756,000	1:1.1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,954,000	2,268,000	1:1.2
Crimes of theft	16,274,000	17,050,000	1:1.1
Personal larceny with contact	526,000	549,000	1:1.0
Purse snatching	172,000	177,000	1:1.0
Completed purse snatching	111,000	112,000	1:1.0
Attempted purse snatching	62,000	65,000	1:1.1
Pocket picking	353,000	372,000	1:1.1
Personal larceny without contact	15,748,000	16,501,000	1:1.1

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

Table 50. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims

Relationship and type of crime	Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more
All incidents	100.0	88.2	9.2	1.6	1.1
Crimes of violence	100.0	96.8	[1]2.6	[1]0.2	[1]0.3
Rape	100.0	92.4	5.8	1.3	[1]0.5
Robbery	100.0	95.1	3.8	[1]0.6	[1]0.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	91.1	6.8	[1]1.7	[1]0.5
Robbery without injury	100.0	86.9	10.2	1.7	1.2
Assault	100.0	82.8	13.1	2.2	1.9
Aggravated assault	100.0	89.0	8.8	1.4	0.9
Simple assault					
Involving strangers	100.0	87.1	9.7	1.9	1.3
Crimes of violence	100.0	96.0	[1]3.7	[1]0.3	[1]0.0
Rape	100.0	92.5	5.6	[1]1.4	[1]0.5
Robbery	100.0	95.9	[1]2.7	[1]0.8	[1]0.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	90.9	6.9	[1]1.6	[1]0.5
Robbery without injury	100.0	85.0	11.2	2.1	1.6
Assault	100.0	80.9	14.2	2.6	2.3
Aggravated assault	100.0	87.5	9.4	1.8	1.3
Simple assault					
Involving nonstrangers	100.0	89.9	8.5	1.1	0.6
Crimes of violence	100.0	98.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]1.2
Rape	100.0	92.0	6.5	[1]1.2	[1]0.3
Robbery	100.0	92.7	[1]7.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.4
Robbery with injury	100.0	91.6	[1]6.3	[1]1.9	[1]0.2
Robbery without injury	100.0	89.4	8.9	1.1	0.6
Assault	100.0	86.0	11.2	[1]1.6	[1]1.3
Aggravated assault	100.0	90.8	8.0	[1]0.8	[1]0.4
Simple assault					

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

Table 51. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Number and percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	5,037,000	100.0	3,098,000	61.5	1,939,000	38.5
Rape	164,000	100.0	118,000	71.7	46,000	28.3
Robbery	891,000	100.0	680,000	76.4	210,000	23.6
Robbery with injury	289,000	100.0	214,000	74.2	75,000	25.8
From serious assault	145,000	100.0	110,000	75.7	35,000	24.3
From minor assault	143,000	100.0	104,000	72.6	39,000	27.4
Robbery without injury	602,000	100.0	466,000	77.4	136,000	22.6
Assault	3,982,000	100.0	2,300,000	57.8	1,682,000	42.2
Aggravated assault	1,363,000	100.0	853,000	62.6	510,000	37.4
With injury	480,000	100.0	277,000	57.7	203,000	42.3
Attempted assault with weapon	882,000	100.0	576,000	65.3	306,000	34.7
Simple assault	2,620,000	100.0	1,447,000	55.2	1,173,000	44.8
With injury	665,000	100.0	298,000	44.8	368,000	55.2
Attempted assault without weapon	1,954,000	100.0	1,149,000	58.8	805,000	41.2

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

Table 52. Personal and household crimes, 1978:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence

Type of crime	Total	Daytime		Nighttime			Not known and not available
		6 a.m.–6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.–midnight	Midnight–6 a.m.	Not known	
All personal crimes	100.0	47.9	41.7	24.8	10.9	6.0	10.4
Crimes of violence	100.0	48.2	51.3	37.8	13.1	0.4	0.5
Rape	100.0	37.6	61.7	43.8	17.8	[1]0.0	0.8
Robbery	100.0	47.0	52.7	38.5	13.6	[1]0.5	[1]0.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	39.1	60.9	43.7	17.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
From serious assault	100.0	28.2	71.8	56.1	15.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
From minor assault	100.0	50.2	49.8	31.0	18.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	50.8	48.7	36.1	11.9	[1]0.7	[1]0.5
Assault	100.0	48.9	50.5	37.4	12.7	0.4	0.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	43.0	56.0	39.3	16.3	[1]0.4	1.0
With injury	100.0	37.3	62.0	43.6	17.8	[1]0.6	[1]0.7
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	46.1	52.8	37.0	15.5	[1]0.3	1.1
Simple assault	100.0	52.0	47.7	36.4	10.9	0.4	[1]0.3
With injury	100.0	47.1	52.8	37.7	15.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.1
Attempted assault without weapon	100.0	53.7	45.9	35.9	9.5	0.5	[1]0.4
Crimes of theft	100.0	47.8	38.8	20.8	10.3	7.7	13.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	64.2	35.1	29.1	5.5	[1]0.5	[1]0.7
Purse snatching	100.0	68.2	31.8	28.8	[1]3.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Pocket picking	100.0	62.2	36.7	29.3	6.7	[1]0.7	[1]1.1
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	47.2	38.9	20.5	10.4	8.0	13.9
All household crimes	100.0	29.5	48.6	18.0	17.7	13.0	21.8
Burglary	100.0	37.9	37.8	17.4	11.5	9.0	24.3
Forcible entry	100.0	42.6	40.7	21.2	11.2	8.3	16.7
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	39.2	30.9	13.6	8.6	8.7	29.8
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	28.9	46.6	18.9	17.3	10.4	24.6
Household larceny	100.0	24.3	53.9	17.2	20.3	16.4	21.8
Less than $50	100.0	24.7	50.2	17.1	16.3	16.8	25.1
$50 or more	100.0	24.1	57.6	17.2	24.7	15.7	18.2
Amount not available	100.0	34.0	40.6	11.7	14.0	14.8	25.4
Attempted larceny	100.0	15.8	73.7	21.0	34.8	18.0	10.5
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	24.5	65.4	26.2	30.1	9.2	10.1
Completed theft	100.0	27.2	63.1	26.7	28.5	7.9	9.7
Attempted theft	100.0	19.8	69.3	25.2	32.8	11.3	10.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, 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, 1978:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and offender and time of occurrence

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	36.9	62.8	44.4	17.4	[1]0.9	[1]0.3
By unarmed offenders	100.0	56.4	43.3	33.0	10.1	[1]0.1	[1]0.3
Assault							
By armed offenders	100.0	43.0	56.1	38.9	16.7	[1]0.5	0.9
By unarmed offenders	100.0	51.8	47.9	36.7	10.8	0.4	0.4

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

Table 54. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Daytime	Nighttime				Not known and not available
		6 a.m.–6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.–midnight	Midnight–6 a.m.	Not known	
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	45.4	54.0	37.9	15.7	0.4	0.6
Rape	100.0	42.8	56.1	36.1	19.9	[1]0.0	[1]1.1
Robbery	100.0	44.6	55.0	40.2	14.6	[1]0.3	[1]0.4
Assault	100.0	45.8	53.6	37.3	15.9	0.5	0.6
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	52.7	46.9	37.7	8.8	[1]0.4	[1]0.4
Rape	100.0	24.2	75.8	63.3	12.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	54.9	45.1	33.2	10.7	[1]1.2	[1]0.0
Assault	100.0	53.2	46.3	37.6	8.5	[1]0.3	[1]0.5

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

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1 OF 2

Table 55. Selected personal and household crimes, 1978:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence

Type of crime	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, schoolground and parking lot	Elsewhere
Crimes of violence	100.0	12.0	9.8	16.1	6.3	44.5	11.4
Rape	100.0	24.9	9.8	9.1	[1]0.8	41.6	13.7
Robbery	100.0	12.7	10.0	11.5	3.2	55.9	6.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	18.1	8.5	8.2	[1]1.0	57.2	7.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	10.1	10.6	13.1	4.2	55.2	6.7
Assault	100.0	11.3	9.7	17.4	7.2	42.0	12.3
Aggravated assault	100.0	11.6	10.6	13.8	2.6	47.5	14.0
Simple assault	100.0	11.2	9.3	19.3	9.6	39.2	11.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[1]0.7	3.4	47.6	4.7	33.1	10.5
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	0.9	27.8	2.7	[1]0.1	63.4	5.1
Completed theft	100.0	[1]1.0	28.5	2.9	[1]0.2	61.3	6.2
Attempted theft	100.0	[1]0.8	26.6	2.3	[1]0.0	67.0	3.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, 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, 1978:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime, and offender and place of occurrence

Type of crime and offender	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, schoolground and parking lot	Elsewhere
Robbery							
By armed offenders	100.0	12.9	8.9	8.6	[1]1.2	60.2	8.3
By unarmed offenders	100.0	12.6	10.9	14.2	5.1	51.9	5.4
Assault							
By armed offenders	100.0	11.2	10.7	14.1	2.5	47.7	13.8
By unarmed offenders	100.0	11.4	9.2	19.0	9.4	39.3	11.6

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

Table 57. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence

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	5.2	9.8	16.4	4.4	54.3	9.9
Rape	100.0	19.5	12.2	11.6	[1]1.1	45.4	10.2
Robbery	100.0	4.9	11.1	10.1	2.9	65.4	5.6
Assault	100.0	4.6	9.3	18.5	5.0	51.5	11.1
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	22.9	9.6	15.7	9.3	28.7	13.8
Rape	100.0	38.8	[1]3.9	[1]2.8	[1]0.0	31.8	22.7
Robbery	100.0	38.1	6.2	16.1	[1]4.0	25.1	10.6
Assault	100.0	20.6	10.2	16.0	10.2	29.1	13.9

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

Table 58. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of victim-offender relationship, by type of crime and place of occurrence

Type of crime and victim-offender relationship	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school-ground and parking lot	Elsewhere and not available
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	26.6	62.0	62.4	43.0	75.2	53.5
Nonstranger	73.4	38.0	37.6	57.0	24.8	46.5
Rape	100.0	100.0	100.0	[1]100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	55.9	88.7	91.4	[1]100.0	78.4	53.2
Nonstranger	44.1	[1]11.3	[1]8.6	[1]0.0	21.6	46.8
Robbery	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	29.4	85.4	67.0	70.4	89.4	62.9
Nonstranger	70.6	14.6	33.0	[1]29.6	10.6	37.1
Assault	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	23.3	55.6	61.1	40.0	70.8	52.3
Nonstranger	76.7	44.4	38.9	60.0	29.2	47.7

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

Table 59. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1978:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Percent within type	Percent of total
Total	...	100.0
Household larceny	100.0	36.9
Inside own home	14.6	5.4
Near own home	85.4	31.5
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	63.1
Inside nonresidential building	18.2	11.5
Inside school	19.0	12.0
On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	48.7	30.7
Elsewhere and not available	14.2	8.9

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

Table 60. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1978:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Less than $50	$50 or more	Amount not available	Attempted larceny
Total				
Household larceny	36.2	37.5	45.1	36.7
Inside own home	4.5	6.6	8.8	5.7
Near own home	31.7	30.9	36.3	30.9
Personal larceny without contact	63.8	62.5	54.9	63.3
Inside nonresidential building	11.8	11.9	10.1	7.3
Inside school	18.1	3.4	9.2	4.6
On street or in park, playground, and parking lot	26.5	34.8	27.0	46.9
Elsewhere and not available	7.5	12.3	8.6	4.6

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

Table 61. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders

Relationship and type of crime	Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
All incidents						
Crimes of violence	100.0	69.3	13.4	6.9	8.2	2.2
Rape	100.0	78.1	13.0	[1]4.8	[1]1.0	[1]3.0
Robbery	100.0	46.6	27.6	13.8	10.0	2.1
Robbery with injury	100.0	40.4	24.4	19.0	11.5	4.7
Robbery without injury	100.0	49.6	29.1	11.3	9.2	[1]0.8
Assault	100.0	74.1	10.2	5.4	8.1	2.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	71.7	10.3	5.4	8.3	4.3
Simple assault	100.0	75.3	10.1	5.4	8.0	1.1
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	60.0	16.7	8.6	11.2	3.6
Rape	100.0	76.0	14.1	[1]4.4	[1]1.4	[1]4.0
Robbery	100.0	39.3	31.2	15.2	11.7	2.6
Robbery with injury	100.0	28.3	29.1	22.1	14.1	6.4
Robbery without injury	100.0	44.4	32.1	12.1	10.6	[1]0.9
Assault	100.0	65.3	12.5	6.9	11.5	3.8
Aggravated assault	100.0	62.9	12.1	7.1	11.0	6.8
Simple assault	100.0	66.7	12.7	6.7	11.8	2.0
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	84.3	8.1	4.1	3.5	[1]0.1
Rape	100.0	83.5	10.2	[1]5.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.5
Robbery	100.0	70.2	16.0	9.0	[1]4.5	[1]0.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	75.2	[1]10.7	[1]9.9	[1]4.2	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	67.5	18.9	8.5	[1]4.7	[1]0.4
Assault	100.0	86.0	7.0	3.4	3.5	[1](Z)
Aggravated assault	100.0	86.3	7.3	2.4	3.8	[1]0.1
Simple assault	100.0	85.9	6.9	3.9	3.3	[1]0.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Z Represents less than 0.05.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 62. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	34.8	39.2	27.9
Rape	21.6	27.8	[2]6.1
Robbery	48.2	52.7	33.7
Robbery with injury	45.9	46.6	44.0
Robbery without injury	49.3	55.5	28.0
Assault[1]	32.4	35.7	27.8
Aggravated assault	94.6	96.3	91.8

[1]Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 63. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
All incidents					
Crimes of violence	100.0	29.2	29.1	35.1	6.6
Rape	100.0	[1]25.1	43.9	[1]17.3	[1]13.7
Robbery	100.0	31.4	40.9	21.8	5.9
Robbery with injury	100.0	21.1	26.9	42.3	9.7
Robbery without injury	100.0	36.0	47.3	12.5	4.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	28.5	24.7	40.0	6.7
With injury	100.0	15.6	18.7	55.0	10.6
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	34.7	27.6	33.0	4.8
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	30.5	29.8	33.6	6.1
Rape	100.0	[1]24.4	45.5	[1]19.3	[1]10.8
Robbery	100.0	32.4	43.2	17.7	6.6
Aggravated assault	100.0	29.8	23.4	41.1	5.7
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	26.3	27.5	38.4	7.9
Rape	100.0	[1]30.6	[1]30.6	[1]0.0	[1]38.9
Robbery	100.0	26.1	29.4	42.0	[1]2.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	26.3	27.1	38.2	8.4

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

Table 64. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	68.4	69.0	67.4
Rape	77.3	78.3	74.6
Robbery	57.8	55.4	66.0
Robbery with injury	63.9	60.0	75.4
From serious assault	57.7	52.2	75.9
From minor assault	71.1	69.7	74.9
Robbery without injury	55.0	53.4	60.9
Assault	70.4	72.5	67.4
Aggravated assault	70.2	70.5	69.7
With injury	68.0	66.1	70.7
Attempted assault with weapon	71.4	72.5	69.0
Simple assault	70.6	73.8	66.3
With injury	76.8	81.5	72.7
Attempted assault without weapon	68.5	71.7	63.6

Table 65. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristics	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Sex								
Male	68.2	68.8	53.8	62.1	50.1	71.4	72.0	70.9
Female	69.0	78.3	66.1	67.3	65.5	68.7	65.5	70.0
Race								
White	69.7	81.5	61.9	65.8	59.6	70.8	71.2	70.5
Black	61.2	64.0	44.2	57.0	39.5	68.2	65.6	70.7
Age								
12–19	67.9	87.7	58.2	68.2	55.5	69.1	69.1	69.1
20–34	72.1	66.9	65.7	76.0	60.3	73.4	73.8	73.1
35–49	66.9	74.8	53.9	53.3	54.2	70.7	69.2	71.4
50–64	58.7	[1]100.0	46.5	42.8	48.7	62.4	52.4	68.2
65 and over	46.5	[1]100.0	41.0	51.8	33.6	48.8	56.1	44.5

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

Table 66. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by type of measure and type of crime

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	2.1	[1]0.0	2.2	[1]0.9	2.9	2.1	3.9	1.1
Used physical force or other weapon	27.6	27.4	29.7	39.4	24.1	27.2	25.3	28.3
Tried to get help or frightened offender	13.6	23.8	19.1	23.1	16.7	12.0	13.7	11.1
Threatened or reasoned with offender	21.3	21.7	19.5	15.3	21.9	21.6	17.4	24.1
Nonviolent resistence, including evasion	27.2	22.2	22.3	19.1	24.2	28.4	32.4	26.0
Other	8.2	4.9	7.2	[1]2.3	10.1	8.6	7.3	9.4

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

Table 67. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by selected characteristics of victims

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm or knife	2.1	2.8	0.9	2.0	2.7
Used physical force or other weapon	27.6	32.7	19.3	27.3	30.0
Tried to get help or frighten offender	13.6	7.9	22.8	13.6	14.3
Threatened or reasoned with offender	21.3	22.6	19.1	21.8	17.2
Nonviolent resistence, including evasion	27.2	26.3	28.6	26.8	29.5
Other	8.2	7.7	9.2	8.6	6.3

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

Table 68. Personal robbery and assault, 1978:
Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	28.8	31.8	28.2
Male	28.4	31.1	27.7
Female	29.7	33.4	28.9
Age			
12–15	34.1	18.3	37.9
16–19	29.5	24.8	30.3
20–24	26.7	36.5	25.2
25–34	28.1	33.0	27.3
35–49	28.9	39.1	25.8
50–64	24.4	37.7	18.8
65 and over	28.2	40.0	20.6
Race			
White	28.8	33.1	28.0
Black	29.6	26.7	30.8
Victim–offender relationship			
Involving strangers	26.1	31.0	24.7
Involving nonstrangers	33.5	34.7	33.3
Annual family income			
Less than $3,000	32.5	27.5	33.9
$3,000–$7,499	32.2	32.5	32.2
$7,500–$9,999	28.5	30.3	28.2
$10,000–$14,999	28.5	42.6	25.7
$15,000–$24,999	27.6	30.1	27.2
$25,000 or more	20.3	16.0	21.2
Not available	33.8	38.6	32.4

Table 69. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristics	Crimes of violence[2]	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races[1]	5.7	7.0	5.4
White	5.7	6.5	5.5
Black	6.3	9.4	5.4
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	5.4	7.9	4.7
Involving nonstrangers	6.2	[3]4.0	6.6

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.
[1]Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[2]Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
[3]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 70. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Less than $50	$50–$249	$250 or more
Race				
All races[1]				
Crimes of violence	100.0	28.0	46.5	25.5
Robbery	100.0	29.4	39.0	31.7
Assault	100.0	27.9	49.5	22.6
White				
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	27.0	48.1	24.9
Robbery	100.0	25.7	49.1	25.2
Assault	100.0	27.6	48.9	23.5
Black				
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	33.7	37.4	28.9
Robbery	100.0	[3]38.4	[3]14.0	47.6
Assault	100.0	[3]30.2	54.5	[3]15.2
Victim-offender relationship				
Involving strangers				
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	25.2	48.6	26.2
Robbery	100.0	25.8	42.4	31.8
Assault	100.0	25.4	53.3	21.2
Involving nonstrangers				
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	32.1	43.5	24.4
Robbery	100.0	[3]53.1	[3]16.4	[3]30.5
Assault	100.0	30.5	45.5	24.0

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.
[1]Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[2]Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
[3]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 71. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent of victimizations in which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services, by selected characteristics of victims

Characteristics	Percent covered
Race	
All races[1]	72.6
White	73.0
Black	73.1
Annual family income	
Less than $3,000	68.3
$3,000–$7,499	69.9
$7,500–$9,999	66.7
$10,000–$14,999	63.2
$15,000 or more	81.6

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

Table 72. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence[1]	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	7.7	9.4	7.0
Male	7.6	10.1	7.2
Female	7.8	8.2	6.7
Age			
12–19	7.0	5.0	6.8
20–34	7.4	8.7	7.0
35–49	9.1	13.9	7.4
50–64	10.4	18.5	7.3
65 and over	8.3	[2]9.4	[2]7.8
Race			
White	7.1	9.0	6.5
Black	11.7	10.4	11.3
Victim–offender relationship			
Involving strangers	7.5	9.8	6.5
Involving nonstrangers	8.0	8.1	7.7

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

Table 73. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Emergency room care	Inpatient care			
			Total	1–3 days	4 days or more	Not available
Sex						
Both sexes						
Crimes of violence	100.0	83.2	16.8	6.2	9.5	[2]1.1
Robbery	100.0	78.7	21.3	[2]8.2	13.0	[2]0.0
Assault	100.0	83.9	16.1	5.2	9.3	[2]1.5
Male						
Crimes of violence[1]	100.0	81.2	18.8	6.4	11.4	[2]1.0
Robbery	100.0	74.5	25.5	[2]9.6	16.0	[2]0.0
Assault	100.0	83.3	16.7	5.3	9.9	[2]1.4
Female						
Crimes of violence[1]	100.0	86.8	13.2	[2]5.8	6.2	[2]1.2
Robbery	100.0	89.5	[2]10.5	[2]4.9	[2]5.6	[2]0.0
Assault	100.0	85.2	14.8	[2]5.0	[2]7.9	[2]1.9
Race						
White						
Crimes of violence[1]	100.0	85.2	14.8	5.7	8.5	[2]0.6
Robbery	100.0	80.1	19.9	[2]6.7	[2]13.3	[2]0.0
Assault	100.0	86.6	13.4	4.9	7.8	[2]0.7
Black						
Crimes of violence[1]	100.0	75.0	25.0	[2]8.0	13.7	[2]3.3
Robbery	100.0	72.1	[2]27.9	[2]14.1	[2]13.9	[2]0.0
Assault	100.0	72.1	27.9	[2]6.9	[2]15.9	[2]5.1
Victim–offender relationship						
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence[1]	100.0	82.0	18.0	7.1	9.7	[2]1.2
Robbery	100.0	77.2	22.8	[2]10.3	[2]12.5	[2]0.0
Assault	100.0	82.9	17.1	5.7	9.5	[2]1.9
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence[1]	100.0	85.1	14.9	[2]4.7	9.3	[2]0.9
Robbery	100.0	84.9	[2]15.1	[2]0.0	[2]15.1	[2]0.0
Assault	100.0	85.2	14.8	[2]4.7	9.0	[2]1.1

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

Table 74. Personal and household crimes, 1978:
Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by type of crime and type of loss

Type of crime	All economic losses	Theft losses			Damage losses		
		All theft losses	With damage	Without damage	All damage losses	With theft	Without theft
All personal crimes	77.1	71.7	7.2	64.5	12.6	7.2	5.4
Crimes of violence	24.0	11.1	2.1	9.0	15.0	2.1	13.0
Rape	32.9	20.2	[1]4.3	15.8	17.1	[1]4.3	12.7
Robbery	69.2	60.0	11.2	48.9	20.3	11.2	9.2
Robbery with injury	81.6	64.8	25.3	39.5	42.1	25.3	16.8
Robbery without injury	63.5	57.8	4.6	53.3	10.2	4.6	5.6
Assault	13.8	...	...	...	13.8	...	13.8
Aggravated assault	17.4	...	...	...	17.5	...	17.5
Simple assault	11.8	...	...	...	11.8	...	11.8
Crimes of theft	95.6	92.8	9.0	83.9	11.7	9.0	2.8
Personal larceny with contact	89.4	88.1	[1]1.5	86.6	2.8	[1]1.5	[1]1.3
Purse snatching	67.0	63.1	[1]0.8	62.2	[1]4.8	[1]0.8	[1]4.0
Pocket picking	100.0	100.0	[1]1.8	98.2	[1]1.8	[1]1.8	[1]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	95.8	93.0	9.2	83.8	12.0	9.2	2.8
All household crimes	90.1	79.0	11.5	67.5	22.5	11.5	11.1
Burglary	84.1	62.6	19.0	43.6	40.5	19.0	21.5
Forcible entry	93.7	76.4	51.4	25.0	68.7	51.4	17.3
Unlawful entry without force	87.1	85.0	4.1	80.9	6.2	4.1	2.1
Attempted forcible entry	65.2	2.2	1.5	0.7	64.5	1.5	63.0
Household larceny	95.1	93.1	5.8	87.3	7.8	5.8	2.0
Completed larceny	100.0	100.0	6.2	93.8	6.2	6.2	(Z)
Attempted larceny	28.7	...	...	...	28.7	...	28.7
Motor vehicle theft	85.0	63.0	13.2	49.7	35.2	13.2	22.0
Completed theft	100.0	100.0	21.0	79.0	21.0	21.0	[1]0.0
Attempted theft	59.4	...	...	...	59.4	...	59.4

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."

Z Represents less than 0.05.

... Represents not applicable.

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

Table 75. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All economic losses	Theft losses			Damage losses		
		All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	24.0	11.1	13.6	6.7	15.0	14.5	16.0
Rape	32.9	20.2	20.8	[1]18.7	17.1	16.1	[1]19.5
Robbery	69.2	60.0	60.7	57.7	20.3	19.4	23.5
Robbery with injury	81.5	64.7	65.2	63.3	42.1	41.4	44.1
Robbery without injury	63.5	57.8	58.7	54.8	10.2	9.5	12.6
Assault	13.8	...	...	...	13.8	13.0	15.0
Aggravated assault	17.5	...	...	...	17.5	17.4	17.6
Simple assault	11.8	...	...	...	11.8	10.2	13.8

NOTE: Because both theft and damage losses occurred in some victimizations, the sum of entries under each "all victimizations" category does not equal entry shown under "all economic losses."
... Represents not applicable.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 76. Personal and household crimes, 1978:
Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than $10	$10–$49	$50–$249	$250 or more	Not known and not available
All races[1]							
All personal crimes	100.0	1.7	20.7	36.2	27.0	8.2	6.1
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	9.2	15.3	26.4	23.7	11.3	14.1
Robbery	100.0	3.3	16.4	22.7	29.1	18.7	9.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	[3]2.6	11.3	20.7	34.2	19.6	11.7
Robbery without injury	100.0	3.7	19.5	23.9	26.0	18.2	8.7
Assault	100.0	15.2	14.1	30.6	18.2	3.4	18.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	13.0	9.7	37.3	19.3	5.0	15.6
Simple assault	100.0	17.1	17.9	24.9	17.3	[3]2.0	20.9
Crimes of theft	100.0	1.1	21.2	37.1	27.3	7.9	5.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[3]0.6	11.7	33.8	37.4	5.6	10.8
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	1.1	21.5	37.2	27.0	8.0	5.3
All household crimes	100.0	4.2	15.6	28.1	26.5	17.4	8.2
Burglary	100.0	8.2	9.2	20.7	26.3	24.3	11.3
Forcible entry	100.0	6.1	4.6	12.9	24.2	39.9	12.3
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	0.6	9.9	26.9	36.2	21.1	5.2
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	31.1	16.8	21.0	5.9	1.0	24.1
Household larceny	100.0	1.5	21.5	35.6	28.7	6.9	5.8
Completed larceny	100.0	1.1	21.5	35.9	29.0	7.0	5.5
Attempted larceny	100.0	19.7	21.6	23.3	16.2	[3]0.6	18.4
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	5.1	1.9	5.7	11.0	64.4	12.0
Completed theft	100.0	[3]0.2	[3]0.2	[3]0.2	5.5	85.4	8.6
Attempted theft	100.0	19.1	6.9	21.5	26.7	4.2	21.6

White							
All personal crimes	100.0	1.7	21.2	36.2	26.7	8.1	6.0
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	9.6	14.4	26.1	23.2	12.1	14.7
Robbery	100.0	3.6	14.3	22.9	26.9	21.1	11.2
Robbery with injury	100.0	[3]3.2	12.1	17.8	31.9	22.2	12.9
Robbery without injury	100.0	3.8	15.8	26.4	23.5	20.4	10.1
Assault	100.0	15.5	14.6	29.2	19.3	3.6	17.7
Aggravated assault	100.0	14.3	10.5	33.8	21.9	5.4	14.3
Simple assault	100.0	16.4	17.9	25.7	17.3	[3]2.3	20.4
Crimes of theft	100.0	1.1	21.8	37.0	27.0	7.8	5.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[3]0.8	11.3	34.6	36.0	5.4	11.9
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	1.1	22.0	37.1	26.7	7.9	5.2
All household crimes	100.0	4.1	16.4	28.8	26.4	16.6	7.7
Burglary	100.0	8.3	9.8	21.2	26.8	23.5	10.4
Forcible entry	100.0	6.7	5.1	13.0	24.4	38.5	12.3
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	0.6	10.4	27.8	36.1	20.5	4.5
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	32.2	17.6	20.0	6.4	1.2	22.6
Household larceny	100.0	1.4	22.1	36.2	28.0	6.6	5.7
Completed larceny	100.0	1.0	22.1	36.5	28.3	6.7	5.4
Attempted larceny	100.0	20.3	23.5	23.8	14.1	[3]0.0	18.3
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	5.5	2.1	6.0	11.5	63.7	11.2
Completed theft	100.0	[3]0.2	[3]0.2	[3]0.2	5.8	86.5	7.2
Attempted theft	100.0	19.6	7.0	21.2	26.6	[3]3.7	21.7
Black							
All personal crimes	100.0	1.8	17.0	36.5	28.9	8.8	7.0
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	7.6	18.9	27.4	26.5	7.9	11.7
Robbery	100.0	[3]2.5	22.6	21.6	35.3	12.1	5.9
Robbery with injury	100.0	[3]0.0	[3]8.5	34.7	40.6	[3]9.3	[3]7.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	[3]3.4	28.1	16.6	33.2	13.3	[3]5.4
Assault	100.0	13.1	[3]10.4	41.5	[3]11.9	[3]0.0	23.1
Aggravated assault	100.0	[3]7.1	[3]6.2	57.2	[3]6.4	[3]0.0	23.1
Simple assault	100.0	[3]21.9	[3]16.5	[3]18.4	[3]20.0	[3]0.0	[3]23.3
Crimes of theft	100.0	0.9	16.7	38.0	29.3	9.0	6.2
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[3]0.0	14.2	34.4	40.4	[3]5.6	[3]5.4
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	1.0	16.8	38.2	28.5	9.2	6.3
All household crimes	100.0	4.5	10.9	22.3	28.3	22.3	11.8
Burglary	100.0	8.4	6.0	17.2	24.1	28.1	16.2
Forcible entry	100.0	3.9	[3]2.1	13.1	23.8	44.9	12.1
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	[3]0.6	5.2	20.0	37.9	25.1	11.1
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	28.3	14.9	20.9	[3]4.3	[3]0.0	31.6
Household larceny	100.0	1.6	16.9	30.2	35.3	9.0	7.0
Completed larceny	100.0	1.6	17.1	30.2	35.3	9.0	6.8
Attempted larceny	100.0	[3]0.0	[3]0.0	[3]25.2	[3]33.2	[3]11.9	[3]29.7
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	[3]1.0	[3]1.2	[3]3.6	9.6	67.9	16.6
Completed theft	100.0	[3]0.0	[3]0.0	[3]0.0	[3]4.9	79.2	15.9
Attempted theft	100.0	[3]6.3	[3]7.6	[3]21.9	[3]33.8	[3]9.9	[3]20.5

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

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

[2]Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 77. Selected personal crimes, 1978:
Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than $10	$10–$49	$50–$99	$100–$249	$250 or more	Not available
All races[1]								
Robbery	100.0	1.8	19.3	22.6	14.1	15.6	19.8	6.8
Crimes of theft[2]	100.0	0.7	21.9	38.3	14.4	13.4	7.8	3.5
White								
Robbery	100.0	2.2	16.5	23.9	13.0	13.6	22.8	7.9
Crimes of theft[2]	100.0	0.7	22.5	38.3	14.0	13.4	7.7	3.4
Black								
Robbery	100.0	[3]0.8	27.6	18.0	15.9	22.3	11.7	[3]3.8
Crimes of theft[2]	100.0	0.8	17.4	38.9	17.0	13.2	8.2	4.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding
[1]Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[2]Includes both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.
[3]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 78. Personal and household crimes, 1978:
Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered

Type of crime	Total	Insurance only	Other method only	Both insurance and other method	Method not available
All personal crimes[1]	100.0	27.2	69.7	1.6	1.5
Robbery	100.0	[2]6.2	91.2	[2]1.7	[2]0.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	[2]5.5	94.5	[2]0.0	[2]0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	[2]6.5	89.7	[2]2.6	[2]1.2
Crimes of theft	100.0	28.6	68.4	1.6	1.5
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[2]2.4	96.2	[2]1.4	[2]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	30.1	66.7	1.6	1.6
All household crimes	100.0	26.3	67.9	5.4	0.5
Burglary	100.0	43.5	51.8	3.6	1.1
Household larceny	100.0	19.5	78.6	1.6	[2]0.3
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	16.0	67.1	16.7	[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. Personal and household crimes, 1978:
Percent distribution of victimizations in which theft losses were recovered, by type of crime and method of recovery of loss

Race and type of crime	Total	None recovered	Some recovered				All recovered	Not available
			Total	Less than half	Half or more	Proportion unknown		
All races[1]								
All personal crimes[2]	100.0	82.6	10.4	3.1	3.5	3.8	6.7	0.3
Robbery	100.0	74.5	12.7	4.1	3.1	5.5	12.6	[3]0.2
Crimes of theft	100.0	83.0	10.3	3.1	3.5	3.7	6.5	0.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	69.4	24.0	13.2	4.8	6.0	6.6	[3]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	83.4	9.9	2.8	3.5	3.6	6.5	0.3
All household crimes	100.0	77.6	12.8	3.6	4.5	4.7	9.5	0.1
Burglary	100.0	77.1	16.5	5.5	7.2	3.8	6.2	[3]0.2
Household larceny	100.0	83.0	9.8	2.7	2.1	5.1	7.1	[3]0.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	25.6	24.9	3.9	15.7	5.3	49.3	[3]0.2
White								
All personal crimes[2]	100.0	82.3	10.5	3.3	3.6	3.7	6.9	0.3
Robbery	100.0	70.6	13.7	5.1	2.3	6.3	15.4	[3]0.3
Crimes of theft	100.0	82.7	10.4	3.2	3.6	3.6	6.6	0.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	67.3	25.9	14.5	4.5	6.9	6.8	[3]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	83.1	10.0	2.9	3.6	3.5	6.6	0.3
All household crimes	100.0	77.1	13.0	3.9	4.7	4.4	9.7	0.1
Burglary	100.0	75.7	17.3	5.9	7.9	3.6	6.7	[3]0.2
Household larceny	100.0	82.6	9.9	2.9	2.2	4.8	7.4	[3]0.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	24.1	25.8	4.4	16.9	4.5	49.9	[3]0.2
Black								
All personal crimes[2]	100.0	84.7	9.3	1.4	3.3	4.6	5.8	[3]0.2
Robbery	100.0	84.6	10.4	[3]1.3	[3]5.7	[3]3.4	[3]5.0	[3]0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	84.7	9.1	1.4	3.1	4.6	5.9	[3]0.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	78.4	14.9	[3]6.6	[3]6.5	[3]1.8	[3]6.7	[3]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	85.2	9.0	1.1	2.8	4.8	5.9	[3]0.3
All household crimes	100.0	80.9	11.3	1.8	2.9	6.6	7.9	[3]0.0
Burglary	100.0	84.4	12.0	3.1	3.4	5.5	3.6	[3]0.0
Household larceny	100.0	85.5	9.2	[3]0.9	1.4	6.9	5.2	[3]0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	34.6	21.7	1.8	10.9	9.1	43.7	[3]0.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[2]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 60. Household crimes, 1978:
Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by value of loss and type of crime

Value of loss	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No monetary value	0.8	0.3	1.1	[1]0.2
Less than $10	16.3	7.6	22.0	[1]0.2
$10–$49	29.7	21.9	36.4	[1]0.3
$50–$99	14.1	13.6	15.6	[1]0.8
$100–$249	15.0	19.7	13.7	5.3
$250–$999	11.6	21.4	5.4	27.2
$1,000 or more	8.1	11.7	1.2	60.4
Not available	4.4	3.8	4.6	5.7

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

Table 61. Personal and household crimes, 1978:
Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	5.1
Crimes of violence	10.5
Rape	17.8
Robbery	13.7
Robbery with injury	23.2
Robbery without injury	9.2
Assault	9.5
Aggravated assault	13.8
Simple assault	7.1
Crimes of theft	3.3
Personal larceny with contact	3.3
Personal larceny without contact	3.3
All household crimes	5.3
Burglary	6.6
Forcible entry	12.8
Unlawful entry without force	3.5
Attempted forcible entry	3.5
Household larceny	2.6
Less than $50	0.9
$50 or more	5.4
Amount not available	2.7
Attempted larceny	2.2
Motor vehicle theft	18.0
Completed theft	24.6
Attempted theft	6.8

Table 82. Personal and household crimes, 1978:
Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and race of victims

Type of crime	White	Black
All personal crimes	5.1	5.6
Crimes of violence	10.4	11.4
Rape	16.1	[1]23.2
Robbery	14.9	10.1
Assault	9.4	11.1
Crimes of theft	3.3	3.0
Personal larceny with contact	3.5	[1]2.9
Personal larceny without contact	3.3	3.0
All household crimes	4.8	8.6
Burglary	5.9	10.3
Household larceny	2.5	2.8
Motor vehicle theft	15.6	31.1

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

Table 83. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	10.5	10.2	11.0
Rape	17.8	18.1	[1]17.2
Robbery	13.7	14.7	10.2
Assault	9.5	8.5	11.0

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

Table 84. Personal and household crimes, 1978:
Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and number of days lost

Type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1–5 days	6 days or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes	100.0	44.5	40.4	13.8	1.3
Crimes of violence	100.0	26.3	49.1	23.2	[1]1.4
Rape	100.0	[1]31.4	[1]30.4	34.6	[1]3.6
Robbery	100.0	24.1	50.6	23.4	[1]1.9
Assault	100.0	26.6	49.9	22.4	[1]1.1
Crimes of theft	100.0	64.9	30.7	3.2	[1]1.2
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[1]46.8	[1]39.4	[1]13.8	[1]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	65.5	30.4	2.9	[1]1.2
All household crimes	100.0	44.5	48.4	5.3	1.9
Burglary	100.0	43.4	50.8	4.6	[1]1.2
Household larceny	100.0	55.2	35.7	[1]4.1	5.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	36.1	56.3	7.7	[1]0.0

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

Table 85. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and victim-offender relationship

Number of days lost	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 day	26.3	29.5	21.3
1–5 days	49.1	47.2	52.2
6 days or more	23.2	21.4	26.0
Not known and not available	[1]1.4	[1]1.9	[1]0.6

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

Table 86. Personal and household crimes, 1978:
Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost

Race and type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1–5 days	6 days or more	Not known and not available
White					
All personal crimes	100.0	46.5	39.5	12.9	1.1
Crimes of violence	100.0	27.4	49.9	21.5	[1]1.2
Crimes of theft	100.0	66.9	28.5	3.6	[1]1.0
All household crimes	100.0	48.8	44.2	4.5	2.4
Burglary	100.0	49.8	43.8	4.8	[1]1.6
Household larceny	100.0	57.8	34.4	[1]2.0	5.9
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	37.0	56.0	6.9	[1]0.0
Black					
All personal crimes	100.0	31.0	46.6	21.2	[1]1.1
Crimes of violence	100.0	20.7	45.7	33.6	[1]0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	48.8	48.1	[1]0.0	[1]3.1
All household crimes	100.0	26.4	65.4	8.2	[1]0.0
Burglary	100.0	23.7	72.1	[1]4.2	[1]0.0
Household larceny	100.0	[1]28.4	51.7	[1]20.0	[1]0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	30.3	60.5	[1]9.2	[1]0.0

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

Table 87. Personal and household crimes, 1978:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	29.7
Crimes of violence	44.2
Rape	48.8
Robbery	50.5
Robbery with injury	65.4
From serious assault	68.2
From minor assault	62.1
Robbery without injury	43.6
Assault	42.7
Aggravated assault	52.7
With injury	63.1
Attempted assault with weapon	47.5
Simple assault	37.0
With injury	47.5
Attempted assault without weapon	33.4
Crime of theft	24.6
Personal larceny with contact	33.7
Purse snatching	37.7
Pocket picking	31.7
Personal larceny without contact	24.3
All household crimes	36.4
Burglary	47.1
Forcible entry	70.3
Unlawful entry without force	37.9
Attempted forcible entry	31.8
Household larceny	24.5
Completed larceny[1]	24.7
Less than $50	12.5
$50 or more	45.5
Attempted larceny	21.4
Motor vehicle theft	66.1
Completed theft	87.7
Attempted theft	29.2

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

Table 88. Personal crimes, 1978:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristics	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Both sexes	29.7	44.2	24.6
Male	29.5	41.8	24.1
Female	30.0	48.6	25.2
Race			
White	29.6	43.9	24.8
Black	30.5	47.1	23.0

Table 89. Personal crimes, 1978:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims

Type of crime	All victimizations			Involving strangers			Involving nonstrangers		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	44.2	41.8	48.6	45.7	42.9	52.9	41.6	39.3	44.2
Rape	48.8	36.7	50.2	49.9	36.7	52.2	45.8	[1]0.0	45.8
Robbery	50.5	47.4	57.1	52.3	47.5	64.4	44.5	46.7	42.1
Robbery with injury	65.4	61.1	73.6	68.2	61.8	83.5	57.1	58.5	55.7
From serious assault	68.2	68.0	68.9	70.2	65.5	88.8	61.9	79.9	[1]40.8
From minor assault	62.1	50.3	76.8	65.7	55.4	80.3	52.2	[1]33.5	69.3
Robbery without injury	43.6	41.2	48.8	45.2	41.3	55.4	37.9	40.8	34.4
Assault	42.7	40.6	46.6	43.7	41.7	49.4	41.1	38.4	44.4
Aggravated assault	52.7	51.0	57.4	52.4	50.5	59.1	53.4	52.2	55.5
With injury	63.1	63.3	62.7	65.1	64.5	67.4	60.3	61.1	59.1
Attempted assault with weapon	47.5	44.8	54.7	46.7	43.9	55.9	48.9	46.8	52.9
Simple assault	37.0	33.8	42.2	38.1	35.7	44.3	35.4	30.2	40.7
With injury	47.5	44.1	52.6	48.9	46.3	58.9	46.3	40.4	50.7
Attempted assault without weapon	33.4	30.6	38.4	30.7	32.6	41.7	30.7	26.7	35.2
Crimes of theft	24.6	24.1	25.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	33.7	27.4	38.0	34.2	27.8	38.1	22.8	[1]24.1	[1]0.0
Purse snatching	37.7	[1]100.0	37.2	38.0	[1]100.0	37.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Pocket picking	31.7	26.9	38.8	32.2	27.3	38.8	24.1	[1]24.1	[1]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	24.3	24.0	24.6	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Table 90. Personal crimes, 1978:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Crimes of violence	43.9	47.1	45.2	51.1	41.6	41.2
Rape	47.3	53.5	47.3	57.7	47.1	[1]41.4
Robbery	50.0	52.9	51.2	56.5	46.3	35.3
Robbery with injury	64.5	66.6	67.7	66.6	55.9	[1]66.5
From serious assault	67.0	69.0	69.7	64.6	57.7	[1]79.4
From minor assault	61.4	64.6	64.8	67.9	54.3	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury	42.9	47.9	43.5	52.8	40.8	[1]33.8
Assault	42.6	44.1	43.7	46.3	40.9	42.0
Aggravated assault	52.7	52.9	52.2	53.8	53.7	52.1
With injury	62.0	70.6	63.3	81.5	59.9	62.1
Attempted assault with weapon	48.0	44.1	47.2	42.5	49.7	46.0
Simple assault	37.3	35.5	38.5	38.5	35.6	33.0
With injury	47.7	48.8	50.3	37.7	45.3	58.5
Attempted assault without weapon	33.8	30.2	35.5	38.8	31.2	22.8
Crimes of theft	24.8	23.0	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	34.3	29.8	34.7	30.5	[1]25.1	[1]17.3
Purse snatching	40.5	24.9	40.9	24.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Pocket picking	31.5	32.2	31.8	33.6	[1]27.2	[1]17.3
Personal larceny without contact	24.5	22.5	...	...	...	...

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

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

Table 91. Personal crimes, 1978:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Crimes of violence	47.7	44.0	45.6	45.7	52.8	41.1
Rape	[1]100.0	47.4	[1]100.0	48.0	[1]0.0	45.8
Robbery	46.4	51.0	39.5	53.7	81.4	42.0
Robbery with injury	58.0	66.2	49.0	70.4	[1]100.0	54.1
From serious assault	54.0	69.9	42.2	73.5	[1]100.0	58.1
From minor assault	[1]63.9	61.9	[1]58.3	66.5	[1]100.0	50.1
Robbery without injury	40.4	43.9	34.7	46.3	[1]70.7	35.7
Assault	47.2	42.4	47.0	43.5	47.6	40.9
Aggravated assault	56.0	52.5	57.3	52.0	52.2	53.4
With injury	67.9	62.8	63.3	65.2	[1]77.3	59.4
Attempted assault with weapon	50.4	47.2	54.8	46.1	[1]35.2	49.6
Simple assault	39.3	36.9	34.6	38.2	45.2	35.0
With injury	38.6	48.0	27.7	49.9	[1]48.4	46.2
Attempted assault without weapon	39.6	33.2	36.9	35.2	43.4	30.1
Crimes of theft	23.2	24.7	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	[1]14.8	35.4	[1]14.8	36.1	[1]0.0	[1]22.8
Purse snatching	[1]29.8	38.9	[1]29.8	39.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Pocket picking	[1]0.0	33.9	[1]0.0	34.6	[1]0.0	[1]24.1
Personal larceny without contact	23.7	24.4	...	...	...	...

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

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

Table 92. Personal crimes, 1978:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and age of victims

Type of crime	12–19	20–34	35–49	50–64	65 and over
All personal crimes	19.5	32.3	37.1	36.2	33.4
Crimes of violence	34.3	46.7	56.8	54.2	49.2
Rape	46.6	47.7	[1]50.3	[1]84.3	[1]0.0
Robbery	32.2	55.9	63.7	68.9	50.3
Robbery with injury	39.7	68.5	69.8	87.8	73.8
From serious assault	39.3	70.0	78.8	100.0	[1]41.5
From minor assault	40.1	66.7	[1]50.8	75.8	83.2
Robbery without injury	30.1	49.2	59.8	57.5	34.6
Assault	34.2	45.1	54.9	46.8	49.6
Aggravated assault	46.3	54.3	60.3	60.5	57.9
With injury	50.2	67.8	85.7	72.5	[1]52.4
Attempted assault with weapon	43.9	47.9	48.7	54.4	60.3
Simple assault	28.1	39.3	52.3	38.8	44.7
With injury	36.7	53.1	69.1	71.1	[1]25.1
Attempted assault without weapon	24.2	35.2	47.3	35.3	48.1
Crimes of theft	13.3	26.7	32.4	32.6	27.9
Personal larceny with contact	16.6	32.5	40.7	38.1	39.0
Purse snatching	[1]12.5	49.3	38.7	32.8	34.6
Pocket picking	17.3	26.2	41.8	42.0	42.5
Personal larceny without contact	13.2	26.6	32.2	32.2	26.4

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

Table 93. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by age of victims and victim-offender relationship

Age	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
12–19	34.3	37.1	30.2
20–34	46.7	47.8	44.4
35–49	56.8	54.8	59.8
50–64	54.2	56.3	48.8
65 and over	49.2	45.2	57.8

Table 94. Household crimes, 1978:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure

Type of crime	All households[1]			White households			Black households		
	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented
All household crimes	36.4	39.0	33.2	36.3	38.7	33.0	37.1	40.5	35.2
Burglary	47.1	52.0	41.3	46.9	51.4	40.9	48.1	56.7	43.7
Forcible entry	70.3	78.5	61.2	71.0	77.7	62.2	67.2	82.8	58.8
Nothing taken	51.5	61.1	42.7	52.3	82.4	42.9	47.9	[3]62.7	43.3
Something taken	76.1	83.2	67.7	77.3	82.7	69.7	71.1	85.4	62.6
Unlawful entry without force	37.9	40.6	34.4	37.9	41.0	33.4	40.3	36.1	42.4
Attempted forcible entry	31.8	37.3	26.0	31.7	36.3	26.1	29.9	40.0	25.0
Household larceny	24.5	26.7	21.3	25.1	27.0	22.2	19.3	22.4	17.6
Completed larceny[2]	24.7	26.9	21.5	25.2	27.1	22.2	19.9	23.1	18.3
Less than $50	12.5	14.2	10.1	12.7	14.1	10.7	9.5	14.6	5.5
$50 or more	45.5	47.6	42.4	47.2	49.1	44.0	32.9	32.9	33.0
Attempted larceny	21.4	23.5	18.4	23.3	24.6	21.2	[3]11.9	[3]14.7	[3]9.6
Motor vehicle theft	66.1	67.8	64.2	64.4	66.5	61.9	78.1	79.8	76.9
Completed theft	87.7	90.1	85.2	87.5	88.8	85.8	92.1	100.0	86.5
Attempted theft	29.2	28.4	30.0	28.8	30.2	27.4	30.2	[3]8.6	44.9

[1]Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[2]Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the values of loss was not ascertained
[3]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 95. Household crimes, 1978:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and annual family income

Type of crime	Less than $3,000	$3,000–$7,499	$7,500–$9,999	$10,000–$14,999	$15,000–$24,999	$25,000 or more	Not available
All household crimes	32.5	32.1	34.7	36.8	38.1	42.7	37.8
Burglary	39.1	42.1	42.8	48.3	50.7	56.6	50.9
Forcible entry	61.5	59.1	67.6	71.7	76.8	86.8	72.0
Unlawful entry without force	32.6	36.4	30.8	38.6	41.3	41.2	41.2
Attempted forcible entry	23.6	30.7	27.5	32.0	36.4	38.7	30.4
Household larceny	20.9	19.4	24.6	25.2	25.7	29.4	22.6
Completed larceny[1]	20.8	19.3	24.1	25.8	26.1	30.1	22.6
Less than $50	14.4	8.5	12.8	13.4	13.5	15.3	10.9
$50 or more	36.6	40.8	43.1	32.5	49.8	47.8	40.6
Attempted larceny	[2]22.2	20.3	32.6	18.2	21.4	18.9	22.6
Motor vehicle theft	67.9	68.5	61.9	66.8	63.1	72.1	63.8
Completed theft	79.3	90.3	82.8	86.5	88.6	90.3	88.6
Attempted theft	[2]45.2	23.1	31.8	31.6	24.1	40.3	23.9

[1]Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 96. Household crimes, 1978:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by value of loss and type of crime

Value of loss[1]	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Less than $10	8.8	20.5	6.9	[2]0.0
$10–$49	17.0	24.4	14.8	[2]49.7
$50–$249	45.2	52.7	40.4	77.4
$250 or more	80.9	81.6	68.0	89.3

[1]The proportions refer only to losses of cash and/or property and exclude the value of property damage.
[2]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 97. Personal and household crimes, 1978:
Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime

Type of crime	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given
All personal crimes	100.0	31.4	29.8	7.2	3.6	6.8	1.2	1.7	18.3
Crimes of violence	100.0	16.0	21.8	5.8	2.7	19.1	4.2	11.5	19.0
Rape	100.0	19.4	13.2	[1]4.2	[1]0.0	16.2	10.2	9.1	27.8
Robbery	100.0	23.8	17.5	8.8	4.1	9.0	6.1	7.9	22.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	24.9	13.2	[1]6.0	7.7	7.5	8.7	7.0	24.9
Robbery without injury	100.0	23.5	18.6	9.6	3.1	9.5	5.4	8.2	22.1
Assault	100.0	14.3	23.0	5.3	2.5	21.2	3.6	12.3	17.9
Aggravated assault	100.0	15.9	18.6	4.6	4.0	20.4	5.2	9.7	21.6
Simple assault	100.0	13.6	24.9	5.6	1.9	21.5	2.9	13.4	16.3
Crimes of theft	100.0	30.0	26.8	6.4	3.2	2.5	0.3	15.7	15.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	36.4	15.9	5.7	3.9	3.8	[1]0.9	11.0	22.4
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	29.8	27.1	6.4	3.2	2.5	0.2	15.9	14.9
All household crimes	100.0	31.8	28.6	8.6	2.5	5.9	0.7	3.5	18.3
Burglary	100.0	33.9	22.1	7.3	2.3	5.7	0.8	5.9	22.0
Forcible entry	100.0	31.6	19.2	11.7	2.5	5.2	[1]0.8	4.7	23.7
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	34.3	21.5	5.8	2.3	8.0	1.1	5.8	21.2
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	34.7	25.1	7.3	2.1	1.6	0.1	[1]6.8	22.4
Household larceny	100.0	30.7	32.4	9.2	2.5	6.0	0.6	2.4	16.1
Completed larceny	100.0	30.8	32.7	9.3	2.5	6.2	0.6	2.4	15.5
Attempted larceny	100.0	29.5	29.4	7.8	2.7	3.6	[1]0.8	1.9	24.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	32.7	19.9	9.8	4.9	6.2	[1]0.4	2.8	23.4
Completed theft	100.0	19.0	8.3	[1]3.4	[1]7.0	24.2	[1]0.0	[1]5.5	32.6
Attempted theft	100.0	36.1	22.9	11.4	4.3	[1]1.7	[1]0.5	2.1	21.1

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

Table 98. Personal crimes, 1978:

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

Type of crime	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given
White									
All personal crimes	100.0	27.2	26.1	6.3	3.0	5.7	1.0	15.1	15.6
Crimes of violence	100.0	15.7	22.3	5.6	2.7	19.3	4.2	11.5	18.7
Rape	100.0	19.2	14.3	[1]4.0	[1]0.0	14.1	[1]8.7	10.5	29.2
Robbery	100.0	23.4	18.8	8.0	4.3	9.8	5.9	7.9	21.9
Assault	100.0	14.3	23.1	5.2	2.6	21.1	3.7	12.2	17.8
Crimes of theft	100.0	29.9	27.0	6.5	3.1	2.4	0.2	16.0	14.8
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	36.8	14.1	5.6	4.5	3.6	[1]0.6	12.8	22.1
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	29.8	27.3	6.5	3.1	2.4	0.2	16.1	14.6
Black									
All personal crimes	100.0	27.5	22.6	5.6	3.5	7.3	1.4	13.4	18.6
Crimes of violence	100.0	16.7	18.9	5.8	2.7	18.6	4.6	12.1	20.6
Rape	100.0	[1]20.1	[1]9.6	[1]4.6	[1]0.0	[1]22.7	[1]14.9	[1]4.5	[1]23.6
Robbery	100.0	23.4	13.9	10.1	[1]3.8	7.3	[1]5.8	9.1	26.5
Assault	100.0	13.8	21.6	4.2	[1]2.5	22.7	3.3	13.9	18.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	30.9	23.8	5.6	3.7	3.7	[1]0.4	13.9	18.0
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	35.1	20.5	[1]4.6	[1]2.3	[1]4.8	[1]1.7	[1]6.4	24.5
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	30.5	24.0	5.6	3.8	3.7	[1]0.3	14.4	17.5

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

Table 99. Personal crimes, 1976:
Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by annual family income and type of crime

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	27.0	28.9	27.6	26.6	27.1	25.5	28.9
Not important enough	25.1	22.4	25.5	26.2	27.2	27.8	22.8
Police would not want to be bothered	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.2	5.6	8.2
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.7	3.2	3.3	3.8	2.9	2.9	3.2
Private or personal matter	10.5	8.3	5.3	6.4	4.7	3.9	5.8
Fear of reprisal	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.7
Reported to someone else	10.6	11.6	18.0	15.1	16.7	18.3	12.8
Other and not given	17.7	18.0	18.2	14.6	14.5	15.4	16.6
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	15.8	16.2	18.5	16.8	15.4	12.2	18.5
Not important enough	18.2	17.4	19.2	20.7	25.7	28.0	20.5
Police would not want to be bothered	5.8	6.1	4.7	5.8	4.8	5.4	9.9
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.0	2.1	3.2	4.0	1.7	2.6	3.3
Private or personal matter	22.1	22.7	17.6	20.6	17.3	14.5	18.0
Fear of reprisal	3.2	6.4	4.6	3.4	3.4	2.3	6.9
Reported to someone else	8.9	8.8	9.4	12.2	13.6	16.5	7.6
Other and not given	23.0	20.4	22.8	16.6	18.2	18.5	[1]15.4
Crimes of theft	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	32.0	33.4	30.0	29.2	29.6	27.8	31.5
Not important enough	28.3	24.2	27.2	27.7	27.5	27.8	23.4
Police would not want to be bothered	6.1	5.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	5.6	7.7
Too inconvenient or time consuming	[1]1.2	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.1	2.9	3.2
Private or personal matter	5.3	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.8
Fear of reprisal	[1]0.4	[1]0.3	[1]0.2	[1]0.3	[1]0.1	0.3	[1]0.4
Reported to someone else	11.3	12.6	13.4	15.8	17.3	18.6	14.1
Other and not given	15.4	17.2	17.0	14.0	13.8	14.8	16.8

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

Table 100. Personal crimes of violence, 1978:
Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by victim-offender relationship and type of crime

Victim-offender relationship and type of crime	Total	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	20.4	22.8	7.1	3.8	10.9	3.3	9.2	22.4
Rape	100.0	29.4	16.0	[1]4.9	[1]0.0	12.6	[1]5.8	[1]4.0	27.4
Robbery	100.0	27.1	16.3	9.4	5.1	4.6	5.0	7.4	25.1
Assault	100.0	18.3	24.8	6.6	3.7	12.5	2.8	9.9	21.6
Involving nonstrangers									
Crimes of violence	100.0	9.0	20.2	3.8	0.9	31.8	5.6	15.0	13.5
Rape	100.0	[1]2.3	[1]8.4	[1]2.9	[1]0.0	22.3	[1]17.7	[1]17.8	28.6
Robbery	100.0	13.7	21.1	7.1	[1]1.0	22.6	9.5	9.5	16.5
Assault	100.0	8.7	20.5	3.5	0.9	33.2	4.8	15.6	12.8

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

Table 101. Household crimes, 1978:
Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of head of household and type of crime

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	31.4	33.3	30.4	33.3
Not important enough	29.4	22.8	33.2	20.5
Police would not want to be bothered	8.6	7.2	9.3	8.6
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.5	2.2	2.5	4.8
Private or personal matter	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.4
Fear of reprisal	0.6	0.7	0.6	[1]0.4
Reported to someone else	3.6	6.0	2.5	3.0
Other and not given	18.1	22.0	15.9	22.9
Black				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	35.0	38.0	34.1	[1]17.8
Not important enough	23.2	18.1	26.4	[1]18.1
Police would not want to be bothered	8.7	8.1	8.2	26.0
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.5	2.5	2.3	[1]7.0
Private or personal matter	6.9	4.8	8.1	[1]5.8
Fear of reprisal	0.9	[1]0.9	[1]0.9	[1]0.0
Reported to someone else	3.0	5.3	1.8	[1]0.0
Other and not given	19.9	22.3	18.2	[1]24.8

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

Table 102. Household crimes, 1978:
Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by annual family income.

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	31.1	31.3	30.7	33.9	31.1	32.3	31.9
Not important enough	25.6	27.2	29.4	28.9	31.6	28.7	25.9
Police would not want to be bothered	7.5	9.8	8.4	9.2	7.5	6.5	11.1
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.3	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.6
Private or personal matter	6.5	6.9	4.5	5.7	5.3	6.6	5.7
Fear of reprisal	1.1	1.1	0.8	[2]0.2	0.4	[1]0.6	0.7
Reported to someone else	7.3	2.8	[1]3.8	3.2	3.4	2.5	3.8
Other and not given	18.6	18.4	20.2	16.0	18.1	20.6	18.3

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

Table 103. Household crimes, 1978:
Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime and value of theft loss

Type of crime and value of 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	32.0	29.7	8.7	2.4	6.8	0.7	2.9	16.8
Less than $50	100.0	30.0	38.8	8.6	2.1	5.1	0.5	2.5	12.5
$50–$249	100.0	37.7	12.4	9.2	3.2	8.6	1.1	3.5	24.4
$250 or more	100.0	29.8	4.6	7.7	3.3	16.8	1.7	4.9	31.3
Burglary	100.0	35.5	20.1	6.7	2.3	7.9	1.1	5.1	21.2
Less than $50	100.0	34.8	29.3	5.1	1.7	6.6	[2]0.7	6.1	15.6
$50–$249	100.0	37.1	12.3	8.1	3.0	7.7	1.2	4.1	26.6
$250 or more	100.0	34.5	4.3	9.6	[2]2.6	13.6	[2]2.5	[1]3.9	29.1
Household larceny	100.0	31.1	32.9	9.4	2.4	6.1	0.6	2.2	15.3
Less than $50	100.0	29.0	40.8	9.3	2.2	4.8	0.4	1.7	11.8
$50–$99	100.0	38.4	13.6	9.5	3.5	7.7	[2]0.5	3.7	23.2
$100–$249	100.0	37.5	10.6	10.0	2.7	10.7	1.7	2.7	24.1
$250 or more	100.0	28.3	4.8	8.0	[2]2.5	16.6	[2]1.2	5.8	32.8
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	19.0	9.0	[2]2.1	[2]7.6	25.3	[2]0.0	[2]4.9	32.0
Less than $250	[1]100.0	[2]29.8	[2]27.8	[2]12.5	[2]5.8	[2]9.6	[2]0.0	[2]0.0	[2]14.4
$250–$999	100.0	[2]16.4	[2]6.4	[2]0.0	[2]14.5	30.4	[2]0.0	[2]0.0	32.2
$1,000 or more	100.0	17.3	[2]4.5	[2]0.0	[2]3.4	27.1	[2]0.0	[2]10.1	37.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]The proportions refer only to losses of cash and/or property and exclude the value of property damage.
[2]Estimate, 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) are used to elicit information on the relevant crimes committed against the household as a whole and against any of its members age 12 and over. Form NCS-1 is designed to screen for all instances of victimization before details of any specific incident are collected. The screening form also is used for obtaining information on the characteristics of each household and its members. Household screening questions are asked of all members age 12 and over. However, a knowledgeable adult member of the household serves as a proxy respondent for 12- and 13-year-olds, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent during the entire field interviewing period.

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

The basic screen questionnaire and incident report underwent revision in January 1979, and the reworked instruments were used to collect information on incidents committed in 1978 which were reported to interviewers in 1979. Facsimiles of the revised questionnaires are included here. Readers should consult previous annual reports for copies of the original instruments. As may be noted, the revised incident report has been expanded to collect additional information on series victimizations, time and place of occurrence, medical treatment, property loss, and reporting to the police. Analysis based on these new data elements will be performed in the future.

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

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 43-R0587

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

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY

NCS-1 – BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE

NCS-2 – CRIME INCIDENT REPORT

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

Sample (cc 3) | Control number (cc 4): PSU | Segment | Ck. | Serial | Household number (cc 5)

PGM 2 JO ____

ITEMS FILLED AT START OF INTERVIEW

1. **Interviewer identification**
   Code | Name
   (010)

2. **Unit Status**
   (011) 1 ☐ Unit in sample the previous enumeration period – *Fill 3*
   2 ☐ Unit in sample first time this period – ***SKIP*** *to 4*

3. **Household Status** – *Mark first box that applies*
   (012) 1 ☐ Same household interviewed the previous enumeration
   2 ☐ Replacement household since the previous enumeration
   3 ☐ Noninterview the previous enumeration
   4 ☐ Other – *Specify*

4. **Line number of household respondent** (cc 12)
   (013) _____

TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD

5. **Special place type code** (cc 6c)
   (014) _____

6. **Tenure** (cc 8)
   (015) 1 ☐ Owned or being bought
   2 ☐ Rented for cash
   3 ☐ No cash rent

7. **Land Use** (cc 9–10)
   (016) _____

8. **Farm Sales** (cc 11)
   (017) _____
   × ☐ Item blank/URBAN in cc 9

9. **Type of living quarters** (cc 15)
   Housing unit
   (018) 1 ☐ House, apartment, flat
   2 ☐ HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
   3 ☐ HU – Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
   4 ☐ HU in rooming house
   5 ☐ Mobile home or trailer
   6 ☐ HU not specified above – *Describe*
   _____
   OTHER Unit
   7 ☐ Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house
   8 ☐ Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
   9 ☐ Vacant tent site or trailer site
   0 ☐ Not specified above – *Describe*
   _____

Use of telephone *(refer to cc 26a–d)*

10a. **Location of phone** – *Mark first box that applies*
   (019) 1 ☐ Phone in unit
   2 ☐ Phone in common area (hallway, etc.)
   3 ☐ Phone in another unit (neighbor, friend, etc.)
   4 ☐ Work/office phone
   5 ☐ No phone – ***SKIP*** *to 11*
   } *Fill 10b*

b. **Is phone interview acceptable?**
   (020) 6 ☐ Yes
   7 ☐ No
   8 ☐ Refused to give number in 26c

TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD – Con.

11. **Number of housing units in structure** (cc 27)
   (021) 1 ☐ 1 2 ☐ 2 3 ☐ 3 4 ☐ 4 5 ☐ 5–9 6 ☐ 10+ 7 ☐ Mobile home or trailer 8 ☐ Only OTHER units

12. **Family income** (cc 28)
   (022) 1 ☐ Under $3,000 (a)
   2 ☐ $3,000 to 4,999 (b)
   3 ☐ 5,000 to 5,999 (c)
   4 ☐ 6,000 to 7,499 (d)
   5 ☐ 7,500 to 9,999 (e)
   6 ☐ 10,000 to 11,999 (f)
   7 ☐ 12,000 to 12,999 (g)
   8 ☐ 13,000 to 14,999 (h)
   9 ☐ 15,000 to 17,499 (i)
   10 ☐ 17,500 to 19,999 (j)
   11 ☐ 20,000 to 24,999 (k)
   12 ☐ 25,000 to 29,999 (l)
   13 ☐ 30,000 to 49,999 (m)
   14 ☐ 50,000 and over (n)

ITEMS FILLED AFTER INTERVIEW

13. **Date last household member completed**
   (023) Month | Day | Year

14. **Proxy information** – *Fill for all proxy interviews*

PGM 3	a. Proxy interview obtained for Line No.	b. Proxy respondent Name	Line No.	c. Reason (Enter code)
	(030) ____		(031) ____	(032) ____
	(033) ____		(034) ____	(035) ____
	(036) ____		(037) ____	(038) ____
	(039) ____		(040) ____	(041) ____

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

15. **Type Z noninterview**

a. Interview not obtained for Line No.	b. Reason (Enter code)
(042) ____	(043) ____
(044) ____	(045) ____
(046) ____	(047) ____
(048) ____	(049) ____

Codes for item 15b:
1 – Never available
2 – Refused
3 – Physically/mentally unable to answer – no proxy available
4 – TA and no proxy available
5 – Other
6 – Office use only
} *FILL INTER-COMM*

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

16a. **Household members 12 years of age and OVER**
(050) _____ Total number

b. **Household members UNDER 12 years of age**
(051) _____ Total number
0 ☐ None

17. **Crime Incident Reports filled**
(052) _____ Total number – *Fill BOUNDING INFORMATION* (cc 32)
0 ☐ None

Notes

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

NCS 1 and 2

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

CHECK ITEM A

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

☐ No – ***Ask*** *30*

Yes – **Is this person a new household member?** (added to Control Card as member this period)

PGM 5 (100) 1 ☐ Yes – ***Ask*** *30*
2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to Check Item C*

30. **How long have you lived at this address?**
(101) _____ Months (If more than 11 months, leave blank **OR** and enter 1 year below.)
(102) _____ Years (Round to nearest whole year)

CHECK ITEM B

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

31. **Altogether, how many times have you moved in the last 5 years, that is, since_____, 197_____?**
(103) _____ Number of times

CHECK ITEM C

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

32a. **What were you doing most of LAST WEEK – (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?**
(104) 1 ☐ Working – ***SKIP*** *to 32c*
2 ☐ With a job but not at work
3 ☐ Looking for work
4 ☐ Keeping house
5 ☐ Going to school
6 ☐ Unable to work – ***SKIP*** *to 35*
7 ☐ Retired
8 ☐ Armed Forces – ***SKIP*** *to 36a*
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

b. **Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house?** *(Note: If farm or business operator in HHLD, ask about unpaid work.)*
(105) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 33a*

c. **How many hours did you work LAST WEEK at all jobs?**
(106) _____ Hours – ***SKIP*** *to 36a*

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

33a. **Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?**
(107) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 34a*

b. **Why were you absent from work LAST WEEK?**
(108) 1 ☐ Layoff – ***SKIP*** *to 34c*
2 ☐ New job to begin within 30 days – ***SKIP*** *to 34c*
3 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____
} ***SKIP*** *to 36a*

If "with a job but not at work" in 32a, ***SKIP*** *to 34b*

34a. **Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?**
(109) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 35*

b. **What have you been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? Anything else?**
Mark all methods used. Do not read list.
Checked with –
(110) * 1 ☐ Public employment agency
2 ☐ Private employment agency
3 ☐ Employer directly
4 ☐ Friends or relatives
5 ☐ Placed or answered ads
6 ☐ Other – *Specify (e.g., CETA, union or professional register, etc.)* _____
7 ☐ Nothing – ***SKIP*** *to 35*

c. **Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?**
(111) 1 ☐ No
Yes – 2 ☐ Already had a job
3 ☐ Temporary illness
4 ☐ Going to school
5 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

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

35. **When did you last work at a full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more?**
(112) 1 ☐ 6 months ago or less
2 ☐ More than 6 months but less than 5 years
3 ☐ 5 or more years ago
4 ☐ Never worked full time 2 weeks or more
5 ☐ Never worked at all
} ***SKIP*** *to 37a*

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

b. **What kind of business or industry is this?** *(e.g., TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)*
(113)

c. **What kind of work were you doing?** *(e.g., electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)*
(114)

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

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

FORM NCS-1 (1-2-79) Page 2

37a. (Other than the . . . business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address? (116) 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 38*

b. What kind of business is that? _____

▶*INTERVIEWER:* *Enter unrecognizable business only*

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS

38. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 6 months– between _____ 1, 19__ and _____, 19__. During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property? ☐ Yes–How many times? ☐ No

39. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in? ☐ Yes–How many times? ☐ No

40. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes–How many times? ☐ No

41. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home? ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

42. How many DIFFERENT motor vehicles (cars, trucks, motorcycles, etc.) were owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months? (117) 0 ☐ None – *SKIP to 45* 1 ☐ 1 2 ☐ 2 3 ☐ 3 4 ☐ 4 or more

43. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission? ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

44. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal parts attached to (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.? ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

45. The following questions refer only to things that happened to YOU during the last 6 months – between _____ 1, 19__ and _____, 19__. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)? ☐ Yes–How many times? ☐ No

46. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? ☐ Yes–How many times? ☐ No

47. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes–How many times? ☐ No

48. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes–How many times? ☐ No

49. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes–How many times? ☐ No

50. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes–How many times? ☐ No

51. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes–How many times? ☐ No

52. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck, such as packages or clothing? ☐ Yes–How many times? ☐ No

53. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? ☐ Yes–How many times? ☐ No

54. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months? ☐ Yes–How many times? ☐ No

55. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes–How many times? ☐ No

56. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) ☐ No – *SKIP to 57* ☐ Yes – What happened? (118) *

57. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item F* ☐ Yes – What happened? (119) *

CHECK ITEM D Look at 56. Was HHLD member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her? ☐ Yes– How many times? ☐ No

CHECK ITEM E Look at 57. Was HHLD member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her? ☐ Yes– How many times? ☐ No

CHECK ITEM F Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" ☐ Yes – *Fill Crime Incident Reports.* ☐ No – *Interview next HHLD member. End interview if last respondent.*

FORM NCS-1 (1-2-79)

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 43-R0587

PGM 6

Line number (201)

Screen question number (202)

Incident number (203)

Notes

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

FORM NCS-2 (1-2-79)

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

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY

CHECK ITEM A Has this person lived at this address for 6 months or less? *(If not sure, refer to Item 30, NCS-1.)*
☐ Yes (Item 30 – 6 months or less) – *Read* (A), *Ask 1*
☐ No (Item 30 blank or more than 6 months) – *Read* (A), *SKIP to 2a*

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

1. **Did (this/the first) incident happen while you were living here or before you moved to this address?** (204) 1 ☐ While living at this address 2 ☐ Before moving to this address

2a. **In what month did (this/the first) incident happen?** *(Show calendar if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)* (205) Month Year

CHECK ITEM B **Is this incident report for a series of crimes?** (206) 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 2b* (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately. Reduce entry in screen question if necessary.) 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 3a*

b. **Altogether, how many times did this happen during the last six months?** (207) _____ Number of incidents

c. **In what month or months did these incidents take place?** *If more than one quarter involved, ask* **How many in** *(name months)*?

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

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

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

3a. **Was it daylight or dark outside when (this/the most recent) incident happened?** (212) 1 ☐ Light 2 ☐ Dark 3 ☐ Dawn, almost light, dusk, twilight 4 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to 4a*

b. **About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen?**
During day (213) 1 ☐ After 6 a.m.–12 noon 2 ☐ After 12 noon–6 p.m. 3 ☐ Don't know what time of day
At night 4 ☐ After 6 p.m.–12 midnight 5 ☐ After 12 midnight–6 a.m. 6 ☐ Don't know what time of night
OR 7 ☐ Don't know whether day or night

4a. **Did this incident happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?** (214) 1 ☐ Outside U.S. – *SKIP to 5* 2 ☐ No – *Ask 4b* Yes – **What is the name of that city/town/village?** 3 ☐ **Same** city, town, village as present residence – *SKIP to 5* 4 ☐ **Different** city, town, village from present residence. – *Specify* (215)

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

If not sure, ask:
c. **Is this the same State and county as your PRESENT RESIDENCE?** (216) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

5. **Where did this incident take place?** (217)
1 ☐ At or in own dwelling, or own attached garage *(Always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same)*
2 ☐ At or in **detached** buildings on own property, such as detached garage, storage shed, etc. *(Always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same)*
Ask 6a
3 ☐ At or in vacation home, hotel/motel
4 ☐ Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, on street immediately adjacent to own home, apartment hall/storage area/ laundry room *(does not include apartment parking lots)*
5 ☐ At, in, or near a friend/relative/neighbor's home, other building on their property, yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, on street immediately adjacent to their home, apartment hall/storage area/laundry room
6 ☐ On the street *(other than immediately adjacent to own/friend/relative/ neighbor's home)*
7 ☐ Inside restaurant, bar, nightclub
8 ☐ Inside other commercial building such as store, bank, gas station
9 ☐ On public transportation or in station *(bus, train, plane, airport, depot, etc.)*
10 ☐ Inside office, factory, or warehouse
11 ☐ Commercial parking lot
12 ☐ Noncommercial parking lot
13 ☐ Apartment parking lot
14 ☐ Inside school building
15 ☐ On school property *(school parking area, play area, school bus, etc.)*
16 ☐ In a park, field, playground other than school
17 ☐ Other – *Specify*
SKIP to Check Item C, page 14

Notes

NCS 2 INCIDENT REPORT

6a. Did the offender(s) live (here/there) or have a right to be (here/there), such as a guest or a repairperson?
(218) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to Check Item C*
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know

b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the (house/apt./building)?
(219) 1 ☐ Actually got in
2 ☐ Just tried to get in
3 ☐ Don't know

c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) (forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building?
(220) * 0 ☐ No
Yes – **What was the evidence? Anything else?** *Mark all that apply*

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

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

9 ☐ Other than window or door – *Specify* ↴

SKIP to Check Item C

d. How did the offender(s) (get in/TRY to get in)? *Mark one only*
(222) 1 ☐ Let in
2 ☐ Offender pushed his way in after door opened
3 ☐ Through **open** door or other opening
4 ☐ Through **unlocked** door or window
Through **locked** door or window
5 ☐ Had key
6 ☐ Other means *(picked lock, used credit card, etc.)*
7 ☐ Don't know
8 ☐ Don't know
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴

CHECK ITEM C (223)
Was respondent or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred? *If not sure, ASK*
1 ☐ Yes – ***Ask 7a***
2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 13a, page 16*

7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?
(224) * 1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Don't know
Yes – **What was the weapon? Anything else?** *Mark all that apply*
3 ☐ Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.)
4 ☐ Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.)
5 ☐ Knife
6 ☐ Other – *Specify*

b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in any way?
(225) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 7f*
2 ☐ No

c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?
(226) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 7e*

7d. How were you threatened? Any other way? *Mark all that apply*
(227) * 1 ☐ Verbal threat of **rape**
2 ☐ Verbal threat of attack **other than rape**
3 ☐ Weapon present or threatened with weapon
4 ☐ Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)
5 ☐ Object thrown at person
6 ☐ Followed, surrounded
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴

SKIP to 10a, page 15

e. What actually happened? Anything else? *Mark all that apply*
(228) * 1 ☐ Something taken without permission
2 ☐ Attempted or threatened to take something
3 ☐ Harassed, argument, abusive language
4 ☐ Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house/apt.
5 ☐ Forcible entry or attempted entry of car
6 ☐ Damaged or destroyed property
7 ☐ Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴

SKIP to 10a, page 15

f. How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? *Mark all that apply*
(229) * 1 ☐ Raped
2 ☐ Tried to rape
3 ☐ Shot
4 ☐ Knifed
5 ☐ Hit with object held in hand
6 ☐ Hit by thrown object
7 ☐ Hit, slapped, knocked down
8 ☐ Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴

8a. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? *Mark all that apply*
(230) * 0 ☐ None – ***SKIP*** *to 10a, page 15*
1 ☐ Raped
2 ☐ Attempted rape
3 ☐ Knife wounds
4 ☐ Gun shot, bullet wounds
5 ☐ Broken bones or teeth knocked out
6 ☐ Internal injuries
7 ☐ Knocked unconscious
8 ☐ Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴

b. Were you injured to the extent that you received any medical care after the attack, including self treatment?
(231) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 10a, page 15*

c. Where did you receive this care? Anywhere else? *Mark all that apply*
(232) * 1 ☐ At the scene
2 ☐ At home/neighbor's/friend's
3 ☐ Health unit at work, school, first aid station, at a stadium, park, etc.
4 ☐ Doctor's office/health clinic
5 ☐ Emergency room at hospital/emergency clinic
6 ☐ Other (does not include hospital) – *Specify* _____
7 ☐ Hospital ↴

Did you stay overnight in the hospital?
(233) 1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – **How many days did you stay?** ↴

(234) _____ Number of days

FORM NCS-2 (1-2-79)

9a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veterans Administration, or Public Welfare?
(235) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 9f*

b. What kinds of health insurance or benefit programs were you covered by? Any others? *Mark all that apply*
(236) * 1 ☐ Private plans
2 ☐ Medicaid
3 ☐ Medicare
4 ☐ VA, CHAMPUS
5 ☐ Public welfare
6 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____
7 ☐ Don't know

c. Was a claim filed with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get all or part of your medical expenses paid?
(237) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 9f*

d. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?
(238) 1 ☐ All
2 ☐ Part
3 ☐ Not yet settled
4 ☐ None } *SKIP to 9f*

e. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay? *Obtain an estimate, if necessary.*
(239) $ _____ . 00
x ☐ Don't know

CHECK ITEM D
Is "All" marked in 9d?
☐ Yes – ***SKIP*** *to 10a*
☐ No – ***Ask 9f***

f. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, (INCLUDING anything paid by insurance)? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses.
▶***INTERVIEWER:*** *Obtain an estimate, if necessary.*
(240) 0 ☐ No cost
$ _____ . 00
x ☐ Don't know

10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident? Include getting away from the offender, yelling for help, resisting in any way.
(241) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 11a*

b. What did you do? Anything else? *Mark all that apply*
(242) * 1 ☐ Used/brandished a gun
2 ☐ Used/brandished a knife
3 ☐ Used/brandished some other weapon
4 ☐ Used/tried physical force *(hit, chased, threw object, etc.)*
5 ☐ Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away *(screamed, yelled, called police, turned on lights, etc.)*
6 ☐ Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender
7 ☐ Resisted without force, used evasive action *(moved away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)*
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴

11a. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?
(243) 1 ☐ Only one ↴ 2 ☐ Don't know ↴ 3 ☐ More than one ↴
SKIP *to 12a, page 16*

b. Was this person male or female?
(244) 1 ☐ Male
2 ☐ Female
3 ☐ Don't know

c. How old would you say the person was?
(245) 1 ☐ Under 12
2 ☐ 12–14
3 ☐ 15–17
4 ☐ 18–20
5 ☐ 21–29
6 ☐ 30+
7 ☐ Don't know

d. Was the person someone you knew or a stranger you had never seen before?
(246) 1 ☐ Known
2 ☐ Stranger } *SKIP to 11g*
3 ☐ Don't know

e. How well did you know the person -- by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known?
(247) 1 ☐ Sight only } *SKIP to 11g*
2 ☐ Casual acquaintance
3 ☐ Well known

f. What was the person's relationship to you? For example, a friend, cousin, etc.
(248) 1 ☐ Spouse
2 ☐ Ex-spouse
3 ☐ Parent
4 ☐ Own child
5 ☐ Brother/sister
6 ☐ Other relative – *Specify* ↴
7 ☐ Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend
8 ☐ Girlfriend/ex-girlfriend
9 ☐ Friend/ex-friend
0 ☐ Other nonrelative – *Specify* ↴

g. Was he/she White, Black, or some other race?
(249) 1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Black
3 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴
4 ☐ Don't know
SKIP to 12a, page 16

Notes

h. How many persons?
(250) _____
x ☐ Don't know

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

j. How old would you say the youngest was?
(253) 1 ☐ Under 12
2 ☐ 12–14
3 ☐ 15–17
4 ☐ 18–20
5 ☐ 21–29
6 ☐ 30+ – *SKIP to 11k*
7 ☐ Don't know

k. How old would you say the oldest was?
(254) 1 ☐ Under 12
2 ☐ 12–14
3 ☐ 15–17
4 ☐ 18–20
5 ☐ 21–29
6 ☐ 30+
7 ☐ Don't know

l. Were any of the persons known to you or were they all strangers you had never seen before?
(255) 1 ☐ All known
2 ☐ Some known
3 ☐ All strangers } *SKIP to 11o*
4 ☐ Don't know

m. How well did you know the person(s) – by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known? *Mark all that apply*
(256) 1 ☐ Sight only
* 2 ☐ Casual acquaintance(s)
3 ☐ Well known

CHECK ITEM E
Is "well known" marked in 11m?
☐ Yes – ***Ask 11n***
☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 11o*

n. What (was/were) the well known person's relationship(s) to you? For example, friend, cousin, etc. *Mark all that apply*
(257) * 1 ☐ Spouse
2 ☐ Ex-spouse
3 ☐ Parent
4 ☐ Own child
5 ☐ Brother/sister
6 ☐ Other relative – *Specify* ↴
7 ☐ Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend
8 ☐ Girlfriend/ex-girlfriend
9 ☐ Friend/ex-friend
0 ☐ Other nonrelative – *Specify* ↴

o. Were the offenders White, Black, or some other race? *Mark all that apply*
(258) * 1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Black
3 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____
4 ☐ Don't know race of any/some

CHECK ITEM F
Is more than one box marked in 11o?
☐ Yes – ***Ask 11p***
☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 12a, page 16*

p. What race were most of the offenders?
(259) 1 ☐ Mostly White
2 ☐ Mostly Black
3 ☐ Mostly some other race
4 ☐ Evenly divided
5 ☐ Don't know

FORM NCS-2 (1-2-79)

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT – Continued

12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.

(260) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ Don't know } SKIP to 13a
3 ☐ No

b. How many of these persons, not counting yourself, were harmed, threatened with harm or had something taken from THEM by force or threat? (Do not include persons under 12 years of age.)

(261) 0 ☐ None – SKIP to 13a
_____ Number of persons
X ☐ Don't know – SKIP to 13a

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

(262) 0 ☐ No
Yes – How many, not counting yourself?
_____ Number of household members
Enter name of other HHLD member(s). If not sure, ask
_____ _____
_____ _____

13a. Verify 13a or 13b when it's already known that something was taken or attempted to be taken.

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.

(263) 1 ☐ Yes – SKIP to 13e
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know

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

(264) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know } SKIP to 18a, page 17

c. What did they try to take? Anything else?
Mark all that apply

(265) * 1 ☐ Cash
2 ☐ Purse
3 ☐ Wallet
4 ☐ Car
5 ☐ Other motor vehicle
6 ☐ Part of motor vehicle (hubcap, attached tape deck, attached C.B. radio, etc.)
(266) * 7 ☐ TV, stereo equipment (tape deck, receiver, speaker, etc.), radios, cameras, small household appliances (blender, hair blower, toaster oven, etc.)
8 ☐ Silver, china, jewelry, furs
9 ☐ Bicycle
(267) * 10 ☐ Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.)
11 ☐ Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.)
12 ☐ Other – Specify
13 ☐ Don't know

(268) OFFICE USE ONLY

CHECK ITEM G: Did they try to take cash, or a purse, or a wallet? (box 1, 2, or 3 marked in 13c)
☐ Yes – Ask 13d
☐ No – SKIP to 18a, page 17

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

(269) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No } SKIP to 18a, page 17

13e. What was taken that belonged to you or others in the household? Anything else?

(270) Cash $ _____ .00
and/or
Property – Mark all that apply

(271) * 1 ☐ Only cash taken – Enter amount above and SKIP to 14c.
2 ☐ Purse } Did it contain any money?
3 ☐ Wallet } ☐ Yes – Enter amount above.
☐ No
4 ☐ Car
5 ☐ Other motor vehicle
6 ☐ Part of motor vehicle (hubcap, attached tape deck, attached C.B. radio, etc)
(272) * 7 ☐ TV, stereo equipment (tape deck, receiver, speaker, etc.), radios, cameras, small household appliances (blender, hair blower, toaster oven, etc.)
8 ☐ Silver, china, jewelry, furs
9 ☐ Bicycle
(273) * 10 ☐ Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.)
11 ☐ Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.)
12 ☐ Other – Specify

(274) OFFICE USE ONLY

CHECK ITEM H: Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (box 4 or 5 marked in 13e)
☐ Yes – Ask 14a
☐ No – SKIP to Check Item I

14a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?

(275) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know } SKIP to Check Item I

b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle) this time?

(276) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM I: Was cash, purse, or a wallet taken? (Money amount entered or box 1, 2, or 3 marked in 13e)
☐ Yes – Ask 14c
☐ No – SKIP to Check Item J

c. Was the (cash/purse/wallet) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?

(277) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM J: Refer to 13e. Was anything other than cash, checks, or credit cards taken?
☐ Yes – Ask 15a
☐ No – SKIP to 16a, page 17

15a. What was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken? (Exclude any stolen cash/checks/credit cards)

(278) $ _____ .00

b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? Any other way?
Mark all that apply

(279) * 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

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT – Continued

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

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

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

b. What was recovered? Anything else?
Cash:

(281) $ _____ .00
and/or
Property – Mark all that apply

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

(285) OFFICE USE ONLY

CHECK ITEM L: Refer to 16b. Was anything other than cash/checks/credit cards recovered?
☐ Yes – Ask 16c
☐ No – SKIP to 16f

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

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

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

(287) $ _____ .00 – SKIP to 16f

CHECK ITEM M: Look at 16a
☐ All recovered in 16a – SKIP to 16f
☐ Part recovered in 16a – Ask 16e

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

(288) $ _____ .00

f. Who recovered the (money/property/money and property)? Anyone else?
Mark all that apply

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

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

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

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

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

c. How much was paid?

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

(292) $ _____ .00
X ☐ Don't know

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

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

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

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

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

(295) 0 ☐ No cost – SKIP to Check Item N
$ _____ .00 } SKIP to 18e
X ☐ Don't know

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?

(296) 0 ☐ No cost – SKIP to Check Item N
$ _____ .00
X ☐ Don't know

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

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

CHECK ITEM N: Look at Item 5, page 13, Did the incident happen in any of the commercial places described in boxes 7–11?
☐ Yes – Ask 19
☐ No – SKIP to 20a, page 18

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

(298) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know

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

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

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

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

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

No NEED to call

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

Police COULDN'T do anything

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

Police WOULDN'T do anything

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

Some other reason

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

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

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

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

d. Please take a minute to think back to the time of the incident (PAUSE). Besides the fact that it was a crime, did YOU have any other reason for reporting this incident to the police? *(Show card)*

IF PHONE INTERVIEW: **For example, did you report it because you wanted to prevent this or a future incident, to collect insurance or recover property, to get help, to punish the offender, or because you had evidence that would help catch the offender, thought it was your duty, or was there some other reason?**

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

(305) * 1 ☐ To stop or prevent this incident from happening
2 ☐ To keep it from happening again or to others
3 ☐ In order to collect insurance
4 ☐ Desire to recover property
5 ☐ Need for help **after** incident because of injury, etc.
6 ☐ There was evidence or proof
(306) * 7 ☐ To punish the offender
8 ☐ Because you felt it was your duty
9 ☐ Some other reason – *Specify* →
0 ☐ No other reason

CHECK ITEM P Is more than one reason marked in 20d?
☐ Yes – ***Ask*** *20e*
☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to Check Item Q*

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

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

CHECK ITEM Q Is this person 16 years or older?
☐ Yes – ***Ask*** *21a*
☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 24a, page 19*

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

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

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

(309) 1 ☐ Same as described on NCS-1 items 36a–e – ***SKIP*** *to Ck. Item R*
2 ☐ Different than described on NCS-1 items 36a–e

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

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

(310) ☐☐☐

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

(311) ☐☐☐

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

g. Were you –

(312) 1 ☐ **An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?**
2 ☐ **A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?**
SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? *If yes* → **Was the business incorporated?**
3 ☐ Yes
4 ☐ No (or farm)
5 ☐ **Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?**

CHECK ITEM R **Was this person injured in this incident?**
☐ Yes (injury marked in 8a page 14) – ***Ask*** *22a*
☐ No (blank or none marked in 8a) – ***SKIP*** *to 23a, page 19*

22a. Did YOU lose time from work because of the injuries you suffered in this incident?

(313) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 23a, page 19*

b. How much time did you lose because of injuries?

(314) 0 ☐ Less than one day – ***SKIP*** *to 23a, page 19*
_____ Number of days
x ☐ Don't know

c. During these days, did you lose any pay that was not covered by unemployment insurance, sick leave, or some other source?

(315) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 23a, page 19*

d. About how much pay did you lose?

(316) $_____.00
x ☐ Don't know

23a. Did YOU lose time from work because of this incident for any of these (other) reasons? *Read list. Mark all that apply.*

(317) * 1 ☐ **Repairing damaged property?**
2 ☐ **Replacing stolen items?**
3 ☐ **Police related activities, such as cooperating with an investigation?**
4 ☐ **Court related activities, such as testifying in court?**
5 ☐ **Any other reason ? – Specify**
6 ☐ None – ***SKIP*** *to 24a*

b. How much time did you lose because of *(name all reasons marked in 23a)*?

(318) 0 ☐ Less than one day – ***SKIP*** *to 24a*
_____ Number of days
x ☐ Don't know

c. During these days, did you lose any pay that was not covered by unemployment insurance, sick leave, or some other source?

(319) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 24a*

d. About how much pay did you lose?

(320) $_____.00
x ☐ Don't know

24a. Were there any (other) household members 16 years or older who lost time from work because of this incident?

(321) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to Check Item S*

b. How much time did they lose altogether?

(322) 0 ☐ Less than 1 day
_____ Number of days
x ☐ Don't know

CHECK ITEM S Summarize this incident or series of incidents. Include what was taken, how entry was gained, how victim was threatened/attacked, what weapons were present and how they were used, any injuries, what victim was doing at time of attack/threat, etc.

Check BOUNDING INFORMATION (cc. 32)

CHECK ITEM T Look at 12c, page 16. Is there an entry for "Number of household members?"
☐ Yes – *Be sure you fill or have filled an Incident Report for each interviewed HHLD member 12 years of age or over who was harmed, threatened with harm, or had something taken from him/her by force or threat in this incident.*
☐ No

CHECK ITEM U Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?
☐ No – *Go to next Incident Report*
Yes – Is this the last HHLD member to be interviewed?
☐ Yes – *END INTERVIEW*
☐ No – *Interview next HHLD member*

Notes

Appendix III

Survey methodology and standard errors

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 was 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

Survey estimates are based on data obtained from a stratified multistage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSUs) comprising the first stage of the sampling were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSUs were included in the sample with certainty and were considered to be self-representing (SR). For the Nation as a whole, there were 156 SR PSUs. The remaining PSUs, called non-self-representing (NSR), were combined into 220 strata by grouping PSUs with similar demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1970 Census. From each stratum, one area was selected for the sample, the probability of selection having been proportionate to the area's population.

The remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of dwelling units and group quarters within each of the selected areas.[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 using 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 ended, newly constructed units accounted 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, but wasn't used in computing annual estimates. 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 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 housing units designated for the sample, a small subsample was utilized exclusively for methodological research and the remainder, about 65,000 households, was used to provide victimization data relating to calendar year 1978. Of the effective sample, interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 53,000 households. The large majority of the remaining 12,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 2,000 of the 12,000 units were occupied by householders who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated

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

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 116,000 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 those characteristics of the population that are believed to bear on the subject matter of the survey. These auxiliary data were used in the various stages of ratio estimation.

The estimation procedure produces quarterly estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. As shown 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 from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. Thus, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month ago) or in a March interview (2 months ago) and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. One purpose of this arrangement is to minimize expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by 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 1978.

The first step in the estimation procedure was the inflation of the sample data by the reciprocal of the probability of 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 to crimes against both 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 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.

Month of interview by month of reference

(X's denote months in the 6-month reference period)

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

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. However, the details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual were reflected in the survey results. A comparable adjustment was not made in estimating data on crimes against households, as each separate criminal act was defined as involving only one household.

Series victimizations

Three or more criminal events which are similar if not identical in nature and incurred by individuals who are unable to identify separately the details of each act or recount accurately the total number of such acts are known as series victimizations. Because of the inability of the victims to provide details for each event separately, series crimes have been excluded from the analysis and data tables in this report.

Before 1979, series victimizations were recorded solely 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. 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. 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 reported details of each incident.

Although no direct correspondence exists between the two sets of data, close comparability can be achieved by comparing the data on series victimizations gathered by interviewers from April 1978 through March 1979 with the regular (i.e., non-series) victimizations for calendar year 1978. 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 973,000 series victimizations in the personal sector and 667,000 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.

A revised NCS questionnaire introduced in January 1979 includes a change in the question about series crimes. Victims are being asked to estimate the number of incidents in the series and assign them to specific calendar quarters. This modification will permit additional study of series crimes to determine the feasibility of combining them with regular crimes for purposes of tabulation.

Of more immediate interest is the impact of the questionnaire revision on the reporting of 1978 series crimes during 1979 collection quarters. There appears to have been a sharp decline in the absolute number of series burglaries and household larcenies but no comparable drop in personal crimes of violence or theft.

Reliability of estimates

The particular sample used for the NCS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the survey estimate would differ from the average 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 be 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 NCS. This may stem in part from the observed tendency of victims not to report crimes committed by offenders known to them, especially if they are relatives. In addition, it is suspected that, among certain groups, crimes that contain the elements of assault are a part of everyday life and, thus, are simply forgotten or are not considered worth mentioning to a survey interviewer. Taken together, these recall problems may result in a substantial understatement of the "true" rate of victimization from assault.

Another source of nonsampling error related to the recall capacity of respondents 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 NCS indicated that substantially fewer incidents of crime are reported when one household member reports for all persons residing in the household than when each household member is interviewed individually. Therefore, the self-response procedure was adopted as a general rule; allowances for proxy response under the contingencies discussed earlier are the only exceptions to this rule.

Other sources of nonsampling error result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, mistaken classification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, biases resulting from the rotation pattern used, errors in coding and processing the data, and incomplete sampling frames (e.g., a large number of mobile homes and one small class of housing unit constructed since 1970 are not included in the sampling frame). Quality control and edit procedures were used to minimize errors made by respondents and interviewers. As calculated for the NCS, the standard errors partially measure only those nonsampling errors arising from these sources; they do not reflect any systematic biases in the data.

In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, two parameters (identified as a and b in the section that follows) were developed for use in calculating standard errors. The parameters provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Computation and application of standard errors

Results presented in this report were tested to determine whether or not statistical significance could be associated with observed differences between values. Differences were tested to ascertain whether they were significant at 1.6 standard errors (90-percent confidence level) or higher. Most comparisons cited in this report were significant at a minimum level of 2.0 standard errors (95-percent confidence level), meaning that the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Differences that failed the 90-percent test were not considered statistically significant. Statements of comparison qualified by the phrase "some indication" had a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

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

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

where

x = estimated number of personal or household victimizations or incidents
a = a constant equal to $-.0000148447$
b = a constant equal to 2616

To illustrate the use of Formula 1, Data

Table I. Personal and household crimes:
Number and percent distribution of series victimizations (4/78–3/79) and of victimizations not in series (1978), 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	973,000	100.0	22,991,000	100.0
Crimes of violence	528,000	54.3	5,941,000	25.8
Rape	9,000	[1]1.0	171,000	0.7
Robbery	49,000	5.0	1,038,000	4.5
Robbery with injury	13,000	1.4	330,000	1.4
Robbery without injury	35,000	3.6	708,000	3.1
Assault	470,000	48.3	4,732,000	20.6
Aggravated assault	114,000	11.8	1,708,000	7.4
With injury	28,000	2.8	577,000	2.5
Attempted assault with weapon	87,000	8.9	1,131,000	4.9
Simple assault	356,000	36.6	3,024,000	13.2
With injury	68,000	6.9	756,000	3.3
Attempted assault without weapon	288,000	29.6	2,268,000	9.9
Crimes of theft	445,000	45.7	17,050,000	74.2
Personal larceny with contact	2,000	[1]0.2	549,000	2.4
Personal larceny without contact	442,000	45.5	16,501,000	71.8
Household sector	667,000	100.0	17,421,000	100.0
Burglary	252,000	37.8	6,704,000	38.5
Forcible entry	74,000	11.1	2,200,000	12.6
Unlawful entry without force	141,000	21.1	2,916,000	16.7
Attempted forcible entry	37,000	5.6	1,588,000	9.1
Household entry	395,000	59.2	9,352,000	53.7
Less than $50	246,000	36.9	5,186,000	29.8
$50 or more	102,000	15.3	3,124,000	17.9
Amount not available	30,000	4.5	397,000	2.3
Attempted larceny	17,000	2.6	645,000	3.7
Motor vehicle theft	20,000	2.9	1,365,000	7.8
Completed theft	12,000	1.8	860,000	4.9
Attempted theft	8,000	[1]1.1	506,000	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.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 1 shows that 1,038,000 robbery victimizations were committed in 1978. This estimate and the appropriate parameters are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$\text{s.e.}(x) = \sqrt{(-.0000148447)\,(1{,}038{,}000)^2 + 2616\,(1{,}038{,}000)}$$
$$= 52{,}000 \text{ (rounded to nearest 100).}$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 1,038,000 at one standard error is 52,000 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, 104,000 (plus or minus).

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

$$\text{s.e.}(p) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y}p(1.0-p)}$$

where

p = the percentage or rate (expressed in decimal form)
y = base population or total number of crimes
b = a constant equal to 2616.

To illustrate the use of Formula 2, Data Table 4 shows an estimated simple assault rate of 31.8 per 1,000 persons age 12–15. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$\text{s.e.}(p) = \sqrt{\frac{2616}{15{,}454{,}400}.0318(1.0-.0318)}$$
$$= \sqrt{.0001693\,(.0307888)}$$
$$= \sqrt{.0000042}$$
$$= .0022804, \text{ which rounds to } .0023.$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate 31.8 at one standard error is 2.3 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, or 4.6 (plus or minus).

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

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

where

p_1 = first percent or rate (expressed in decimal form)
y_1 = base from which first percent or rate was derived
p_2 = second percent or rate (expressed in decimal form)
y_2 = base from which second percent or rate was derived
b = a constant equal to 2616.

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

To illustrate the use of this formula, Data Table 3 of this report shows that the victimization rate for personal crimes of violence for males was 45.7 per 1,000 and the rate for females was 22.8 per 1,000. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference (.0457 – .0228)

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{.0457\,(1.0-.0457)}{84{,}377{,}000}\right)2616 + \left(\frac{.0228\,(1.0-.0228)}{91{,}838{,}000}\right)2616}$$
$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{.0457\,(.9543)}{84{,}377{,}000}\right)2616 + \left(\frac{.0228\,(.9772)}{91{,}838{,}000}\right)2616}$$
$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{.043612}{84{,}377{,}000}\right)2616 + \left(\frac{.022280}{91{,}838{,}000}\right)2616}$$
$$= \sqrt{.00000135 + (.00000063)}$$
$$= \sqrt{.00000198}$$
$$= .00140712, \text{ which rounds to } .0014.$$

Thus the confidence interval at one standard error is approximately 1.4 per thousand, plus or minus, around the difference of 22.9 (45.7 – 22.8), or 2.8 per thousand, plus or minus, at the two standard error level. The one standard error confidence interval (68 chances out of 100) places the true percent change between 21.5 and 24.3 (22.9 plus and minus 1.4).

The ratio of difference to its standard error is equivalent to its level of statistical significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent, and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (22.9) to its standard error (1.4) equals 16.36. Therefore, it was concluded that the difference in the violent victimization rate for males and females was statistically significant at a confidence level exceeding 95 percent.

Formula 4. The standard error of a difference between *percentages derived from the same base* is calculated using the formula:

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

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

To illustrate the application of this formula, Table 7.4 shows that the proportion of those victims of household crimes reporting economic losses of $50–$249 was 26.5 percent; the proportion reporting losses in the range of $250 or more was 17.4 percent. Substituting the appropriate values in the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference (.265 – .174)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2616}{15{,}690{,}560}(.265+.174-(.265-.174)^2)}$$
$$= \sqrt{.0001667\,(.439-.008281)}$$
$$= \sqrt{.0001667\,(.430719)}$$
$$= .0084735, \text{ which rounds to } .0085.$$

The confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of 9.1 would be from 8.25 to 9.95 (9.1 minus and plus .85). The ratio of the difference (9.1) to its standard error (.85) equals 10.7, which is far greater than 2.0. Thus, the difference between the two percentages was statistically significant.

Appendix IV

Technical notes

Information provided in this appendix is designed to aid in understanding the National Crime Survey, 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

The NCS provides information on a number of crimes that are of major interest to the general public. However, it does not and cannot measure all criminal activity, as a number of crimes are not amenable to examination through survey techniques.

Victimization surveys like the NCS have proved most successful in measuring crimes with specific victims who understand what occurred 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, crimes measured by the NCS. 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 data records. Crimes of which the victim may not be aware also cannot be measured effectively. Buying stolen property may fall into this category, as may some instances of fraud and embezzlement. Attempted crimes of many types probably are under-recorded for this reason. Finally, events in which the victim has shown a willingness to participate in illegal activity also are excluded. Examples of the latter, which are unlikely to be reported to interviewers, include gambling, various types of swindles, con games, and blackmail.

In any encounter involving a personal crime, more than one criminal act can be committed against an individual. A rape may be associated with a robbery, for example. 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.

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. 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 houseold 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 during the 1970's under the NCS program in central cities across the Nation demonstrated that the localities of residence and of occurrence were 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 (SMSAs) or metropolitan areas. The nonmetropolitan population refers to those residing in places outside SMSAs. 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 NCS 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 NCS makes possible an examination of the relationship between victim and offender. There is reason to believe, however, that violence or attempted violence involving family members or close friends is underreported in this and other 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.

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 "nonstrangers" are described in the glossary, listed under each of those categories.

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

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

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

Number of victims

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

Time of occurrence

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

Place of occurrence

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

Number of offenders in personal crimes of violence

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

Use of weapons

For personal crimes of violence, information was gathered on whether or not the victims observed that the offenders were armed, and, if so, the types of weapons observed. 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 forceful, 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 type 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. Because the data don't include information for 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 was 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 property damage" and "theft loss" only. Table titles specify the applicable category of loss. The term "theft loss" refers to stolen cash, property, or both, whereas "damage" pertains to property only. Items categorized as having "no monetary value" could include losses of trivial, truly valueless objects, or of those having considerable sentimental importance. References to losses "recovered" apply to compensation received by victims for theft losses, as well as to restoration of stolen property or cash, although no distinction is made as to the manner of recovery. For assault, information on economic losses relates solely to property damage, because assaults attended by theft are classified as robbery. There was no attempt to measure attempted pocket picking; by definition, therefore, all pocket pickings had the outcome of theft loss, and there may have been some cases with property damage.

Time lost from work

For all crimes reported to interviewers, the survey determined whether persons lost time from work after the experience, and, if so, the length of time involved. With respect to crimes against persons or households, the survey did not record the identity of the household member (or members) who lost work time, although it may be assumed that, for personal offenses, it was usually 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 was 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, irrespective of whether or not there was injury, and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

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

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery. Severity of crimes in this general category range from minor threats to incidents that bring the victim near death.

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

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry. The entry may be by force, such as 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 staying there at the time.

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-American, Chicanos, Mexicans, Mexicanos, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Central or South Americans, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

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

Household crimes—Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft, crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery person, or a guest. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Incident—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. 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 in common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) Separated and divorced. Separated includes married persons who have a legal separation or have parted because of marital discord; (3) Widowed; and (4) Never married, which includes those whose only marriage has been annulled and those living together (excluding common-law unions).

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 "Surburban 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 by stealth, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to personal larceny.

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

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

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

Personal larceny without contact—Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. The property need not be strictly personal in nature; the act is distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence. Examples of personal larceny without contact include the theft of a briefcase or umbrella from a restaurant, a portable radio from the beach, clothing from an automobile parked in a shopping center, a bicycle from a

schoolground, food from a shopping cart in front of a supermarket, etc. 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—Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

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

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

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, SMSAs 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.

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

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

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

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- **Miami,** NCJ-34822
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- **Minneapolis,** NCJ-34824
- **New Orleans,** NCJ-34825
- **Oakland,** NCJ-34826
- **Pittsburgh,** NCJ-34827
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- **7:** Iowa, Kans., Mo., Nebr., NCJ-17936
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