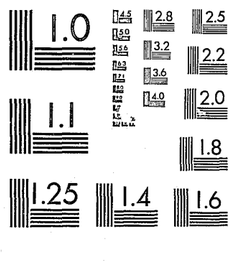

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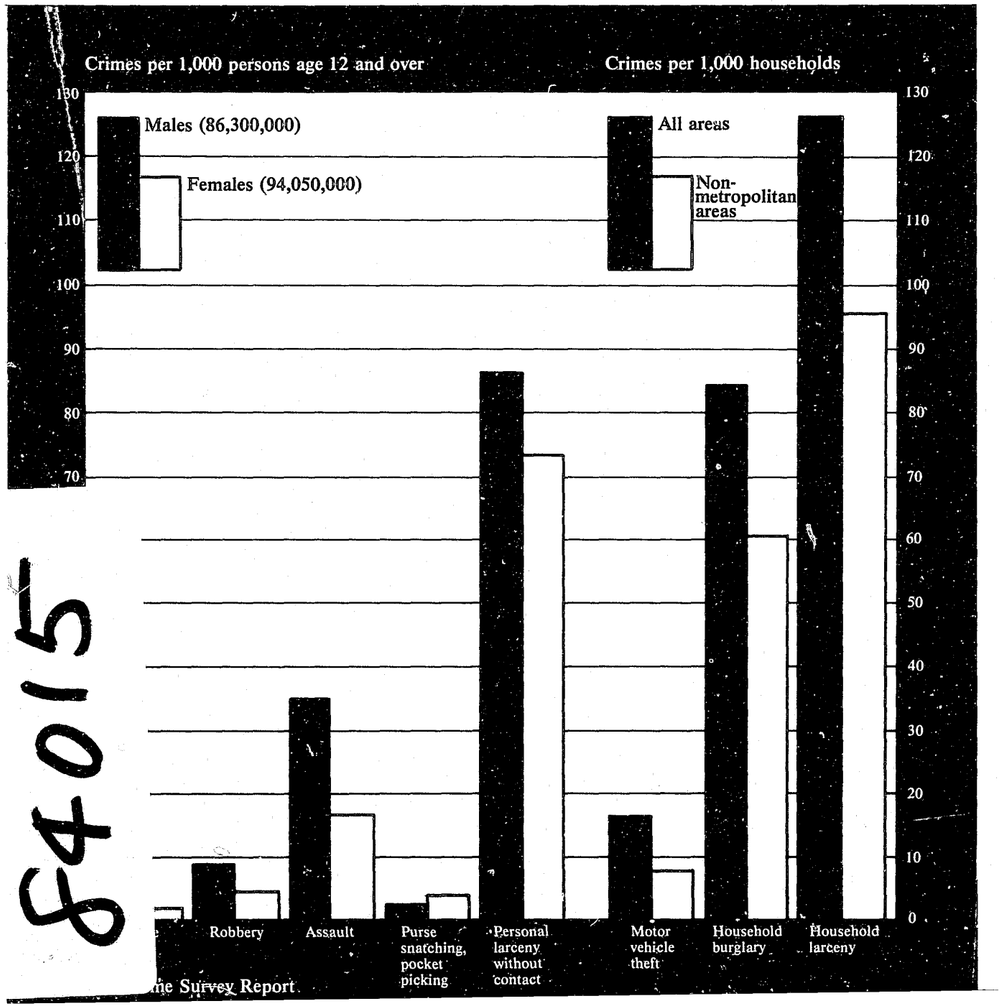
Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1980



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U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1980

A National Crime Survey Report
NCJ-84015

November 1982

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

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Acknowledgments. This report was prepared by the Victimization Studies Branch, Bureau of the Census, under the direction of Adolfo L. Paez. Analytical assistance was provided by Siretta L. Kelly and production assistance by Millie Baldea.

National Crime Survey data collection and processing activities are conducted by the Bureau of the Census. At present, the program is under the supervision of Robert N. Tinari, Demographic Surveys Division, assisted by Lawrence McGinn, Patricia Bowles, Janice Flemion, Margaret Gateau, Betty Hanna, Jennifer Jones, Gregg Wells, Patricia Meigs, and Carol Spivey.

The report was reviewed for technical matters by Charles H. Alexander and Glenn D. White, Statistical Methods Division (Census Bureau), under the supervision of Rajendra P. Singh.

In the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Patsy A. Klaus monitored the preparation of this report.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

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

(A national crime survey report: NCJ-84015).
1. Victims of crime—United States. 2. Crime and criminals—United States. I. Title. II. Series.

Preface

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States during 1980. It is the eighth in a series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Survey program. The study is based on findings from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units across the United States, containing about 123,000 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.

The format of this report differs somewhat from that of previous annual reports. Selected general findings for 1980 have been combined with expanded technical information designed to aid in the interpretation of data contained in the 105 tables that follow in Appendix I. In previous issues, information of this type was presented as technical notes in Appendix IV, which has been dropped.

Appendix II contains facsimiles of the survey questionnaire, and Appendix III has standard error tables and guidelines for their use. The latter appendix also includes technical information concerning sample design, data collection, estimation procedures, and sources of nonsampling error. The glossary at the end of this report should be consulted for definitions of crime categories, variables, and other terms used in the NCS.

[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*.

With respect to data collection, it must be noted that a number of changes—notably the more than doubling of interviews by telephone—were made in the NCS early in 1980 because of budgetary constraints. Those changes and their effects on the data were described in the initial release of results for that year.[2]

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 discussion of selected findings for 1980, categorical statements involving comparisons passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance, or better. In fact, most comparisons passed the test at the minimum level of 0.05. Thus, for most comparisons cited, the estimated difference between values being examined was greater than 2.0 times the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified by the expression "some indication" denote that the estimated difference between values being examined was within the range of 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

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

[2]See *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: Summary of 1979–80 Changes and 1973–80 Trends*, BJS Technical Report, SD-NCS-21, July 1982.

Figures

1. Selected characteristics of victims of violent crime, 1980, *4*

2. Victimization rates: Personal crimes of violence and theft, by age and sex, 1980, *5*

3. Victimization rates: Household crimes, by race of head of household, 1980, *5*

4. Victimization rates: Personal crimes of violence and theft, by marital status, 1980, *6*

5. Victimization rates: Personal crimes of violence, by living arrangements, 1980, *6*

6. Victimization rates: Personal crimes of violence and theft, by race and annual family income, 1980, *7*

7. Victimization rates: Household crimes, by annual family income, 1980, *7*

8. Victimization rates: Personal crimes of violence and theft, by employment status, 1980, *8*

9. Victimization rates: Household crimes, by number of persons in household, 1980, *9*

10. Victimization rates: Personal and household crimes, by locality of residence, 1980, *9*

11. Percent of violent crimes committed by strangers, by selected victim characteristics, 1980, *10*

12. Percent distribution of violent crimes, by perceived characteristics of single and multiple offenders, 1980, *11*

13. Percent distribution of violent crimes, by number of offenders, 1980, *13*

14. Numbers of incidents in which offenders used weapons and of types of weapons, 1980, *13*

15. Percent of violent crimes in which offenders used weapons, 1980, *13*

16. Numbers of victimizations with victim self-defense and of types of self-defense, 1980, *13*

17. Percent distribution of victim self-protective measures in violent crimes, by sex, 1980, *14*

18. Percent of robberies and assaults resulting in victim injury, by selected characteristics, 1980, *14*

19. Percent distribution of selected crimes, by value of loss, 1980, *15*

20. Numbers of victimizations not reported to the police and of reasons for not reporting, 1980, *16*

21. Police reporting rates for selected crimes, 1980, *17*

22. Police reporting rates for household crimes, by value of loss, 1980, *17*

23. Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and household crimes to the police, 1980, *17*

Contents

Preface, *iii*

Introduction, *1*
- Crimes not measured, *1*
- NCS-measured crimes, *1*
- Classifying the crimes, *1*
- Victimizations vs. incidents, *1*
- Series victimizations, *1*

Summary findings, *3*

Victim characteristics, *4*
- Sex, age, race, and ethnicity, *5*
- Marital status, *6*
- Household composition, *6*
- Educational attainment, *6*
- Annual family income, *7*
- Employment, *8*
- Household size and tenure, *8*
- Locality of residence, *9*

Offender characteristics, *10*
- Strangers or nonstrangers, *10*
- Sex, age, and race, *11*

Crime characteristics, *12*
- Time of occurrence, *12*
- Place of occurrence, *12*
- Number of offenders, *12*
- Use of weapons, *13*
- Victim self-protection, *13*
- Physical injury to victims, *14*
- Economic losses, *15*
- Worktime losses, *15*

Reporting crimes to the police, *16*
- Rates of reporting, *16*
- Reasons for not reporting, *17*

Appendixes
- I. Survey data tables, *19*
- II. Survey instruments, *79*
- III. Survey methodology and standard errors, *91*
  - Data collection, *91*
  - Sample design and size, *91*
  - Estimation procedure, *91*
  - Series victimizations, *92*
  - Reliability of estimates, *94*
  - Computation and application of standard errors, *94*

Glossary, *96*

Subject, table numbers

General crime statistics
Number of victimizations, 1
Victimization rates, 2*
Ratio-victimizations to incidents, 49

Personal characteristics
Sex, 3*, 5*, 7*, 10*, 12*, 13*, 20*, 35–37, 65, 67, 68, 73–75, 90, 91
Age, 4*, 5*, 9*, 10*, 35, 42, 47, 65, 68, 73, 74, 94, 95
Race, 6*, 7*, 9*, 10*, 15*–17*, 20*, 36, 38, 43, 48, 65, 67–75, 78–80, 84, 88, 90, 92, 100
Ethnicity, 8*, 93
Marital status, 11*, 12*, 37
Relationship to household head, 13*
Educational attainment, 16*
Annual family income, 14*, 15*, 38, 68, 72, 101
Employment, 17*, 18*
Locality of residence, 19*, 20*

Crime characteristics
Time of occurrence, 52–54
Place of occurrence, 55–60
Number of victims**, 50
Number of offenders**, 61
Weapon use**, 53, 56, 62, 63
Self-protection**, 64–67
Physical injury**, 68, 70, 74
Medical expenses**, 69–71
Medical insurance coverage**, 72
Hospital care**, 73–75
Value of theft loss, 60, 78, 79, 82, 98, 105
Economic loss (includes property damage), 76–78
Property recovery, 80, 81
Days lost from work, 83–88

Offender characteristics**
Victim-offender relationship, 34*, 35–38, 50, 51, 54, 57, 58, 61–64, 68–71, 73–75, 77, 85, 87, 91–93, 95, 102
Age of single offender, 40, 42
Race of single offender, 41, 43
Sex of single offender, 39
Age of multiple offenders, 45, 47
Race of multiple offenders, 46, 48
Sex of multiple offenders, 44

Household characteristics
Race of head, 21*, 23*, 26*–28*, 30*, 33*, 96, 103
Ethnicity of head, 22*
Age of head, 23*, 24*
Sex of head, 13*
Family income, 25*–28*, 97, 104
Number of persons in household, 29*
Tenure, 23*, 30*, 96
Number of units in structure, 31*
Locality of residence, 32*, 33*

Reporting to police
Whether reported, 89–98
Reasons not reported, 99–105

Type of crime
Personal crimes, 1, 2*–20*
Crimes of violence, 1, 2*–20*, 34*, 35–52, 54, 55, 57, 58, 61–67
Rape, 1, 2*–9*, 11*–19*, 34*, 35–41, 43–46, 49–52, 54, 55, 57, 58, 61–66, 76, 77, 83–86, 89, 91–94, 99, 100, 102
Robbery, 1, 2*–9*, 11*–20*, 34*, 35–58, 61–66, 68–71, 73–81, 83–86, 89, 91–94, 99, 100, 102
Assault, 1, 2*–9*, 11*–20*, 34*, 35–58, 61–66, 68–71, 73–78, 83–86, 89, 91–94, 99, 100, 102
Crimes of theft, 1, 2*–20*, 49, 52, 76, 78–81, 83, 84, 86, 88–94, 99–101
Personal larceny with contact, 1, 2*–9*, 11*–20*, 49, 52, 55, 76, 78, 80, 81, 83, 84, 86, 89, 91–94, 99, 100
Personal larceny without contact, 1, 2*–9*, 11*–20*, 49, 52, 59, 60, 76, 78, 80, 81, 83, 84, 86, 89, 91–94, 99, 100
Household crimes, 1, 2*, 21*, 22*, 24*, 25*, 29*–33*, 52, 76, 78, 80–84, 86, 88, 89, 96–99, 103–105
Burglary, 1, 2*, 21*, 22*, 24*–26*, 29*–33*, 52, 76, 78, 80–84, 86, 88, 89, 96–99, 103, 105
Household larceny, 1, 2*, 21*, 22*, 24*, 25*, 27*, 29*–33*, 52, 59, 60, 76, 78, 80–84, 86, 88, 89, 96–99, 103, 105
Motor vehicle theft, 1, 2*, 21*–25*, 28*–33*, 52, 55, 76, 78, 80–84, 86, 88, 89, 96–99, 103, 105

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

Introduction

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

Crimes not measured

Murder and kidnaping are not covered, and commercial burglary and robbery were dropped from the program during 1977, largely for economy reasons. The so-called victimless crimes, such as drunkenness, drug abuse, and prostitution, also are excluded, as are crimes for which it is difficult to identify knowledgeable respondents 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 these, which are unlikely to be reported to interviewers, include gambling, various types of swindles, con games, and blackmail.

NCS-measured crimes

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, such surveys have been shown to be most applicable to rape, robbery, assault, burglary, personal and household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—crimes measured by the NCS.

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

Classifying the crimes

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

In classifying the survey-measured crimes, each criminal incident has been counted only once, by the most serious act that took place during the incident, ranked in accordance with the seriousness classification system used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The order of seriousness for crimes against persons is: rape, robbery, assault, and larceny. Consequently, if a person 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. Personal crimes take precedence over household offenses; among the latter, burglary is the most serious and motor vehicle theft, the least serious.

Victimizations vs. incidents

Victimizations are the basic units of measure throughout this report. A *victimization* is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. Victimization counts serve as key elements in computing rates of victimization, as described in the "Victim characteristics" section of this report. Victimizations also are used in developing a variety of information on crime characteristics and on the effects of crime upon victims: victim injury and medical care, economic losses, time lost from work, victim self-protection, and reporting to police. For violent personal crimes, offender characteristics also are measured by victimizations.

For crimes against persons, however, survey results dealing with other crime characteristics also are presented on the basis of incidents, not victimizations. An *incident* is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. The conceptual basis for measuring personal crime in these two ways is discussed under "Crime characteristics."

Series victimizations

Three or more similar but separate criminal events, which the respondent is unable separately to describe in detail to an NCS interviewer, are known as series victimizations. Prior to 1979, series victimizations were recorded by the season (or seasons) of occurrence and tabulated by the quarter of the year in which the data were collected. For those and other reasons, it was not possible to tabulate series and regular (i.e., non-series) crimes jointly.

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

Although the combining of series and regular crimes has been facilitated, the issue of how best to accomplish this is being addressed by the NCS Redesign Consortium. Pending a resolution of the problem, summary data on series crimes will be presented separately in the NCS annual reports. A table displaying the relationships between series and regular crimes for 1980 can be found in Appendix III.

Summary findings

The National Crime Survey (NCS) determined that an estimated 39.3 million criminal victimizations, including both completed and attempted offenses, were incurred by individuals across the United States in 1980. Rape, personal robbery, and assault—the most serious of the measured crimes because they involved confrontation between victim and offender and the threat or act of violence—made up 15 percent of the victimizations (table 1, Appendix I).

Thefts of personal and household property, or larcenies, are the least serious and most common NCS-measured crimes. Combined, they made up 64 percent of all crimes in 1980. The remaining 21 percent included motor vehicle thefts and residential burglaries.

The relative occurrence of NCS crimes is gauged by the victimization rate. Reflecting differences in their frequency, violent crimes generally had lower rates than property crimes during 1980. The rate for all three violent crimes combined was 33 per 1,000 population age 12 and over. By contrast, the overall rate for personal larcenies was 83 per 1,000.

For the NCS household crimes, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of households, not population. Household larceny was the most frequent of the residential crimes, occurring at a rate of 127 incidents per 1,000 households. It was followed by burglary (84 per 1,000) and motor vehicle theft (17 per 1,000). Table 2 displays the victimization rates for all personal and household crimes measured by the NCS, as well as for detailed subcategories.

Victim characteristics

A variety of attributes of victimized persons and households appear on the victimization rate tables that accompany this section. The rates, basic 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.

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 1980, 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, victimization; 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 probability that any single person or household actually was victimized.

Over the years, the NCS has demonstrated that crime occurs to a greater extent within certain population groups. Some of the more striking differences between rates at which selected subpopulations were victimized by violent crime in 1980 are shown in figure 1.

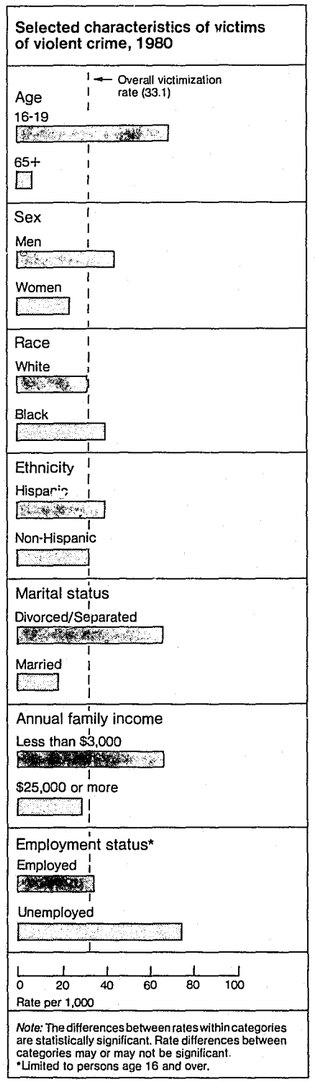

Figure 1

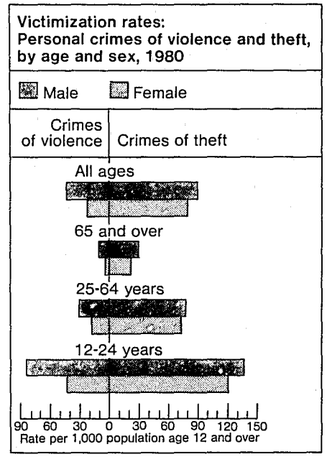

Figure 2

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

In 1980, as in the preceding 7 years for which NCS results are available, violent crime rates were much higher for males than for females. Men were robbed as well as assaulted about twice as often as women, and they also had a higher victimization rate for personal larceny without contact. Rape, the rarest of the NCS-measured violent offenses, affected an average of 2 women per 1,000.

For crimes of violence or theft, persons age 12–24 had the highest victimization rates, and the elderly (age 65 and over), the lowest. After age 24, both violent and theft crime rates decreased with each older age category. This pattern was also evident for each of the rates among males and females categorized separately by age (figure 2). Males age 12–24 were especially vulnerable to robbery, assault, or personal larceny.

Blacks experienced violent crime at an overall rate higher than that for whites, but not significantly higher than members of other minority races (Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, etc., considered collectively); neither was there a significant difference between the rates for whites or members of other races. The difference in vulnerability for whites and blacks chiefly was the result of a high robbery rate among blacks, a figure some 2.4 times higher than that for whites. There were no significant differences among the overall personal theft rates for the three racial groups examined. However, blacks were more vulnerable than whites to personal larceny with contact, whereas whites were relatively more prone to personal larceny without contact. Joint consideration of race and sex indicated black males sustained violent crime at the highest rate, followed in descending order by white males, black females, and white females. Persons of Hispanic ancestry were more vulnerable than non-Hispanics to violent crime; conversely, there was some indication that the latter incurred relatively more personal crimes of theft.

With respect to the residential crimes, households headed by young persons (age 12–19) clearly had the highest rates for burglary and household larceny. Those headed by persons age 12–34 had the highest rates for motor vehicle theft. Households headed by senior citizens had the lowest rates for each of those offenses. In fact, the rates for burglary and household larceny decreased significantly as age of household head increased. Motor vehicle theft rates based on the number of vehicles owned also decreased significantly for each older age group.

There were no significant differences among the rates at which households headed by blacks, whites, or other minority races were victimized by household larcenies, but households headed by blacks were relatively more likely than those headed by whites to have sustained burglaries, mainly because of higher rates of completed and attempted forcible entries (figure 3). The burglary rate for members of other races did not differ significantly from that for whites, but it was appreciably lower than that for blacks.

For motor vehicle thefts calculated on the basis of number of households, black households had a higher rate than those headed by whites, but not higher than that for members of other races. Rates based on the number of vehicles owned showed blacks to be roughly 2.5 times more vulnerable than whites to motor vehicle theft. Compared with their non-Hispanic counterparts, Hispanic households sustained relatively more household larcenies or motor vehicle thefts; an apparent difference for burglary lacked statistical significance.

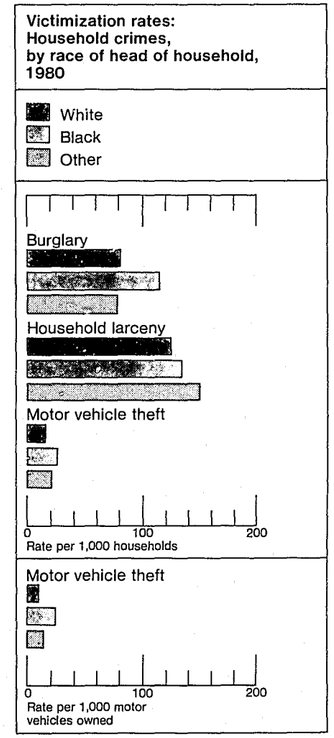

Figure 3

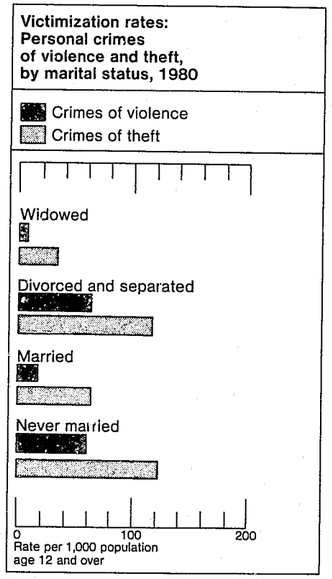

Figure 4

Marital status
(Tables 11–12)

NCS victimization rates for personal crimes distinguish among four categories of marital status, as defined in the glossary. It should be pointed out that general relationships exist between age and marital status, so that differences in the relative incidence of crime may be attributable in large measure to variations in the age composition of the populations within each group. As indicated previously, young people had comparatively high victimization rates and older persons had relatively low rates in 1980. That no doubt contributed, for example, to the prevalence of relatively high rates for violent or personal theft crimes among persons never married and of low rates for widows and widowers.

For the first time since 1973, the overall rates for violent offenses and crimes of theft among divorced and separated persons were not clearly the highest among the four marital groups. The 1980 figures did not differ significantly from those for persons never married. For each of those crime categories, the rates for married persons ranked third and those for widowed persons, fourth (figure 4). However, these general relationships were altered when gender was examined in conjunction with marital status.

Household composition
(Table 13)

In addition to developing demographic information about victims of crime, the NCS gathers certain data that contribute to understanding the social milieu of victims. A basic variable in this area relates to the internal relationships of the members of each household. As used in table 13, the variable distinguishes between households headed by males and females. In multimember households, distinctions are made along kinship lines.

Examination for 1980 of the relationship between crime rates and living arrangements disclosed that in households headed by men, persons unrelated to the household head had the highest overall rate for violent crimes and for personal larcenies. Men living alone had the second-highest violent crime rate; wives of male heads of households had the lowest (figure 5). In households headed by women, nonrelatives also incurred both violent crime and personal larceny at relatively high rates; women living alone had the lowest rate for the violent offenses.

Educational attainment
(Table 16)

Victimization rates for personal crimes were calculated on the basis of educational levels only for the population age 25 and over. That limitation, encompassing people who generally have completed their formal education, excluded individuals in the most crime-prone ages.

Persons age 25 and over with at least some college training were more likely than those with less schooling to be victims of violent crime or personal larceny. This was chiefly a consequence of variations in simple assault rates, as degree holders and persons with some college training reported relatively more of these crimes than persons without such education.

Within certain educational levels, blacks appeared to have higher violent crime and personal larceny rates than whites, but the differences were not always statistically significant.

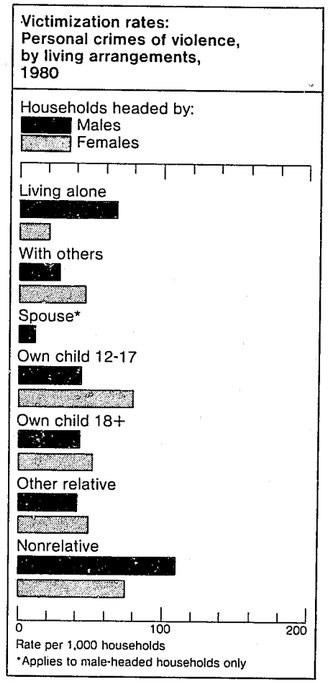

Figure 5

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

Yearly incomes for 1980 were ascertained for 88 percent of all NCS households, enabling the calculation of rates for this group. The rates were calculated for all personal and household crimes on the basis of six income ranges. As described in the glossary, all monetary proceeds were considered in determining the amount of annual income.

In 1980, as in prior years, members of families in the lowest income category (less than $3,000 per year) had the highest overall rate for crimes of violence, whereas members of the wealthiest families were relatively more vulnerable to personal crimes of theft. This relationship was altered, however, when considering race. White families in the lowest income group clearly had the highest violent crime rate—roughly double that for whites as a whole. There was less divergence in the incidence of violent crime among black families of differing income, although those below the $15,000 level had a higher rate than those with greater income (figure 6). With respect to personal crimes of theft, black families in the highest income level had a rate roughly double that of families in the lowest group. Such was not the case among whites: Personal theft rates for the highest and lowest income groups did not differ significantly, and each of them was higher than the rates for the four intervening brackets.

Turning to household crimes, the patterns for larceny and burglary rates classified by annual family income differed. Households in the two lowest income groups had the lowest residential larceny rates (figure 7). On the other hand, the poorest households experienced burglary at a comparatively high rate. Households with incomes under $7,500 were relatively less likely than those with greater income to incur motor vehicle theft.

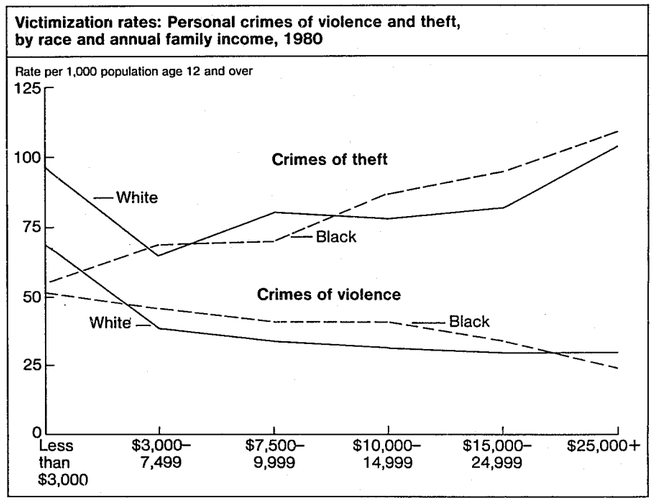

Figure 6

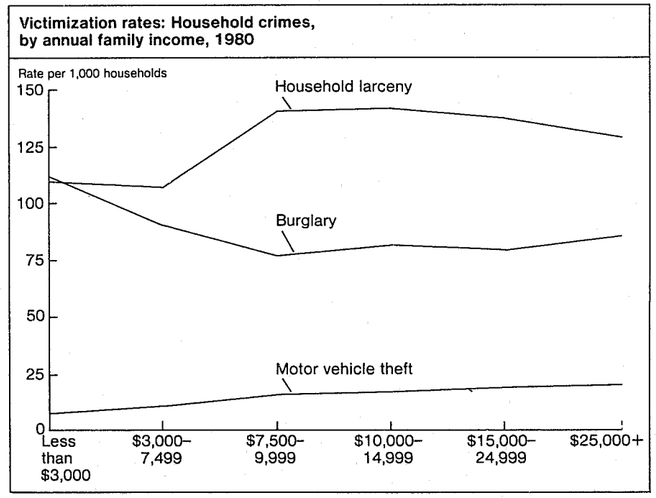

Figure 7

Employment
(Tables 17–18)

In order to examine possible relationships between employment status and personal crime, the calculation of victimization rates was limited to the civilian population age 16 and over, or approximately 9 in every 10 persons within the scope of the NCS. Excluded from the employment data were youngsters age 12–15, relatively few of whom participate in the labor force, and Armed Forces personnel.

The employment status of NCS respondents pertains to the week prior to the interview. A basic distinction is made between labor force participants (both those employed and unemployed during that week) and nonparticipants, such as students or persons unable to work. It should be recognized, however, that because the NCS has a 6-month reference period, the status of some individuals may have changed between the time they experienced a victimization and the reference week for the questions on employment.

During 1980, unemployed persons, whether white or black, had a violent crime rate roughly double that for the employed. The rate among the unemployed also was higher than that for each group of nonparticipants in the labor force, and the unemployed were generally quite vulnerable to personal larceny as well (figure 8).

With respect to the gender of labor force members, unemployed men had the highest violent crime rate, followed in order by unemployed women, employed men, and employed women.[3] Among nonparticipants, however, males generally had appreciably higher violent crime rates than did females.

As noted previously with respect to the general population, men had a relatively higher incidence of personal larceny without contact. The opposite was the case when employment status was considered: There was some indication that women in the labor force (combining those employed and unemployed) had a slightly higher rate for personal larceny without contact than did men of comparable status.

[3]The difference between the rates for unemployed men and unemployed women was about 1.7 times the standard error of the difference.

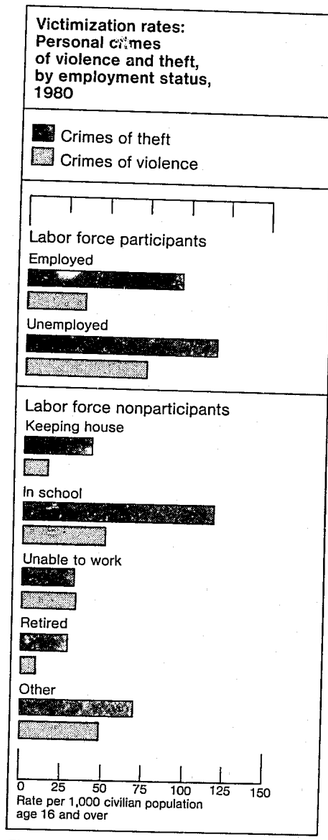

Figure 8

Household size and tenure
(Tables 29–31)

A number of NCS variables were developed in order to explore possible relationships between the household offenses and types of residences. First, and because the types of places where people live often are determined by the size of the household, victimization rates were calculated according to the number of members per household. A basic distinction is made between one-person households and multimember households; three size-range subcategories are associated with the latter. Second, rates were computed according to the kind of residential tenure—where the distinction is between dwellings occupied by owners and by renters. And, third, rates were calculated from the perspective of the number of units in the structure, with distinctions being made between single- and multi-unit buildings.

In 1980, as in prior years, rates for household larceny increased directly in relation to household size (figure 9). The pattern also appeared to hold for motor vehicle theft, but all increases were not statistically significant. Households with six or more members had a relatively high burglary rate, whereas one-member households had a lower motor vehicle theft rate than households of any of the other sizes examined. The overall rate pattern for larceny and motor vehicle theft may well be related to the greater likelihood of property ownership in multiperson households.

Vulnerability to household crime also was related to tenure. For each of the three household offenses, persons living in rented dwellings had higher victimization rates than those in owner-occupied homes. As for the past 7 years, this relationship held for each of the three crimes among white households, but not for black households.

Occupants of single-unit homes generally experienced burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft at the lowest rates, compared with most of the multi-unit residences, as well as with places other than housing units, such as boarding houses. No one category of unit was most susceptible to any of the three household crimes.

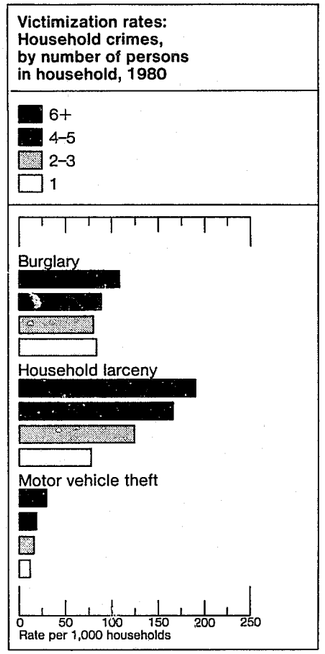

Figure 9

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

As used in the NCS, data on the locality of residence pertain to the places where people lived at the time of the interview, not to the place where victimizations 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.

Basic distinctions are made among central city, suburban, and nonmetropolitan populations. Together, the first two populations represent those persons living in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs), as defined in the glossary. 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 to ¼ million; ¼ to ½ million; ½ 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 NCS results over time, the locality variable has not been updated. This will be done in conjunction with the redrawing of the NCS sample and a future redesign of the program.

The incidence of personal crimes of violence in 1980 clearly was higher in the Nation's central cities than in its suburbs or rural and semirural areas (figure 10). Suburbanites had a rate not different from the national average of 33 violent victimizations per 1,000 population and higher than that for rural residents. The rank order of localities depicted for violent crimes applied to the household offenses as well.

The largest central cities, those with a million or more inhabitants, had comparatively high rates for violent crime and motor vehicle theft in 1980, but such was not the case for burglary or larceny (whether personal or household). In fact, the household larceny rate for the suburbs of those largest cities was higher than that for the respective central cities. Nevertheless, the residents of central cities in the four size categories generally had higher victimization rates than those in the corresponding suburbs, although differences were not always statistically significant.

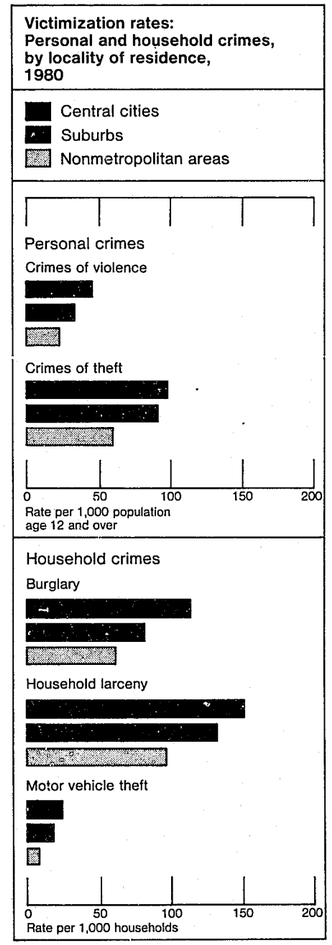

Figure 10

Offender characteristics

The NCS gathers two general classes of information on the characteristics of individuals who commit violent crimes. The first of these is about the relationship between victims and offenders, with the objective of determining if they were related or knew one another when the victimization took place. Based on victims' perceptions at the time of the offense, the second grouping of data is demographic, focusing on three basic attributes of the offenders.

Strangers or nonstrangers

(Tables 34–38)

One of the more significant dimensions of violent 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. Prior to the introduction of the NCS, the only available national statistics on the matter were for homicide; these demonstrated that most murder victims were at least acquainted with their killers, if not related to them. The NCS made it possible to examine the relationship between victim and offender for each of the violent offenses that it measures.

Although basic information on stranger-to-stranger violent crimes appears in tables 34–38, the victim-offender relationship variable is used recurrently in data tables dealing with the characteristics of violent crimes and on 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.

A 64-percent majority of the violent crimes measured by the NCS in 1980 were attributed to strangers. Representing 3.8 of the 6.0 million violent victimizations measured, that proportionate share has not changed appreciably since 1973. There is reason to believe, however, that violence or attempted violence involving family members or close friends is underreported in the NCS (as in 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.

Translated into a rate of victimization, the number of stranger-to-stranger violent crimes in 1980 was 21.2 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over, compared with 11.9 per 1,000 by acquaintances, friends, or relatives of the victims. The probability of violent attack by strangers was substantially greater for males than for females (71 vs. 52 percent), and it was also somewhat higher for white persons than for black persons (65 vs. 59 percent), as shown in figure 11. Approximately 9 in every 10 violent crimes against elderly persons (age 65 and over) were by strangers, a ratio higher than that for each of the younger age groups.

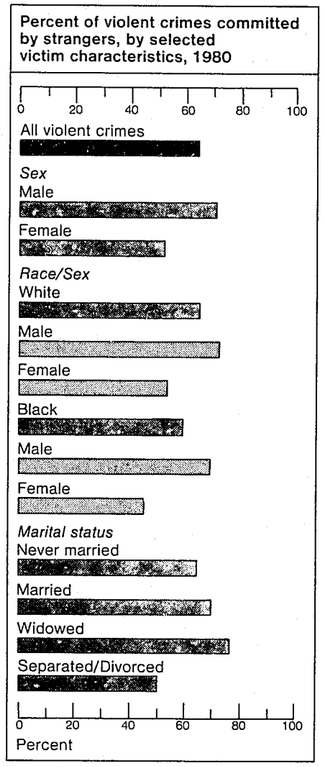

Figure 11

Sex, age, and race

(Tables 39–48)

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 knew that either one or more than one person was involved in the crime. No attempt is made to gather such information from respondents who cannot distinguish between single- and multiple-offender situations. For 1980, victims did not furnish particulars about the offenders in about 2 percent of all cases, representing 131,000 of the 6 million violent crimes estimated for that year. The applicable numbers of victimizations per category of crime are displayed on data tables covering this subject.

As with most NCS information, 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.

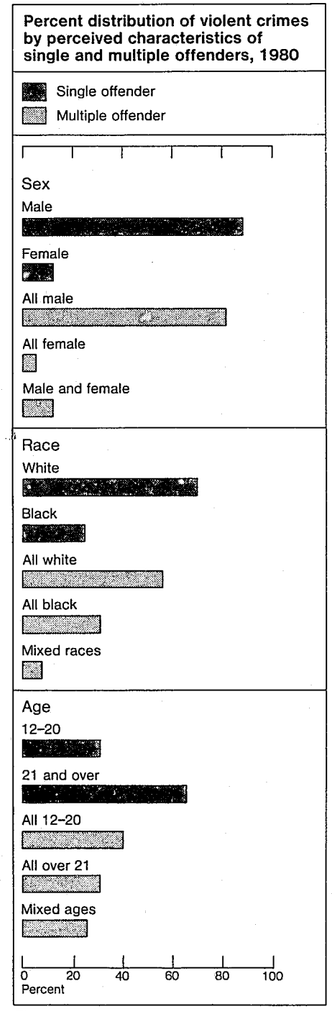

Figure 12

In 1980, the vast majority of violent crimes, whether single- or multiple-offender cases, were perceived by victims to have been committed by males. Women were the offenders in 12 percent of the single-offender crimes and in 5 percent of the multiple-offender cases, although perpetrators of each gender took part in an additional 12 percent of the multiple-offender crimes (figure 12).

Roughly two-thirds of the single-offender violent crimes measured for 1980 were said to have been committed by persons over age 20, whereas youthful individuals (ages 12–20) were implicated in a substantial proportion of the multiple-offender crimes. For single- and multiple-offender cases combined, about a third of all violent crimes against the elderly were by persons age 12–20.

As in past years, most of the crimes were intraracial. That is, victims and offenders generally were members of the same race.

Crime characteristics

The characteristics of crimes measured by the NCS may be grouped into two overall categories: (1) the settings and associated *circumstances* under which the offenses occurred (time and place of occurrence, number of victims and offenders, and weapon use), and (2) the *impact* of the crimes upon the victims, including self-protective measures, physical injury, economic loss, and worktime loss. Whereas preceding sections of this report were based solely on victimization data, the first grouping of topics covered in this section is based on incidents, a second measure of the occurrence of crime. Topics dealing with the impact of crime are based on victimizations. A number of the subjects, such as use of weapons and injury to victims, are applicable only to the personal crimes of violence, but most cover the property offenses as well.

The victimization concept and its method of calculation were discussed previously. An incident, on the other hand, is a specific criminal act against one or more persons. The number of incidents is lower than that of victimization for two reasons:[4] (1) some crimes are simultaneously committed against more than one individual, and (2) certain personal crimes occur during the course of a commercial offense. For each personal victimization reported to an NCS interviewer. it was determined whether others were victimized at the same time and place or whether the offense happened during a commercial crime. If, for example, two customers are beaten during the course of a store holdup, the assault on each customer is reflected in data on personal victimizations. However, the event is *not* classified as a personal incident, but is assumed to be a commercial robbery. With respect to crimes against households, there is no distinction between victimizations and incidents, as each criminal act against a residence is assumed to have involved a single victim, the affected household. In fact, the terms "victimization" and "incident" can be used interchangeably in analyzing data on household crimes. The titles to tables referenced in this section stipulate whether victimizations or incidents are the relevant units of measure.

For the violent crimes as a group, victimizations outnumbered incidents by 18 percent in 1980. This was ascribable, in part, to the finding that 11 percent of the incidents were against two or more people. Most multiple-victim incidents of violence involved a pair of victims rather than three or more, and 63 percent of the incidents were between strangers (tables 50–51).

[4]Differences in the levels of incidents and victimizations for 1980 are shown in table 49. The percentages found in tables 50–63 are based on *incident* levels.

Time of occurrence

(Tables 52–54)

Slightly over half of the violent crimes measured by the NCS in 1980 took place in the evening or at night, that is, between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.; incidents occurring between 6 p.m. and midnight outnumbered those happening during the second half of night by more than 2 to 1. By contrast, some two-thirds of all pocket pickings and purse snatchings took place in the daytime (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.).

It is more difficult to generalize about noncontact property thefts, whether personal or household, because the victims often did not know when the incidents happened. In 3 of every 10 burglaries, for example, the residents did not know when the incidents took place; the remaining incidents were about evenly divided between day and night. Motor vehicle theft—with 61 percent at night—was predominantly a nighttime crime.

As suggested by the discussion above, data on when crime incidents took place were tabulated for three broad time intervals: the daytime hours and the two halves of nighttime. Fairly high shares of armed attacks, whether robberies or assaults, occurred during the first half of night.

Place of occurrence

(Tables 55–60)

Crimes involving personal contact can happen virtually anywhere. The violent incidents counted for 1980 were distributed among six kinds of sites. The greatest share (41 percent) happened in outdoor public areas, such as streets, parks, parking lots, and play- or school-grounds. About 15 percent of all violent acts took place inside nonresidential buildings, other than schools (which accounted for another 5 percent). About a fourth of all violent incidents were in or near the victim's home. The remaining portion occurred elsewhere.

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 share (4 percent in 1980) at second homes or at places occupied temporarily, such as hotels and motels.

Personal larceny without victim-offender contact and household larceny differ from one another solely on the basis of where the crimes occur. In 1980, 43 percent of those offenses were classified in the household sector because they took place in or near victims' homes. The majority of larcenies occurred at sites away from home and, thus, were classified as personal larceny without contact between the victim and the offender. To have been classified as a household larceny within the victim's own home, the offenses had to be committed by a person (or persons) admitted to the residence or by someone having customary access to it, such as a delivery person, servant, acquaintance, or relative. Otherwise, the crime would have been classified as a household burglary or as a personal robbery if force or the threat of force were used. The vast majority of household larcenies take place in the immediate vicinity of the home. In 1980, only 14 percent of the larcenies happened inside the home.

Number of offenders

(Table 61)

The lead NCS question in the sequence used for gathering data on offender characteristics concerns the number of perpetrators. If the victim did not know if one or more than one offender took part in the incident, no further questions were asked about who committed the crime.

As indicated previously, the vast majority of violent crimes (89 percent) were directed against a lone victim. A substantial but smaller majority of incidents, 69 percent in 1980, involved lone offenders. Single-offender violence was relatively more common among nonstrangers (85 percent) than it was in stranger-to-stranger incidents (60 percent). On the whole, multi-offender violent crimes were about evenly divided between those by a pair of perpetrators and those by three or more. As in past years, the NCS again indicated that personal robberies were about evenly divided between single- and multi-offender cases (figure 13).

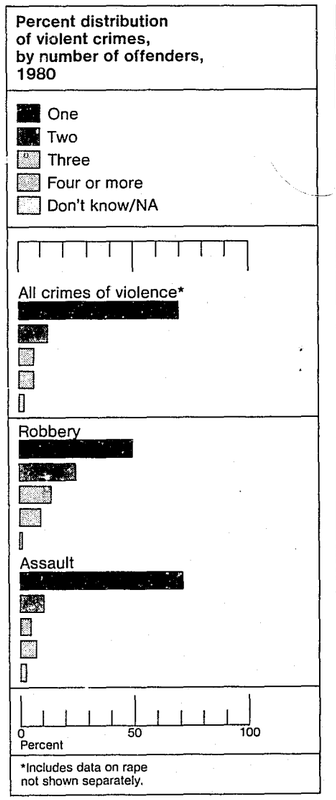

Figure 13

Use of weapons

(Tables 62–63)

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 that were present. As used in the NCS, 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. Because of this, the accompanying percentage distribution of types of weapons (table 63) is based on numbers that exceed the count of incidents in which weapons were used. In 1980, this difference amounted to 3.8 percent (figure 14).

Numbers of incidents in which offenders used weapons and of types of weapons, 1980

Type of crime	Number (in thousands) of — Incidents with weapons	Types of weapons for each incident, totaled[1]
Crimes of violence	1,720	1,785
Rape	35	36
Robbery	453	472
With injury	138	150
Without injury	315	322
Aggravated assault	1,233	1,277
With injury	376	390
Attempts with weapon	857	887

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]An incident in which offenders used two guns and three knives is counted as two types of weapons for that incident. See accompanying discussion.

Figure 14

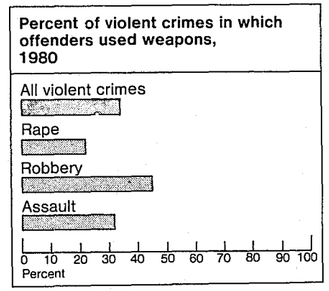

Figure 15

Weapons were used by the offenders in about a third of all violent crimes measured for 1980 (figure 15). The rate was somewhat higher in stranger-to-stranger incidents (38 percent) than in those between nonstrangers (27 percent). For the violent crimes overall, firearms and knives were used in proportions that did not differ significantly, but the relative use of other weapons was somewhat greater.

Victim self-protection

(Tables 64–67)

In three of every four cases measured by the NCS in 1980, the victims of violent crime tried to avoid or thwart the attack in some manner. Measures of self-defense were used somewhat more often in victimizations by persons who were not strangers than in those by strangers. Males and females were equally likely to use some form of self-defense, and whites were slightly more apt than blacks to do so. Elderly victims (age 65 and over) were less likely than victims under age 35 to defend themselves.

For victims who employed self-protection, the NCS determines the kinds of measures taken. The following reactions, ranging from nonviolent to forceful, were considered self-protective 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 (66–67) distribute all measures employed by victims in each crime; no determination was made of the single most important measure. Because of this, data on this subject are based on numbers that exceed the count of victimizations in which victims used self-protective measures. In 1980, this difference amounted to 29.3 percent (figure 16).

Numbers of victimizations with victim self-defense and of types of self-defense, 1980

Type of crime	Number (in thousands) of — Victimizations with self-defense	Types of self-defense for each victimization, totaled[1]
Crimes of violence	4,488	5,804
Rape	137	223
Robbery	738	992
With injury	285	426
Without injury	453	567
Assault	3,614	4,590
Aggravated	1,306	1,715
Simple	2,308	2,875

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[1]A victimization in which the victim screamed and hit the offender is counted as two types of self-defense for that victimization. See accompanying discussion.

Figure 16

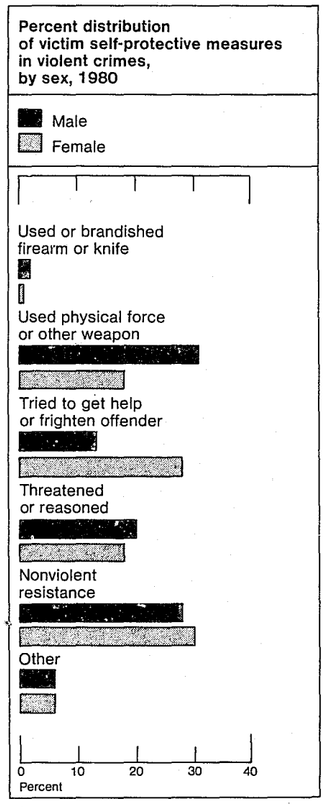

Figure 17

No single measure of self-defense was predominant in 1980. Nonviolent resistance, including evasion, was used in roughly 3 of every 10 crimes (figure 17). Taken together, the two forceful types of self-defense—physical force and the use or brandishing of some kind of weapon—also were associated with a comparable share of the crimes. While there were no salient differences by race in the kinds of self-defense measures taken, male and female victims reacted to violence in ways that differed. Whereas a third of the men used forceful measures, only 19 percent of the women did so.

Physical injury to victims
(Tables 68–75)

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.

Victims were physically harmed in roughly 3 of every 10 personal robberies and assaults that took place in 1980. The injury rate was somewhat higher for female than male victims (figure 18). Violence by offenders who were not strangers was more likely than stranger-to-stranger crimes to result in victim injury. The NCS makes a distinction between two degrees of injury, which in turn govern the subclassification of crimes, as described in the glossary under "Physical injury."

Victims who had been injured by any of the NCS violent crimes furnished data on hospitalization, on medical expenses, and on the availability of assistance in meeting medical expenses arising from their victimization. With regard to medical expenses, the data are based on victims who knew with certainty that they incurred such expenses and also knew, or were able to estimate, their amount. In 1980, victims of 7 percent of all violent crimes—including roughly a fifth of robbery and assault victims who had been physically injured—were known to have sustained medical expenses. Only 18 percent of the expenses were below $50, with the largest share falling in the $50–$249 range. Those estimates probably understate the extent to which the victims of violent crime had such expenses because some victims may have been unaware of any partial or complete medical expenses they incurred (or were unable to give estimated amounts), while others may have paid for their medical services after the NCS interview.

In 72 percent of the violent victimizations that took place in 1980, the victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services. The proportion did not differ significantly among white and black victims.

Hospitalization of victims took place in about 8 percent of all violent offenses, representing roughly a fourth of those cases in which the victims were injured. The bulk

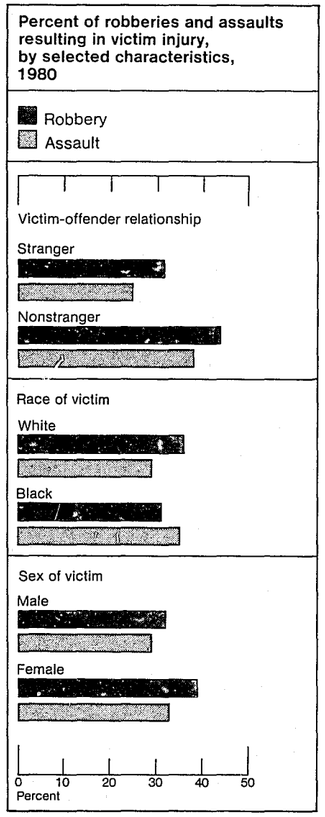

Figure 18

(82 percent) of hospital care was through emergency rooms.

Economic losses
(Tables 76–81)

Economic loss from theft or property damage occurred in about three-fourths of all personal crimes and in 9 of every 10 household offenses measured in 1980. A basic distinction between "theft losses" and "damage losses" is made in the NCS program. The first term refers to stolen cash and/or property, whereas damage losses pertain to property only. Losses of both kinds can occur in most, but not all, NCS offenses. The notable exception is assault, a crime which by definition can only be accompanied by damage losses (such as torn clothing), because assaults attended by theft are classified as robbery. This accounts for the relatively low rate of economic loss—15 percent in 1980—stemming from assault.

Similarly, theft losses cannot be associated with certain crime subcategories, such as attempted household larcenies or motor vehicle thefts, although damage losses may occur in some instances. The NCS does not measure attempted pocket picking; therefore, all cases of pocket picking have the outcome of theft loss, and damage losses may take place as well. In general, the incidence of theft is greater than that of damages. The chief exception is burglary through forcible entry (including attempts), which has a relatively high rate of damage loss.

With the passage of time, the value of economic losses has shifted upwards because of inflation. As of 1980, approximately half of all losses from personal crimes were valued at less than $50 per victimization; this compares with about 70 percent in 1973. Those proportions included items that had "no monetary value," a category that includes trivial, truly valueless objects, as well as those having sentimental importance. Relatively few NCS offenses result in losses of $250 or more. The major exception is completed motor vehicle theft—some 17 in every 20 cases recorded in 1980 were valued in that range (figure 19).

Although ranking as the costliest crime relative to others measured by the NCS, motor vehicle theft is the offense most likely to be followed by the recovery of theft losses. There was at least a partial recovery of theft losses in 77 percent of all vehicle thefts tallied in 1980. By contrast, there was no recovery whatsoever in roughly four of every five larcenies,

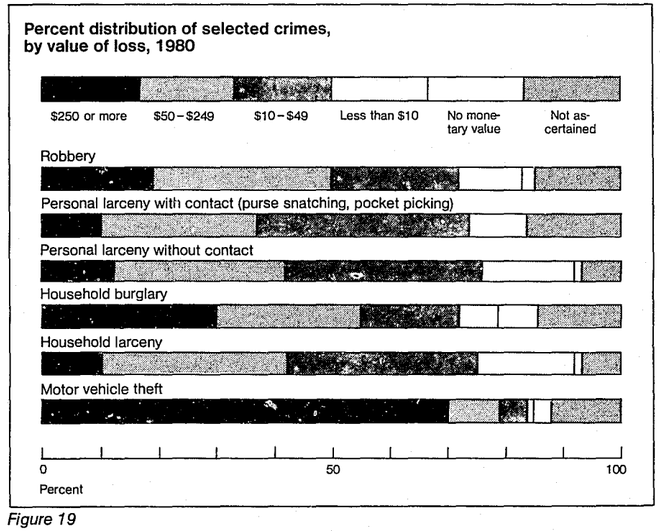

Figure 19

whether personal or household, and in most personal robberies or residential burglaries.

Among the offenses for which there was at least a partial recovery of theft losses, burglary had a comparatively high rate of insurance compensation (54 percent). For the other crimes in which there was recovery, methods other than insurance generally prevailed. These other methods would include cases in which stolen property was located and retrieved by the owner, the police, or someone else, as well as instances where restitution or replacement takes place (such as by a relative or other benefactor).

It should be pointed out that the data on insurance compensation probably understate somewhat the amounts actually paid out because some of the claims may not have been settled as of the date of the interview. Present procedures do not require NCS interviewers to update information on crimes reported in a previous interview.

Worktime losses
(Tables 83–88)

For each crime reported to an NCS interviewer, it was determined whether persons lost time from work as a result of that experience, and, if so, the length of time involved. About 6 percent of all victimizations measured in 1980 were followed by worktime losses. For roughly 9 in every 10 of those cases, the absenteeism was for no more than 5 days. The incidence of worktime loss was relatively high—about one-fourth—for completed motor vehicle thefts and for robberies resulting in victim injury. Data on the kinds of household members who missed work, on the specific reasons why this happened, and on the amount of earnings lost because of crime were not available when this report was prepared.

Reporting crimes to the police

The police can learn about the occurrence of a crime directly from the victim or from someone else, such as another household member, a neighbor, or a bystander. Or, they may happen upon the scene at the time of the crime or immediately after. The first group of accompanying data tables (89–98) deals with the proportions of crimes made known to the police, irrespective of the source. To enable examination of the characteristics of the victims of crimes that were reported to the authorities, data on this subject are based on victimizations, not incidents. The initial table in this group shows the rates at which victimizations were reported and not reported to the police; in a small proportion of cases, about 2 percent of all crimes counted in 1980, the respondents did not know if the police had been informed. The nine tables that follow display only the police reporting rates.

The second group of tables deals with reasons for *not* reporting crimes to the police. The NCS procedure allows respondents to cite a number of reasons for not reporting offenses, and tables on this subject (99–105) distribute all reasons given; in preparing the tables, no determination was made of the reason identified as most important by respondents who gave more than a single answer. Thus, the number of reasons exceeds that of unreported victimizations. For 1980, this difference amounted to 19.5 percent (figure 20).

Future NCS reports will present information on who reports crimes to the police, on factors that influence people to do so, and on the most important reason for failure to report.

Numbers of victimizations not reported to the police and of reasons for not reporting, 1980

Type of crime	Number (in thousands) of— Victimizations not reported	Reasons for not reporting for each victimization, totaled[1]
Total	24,537	29,310
Crimes of violence	2,983	3,463
Rape	96	117
Robbery	487	600
Assault	2,400	2,745
Crimes of theft	10,577	12,667
Burglary	3,248	3,929
Household larceny	7,339	8,789
Motor vehicle theft	389	461

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]A victimization for which the victim gave two reasons for not reporting to the police is counted as two reasons for that victimization.
See accompanying discussion.

Figure 20

Rates of reporting
(Tables 89–98)

Roughly a third of all personal crimes and 39 percent of all household offenses were reported to the police in 1980. Generally, the more serious or costly crimes were more likely to be reported (figure 21). Thus, robberies with injury, forcible-entry burglaries, aggravated assaults, and completed thefts of motor vehicles had comparatively high police reporting rates. An 87-percent rate was associated with vehicle thefts, for example. By contrast, only about 27 percent of all noncontact personal and household larcenies were reported. Because of their relatively high incidence, those two forms of larceny had the effect of reducing the overall police reporting rates for personal and household crimes.

As a group, the violent crimes had a 47-percent reporting rate, but the figure was about eight points higher for women than men, and there was some indication that it was higher for blacks than for whites. There was no significant difference, however, between the violent crime police reporting rate for Hispanic and non-Hispanic victims. Teenagers were less apt than adults to report violent crimes. And, stranger-to-stranger violent crimes had a somewhat higher overall reporting rate than did those involving nonstrangers.

Among the victims of household crime, homeowners were somewhat more likely than renters to inform the police. Similarly, the members of households with annual incomes of $15,000 or more had a higher reporting rate than those earning less. In general, the higher the loss, the more likely that the police were notified (figure 22).

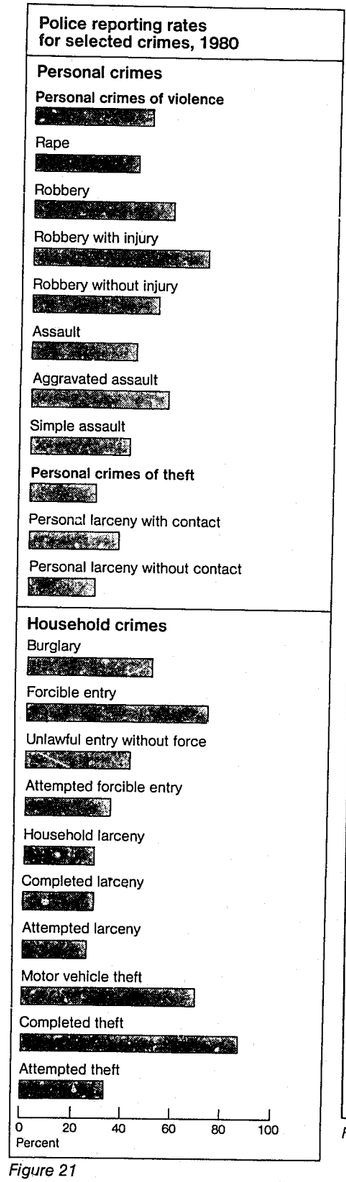

Figure 21

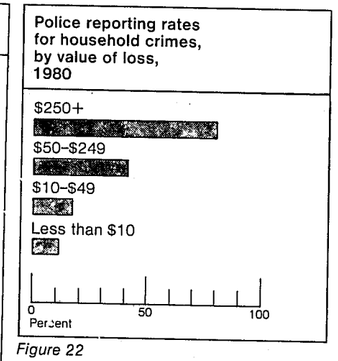

Figure 22

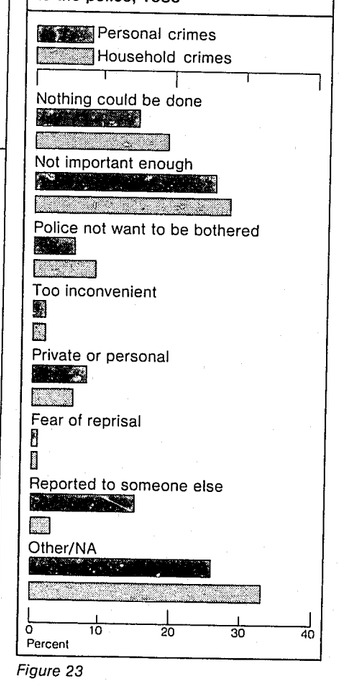

Figure 23

Reasons for not reporting
(Tables 99–105)

In 1980, as in past years, the most frequent specific reason given by victims for not reporting personal or household crimes to the police was that the offense was not important enough to warrant police attention (figure 23). Many victims also believed that it would be futile to do so—that "nothing could be done" about the offense. Among the victims of household crime, the latter view tended to diminish as the value of losses rose. Fear of reprisal and inconvenience were infrequently cited as reasons.

There were no noteworthy differences among the reasons given for not reporting to the police by victims of differing race or income. With respect to the violent crimes, however, there was a difference with respect to the relationship between victims and offenders. In 41 percent of all violent crimes involving nonstrangers, as compared with 17 percent of all stranger-to-stranger crimes, the victims regarded the matter as personal and, thus, did not inform the authorities.

Appendix I

Survey data tables

The 105 data tables in this appendix present results of the National Crime Survey for calendar 1980. They are grouped along topical lines, generally paralleling the discussion of findings. All topics treated in the previous report, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1979*, are covered again, and two tables (70 and 74) have been added. Because of the late discovery of an error in programming the occupational codes, table 18 was replaced with a second table on labor force participation and employment status. Table 23 and table 89 (formerly 87) were revised to accommodate additional information.

All data generated by the survey are estimates. They vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variance, or sampling error, because they were derived from a survey rather than a complete enumeration. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, estimates based on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report. A minimum estimate of 13,000, as well as rates or percentages based on such a figure, was considered reliable.

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

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

General
(Tables 1 and 2)

Table 1 displays the number and percent distribution of victimizations, whereas table 2 shows rates of victimization. Each table covers all measured crimes, broken 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*, 22

Victimization rates—
2. *By sector and type of crime*, 23

Victim characteristics
(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*, 23
4. *By type of crime and age of victims*, 24
5. *By sex and age of victims and type of crime*, 24
6. *By type of crime and race of victims*, 25
7. *By type of crime and sex and race of victims*, 25
8. *By type of crime and ethnicity of victims*, 26
9. *By race and age of victims and type of crime*, 26
10. *By race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime*, 27
11. *By type of crime and marital status of victims*, 27
12. *By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime*, 28
13. *By sex of head of household, relationship of victims to head, and type of crime*, 28
14. *By type of crime and annual family income of victims*, 29
15. *By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime*, 29

Victimization rates for persons age 25 and over—
16. *By level of educational attainment and race of victims and type of crime*, 30

Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over—
17. *By participation in the civilian labor force, employment status, race of victims, and type of crime*, 31
18. *By participation in the civilian labor force, employment status, sex of victims, and type of crime*, 33

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over—
19. *By type of crime and type of locality of residence of victims*, 34

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over—
20. *By type of locality of residence, race and sex of victims, and type of crime*, 36

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime—
21. *And race of head of household*, 36
22. *And ethnicity of head of household*, 37

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*, 37

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime—
24. *And age of head of household*, 38
25. *And annual family income*, 38

Household burglary

Victimization rates—
26. *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary*, 39

Household larceny

Victimization rates—
27. *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of larceny*, 39

Motor vehicle theft

Victimization rates—
28. *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft*, 40

Household crimes

Victimization rates—
29. *By type of crime and number of persons in household*, 40
30. *By type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household*, 41
31. *By type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household*, 41
32. *By type of crime and type of locality of residence*, 42
33. *By type of locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime*, 44

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence
(Tables 34–48)

Five tables (34–38) relate to victim-offender relationship; the first of these is a rate table, whereas the others are percentage distribution tables reflecting victim characteristics for stranger-to-stranger violent crimes. Of the remaining tables (39–48), 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*, 44

Percent of victimizations involving strangers—
35. *By sex and age of victims and type of crime*, 45
36. *By sex and race of victims and type of crime*, 45
37. *By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime*, 46
38. *By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime*, 46

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations—
39. *By type of crime, and perceived sex of offender*, 47
40. *By type of crime and perceived age of offender*, 47
41. *By type of crime and perceived race of offender*, 48
42. *By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender*, 48
43. *By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offender*, 49

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations—
44. *By type of crime and perceived sex of offenders*, 49
45. *By type of crime and perceived age of offenders*, 50
46. *By type of crime and perceived race of offenders*, 50
47. *By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders*, 51
48. *By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders*, 51

Crime characteristics
(Tables 49–88)

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 table 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 (55–60); number of offenders (61); use of weapons (62–63); victim self-protection (64–67); physical injury to victims (68–75); economic losses (76–82); and time lost from work (83–88). 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*, 52

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—
50. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims*, 52

Number and percent distribution of incidents—
51. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship*, 53

Personal and household crimes

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

Personal robbery and assault by armed and unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents—
53. *By type of crime and offender and time of occurrence*, 54

Personal crimes of violence

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

Selected personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents—
55. *By type of crime and place of occurrence*, 54

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

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

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—
57. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence*, 55

Percent distribution between stranger and nonstranger incidents within place of occurrence—
58. *By type of crime*, 55

Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact

Percent distribution of incidents—
59. *By type of crime and place of occurrence*, 56
60. *By type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss*, 56

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—
61. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders*, 57

Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons—
62. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship*, 57

Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders—
63. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon*, 58

Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures—
64. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship*, 58
65. *By characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 59

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims—
66. *By type of measure and type of crime*, 59
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*, 60

Personal crimes of violence

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

Personal robbery and assault

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses—
70. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 61

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses—
71. *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses*, 61

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services—
72. *By selected characteristics of victims*, 62

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

Personal robbery and assault

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care—
74. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 63

Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims received hospital care—
75. *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care*, 63

Personal and household crimes

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

Personal crimes of violence

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

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss—
78. *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss*, 65

Selected personal crimes

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

Personal and household crimes

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

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

Household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—
82. *By value of loss and type of crime*, 67

Personal and household crimes

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

Personal crimes of violence

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

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
86. *By type of crime and number of days lost*, 69

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
87. *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—
88. *By race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost*, 70

Reporting of victimizations to the police
(Tables 89–105)

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 distribution of victimizations—
89. *By type of crime and whether or not reported to the police*, 71

Personal crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—
90. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 71
91. *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims*, 72
92. *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims*, 72
93. *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims*, 73
94. *By type of crime and age of victims*, 73

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—
95. *By age of victims and victim-offender relationship*, 74

Household crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—
96. *By type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure*, 74
97. *By type of crime and annual family income*, 74
98. *By value of loss and type of crime*, 75

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—
99. *By type of crime*, 75

Personal crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—
100. *By race of victims and type of crime*, 76
101. *By annual family income and type of crime*, 76

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—
102. *By victim-offender relationship and type of crime*, 77

Household crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police—
103. *By race of head of household and type of crime*, 77
104. *By annual family income*, 78
105. *By type of crime and value of theft loss*, 78

Table 1. Personal and household crimes, 1980:

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	39,329,000	...	100.0
Personal sector	20,919,000	100.0	53.2
Crimes of violence	5,974,000	28.6	15.2
Rape	169,000	0.8	0.4
Completed rape	38,000	0.2	0.1
Attempted rape	130,000	0.6	0.3
Robbery	1,179,000	5.6	3.0
Robbery with injury	405,000	1.9	1.0
From serious assault	205,000	1.0	0.5
From minor assault	200,000	1.0	0.5
Robbery without injury	774,000	3.7	2.0
Assault	4,626,000	22.1	11.8
Aggravated assault	1,661,000	7.9	4.2
With injury	572,000	2.7	1.5
Attempted assault with weapon	1,088,000	5.2	2.8
Simple assault	2,966,000	14.2	7.5
With injury	829,000	4.0	2.1
Attempted assault without weapon	2,136,000	10.2	5.4
Crimes of theft	14,936,000	71.4	38.0
Personal larceny with contact	546,000	2.6	1.4
Purse snatching	194,000	0.9	0.5
Completed purse snatching	140,000	0.7	0.4
Attempted purse snatching	54,000	0.3	0.1
Pocket picking	352,000	1.7	0.9
Personal larceny without contact	14,390,000	68.8	36.6
Total population age 12 and over	180,350,000	...	...
Household sector	18,419,000	100.0	46.8
Burglary	6,817,000	37.0	17.3
Forcible entry	2,407,000	13.1	6.1
Unlawful entry without force	2,970,000	16.1	7.6
Attempted forcible entry	1,440,000	7.8	3.7
Household larceny	10,247,000	55.6	26.1
Less than $50	4,754,000	26.9	12.6
$50 or more	4,064,000	22.1	10.3
Amount not available	490,000	2.7	1.2
Attempted larceny	740,000	4.0	1.9
Motor vehicle theft	1,355,000	7.4	3.4
Completed theft	920,000	5.0	2.3
Attempted theft	435,000	2.4	1.1
Total number of households	80,977,000	...	...

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, 1980:

Victimization rates, by sector and type of crime

Sector and type of crime	Rate
Personal sector	
Crimes of violence	33.1
Rape	0.9
Completed rape	0.2
Attempted rape	0.7
Robbery	6.5
Robbery with injury	2.3
From serious assault	1.1
From minor assault	1.1
Robbery without injury	4.3
Assault	25.7
Aggravated assault	9.2
With injury	3.2
Attempted assault with weapon	6.0
Simple assault	16.4
With injury	4.6
Attempted assault without weapon	11.8
Crimes of theft	82.8
Personal larceny with contact	3.0
Purse snatching	1.1
Completed purse snatching	0.8
Attempted purse snatching	0.3
Pocket picking	2.0
Personal larceny without contact	79.8
Household sector	
Burglary	84.2
Forcible entry	29.7
Unlawful entry without force	36.7
Attempted forcible entry	17.8
Household larceny	126.5
Less than $50	61.2
$50 or more	50.2
Amount not available	6.1
Attempted larceny	9.1
Motor vehicle theft	16.7
Completed theft	11.4
Attempted theft	5.4

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

Table 3. Personal crimes, 1980:

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 (180,350,000)	Male (86,300,000)	Female (94,050,000)
Crimes of violence	33.1	44.2	22.9
Rape	0.9	0.3	1.6
Completed rape	0.2	[1]0.1	0.4
Attempted rape	0.7	0.2	1.2
Robbery	6.5	9.0	4.2
Robbery with injury	2.3	2.9	1.7
From serious assault	1.1	1.8	0.6
From minor assault	1.1	1.1	1.1
Robbery without injury	4.3	6.2	2.6
Assault	25.7	35.0	17.1
Aggravated assault	9.2	14.0	4.8
With injury	3.2	4.7	1.8
Attempted assault with weapon	6.0	9.3	3.0
Simple assault	16.4	21.0	12.3
With injury	4.6	5.5	3.8
Attempted assault without weapon	11.8	15.5	8.5
Crimes of theft	82.8	88.6	77.5
Personal larceny with contact	3.0	2.2	3.8
Purse snatching	1.1	[1]0.1	2.0
Pocket picking	2.0	2.1	1.8
Personal larceny without contact	79.8	86.5	73.7

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

Table 4. Personal crimes, 1980:

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

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

Type of crime	12–15 (14,435,000)	16–19 (16,228,000)	20–24 (20,218,000)	25–34 (36,032,000)	35–49 (36,727,000)	50–64 (32,646,000)	65 and over (24,064,000)
Crimes of violence	49.5	68.6	68.6	39.7	21.1	11.9	6.9
Rape	[1]0.7	2.9	2.4	1.3	0.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.1
Robbery	8.8	11.1	10.6	7.2	4.7	4.4	3.5
Robbery with injury	2.0	3.0	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.3
From serious assault	[1]0.8	1.7	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.6
From minor assault	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7
Robbery without injury	6.8	8.1	6.8	4.7	2.8	2.5	2.2
Assault	40.0	54.7	55.7	31.2	15.9	7.5	3.3
Aggravated assault	13.0	20.3	21.0	10.6	5.7	3.0	1.3
With injury	5.0	7.7	7.9	3.3	1.7	0.8	[1]0.2
Attempted assault with weapon	8.0	12.5	13.1	7.4	3.9	2.2	1.1
Simple assault	27.0	34.4	34.7	20.6	10.3	4.6	2.0
With injury	9.5	10.2	9.9	5.3	2.7	0.8	[1]0.5
Attempted assault without weapon	17.5	24.3	24.7	15.3	7.6	3.8	1.5
Crimes of theft	118.5	124.5	136.6	98.7	73.4	49.0	24.7
Personal larceny with contact	2.9	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.7
Purse snatching	[1]0.6	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.4
Pocket picking	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.3
Personal larceny without contact	115.6	120.7	133.3	95.9	70.6	46.4	21.0

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 5. Personal crimes, 1980:

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 (7,345,000)	67.2	[1]0.2	14.8	3.5	11.3	52.2	18.7	33.6	123.4	3.4	120.0
16–19 (8,104,000)	89.9	[1]0.7	15.6	4.3	11.3	73.6	29.3	44.2	132.0	2.9	129.1
20–24 (9,867,000)	91.7	[1]0.8	14.3	4.9	9.4	76.6	33.7	42.9	147.8	[1]1.7	146.1
25–34 (17,694,000)	50.2	[1]0.3	9.8	3.2	6.6	40.0	15.8	24.3	107.4	2.5	104.9
35–49 (17,833,000)	25.4	[1]0.1	5.2	1.8	3.4	20.1	7.6	12.6	69.7	1.4	68.4
50–64 (15,549,000)	15.5	[1]0.0	5.6	2.5	3.1	10.0	4.0	6.0	49.8	2.0	47.7
65 and over (9,908,000)	11.1	[1]0.0	5.2	1.3	3.9	5.9	2.5	3.4	29.8	2.2	27.6
Female											
12–15 (7,090,000)	31.3	[1]1.3	2.6	[1]0.4	2.2	27.3	7.2	20.2	113.4	2.4	111.0
16–19 (8,124,000)	47.4	5.0	6.5	1.6	4.9	35.9	11.2	24.6	117.0	4.6	112.4
20–24 (10,350,000)	46.6	3.9	7.0	2.7	4.3	35.7	8.9	26.8	125.9	4.9	121.0
25–34 (18,339,000)	29.7	2.2	4.8	2.0	2.8	22.7	5.7	17.1	90.3	3.2	87.1
35–49 (18,894,000)	17.0	0.8	4.2	2.0	2.2	12.0	3.9	8.1	76.8	4.1	72.8
50–64 (17,097,000)	8.6	[1]0.0	3.3	1.3	1.9	5.3	2.0	3.3	48.2	3.0	45.2
65 and over (14,156,000)	3.9	[1]0.2	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	[1]0.5	1.0	21.1	4.8	16.4

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 6. Personal crimes, 1980:

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 (157,081,000)	Black (19,691,000)	Other (3,578,000)
Crimes of violence	32.2	40.2	36.8
Rape	0.9	1.1	[1]1.0
Robbery	5.7	13.9	[1]2.4
Robbery with injury	2.0	4.3	[1]0.0
From serious assault	1.0	2.5	[1]0.0
From minor assault	1.1	1.8	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury	3.7	9.6	[1]2.5
Assault	25.5	25.2	33.4
Aggravated assault	8.7	12.3	14.4
With injury	2.8	5.0	7.5
Attempted assault with weapon	5.9	7.3	6.9
Simple assault	16.9	12.9	19.0
With injury	4.7	3.8	5.6
Attempted assault without weapon	12.2	9.1	13.4
Crimes of theft	83.2	79.1	84.9
Personal larceny with contact	2.6	6.2	4.1
Purse snatching	0.9	2.8	[1]1.1
Pocket picking	1.7	3.5	[1]2.9
Personal larceny without contact	80.6	72.9	80.8

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

Table 7. Personal crimes, 1980:

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

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	White (75,659,000)	Black (8,864,000)	White (81,421,000)	Black (10,827,000)
Crimes of violence	43.1	52.3	22.0	30.3
Rape	0.3	[1]0.2	1.5	1.8
Robbery	7.8	20.6	3.8	8.5
Robbery with injury	2.5	6.3	1.6	2.6
Robbery without injury	5.3	14.2	2.2	5.9
Assault	35.0	31.6	16.7	20.0
Aggravated assault	13.2	18.4	4.5	7.3
Simple assault	21.8	13.2	12.3	12.6
Crimes of theft	88.5	87.2	78.4	72.5
Personal larceny with contact	1.9	3.9	3.2	8.2
Personal larceny without contact	86.6	83.3	75.1	64.3

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

Table 8. Personal crimes, 1980:

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

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

Type of crime	Hispanic (10,035,000)	Non-Hispanic (167,137,000)
Crimes of violence	39.8	32.7
Rape	[1]0.7	1.0
Robbery	11.9	6.2
Robbery with injury	3.4	2.2
From serious assault	1.9	1.1
From minor assault	1.6	1.1
Robbery without injury	8.6	4.0
Assault	27.2	25.5
Aggravated assault	12.8	9.0
With injury	4.7	3.1
Attempted assault with weapon	8.1	5.8
Simple assault	14.4	16.6
With injury	4.0	4.7
Attempted assault without weapon	10.4	11.9
Crimes of theft	75.9	83.4
Personal larceny with contact	5.4	2.9
Purse snatching	2.3	1.0
Pocket picking	3.1	1.9
Personal larceny without contact	70.5	80.5

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

Table 9. Personal crimes, 1980:

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 (11,979,000	48.7	[1]0.8	7.1	1.6	5.5	40.8	12.4	28.4	122.7	2.8	119.9
16-19 (13,655,000)	69.5	2.7	10.1	3.2	6.9	56.8	19.8	36.9	129.7	3.8	125.9
20-24 (17,277,000)	69.0	2.4	9.6	3.7	5.9	57.0	21.2	35.8	138.7	3.2	135.6
25-34 (31,182,000)	38.4	1.2	6.2	2.2	4.0	31.0	9.8	21.1	98.3	2.4	95.9
35-49 (32,091,000)	20.5	0.5	4.3	1.7	2.6	15.8	5.1	10.6	74.2	1.8	72.4
50-64 (29,178,000)	11.5	[1]0.0	4.1	1.7	2.4	7.4	2.7	4.8	49.7	2.2	47.6
65 and over (21,719,000)	6.2	[1]0.1	2.7	1.1	1.6	3.4	1.4	2.0	24.9	3.3	21.6
Black											
12-15 (2,150,000)	53.4	[1]0.7	17.2	[1]4.2	12.9	35.5	16.9	18.7	97.2	[1]3.5	93.7
16-19 (2,256,000)	69.1	[1]4.5	18.6	[1]2.2	16.4	46.0	25.0	21.0	87.4	[1]4.3	83.0
20-24 (2,483,000)	65.5	[1]2.6	18.4	[1]4.5	13.9	44.4	18.6	25.8	124.9	5.2	119.7
25-34 (3,871,000)	47.5	[1]0.7	17.5	6.0	11.5	29.3	14.0	15.3	106.7	6.6	100.1
35-49 (3,765,000)	25.8	[1]0.0	9.0	4.6	4.4	16.8	9.0	7.8	67.5	9.8	57.7
50-64 (3,049,000)	15.4	[1]0.0	7.5	[1]4.0	[1]3.5	7.9	5.0	[1]3.0	41.4	5.3	36.1
65 and over (2,117,000)	14.3	[1]0.0	12.0	[1]3.1	8.9	[1]2.3	[1]0.0	[1]2.3	22.7	6.6	16.1

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

Table 10. Personal crimes, 1980:

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 (6,113,000)	64.6	128.3
16-19 (6,850,000)	93.3	136.0
20-24 (8,543,000)	92.5	147.8
25-34 (15,523,000)	48.8	106.3
35-49 (15,761,000)	24.7	70.3
50-64 (13,958,000)	14.4	49.8
65 and over (8,913,000)	9.7	29.5
Female		
12-15 (5,866,000)	32.0	116.8
16-19 (6,805,000)	45.6	123.3
20-24 (8,734,000)	46.0	129.9
25-34 (15,659,000)	28.0	90.4
35-49 (16,330,000)	16.5	77.9
50-64 (15,220,000)	8.9	49.7
65 and over (12,807,000)	3.8	21.6
Black		
Male		
12-15 (1,086,000)	75.7	99.0
16-19 (1,087,000)	77.7	99.4
20-24 (1,101,000)	82.8	146.3
25-34 (1,706,000)	55.7	116.1
35-49 (1,627,000)	31.6	63.3
50-64 (1,377,000)	25.8	49.0
65 and over (879,000)	27.1	31.6
Female		
12-15 (1,063,000)	30.6	95.3
16-19 (1,168,000)	61.2	76.1
20-24 (1,382,000)	51.7	107.8
25-34 (2,165,000)	41.1	99.3
35-49 (2,139,000)	21.3	70.7
50-64 (1,672,000)	[1]6.9	35.2
65 and over (1,237,000)	[1]5.2	16.4

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

Table 11. Personal crimes, 1980:

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 (53,105,000)	Married (100,922,000)	Widowed (12,165,000)	Divorced and separated (13,700,000)
Crimes of violence	59.7	18.1	8.2	62.7
Rape	1.9	0.3	[1]0.2	2.9
Robbery	10.9	3.6	4.2	13.8
Robbery with injury	3.3	1.3	2.5	5.2
From serious assault	1.7	0.6	1.3	2.6
From minor assault	1.5	0.7	1.3	2.7
Robbery without injury	7.6	2.3	1.6	8.6
Assault	46.9	14.3	3.8	45.9
Aggravated assault	16.7	5.3	1.3	16.4
With injury	6.3	1.5	[1]0.5	6.1
Attempted assault with weapon	10.4	3.8	[1]0.8	10.3
Simple assault	30.3	9.1	2.5	29.5
With injury	9.0	2.0	[1]0.2	10.4
Attempted assault without weapon	21.3	7.0	2.3	19.1
Crimes of theft	122.3	63.4	33.2	117.2
Personal larceny with contact	3.9	1.8	5.1	6.7
Purse snatching	1.0	0.7	2.1	3.2
Pocket picking	2.9	1.1	3.1	3.5
Personal larceny without contact	118.3	61.6	28.1	110.5

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 about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Personal crimes, 1980:

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 (28,140,000)	77.8	0.5	15.7	4.7	11.0	61.6	24.4	37.2	130.4	3.2	127.2
Married (50,826,000)	24.0	[1]0.1	4.6	1.5	3.0	19.4	7.7	11.7	63.2	1.2	62.0
Widowed (1,894,000)	18.6	[1]0.0	10.9	[1]5.3	[1]5.6	7.7	[1]2.9	[1]4.9	52.0	[1]5.1	46.9
Divorced and separated (5,213,000)	69.0	[1]0.6	16.2	5.1	11.1	52.2	23.4	28.8	124.1	5.1	119.0
Female											
Never married (24,965,000)	39.2	3.4	5.4	1.7	3.8	30.4	7.9	22.5	113.1	4.7	108.4
Married (50,096,000)	12.2	0.5	2.6	1.0	1.5	9.2	2.8	6.4	63.6	2.4	61.1
Widowed (10,272,000)	6.3	[1]0.3	2.9	2.0	[1]0.9	3.1	[1]1.0	2.1	29.7	5.1	24.6
Divorced and separated (8,487,000)	58.8	4.3	12.4	5.3	7.1	42.1	12.1	30.0	112.9	7.6	105.2

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

Table 13. Personal crimes, 1980:

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex of head of household, relationship of victims to head, and type of crime

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

Sex of head of household and relationship to head	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Households headed by males											
Self (61,035,000)	33.5	[1]0.1	7.0	2.3	4.7	26.4	10.3	16.1	77.7	1.8	75.8
Living alone (7,425,000)	66.3	[1]0.0	19.5	6.4	13.1	46.8	18.1	28.7	132.0	5.4	126.7
Living with others (53,610,000)	28.9	[1]0.1	5.3	1.7	3.6	23.6	9.2	14.3	70.1	1.3	68.8
Wife (48,287,000)	11.9	0.4	2.4	1.0	1.4	9.1	2.9	6.2	63.5	2.5	61.0
Own child under age 18 (16,959,000)	44.2	[1]0.7	7.2	1.4	5.8	36.4	12.2	24.2	127.2	2.2	125.0
Own child age 18 and over (12,129,000)	43.3	[1]0.9	7.4	3.5	3.9	35.0	13.4	21.6	91.7	2.3	89.4
Other relative (3,814,000)	40.7	[1]0.4	11.0	3.8	7.2	29.3	8.4	20.9	65.6	3.5	62.1
Nonrelative (3,517,000)	109.8	4.9	20.7	5.3	15.4	84.3	31.8	52.5	163.7	4.6	159.0
Households headed by females											
Self (21,802,000)	32.7	3.3	6.9	3.0	4.0	22.5	6.2	16.3	85.4	7.1	78.3
Living alone (11,450,000)	21.2	3.4	5.0	2.7	2.3	12.8	3.7	9.2	72.4	7.1	65.3
Living with others (10,352,000)	45.5	3.3	9.1	3.3	5.8	33.1	9.0	24.2	99.8	7.1	92.7
Own child under age 18 (4,057,000)	79.8	[2]2.8	15.0	5.2	9.9	62.0	21.8	40.2	93.4	5.3	88.1
Own child age 18 and over (4,055,000)	52.1	[1]0.4	11.0	[2]2.7	8.2	40.8	17.8	23.0	77.2	5.2	72.0
Other relative (2,346,000)	49.2	[2]2.4	8.9	[2]2.8	6.1	37.9	15.0	22.9	60.5	[1]4.8	55.7
Nonrelative (2,349,000)	74.8	[1]4.9	13.9	7.4	6.5	56.0	20.4	35.6	144.6	5.6	139.1

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 14. Personal crimes, 1980:

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 (7,598,000)	$3,000–$7,499 (24,760,000)	$7,500–$9,999 (12,115,000)	$10,000–$14,999 (28,582,000)	$15,000–$24,999 (48,028,000)	$25,000 or more (38,406,000)
Crimes of violence	64.3	40.1	35.1	32.9	30.6	29.3
Rape	2.9	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.6
Robbery	14.3	10.6	7.2	6.3	4.9	4.8
Robbery with injury	5.7	3.9	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.5
From serious assault	3.1	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8
From minor assault	2.7	2.1	[1]0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Robbery without injury	8.6	6.7	5.1	4.3	3.5	3.3
Assault	47.0	28.0	26.7	25.3	25.2	23.9
Aggravated assault	18.1	10.5	10.3	9.2	9.1	7.9
With injury	6.6	4.2	4.4	3.4	3.1	2.3
Attempted assault with weapon	11.6	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.6
Simple assault	28.9	17.5	16.4	16.1	16.1	15.9
With injury	9.0	5.9	5.0	5.0	4.4	3.9
Attempted assault without weapon	19.9	11.6	11.4	11.1	11.8	12.0
Crimes of theft	87.4	65.5	78.4	78.5	83.7	103.5
Personal larceny with contact	6.7	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	1.9
Purse snatching	3.0	2.3	[1]0.6	1.0	0.8	0.5
Pocket picking	3.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	80.7	60.7	75.6	75.3	81.2	101.7

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

Table 15. Personal crimes, 1980:

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 (5,323,000)	69.0	2.7	14.5	5.6	8.9	51.8	17.0	34.8	97.2	7.2	90.0
$3,000–$7,499 (19,363,000)	38.6	1.3	8.7	3.2	5.4	28.6	9.8	18.8	64.5	4.0	60.5
$7,500–$9,999 (10,069,000)	34.1	1.5	5.8	2.1	3.7	26.8	9.8	17.0	80.3	2.8	77.5
$10,000–$14,999 (24,694,000)	31.7	1.2	5.6	2.0	3.6	24.8	8.5	16.3	77.9	2.7	75.2
$15,000–$24,999 (43,707,000)	30.0	0.5	4.5	1.5	3.0	25.1	8.8	16.3	82.3	2.1	80.2
$25,000 or more (35,807,000)	29.6	0.6	4.8	1.5	3.3	24.2	7.7	16.4	103.8	1.9	101.9
Black											
Less than $3,000 (2,064,000)	51.5	[2]2.5	15.4	6.7	8.7	33.6	21.1	12.5	54.9	[1]3.9	51.0
$3,000–$7,499 (5,041,000)	46.1	[2]2.3	18.3	6.9	11.4	25.5	12.7	12.8	69.4	8.0	61.4
$7,500–$9,999 (1,819,000)	40.5	[1]0.0	15.8	[2]2.5	13.3	24.8	11.3	13.5	69.9	[2]2.5	67.3
$10,000–$14,999 (3,348,000)	41.3	[1]0.8	12.2	[2]2.6	9.6	28.3	15.7	12.7	87.1	8.1	79.0
$15,000–$24,999 (3,415,000)	34.1	[1]0.0	11.2	[1]1.7	9.5	22.8	9.8	13.1	95.3	7.3	88.1
$25,000 or more (1,704,000)	23.7	[1]0.0	8.1	[1]3.6	[1]4.6	15.6	7.7	7.9	108.5	[1]0.9	107.7

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

Table 16. Personal crimes, 1980:

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	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Elementary school											
0-4 years[1]											
All races[2] (4,964,000)	16.3	[3]0.0	6.9	3.6	3.3	9.4	5.3	4.1	24.9	6.5	18.4
White (3,628,000)	16.0	[3]0.0	5.6	[3]2.7	[3]2.9	10.4	6.2	4.3	25.0	5.2	19.8
Black (1,153,000)	18.3	[3]0.0	12.2	[3]6.8	[3]5.4	[3]6.2	[3]3.3	[3]2.9	25.5	[3]10.1	15.4
5-7 years											
All races[2] (7,451,000)	14.4	[3]0.0	5.8	[3]1.4	4.4	8.6	4.7	3.9	27.5	3.8	23.7
White (5,927,000)	14.4	[3]0.0	5.7	[3]1.1	4.5	8.7	4.6	4.1	25.8	2.9	23.0
Black (1,372,000)	14.8	[3]0.0	[3]6.7	[3]2.4	[3]4.3	[3]8.1	[3]4.5	[3]3.6	36.8	[3]8.3	28.5
8 years											
All races[2] (9,509,000)	12.7	[3]0.1	4.3	1.8	2.5	8.3	3.3	5.0	30.1	2.5	27.6
White (8,556,000)	10.7	[3]0.2	3.7	1.8	1.9	6.9	2.4	4.4	29.9	2.1	27.8
Black (857,000)	28.4	[3]0.0	[3]9.0	[3]1.6	[3]7.3	19.4	[3]10.4	[3]9.0	32.0	[3]5.1	26.9
High school											
1-3 years											
All races[2] (17,456,000)	19.9	[3]0.3	5.9	2.2	3.7	13.7	4.6	9.1	44.1	2.4	41.7
White (14,733,000)	18.3	[3]0.2	4.5	1.8	2.7	13.7	4.6	9.1	43.9	1.6	42.3
Black (2,537,000)	27.3	[3]0.0	14.6	[3]4.9	9.7	12.7	[3]4.8	8.0	45.2	7.0	38.2
4 years											
All races[2] (47,365,000)	18.8	0.5	4.5	1.7	2.9	13.8	5.5	8.3	63.7	2.4	61.3
White (42,658,000)	17.8	0.5	4.0	1.4	2.6	13.3	5.0	8.3	62.7	2.1	60.7
Black (4,036,000)	29.2	[3]0.4	11.0	5.1	6.0	17.8	10.1	7.7	73.6	6.0	67.5
College											
1-3 years											
All races[2] (20,110,000)	30.0	0.8	6.1	2.7	3.4	23.1	7.7	15.4	90.6	2.8	87.8
White (18,041,000)	28.4	0.9	5.0	2.5	2.6	22.5	7.0	15.5	89.3	2.3	86.9
Black (1,683,000)	42.8	[3]0.8	18.7	[3]5.5	13.2	23.3	10.5	12.8	107.[illegible]	8.4	98.8
4 years or more											
All races[2] (22,517,000)	26.9	0.8	4.5	1.7	2.8	21.6	5.5	16.1	98.4	3.5	94.9
White (20,544,000)	26.6	0.8	4.6	1.6	3.0	21.1	4.9	16.3	97.6	[illegible].1	94.5
Black (1,154,000)	29.0	[3]0.0	[3]5.1	[3]3.7	[3]1.4	23.9	11.8	12.1	121.8	[3]8.0	113.8

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

[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, 1980:

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 force participants											
Employed											
All races[1] (99,413,000)	34.6	0.9	6.3	2.1	4.2	27.4	9.8	17.6	94.5	2.8	91.7
White (87,854,000)	34.4	1.0	5.9	2.0	3.8	27.6	9.4	18.2	94.8	2.5	92.3
Black (9,530,000)	34.7	[2]0.4	11.6	3.2	8.4	22.8	11.7	11.1	92.8	5.8	87.1
Unemployed											
All races[1] (5,613,000)	73.7	3.8	13.0	4.9	8.1	56.9	20.7	36.2	116.8	6.2	110.6
White (4,437,000)	73.8	[2]2.5	11.8	5.2	6.6	59.5	20.8	38.6	117.1	4.3	112.8
Black (1,071,000)	70.7	[2]9.5	19.2	[2]4.2	15.1	42.0	20.5	21.5	118.7	13.4	105.3
Labor force nonparticipants											
Keeping house											
All races[1] (32,076,000)	14.4	0.6	4.1	1.8	2.3	9.8	3.6	6.1	41.4	3.0	38.5
White (28,489,000)	13.3	0.5	3.5	1.5	2.0	9.3	3.3	6.1	41.9	2.4	39.5
Black (3,072,000)	24.6	[2]0.9	10.0	4.4	5.6	13.8	7.5	6.3	36.9	8.3	28.6
In school											
All races[1] (6,596,000)	49.8	[2]1.7	5.9	[2]1.7	4.2	42.2	14.7	27.4	116.7	3.1	113.5
White (5,122,000)	52.8	[2]2.0	5.4	[2]2.2	3.2	45.4	16.1	29.3	124.7	2.6	122.2
Black (1,187,000)	44.4	[2]1.2	[2]9.5	[2]0.0	[2]9.5	33.7	12.5	21.2	81.6	[2]6.4	75.2
Unable to work											
All races[1] (3,041,000)	32.7	[2]0.3	12.4	6.4	6.0	20.0	10.1	10.0	31.8	4.6	27.2
White (3,028,000)	28.4	[2]0.4	10.5	5.2	5.3	17.5	7.5	10.0	32.2	[2]3.5	28.7
Black (762,000)	43.2	[2]0.0	18.4	[2]11.3	[2]7.1	24.7	[2]14.3	[2]10.5	30.0	[2]9.3	20.7
Retired											
All races[1] (10,255,000)	9.2	[2]0.0	4.1	[2]1.2	2.9	5.1	1.9	3.2	20.4	2.8	25.6
White (9,368,000)	8.3	[2]0.0	3.2	[2]0.9	2.3	5.1	2.1	3.1	28.5	2.8	25.7
Black (768,000)	21.4	[2]0.0	[2]15.7	[2]4.8	[2]10.9	[2]5.7	[2]0.0	[2]5.7	28.2	[2]1.7	26.5
Other											
All races[1] (7,077,000)	48.3	[2]1.8	12.6	4.8	7.8	33.9	14.0	19.9	68.6	3.3	65.3
White (5,912,000)	42.3	[2]1.9	8.5	3.2	5.3	31.9	12.9	19.0	69.4	2.9	66.5
Black (1,036,000)	85.5	[2]1.4	37.5	14.3	23.2	46.6	20.6	26.0	64.3	[2]4.6	59.7

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, 1980:

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)

Labor force participation, employment status, and sex	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Personal larceny		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	Crimes of theft	With contact	Without contact
Labor force participants											
Employed											
Both sexes (99,413,000)	34.6	0.9	6.3	2.1	4.2	27.4	9.8	17.6	94.5	2.8	91.7
Male (57,169,000)	41.0	0.3	7.5	2.4	5.1	33.3	13.4	19.9	91.5	1.7	89.8
Female (42,243,000)	25.9	1.8	4.7	1.7	3.0	19.4	4.9	14.5	98.7	4.4	94.3
Unemployed											
Both sexes (5,613,000)	73.7	3.8	13.0	4.9	8.1	56.9	20.7	36.2	116.8	6.2	110.6
Male (2,986,000)	82.4	[1]0.0	17.1	6.3	10.7	65.3	27.6	37.7	109.1	5.3	103.8
Female (2,626,000)	63.8	8.1	8.3	3.2	[1]5.1	47.3	12.8	34.5	125.5	7.2	118.3
Labor force nonparticipants											
Keeping house											
Both sexes (32,076,000)	14.4	0.6	4.1	1.8	2.3	9.8	3.6	6.1	41.4	3.0	38.5
Male (365,000)	[1]33.9	[1]0.0	[1]21.8	[1]0.0	[1]21.8	[1]12.1	[1]4.3	[1]7.8	62.1	[1]8.4	53.7
Female (31,712,000)	14.2	0.6	3.9	1.8	2.1	9.7	3.6	6.1	41.2	2.9	38.3
In school											
Both sexes (6,596,000)	49.8	1.7	5.9	1.7	4.2	42.2	14.7	27.4	116.7	3.1	113.5
Male (3,331,000)	67.3	[1]0.8	9.2	[1]2.1	7.1	57.3	22.6	34.7	129.6	2.7	127.0
Female (3,265,000)	32.1	[1]2.7	[1]2.6	[1]1.3	[1]1.3	26.8	6.7	20.0	103.5	3.6	99.0
Unable to work											
Both sexes (3,841,000)	32.7	[1]0.3	12.4	6.4	6.0	20.0	10.1	10.0	31.8	4.6	27.2
Male (2,228,000)	45.7	[1]0.6	18.4	9.6	8.8	26.8	15.4	11.4	36.2	[1]4.2	32.0
Female (1,613,000)	14.7	[1]0.0	[1]4.0	[1]1.9	[1]2.0	10.7	[1]2.7	[1]8.0	25.6	[1]5.1	20.6
Retired											
Both sexes (10,255,000)	9.2	0.0	4.1	[1]1.2	2.9	5.1	1.9	3.2	28.4	2.8	25.6
Male (8,250,000)	10.2	[1]0.0	4.6	[1]1.2	3.4	5.6	2.2	3.5	28.2	2.2	26.3
Female (1,735,000)	[1]4.3	[1]0.0	[1]1.6	[1]0.8	[1]0.8	[1]2.7	[1]0.8	[1]2.0	28.2	[1]6.2	22.1
Other											
Both sexes (7,077,000)	48.3	[1]1.8	12.6	4.8	7.8	33.9	14.0	19.9	68.6	3.3	65.3
Male (3,433,000)	75.2	[1]0.0	20.2	7.2	12.9	55.1	24.0	31.1	73.3	[1]2.6	70.7
Female (3,634,000)	22.8	[1]3.4	5.4	[1]2.5	[1]2.9	13.9	4.6	9.3	64.2	4.0	60.2

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

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Table 19. Personal crimes, 1980:

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

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

Type of crime	All areas (180,350,000)	All metropolitan areas: Central cities (50,752,000)	All metropolitan areas: Outside central cities (72,094,000)
Crimes of violence	33.1	44.9	33.1
Rape	0.9	1.3	0.9
Robbery	6.5	13.1	5.1
Robbery with injury	2.2	4.7	1.7
Robbery without injury	4.3	8.4	3.4
Assault	25.7	30.5	27.1
Aggravated assault	9.2	12.0	8.9
Simple assault	16.4	18.6	18.2
Crimes of theft	82.8	98.4	91.1
Personal larceny with contact	3.0	6.3	2.4
Personal larceny without contact	79.8	92.1	88.7

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

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

Metropolitan areas: 50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		Nonmetropolitan areas (57,504,000)
Central cities (15,192,000)	Outside central cities (20,989,000)	Central cities (10,224,000)	Outside central cities (16,813,000)	Central cities (10,316,000)	Outside central cities (16,958,000)	Central cities (15,021,000)	Outside central cities (17,333,000)	
38.6	31.7	35.9	33.2	48.2	35.0	55.1	32.8	22.8
0.9	0.8	[1]0.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.8	[1]0.5	0.7
7.1	3.9	9.4	4.4	12.7	4.9	21.9	7.4	2.6
2.5	1.7	3.6	1.3	6.1	1.9	6.6	2.0	0.8
4.6	2.2	5.8	3.1	6.6	3.0	15.4	5.4	1.8
30.5	27.0	25.7	27.9	34.1	28.6	31.4	24.9	19.6
11.0	9.3	10.1	8.8	13.6	9.0	13.1	8.4	7.2
19.5	17.7	15.6	19.0	20.6	19.7	18.3	16.4	12.4
92.9	79.3	94.2	91.7	110.8	102.4	98.4	93.7	58.7
2.7	1.7	4.9	2.4	4.5	2.0	12.2	3.6	0.9
90.2	77.6	89.3	89.3	106.3	100.4	86.1	90.1	57.8

Table 20. Personal crimes, 1980:

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 population age 12 and over)

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 (75,659,000)	43.1	7.8	2.5	5.3	35.0	13.2	21.8	88.5	1.9	86.6
White female (81,421,000)	22.0	3.7	1.6	2.2	16.7	4.5	12.2	78.3	3.2	75.1
Black male (8,864,000)	52.3	20.6	6.3	14.2	31.6	18.4	13.2	87.2	3.9	83.3
Black female (10,827,000)	30.3	8.5	2.6	5.9	20.0	7.3	12.6	72.5	8.2	64.3
Metropolitan areas										
Central cities										
White male (17,968,000)	59.7	15.4	5.8	9.6	43.9	17.8	26.1	107.0	3.8	103.2
White female (20,341,000)	28.0	7.6	3.0	4.6	18.3	5.4	12.9	98.4	7.1	91.3
Black male (4,851,000)	67.4	30.5	9.9	20.6	37.0	21.8	15.2	96.3	5.0	91.3
Black female (6,157,000)	39.5	12.5	3.9	8.6	25.0	7.9	17.1	78.3	12.3	66.0
Outside central cities										
White male (32,210,000)	43.3	6.7	2.0	4.8	36.2	12.5	23.7	95.4	1.8	93.6
White female (33,874,000)	23.6	3.3	1.5	1.8	18.8	4.7	14.1	86.6	2.8	83.9
Black male (2,040,000)	43.0	13.6	[2]3.0	10.6	28.7	18.4	10.3	88.8	[2]4.2	84.6
Black female (2,350,000)	23.0	[2]4.4	[2]1.2	[2]3.1	17.5	7.8	9.7	95.5	[2]3.4	92.1
Nonmetropolitan areas										
White male (25,481,000)	31.1	3.8	0.9	2.9	27.2	11.0	16.2	66.7	0.9	65.9
White female (27,207,000)	15.5	1.4	0.6	0.8	13.0	3.5	9.5	53.0	0.9	52.2
Black male (1,973,000)	24.8	[2]3.4	[2]1.0	[2]2.4	21.4	9.9	11.5	63.4	[2]0.9	62.5
Black female (2,320,000)	13.4	[2]2.0	[2]0.6	[2]1.3	9.2	[2]5.3	[2]3.9	33.6	[2]2.0	31.6

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 about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21. Household crimes, 1980:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All races (80,977,000)	White (70,902,000)	Black (8,725,000)	Other (1,350,000)
Burglary	84.2	80.6	114.7	78.4
Forcible entry	29.7	26.9	52.8	29.9
Unlawful entry without force	36.7	36.9	34.6	37.0
Attempted forcible entry	17.8	16.7	27.3	11.4
Household larceny	126.5	125.2	133.7	149.4
Less than $50	61.2	62.8	47.7	64.6
$50 or more	50.2	48.3	63.0	66.4
Amount not available	6.1	5.6	10.1	[1]5.3
Attempted larceny	9.1	8.6	12.8	13.2
Motor vehicle theft	16.7	15.6	25.1	20.3
Completed theft	11.4	10.7	16.4	13.6
Attempted theft	5.4	4.9	8.7	[1]6.7

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, 1980:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Hispanic (3,934,000)	Non-Hispanic (75,482,000)
Burglary	89.0	84.0
Forcible entry	40.9	29.2
Unlawful entry without force	25.9	37.2
Attempted forcible entry	22.2	17.6
Household larceny	151.8	124.8
Less than $50	59.6	61.1
$50 or more	77.6	48.5
Amount not available	6.6	6.1
Attempted larceny	8.1	9.1
Motor vehicle theft	29.0	16.1
Completed theft	20.4	11.0
Attempted theft	8.5	5.1

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, 1980:

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

Characteristic	Based on households			Based on vehicles owned		
	Number of households	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000	Number of vehicles owned	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000
Race of head of household						
All races	80,977,000	1,355,000	16.7	135,007,000	1,471,000	10.9
White	70,902,000	1,108,000	15.6	123,489,000	1,231,000	9.8
Black	8,725,000	219,000	25.1	9,461,000	230,000	24.3
Other	1,350,000	27,000	20.3	2,057,000	27,000	13.1
Age of head of household						
12-19	1,023,000	33,000	32.3	1,187,000	35,000	29.5
20-34	24,695,000	616,000	25.0	41,025,000	655,000	16.0
35-49	20,263,000	388,000	19.1	41,286,000	426,000	10.3
50-64	18,744,000	253,000	13.5	34,853,000	279,000	8.0
65 and over	16,253,000	64,000	4.0	16,654,000	76,000	4.6
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	52,363,000	716,000	13.7	101,258,000	794,000	7.8
Rented	28,614,000	638,000	22.3	33,748,000	676,000	20.0

NOTE: The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification of the event; motor vehicle theft is the least serious NCS crime and, thus, other personal or household crimes occurring in conjunction with such thefts take precedence in determining the classification.

Table 24. Household crimes, 1980:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12–19 (1,023,000)	20–34 (24,695,000)	35–49 (20,263,000)	50–64 (18,744,000)	65 and over (16,253,000)
Burglary	180.2	107.5	94.3	68.4	48.3
Forcible entry	42.8	39.0	34.7	22.8	16.7
Unlawful entry without force	118.6	43.3	42.2	31.6	20.5
Attempted forcible entry	18.7	25.3	17.4	14.1	11.1
Household larceny	289.5	167.1	147.4	101.1	58.0
Less than $50	123.8	80.9	68.2	49.0	32.6
$50 or more	120.1	67.8	62.5	38.0	17.6
Amount not available	[1]11.3	6.1	6.8	6.3	4.4
Attempted larceny	34.4	12.2	9.9	7.9	3.4
Motor vehicle theft	32.3	25.0	19.1	13.5	4.0
Completed theft	26.5	16.1	13.3	9.9	2.4
Attempted theft	[1]5.7	8.8	5.8	3.6	1.6

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, 1980:

Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than $3,000 (4,871,000)	$3,000–$7,499 (13,890,000)	$7,500–$9,999 (5,994,000)	$10,000–$14,999 (13,171,000)	$15,000–$24,999 (19,610,000)	$25,000 or more (13,984,000)
Burglary	111.7	90.7	76.9	81.7	79.7	85.8
Forcible entry	40.8	34.4	28.1	29.1	25.8	27.8
Unlawful entry without force	45.3	35.4	33.5	34.5	37.1	41.3
Attempted forcible entry	25.6	20.9	15.3	18.1	16.7	16.6
Household larceny	110.0	107.7	141.4	141.7	137.9	129.3
Less than $50	51.8	54.2	69.1	69.4	67.8	62.3
$50 or more	42.5	42.1	54.0	54.2	53.5	53.6
Amount not available	6.2	5.3	8.6	6.7	6.3	4.6
Attempted larceny	9.5	6.1	9.7	11.5	10.4	8.8
Motor vehicle theft	7.7	11.4	16.2	16.5	19.4	19.5
Completed theft	4.5	8.0	10.9	11.0	13.0	13.2
Attempted theft	3.1	3.4	5.3	5.5	6.4	6.3

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, 1980:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All burglaries	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White				
Less than $3,000 (3,517,000)	109.3	37.9	48.1	23.2
$3,000–$7,499 (11,350,000)	82.8	27.5	35.4	19.9
$7,500–$9,999 (5,092,000)	72.0	24.5	32.6	14.9
$10,000–$14,999 (11,575,000)	79.5	27.6	35.2	16.7
$15,000–$24,999 (17,983,000)	77.5	23.9	37.4	16.1
$25,000 or more (13,084,000)	84.8	27.2	41.6	16.0
Black				
Less than $3,000 (1,250,000)	118.4	47.9	35.9	34.6
$3,000–$7,499 (2,372,000)	130.4	68.0	36.0	26.4
$7,500–$9,999 (798,000)	105.3	49.1	36.3	19.9
$10,000–$14,999 (1,380,000)	101.1	39.8	32.1	29.1
$15,000–$24,999 (1,314,000)	106.5	50.8	28.6	27.2
$25,000 or more (606,000)	122.3	46.1	42.6	33.5

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

Table 27. Household larceny, 1980:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All household larcenies[1]	Completed larceny		Attempted larceny
		Less than $50	$50 or more	
White				
Less than $3,000 (3,517,000)	116.3	57.6	45.2	9.3
$3,000–$7,499 (11, 350,000)	105.2	55.6	39.0	5.9
$7,500–$9,999 (5,092,000)	135.0	68.5	50.9	7.8
$10,000–$14,999 (11,575,000)	140.3	71.4	52.1	10.9
$15,000–$24,999 (17,983,000)	137.3	70.3	51.2	9.7
$25,000 or more (13,084,000)	128.0	63.0	52.2	8.4
Black				
Less than $3,000 (1,250,000)	93.0	37.4	34.3	[2]10.1
$3,000–$7,499 (2,372,000)	112.5	46.2	52.7	[2]4.8
$7,500–$9,999 (798,000)	173.3	66.6	74.0	23.2
$10,000–$14,999 (1,380,000)	153.6	56.7	67.7	15.4
$15,000–$24,999 (1,314,000)	143.2	36.2	77.7	19.2
$25,000 or more (606,000)	152.0	37.8	84.0	[2]20.6

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.
[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 28. Motor vehicle theft, 1980:

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 (3,517,000)	7.4	4.7	[1]2.6
$3,000–$7,499 (11,350,000)	9.9	6.7	3.2
$7,500–$9,999 (5,092,000)	13.5	9.5	4.0
$10,000–$14,999 (11,575,000)	15.5	10.9	4.6
$15,000–$24,999 (17,983,000)	18.5	12.2	6.3
$25,000 or more (13,084,000)	19.1	13.3	5.8
Black			
Less than $3,000 (1,250,000)	[1]6.7	[1]3.0	[1]3.8
$3,000–$7,499 (2,372,000)	17.6	13.0	[1]4.6
$7,500–$9,999 (798,000)	35.4	21.3	[1]14.2
$10,000–$14,999 (1,380,000)	24.4	12.9	11.5
$15,000–$24,999 (1,314,000)	29.5	23.1	[1]6.4
$25,000 or more (606,000)	33.8	[1]12.9	[1]21.1

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

Table 29. Household crimes, 1980:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (18,503,000)	Two–three (40,384,000)	Four–five (18,335,000)	Six or more (3,752,000)
Burglary	83.9	79.9	88.8	108.5
Forcible entry	34.9	28.4	27.0	31.5
Unlawful entry without force	29.0	33.9	45.3	61.5
Attempted forcible entry	20.1	17.6	16.5	15.5
Household larceny	78.3	124.7	166.0	191.3
Less than $50	38.5	62.0	78.4	79.7
$50 or more	30.0	47.3	69.4	87.5
Amount not available	3.8	6.4	7.0	8.4
Attempted larceny	5.9	9.0	11.3	15.7
Motor vehicle theft	11.6	16.7	19.3	30.0
Completed theft	7.0	11.1	13.7	24.9
Attempted theft	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.2

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

Table 30. Household crimes, 1980:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

	Owned or being bought			Rented		
Type of crime	All races[1] (52,363,000)	White (47,759,000)	Black (3,936,000)	All races[1] (28,614,000)	White (23,143,000)	Black (4,789,000)
Burglary	71.5	69.4	100.0	107.4	103.6	126.7
Forcible entry	24.5	22.6	48.4	39.3	35.8	56.4
Unlawful entry without force	32.5	32.8	28.8	44.3	45.4	39.3
Attempted forcible entry	14.6	14.0	22.7	23.7	22.4	31.1
Household larceny	112.9	111.6	124.0	151.6	153.4	141.6
Less than $50	55.8	57.1	38.3	71.0	74.5	55.5
$50 or more	42.9	41.2	61.7	63.5	62.9	64.1
Amount not available	5.9	5.5	11.5	6.2	5.7	9.0
Attempted larceny	8.2	7.8	12.6	10.8	10.3	13.0
Motor vehicle theft	13.7	12.6	26.8	22.3	21.9	23.8
Completed theft	9.6	8.8	19.4	14.5	14.6	13.9
Attempted theft	4.0	3.8	7.3	7.8	7.2	9.9

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, 1980:

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] (57,474,000)	Two (5,828,000)	Three (1,577,000)	Four (2,533,000)	Five–nine (3,858,000)	Ten or more (8,838,000)	Other than housing units (710,000)
Burglary	78.2	98.0	123.4	100.6	113.0	84.1	140.8
Forcible entry	27.2	39.1	43.7	36.0	44.5	30.2	[2]14.9
Unlawful entry without force	35.4	38.1	54.6	38.8	37.9	33.0	114.8
Attempted forcible entry	15.7	20.7	25.1	25.8	30.5	20.9	[2]11.1
Household larceny	121.8	149.4	135.0	177.9	160.7	110.6	133.8
Less than $50	60.6	69.3	60.9	75.5	79.5	47.6	58.2
$50 or more	46.7	62.2	63.0	77.1	65.3	47.5	63.9
Amount not available	6.1	6.3	[2]5.2	8.5	4.5	5.9	[2]4.4
Attempted larceny	8.4	11.6	[2]5.9	16.9	11.4	9.7	[2]7.3
Motor vehicle theft	13.8	24.1	27.3	26.9	25.4	23.1	[2]8.9
Completed theft	9.8	15.5	17.0	19.3	25.1	14.1	[2]6.2
Attempted theft	4.0	8.5	10.3	7.7	10.3	8.9	[2]2.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of units in structure could not be ascertained
[1]Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 32. Household crimes, 1980:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All areas (80,977,000)	All metropolitan areas: Central cities (24,324,000)	All metropolitan areas: Outside central cities (31,117,000)
Burglary	84.2	113.4	80.8
Forcible entry	29.7	46.8	27.1
Unlawful entry without force	36.7	39.5	36.7
Attempted forcible entry	17.8	27.0	17.1
Household larceny	126.5	151.3	131.9
Completed larceny[1]	117.4	138.2	122.5
Less than $50	61.2	66.0	64.3
$50 or more	50.2	64.8	52.0
Attempted larceny	9.1	13.0	9.3
Motor vehicle theft	16.7	24.3	18.1
Completed theft	11.4	16.1	12.4
Attempted theft	5.4	8.1	5.7

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

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

Metropolitan areas: 50,000 to 249,999: Central cities (7,180,000)	50,000 to 249,999: Outside central cities (9,008,000)	250,000 to 499,999: Central cities (4,820,000)	250,000 to 499,999: Outside central cities (7,371,000)	500,000 to 999,999: Central cities (5,043,000)	500,000 to 999,999: Outside central cities (7,283,000)	1,000,000 or more: Central cities (7,281,000)	1,000,000 or more: Outside central cities (7,454,000)	Nonmetropolitan areas (25,536,000)
105.9	72.9	114.6	86.5	122.3	79.2	113.7	86.4	60.5
37.3	24.3	48.7	31.4	49.1	26.3	53.5	27.1	16.6
43.5	32.5	40.0	40.6	44.7	35.4	31.7	39.0	34.0
25.2	16.2	25.9	14.5	28.6	17.4	28.5	20.2	9.9
169.2	128.2	162.3	138.2	166.7	130.0	115.5	131.8	96.5
155.2	118.9	151.1	129.0	152.3	121.7	103.2	121.3	91.3
81.7	63.0	77.3	68.2	76.1	65.0	36.0	61.3	52.8
65.4	49.9	65.6	55.0	70.6	52.4	59.5	51.1	34.1
14.1	9.3	11.2	9.2	14.5	8.3	12.2	10.5	5.2
15.6	11.0	20.4	16.7	25.9	21.5	34.2	24.7	7.9
10.2	7.7	14.0	13.1	17.7	14.5	22.3	15.4	5.5
5.4	3.3	6.4	3.6	8.2	7.0	11.9	9.4	2.3

Table 33. Household crimes, 1980:

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 (70,902,000)	80.5	125.2	15.6
Black (8,725.000)	114.7	133.6	25.1
Metropolitan areas			
Central cities			
White (18,638,000)	109.3	153.6	22.2
Black (5,129,000)	132.0	144.9	31.0
Outside central cities			
White (28,669,000)	79.5	131.0	17.7
Black (1,865,000)	99.3	137.7	27.1
Nonmetropolitan areas			
White (23,595,000)	59.1	95.8	8.0
Black (1,732,000)	79.8	95.9	[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, 1980:

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	3,831,000	21.2	2,142,000	11.9
Rape	122,000	0.7	47,000	0.3
Completed rape	25,000	0.1	13,000	0.1
Attempted rape	96,000	0.5	34,000	0.2
Robbery	978,000	5.4	201,000	1.1
Robbery with injury	317,000	1.8	88,000	0.5
From serious assault	157,000	0.9	48,000	0.3
From minor assault	160,000	0.9	40,000	0.2
Robbery without injury	661,000	3.7	114,000	0.6
Assault	2,731,000	15.1	1,895,000	10.5
Aggravated assault	1,078,000	6.0	583,000	3.2
With injury	316,000	1.8	257,000	1.4
Attempted assault with weapon	762,000	4.2	327,000	1.8
Simple assault	1,654,000	9.2	1,312,000	7.3
With injury	375,000	2.1	455,000	2.5
Attempted assault without weapon	1,279,000	7.1	857,000	4.8

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

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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	64.1	72.2	83.0	78.3	85.4	59.0	64.9	55.8
12–15	55.2	[1]49.5	80.5	74.6	82.2	49.7	50.5	49.4
16–19	61.5	66.8	82.3	82.2	82.4	57.1	63.3	53.4
20–24	64.2	73.8	75.5	68.0	79.6	61.7	70.3	56.5
25–34	65.2	76.7	80.9	73.0	85.3	61.1	66.5	58.3
35–49	66.8	83.3	87.7	85.4	89.3	60.2	62.1	59.1
50–64	67.8	[1]0.0	89.0	78.7	96.8	55.6	65.3	49.3
65 and over	89.0	[1]100.0	93.2	100.0	89.3	84.3	91.7	79.3
Male	71.2	72.7	88.6	97.1	89.1	66.7	71.8	63.3
12–15	60.5	[1]0.0	78.5	77.6	78.9	55.6	55.8	55.6
16–19	68.8	[1]72.4	91.8	87.4	93.4	63.9	70.6	59.4
20–24	73.3	[1]61.5	89.6	89.7	89.6	70.3	77.1	65.0
25–34	73.4	[1]100.0	85.6	82.6	87.1	70.2	74.1	67.7
35–49	72.8	[1]100.0	95.4	95.4	95.4	66.9	65.7	67.6
50–64	72.8	[1]0.0	91.8	85.2	97.1	62.3	76.6	52.5
65 and over	89.6	[1]0.0	91.7	100.0	88.8	87.9	94.7	82.9
Female	51.6	72.1	71.9	64.3	76.8	44.7	46.6	44.0
12–15	43.4	[1]56.4	92.5	[1]53.3	100.0	38.0	36.1	38.7
16–19	47.8	66.3	59.8	[1]68.5	57.1	43.1	44.2	42.6
20–24	47.3	76.2	48.1	[1]30.4	58.9	44.0	45.8	43.4
25–34	51.8	73.2	71.5	58.1	81.3	45.6	46.3	45.3
35–49	58.3	[1]81.8	78.8	76.8	80.6	49.6	55.6	46.7
50–64	59.7	[1]0.0	84.8	67.9	96.1	44.3	44.6	44.2
65 and over	87.0	[1]100.0	95.9	100.0	[1]90.8	74.0	[1]80.0	[1]71.3

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

Table 36. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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	65.2	71.5	83.7	80.1	85.9	60.8	67.4	57.4
Black	58.8	81.0	79.9	72.6	83.2	46.4	53.7	39.8
Male								
White	71.8	70.9	89.0	89.3	88.8	68.0	73.3	64.8
Black	68.8	[1]100.0	86.8	79.6	90.0	56.9	67.1	43.0
Female								
White	53.0	71.5	73.5	66.0	79.0	46.8	51.2	45.2
Black	44.8	78.7	66.1	57.2	70.1	32.7	25.7	36.7

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

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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	64.3	71.0	83.9	79.9	85.4	59.4	65.6	56.0
Married	69.6	92.6	88.0	81.3	91.8	64.5	67.9	62.6
Widowed	76.0	[1]33.3	88.2	83.9	90.0	65.2	[1]62.5	64.5
Separated and divorced	50.5	62.5	68.8	64.8	70.3	44.4	53.8	39.1
Male								
Never married	70.2	[1]59.6	88.9	88.6	89.1	65.5	70.8	62.0
Married	73.8	[1]100.0	90.2	86.3	92.1	69.8	73.4	67.5
Widowed	87.8	[1]0.0	93.7	[1]86.1	[1]100.0	[1]80.1	[1]46.3	[1]100.0
Separated and divorced	66.9	[1]100.0	80.6	81.1	80.5	62.3	72.7	53.8
Female								
Never married	51.2	72.8	67.8	53.5	74.1	45.8	48.0	45.0
Married	61.2	94.2	84.3	74.7	90.6	53.2	53.2	53.2
Widowed	69.8	[1]46.2	84.8	84.0	[1]86.5	57.2	[1]73.3	[1]49.3
Separated and divorced	38.7	59.9	58.5	54.3	61.6	30.7	31.8	30.2

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

Table 38. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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	60.8	65.8	75.1	61.2	84.4	56.2	56.5	56.0
$3,000–$7,499	59.0	69.7	78.7	70.6	83.5	50.9	59.8	45.5
$7,500–$9,999	60.3	[2]72.9	76.9	76.2	77.2	55.3	65.1	49.1
$10,000–$14,999	63.8	76.8	88.0	94.8	84.7	57.1	60.8	55.0
$15,000–$24,999	64.5	[2]64.5	85.2	74.6	89.5	60.5	66.6	57.1
$25,000 or more	69.9	86.6	84.9	85.6	84.5	66.4	73.3	63.0
White								
Less than $3,000	66.0	[2]55.2	77.7	76.8	78.4	63.3	67.1	61.4
$3,000–$7,499	59.2	61.7	80.7	68.7	88.0	52.5	63.6	46.7
$7,500–$9,999	62.2	[2]72.9	77.2	70.9	80.7	58.4	66.1	54.0
$10,000–$14,999	65.0	77.9	88.5	96.8	83.8	59.0	66.5	55.1
$15,000–$24,999	65.0	[2]64.5	84.3	77.0	87.8	61.6	67.4	58.4
$25,000 or more	69.2	86.6	84.4	84.0	84.7	65.7	71.8	62.9
Black								
Less than $3,000	43.6	[2]76.9	68.9	[2]28.8	100.0	29.6	34.9	[2]20.5
$3,000–$7,499	59.0	[2]87.2	74.2	73.9	74.4	45.4	52.2	38.7
$7,500–$9,999	55.2	[2]0.0	76.3	[2]100.0	71.8	42.0	75.1	[2]14.3
$10,000–$14,999	56.8	[2]100.0	85.5	[2]83.0	86.3	43.4	37.0	50.9
$15,000–$24,999	62.0	[2]0.0	88.5	[2]48.3	95.7	49.1	63.8	38.1
$25,000 or more	93.1	[2]0.0	[2]89.1	[2]100.0	[2]79.5	95.1	100.0	[2]89.6

[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, 1980:

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

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offender		
		Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (4,009,000)	100.0	87.7	11.6	0.8
Rape (142,000)	100.0	97.5	[1]2.5	[1]0.0
Robbery (567,000)	100.0	93.3	6.5	[1]0.3
Robbery with injury (180,000)	100.0	89.7	9.4	[1]0.9
Robbery without injury (388,000)	100.0	94.9	5.1	[1]0.0
Assault (3,299,000)	100.0	86.2	12.9	0.9
Aggravated assault (1,075,000)	100.0	89.4	9.4	[1]1.2
Simple assault (2,224,000)	100.0	84.8	14.4	0.8

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 40. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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 (4,009,000)	100.0	0.8	30.6	4.8	10.8	15.0	65.8	2.8
Rape (142,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	14.3	[1]1.8	[1]3.0	9.4	82.7	[1]3.0
Robbery (567,000)	100.0	[1]0.5	33.6	3.3	12.0	18.3	63.3	2.6
Robbery with injury (180,000)	100.0	[1]0.8	26.0	[1]0.7	10.6	14.7	68.5	[1]4.7
Robbery without injury (388,000)	100.0	[1]0.3	37.1	4.5	12.7	19.9	60.9	[1]1.7
Assault (3,299,000)	100.0	0.8	30.8	5.2	11.0	14.6	65.5	2.8
Aggravated assault (1,075,000)	100.0	[1]0.8	30.5	5.0	10.6	14.9	64.9	3.9
Simple assault (2,224,000)	100.0	0.9	31.0	5.3	11.2	14.5	65.8	2.3

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, 1980:

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

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offender			
		White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (4,009,000)	100.0	70.5	23.9	4.2	1.4
Rape (142,000)	100.0	65.5	26.5	[1]5.0	[1]3.0
Robbery (567,000)	100.0	44.2	50.4	4.7	[1]0.7
Robbery with injury (180,000)	100.0	50.4	46.4	[1]2.5	[1]0.7
Robbery without injury (388,000)	100.0	41.3	52.2	5.8	[1]0.7
Assault (3,299,000)	100.0	75.2	19.2	4.0	1.5
Aggravated assault (1,075,000)	100.0	71.0	22.0	5.0	2.0
Simple assault (2,224,000)	100.0	77.3	17.9	3.6	1.2

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, 1980:

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 (1,162,000)	100.0	[2]0.5	62.2	13.7	24.6	23.9	34.1	3.1
20–34 (2,015,000)	100.0	0.9	16.7	1.0	4.2	11.5	80.4	2.0
35–49 (516,000)	100.0	[2]0.5	17.9	[2]2.1	6.8	9.1	77.9	3.7
50–64 (229,000)	100.0	[2]0.6	20.5	[2]0.7	6.1	13.7	74.7	[2]4.2
65 and over (86,000)	100.0	[2]1.6	32.1	[2]1.5	16.1	[2]14.5	58.0	[2]8.3
Robbery								
12–19 (132,000)	100.0	[2]1.0	62.8	10.1	20.1	32.6	35.1	[2]1.1
20–34 (263,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	19.3	[2]0.5	8.1	10.7	79.7	[2]1.0
35–49 (72,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	34.0	[2]5.6	[2]14.9	[2]13.6	64.2	[2]1.8
50–64 (61,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	27.5	[2]0.0	[2]4.4	23.1	61.6	[2]10.9
65 and over (39,000)	100.0	[2]3.5	39.6	[2]0.0	[2]17.8	[2]21.8	49.2	[2]7.7
Assault								
12–19 (984,000)	100.0	[2]0.5	63.8	14.7	25.9	23.2	32.2	3.5
20–34 (1,671,000)	100.0	1.1	16.8	1.1	3.9	11.8	79.9	2.2
35–49 (431,000)	100.0	[2]0.7	15.1	[2]1.2	5.6	8.3	80.4	3.9
50–64 (168,000)	100.0	[2]0.8	18.0	[2]1.0	[2]6.8	10.3	79.4	[2]1.7
65 and over (44,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	[2]27.4	[2]2.9	[2]15.6	[2]8.9	66.3	[2]6.3

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, 1980:

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[1]					
White (3,415,000)	100.0	79.7	14.6	4.0	1.6
Black (512,000)	100.0	10.9	85.6	2.9	[1]0.6
Rape					
White (121,000)	100.0	74.6	16.0	[1]5.8	[1]3.6
Black (17,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Robbery					
White (434,000)	100.0	55.3	38.9	4.8	[1]0.9
Black (132,000)	100.0	[1]7.0	88.6	[1]4.4	[1]0.0
Robbery with injury					
White (148,000)	100.0	59.8	36.3	[1]3.0	[1]0.9
Black (32,000)	100.0	[1]6.5	93.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury					
White (286,000)	100.0	53.0	40.3	5.8	[1]0.9
Black (100,000)	100.0	[1]7.2	87.1	[1]5.8	[1]0.0
Assault					
White (2,860,000)	100.0	83.7	10.9	3.8	1.6
Black (363,000)	100.0	12.9	83.8	[1]2.5	[1]0.8
Aggravated assault					
White (882,000)	100.0	82.2	11.4	4.1	2.3
Black (163,000)	100.0	15.2	79.3	[1]4.5	[1]1.0
Simple assault					
White (1,979,000)	100.0	84.3	10.7	3.7	1.3
Black (200,000)	100.0	11.1	87.4	[1]0.8	[1]0.7

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, 1980:

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 (1,834,000)	100.0	81.0	5.2	12.3	1.5
Rape (24,000)	100.0	97.0	[1]0.0	[1]3.0	[1]0.0
Robbery (601.000)	100.0	85.3	4.3	8.7	[1]1.6
Robbery with injury (219,000)	100.0	87.3	[1]4.7	6.7	[1]1.3
Robbery without injury (382,000)	100.0	84.0	[1]4.1	10.1	[1]1.8
Assault (1,210,000)	100.0	78.3	5.8	14.4	1.4
Aggravated assault (511,000)	100.0	83.2	[1]2.3	12.2	[1]2.3
Simple assault (699,000)	100.0	75.0	8.2	16.0	[1]0.8

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, 1980:

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	All 12–20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (1,834,000)	100.0	[1]0.2	39.6	31.0	24.6	4.6
Rape (24,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]37.8	[1]38.7	[1]23.5	[1]0.0
Robbery (601,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	38.5	31.3	24.9	5.2
Robbery with injury (219,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	36.1	33.4	24.1	6.5
Robbery without injury (382,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	40.0	30.1	25.4	4.5
Assault (1,210,000)	100.0	[1]0.3	40.2	30.7	24.4	4.4
Aggravated assault (511,000)	100.0	[1]0.3	36.7	31.5	25.7	5.9
Simple assault (699,000)	100.0	[1]0.4	42.8	30.0	23.5	3.2

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, 1980:

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

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offender: All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (1,834,000	100.0	55.0	30.8	4.3	7.0	2.8
Rape (24,000)	100.0	[1]47.7	[1]40.7	[1]5.6	[1]6.1	[1]0.0
Robbery (601,000)	100.0	28.8	53.8	4.5	9.8	3.1
Robbery with injury (219,000)	100.0	34.2	47.3	[1]3.6	9.7	[1]5.2
Robbery without injury (382,000)	100.0	25.7	57.6	5.0	9.8	[1]1.9
Assault (1,210,000)	100.0	68.2	19.2	4.2	5.7	2.8
Aggravated assault (511,000)	100.0	66.1	20.2	3.7	7.0	3.0
Simple assault (699,000)	100.0	69.8	18.5	4.5	4.7	2.6

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, 1980:

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]	100.0	[2]0.4	67.4	12.0	18.7	[2]1.5
12–19 (645,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	22.3	44.5	28.7	4.5
20–34 (744,000)	100.0	[2]0.6	26.2	35.6	32.0	5.7
35–49 (227,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	28.7	37.7	23.4	10.2
50–64 (145,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	34.9	32.4	[2]14.4	18.3
65 and over (74,000)						
Robbery	100.0	[2]0.0	66.0	11.2	21.9	[2]0.9
12–19 (173,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	24.4	40.7	30.4	[2]4.5
20–34 (205,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	28.9	38.0	27.5	[2]5.6
35–49 (99,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	28.0	43.8	20.9	[2]7.2
50–64 (81,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	37.5	[2]28.6	[2]12.6	[2]21.3
65 and over (43,000)						
Assault	100.0	[2]0.6	67.5	12.6	17.7	[2]1.7
12–19 (462,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	21.9	45.7	27.8	[2]4.6
20–34 (528,000)	100.0	[2]1.1	24.5	32.3	36.2	[2]5.9
35–49 (125,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	29.6	30.0	26.5	[2]13.9
50–64 (64,000)	100.0	[2]0.0	[2]31.3	[2]37.6	[2]16.9	[2]14.2
65 and over (31,000)						

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, 1980:

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]	100.0	62.8	23.1	4.2	6.9	3.0
White (1,528,000)	100.0	12.1	76.5	[2]1.7	7.4	[2]2.3
Black (259,000)						
Robbery	100.0	36.1	44.3	5.9	10.1	3.5
White (451,000)	100.0	[2]7.0	81.7	[2]0.0	9.3	[2]1.9
Black (142,000)						
Assault	100.0	74.4	13.9	3.4	5.5	2.9
White (1,055,000)	100.0	18.6	69.5	[2]3.9	[2]5.1	[2]2.8
Black (114,000)						

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, 1980:

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

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	5,077,000	5,974,000	1:1.18
Rape	162,000	169,000	1:1.04
Completed rape	39,000	39,000	1:1.00
Attempted rape	123,000	130,000	1:1.06
Robbery	1,010,000	1,179,000	1:1.17
Robbery with injury	360,000	405,000	1:1.13
From serious assault	178,000	205,000	1:1.15
From minor assault	182,000	200,000	1:1.10
Robbery without injury	651,000	774,000	1:1.19
Assault	3,905,000	4,626,000	1:1.18
Aggravated assault	1,334,000	1,661,000	1:1.24
With injury	477,000	572,000	1:1.20
Attempted assault with weapon	857,000	1,088,000	1:1.27
Simple assault	2,571,000	2,966,000	1:1.15
With injury	736,000	829,000	1:1.13
Attempted assault without weapon	1,835,000	2,136,000	1:1.16
Crimes of theft	14,230,000	14,936,000	1:1.05
Personal larceny with contact	536,000	546,000	1:1.02
Purse snatching	188,000	194,000	1:1.03
Completed purse snatching	138,000	140,000	1:1.01
Attempted purse snatching	50,000	54,000	1:1.09
Pocket picking	348,000	352,000	1:1.01
Personal larceny without contact	13,694,000	14,390,000	1:1.05

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

Table 50. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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					
Crimes of violence	100.0	88.7	8.4	1.8	1.1
Rape	100.0	96.5	[1]3.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	92.3	6.5	[1]0.8	[1]0.4
Robbery with injury	100.0	94.7	4.4	[1]0.9	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	91.0	7.6	[1]0.8	[1]0.7
Assault	100.0	87.5	9.1	2.1	1.4
Aggravated assault	100.0	84.5	10.4	3.2	1.9
Simple assault	100.0	89.0	8.4	1.5	1.1
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	87.5	9.3	2.0	1.2
Rape	100.0	95.7	[1]4.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	92.5	6.1	[1]0.9	[1]0.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	96.0	[1]2.9	[1]1.1	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	90.7	7.8	[1]0.8	[1]0.8
Assault	100.0	85.3	10.7	2.5	1.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	82.9	11.4	3.7	2.0
Simple assault	100.0	86.7	10.3	1.8	1.3
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	90.8	6.9	1.3	1.0
Rape	100.0	98.5	[1]1.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	91.2	8.2	[1]0.5	[1]0.1
Robbery with injury	100.0	89.9	[1]10.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	92.2	6.8	[1]0.9	[1]0.2
Assault	100.0	90.5	6.9	1.5	1.1
Aggravated assault	100.0	87.3	8.5	[1]2.4	[1]1.7
Simple assault	100.0	91.8	6.2	1.1	[1]0.9

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 51. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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	5,077,000	100.0	3,187,000	62.8	1,890,000	37.2
Rape	162,000	100.0	116,000	71.6	46,000	28.4
Robbery	1,010,000	100.0	830,000	82.1	180,000	17.9
Robbery with injury	360,000	100.0	281,000	78.2	78,000	21.8
From serious assault	178,000	100.0	137,000	77.0	41,000	23.0
From minor assault	182,000	100.0	144,000	79.4	37,000	20.6
Robbery without injury	651,000	100.0	549,000	84.3	102,000	15.7
Assault	3,905,000	100.0	2,241,000	57.4	1,664,000	42.6
Aggravated assault	1,334,000	100.0	847,000	63.5	487,000	36.5
With injury	477,000	100.0	258,000	54.0	219,000	46.0
Attempted assault with weapon	857,000	100.0	589,000	68.8	268,000	31.2
Simple assault	2,571,000	100.0	1,394,000	54.2	1,177,000	45.8
With injury	736,000	100.0	317,000	43.1	419,000	56.9
Attempted assault without weapon	1,835,000	100.0	1,077,000	58.7	758,000	41.3

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

Table 52. Personal and household crimes, 1980:

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	47.2	40.1	23.5	10.8	5.8	12.7
Crimes of violence	100.0	46.4	53.1	37.2	15.4	0.5	0.5
Rape	100.0	28.5	71.5	42.9	27.8	[1]0.8	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	44.1	55.3	40.4	14.2	[1]0.7	[1]0.6
Robbery with injury	100.0	39.0	60.3	45.0	14.4	[1]0.8	[1]0.8
From serious assault	100.0	38.9	59.6	42.8	16.0	[1]0.8	[1]1.6
From minor assault	100.0	39.1	60.9	47.2	12.9	[1]0.8	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	46.9	52.6	37.8	14.1	[1]0.7	[1]0.5
Assault	100.0	47.8	51.7	36.1	15.2	0.4	0.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	41.5	58.0	39.4	18.5	[1]0.1	[1]0.5
With injury	100.0	39.6	60.4	39.6	20.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	42.6	56.7	39.3	17.2	[1]0.2	[1]0.7
Simple assault	100.0	51.0	48.5	34.4	13.4	[1]0.6	[1]0.5
With injury	100.0	44.1	55.4	38.9	15.8	[1]0.6	[1]0.6
Attempted assault without weapon	100.0	53.8	45.7	32.6	12.5	[1]0.6	[1]0.5
Crimes of theft	100.0	47.5	35.5	18.6	9.1	7.7	17.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	67.3	30.1	25.7	4.1	[1]0.3	2.6
Purse snatching	100.0	69.1	30.1	27.5	[1]2.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.8
Pocket picking	100.0	66.3	30.0	24.7	4.9	[1]0.4	[1]3.6
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	46.7	35.7	18.4	9.3	8.0	17.6
All household crimes	100.0	26.1	46.1	14.6	17.2	14.2	27.8
Burglary	100.0	34.8	35.2	16.9	10.7	7.6	30.0
Forcible entry	100.0	39.2	38.6	21.7	8.8	8.0	22.2
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	34.7	29.6	12.6	10.2	6.7	35.7
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	27.7	41.1	17.5	14.8	8.8	31.2
Household larceny	100.0	20.2	51.3	12.0	20.4	18.9	28.5
Less than $50	100.0	19.1	48.4	10.8	17.2	20.4	32.5
$50 or more	100.0	21.7	53.1	13.8	22.5	16.9	25.2
Amount not available	100.0	28.5	31.4	7.1	8.9	15.4	40.1
Attempted larceny	100.0	13.6	74.2	13.3	38.4	22.5	12.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	27.3	60.8	23.4	25.5	11.9	11.9
Completed theft	100.0	29.6	59.2	24.9	23.1	11.2	11.2
Attempted theft	100.0	22.5	64.3	20.4	30.6	13.2	13.3

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 53. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders, 1980:

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	37.4	61.9	44.6	17.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.7
By unarmed offenders	100.0	49.5	50.0	37.0	11.7	[1]1.3	[1]0.5
Assault							
By armed offenders	100.0	41.9	57.6	39.8	17.7	[1]0.1	[1]0.5
By unarmed offenders	100.0	50.5	49.0	34.5	14.0	0.6	0.5

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, 1980:

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	43.0	56.3	38.9	17.1	[1]0.4	0.6
Rape	100.0	28.8	71.2	42.1	29.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	42.1	57.5	41.8	15.0	[1]0.7	[1]0.3
Assault	100.0	44.1	55.1	37.6	17.2	[1]0.3	0.8
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	52.1	47.6	34.4	12.6	0.7	[1]0.2
Rape	100.0	[1]27.6	72.3	44.9	[1]24.7	[1]2.8	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	53.0	45.2	33.8	10.7	[1]0.7	[1]1.7
Assault	100.0	52.7	47.2	34.1	12.4	[1]0.6	[1]0.1

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 55. Selected personal and household crimes, 1980:

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	12.9	11.3	15.4	5.1	40.5	14.8
Rape	100.0	19.9	9.9	8.6	[1]2.8	39.6	19.2
Robbery	100.0	9.8	10.5	10.8	2.4	56.7	9.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	9.8	10.0	9.9	[1]1.0	57.7	11.6
Robbery without injury	100.0	9.8	10.8	11.4	3.1	56.1	8.8
Assault	100.0	13.4	11.6	16.8	5.9	36.4	16.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	11.7	11.7	14.8	3.1	40.6	18.1
Simple assault	100.0	14.2	11.5	17.9	7.4	34.2	14.9
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[1]1.6	4.8	45.9	4.1	36.4	7.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	1.5	41.8	5.7	[1]0.0	43.3	7.7
Completed theft	100.0	1.6	38.9	6.5	[1]0.0	44.1	9.0
Attempted theft	100.0	[1]1.3	47.9	4.2	[1]0.0	41.5	5.1

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 56. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders, 1980:

Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and offender 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
Robbery	100.0	9.7	8.6	9.3	[1]1.6	61.3	9.6
By armed offenders	100.0	9.8	12.1	12.1	3.1	52.9	10.0
By unarmed offenders							
Assault	1	11.5	12.3	14.1	2.4	41.2	18.2
By armed offenders	100.0	14.3	11.2	18.1	7.5	34.1	14.9
By unarmed offenders							

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, 1980:

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, schoolground, and parking lot	Elsewhere
Involving strangers	100.0	5.4	10.0	17.0	3.7	50.9	13.0
Crimes of violence	100.0	16.7	[1]9.1	[1]6.9	[1]2.8	45.7	18.8
Rape	100.0	6.1	9.8	12.4	2.1	62.4	7.2
Robbery	100.0	4.5	10.1	19.2	4.4	47.0	14.8
Assault							
Involving nonstrangers	100.0	25.5	13.5	12.7	7.4	22.9	18.0
Crimes of violence	100.0	[1]27.8	[1]11.9	[1]12.9	[1]2.8	[1]24.3	[1]20.2
Rape	100.0	26.9	13.8	[1]3.8	[1]3.5	30.2	21.9
Robbery	100.0	25.3	13.5	13.6	8.0	22.1	17.5
Assault							

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 58. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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, schoolground, and parking lot	Elsewhere
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	26.3	55.5	69.3	45.8	78.9	54.9
Nonstranger	73.7	44.5	30.7	54.2	21.1	45.1
Rape	100.0	100.0	100.0	[1]100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	60.3	[1]66.0	[1]57.4	[1]71.2	82.6	70.1
Nonstranger	[1]39.7	[1]34.0	[1]42.6	[1]28.6	[1]17.4	[1]29.9
Robbery	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	51.0	76.6	93.8	73.6	90.5	60.2
Nonstranger	49.0	23.4	[1]6.2	[1]26.4	9.5	39.8
Assault	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	19.5	50.1	65.5	42.4	74.1	53.3
Nonstranger	80.5	49.9	34.5	57.6	25.9	46.7

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 59. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1980:

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

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Percent within type	Percent of total
Total	...	100.0
Household larceny	100.0	42.5
Inside own home	13.8	5.9
Near own home	86.2	36.7
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	57.5
Inside nonresidential building	20.6	11.8
Inside school	16.5	9.5
On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	43.8	25.2
Elsewhere	19.2	11.0

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

Table 60. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1980:

Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Less than $50	$50 or more	Amount not available	Attempted larceny
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household larceny	41.4	42.5	46.8	48.4
Inside own home	4.5	7.4	9.8	4.4
Near own home	37.0	35.1	37.0	44.0
Personal larceny without contact	58.6	57.5	53.2	51.6
Inside nonresidential building	12.1	12.0	14.5	7.1
Inside school	15.7	2.8	7.2	3.5
On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	21.1	29.6	19.2	33.4
Elsewhere	9.7	13.1	12.4	7.6

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

Table 61. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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	69.2	13.4	7.0	7.5	2.9
Rape	100.0	84.5	8.6	[1]2.6	[1]2.8	[1]1.6
Robbery	100.0	49.0	25.2	14.3	9.3	2.2
Robbery with injury	100.0	43.1	27.6	15.0	11.7	[1]2.6
Robbery without injury	100.0	52.3	23.9	14.0	7.9	[1]2.0
Assault	100.0	73.8	10.5	5.3	7.2	3.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	67.0	13.2	5.8	8.8	5.2
Simple assault	100.0	77.3	9.1	5.0	6.4	2.1
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	59.9	16.5	9.2	9.8	4.5
Rape	100.0	85.5	[1]4.8	[1]3.6	[1]3.9	[1]2.2
Robbery	100.0	43.5	26.9	16.4	10.6	2.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	35.1	29.6	18.0	14.0	[1]3.3
Robbery without injury	100.0	47.8	25.5	15.6	8.8	[1]2.3
Assault	100.0	64.6	13.3	6.8	9.9	5.4
Aggravated assault	100.0	58.4	15.7	7.4	10.7	7.8
Simple assault	100.0	68.4	11.9	6.4	9.4	3.9
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	84.9	8.0	3.3	3.5	[1]0.2
Rape	100.0	81.8	[1]18.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	74.3	17.4	[1]4.8	[1]3.5	[1]0.0
Robbery with injury	100.0	71.6	20.2	[1]4.4	[1]3.8	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	76.4	15.3	[1]5.1	[1]3.2	[1]0.0
Assault	100.0	86.1	6.8	3.2	3.6	[1]0.3
Aggravated assault	100.0	82.1	8.9	2.9	5.5	[1]0.7
Simple assault	100.0	87.8	5.9	3.4	2.8	[1]0.1

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 62. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	33.9	38.0	26.9
Rape	21.6	23.3	[2]17.2
Robbery	44.8	46.8	35.5
Robbery with injury	38.3	37.3	41.9
Robbery without injury	48.4	51.7	30.5
Assault[1]	31.6	34.5	26.3
Aggravated assault	92.4	93.9	89.8

[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, 1980:

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	30.4	29.3	35.3	5.1
Rape	100.0	[1]25.7	46.1	[1]28.2	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	33.0	38.9	24.2	3.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	11.7	38.0	45.0	[1]5.3
Robbery without injury	100.0	42.9	39.3	14.6	[1]3.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	29.5	25.2	39.5	5.7
With injury	100.0	15.1	18.2	57.7	8.9
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	35.9	28.3	31.6	4.3
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	32.4	29.5	32.9	5.2
Rape	100.0	[1]32.8	[1]40.7	[1]26.5	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	34.4	40.2	21.5	4.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	31.5	23.8	38.7	6.0
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	25.5	28.8	41.0	4.8
Rape	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]65.5	[1]34.5	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	24.7	30.8	41.5	[1]3.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	26.1	27.8	41.0	5.1

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 64. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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	75.1	72.8	79.4
Rape	80.9	77.0	91.3
Robbery	62.6	59.0	80.0
Robbery with injury	70.3	65.3	88.1
From serious assault	62.6	56.1	83.9
From minor assault	78.1	74.3	93.0
Robbery without injury	58.6	55.9	73.8
Assault	78.1	77.5	79.0
Aggravated assault	78.7	77.3	81.2
With injury	75.3	72.3	79.0
Attempted assault with weapon	80.4	79.4	82.8
Simple assault	77.8	77.6	78.1
With injury	82.9	77.7	87.2
Attempted assault without weapon	75.8	77.6	73.2

Table 65. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Sex								
Male	75.0	69.6	60.4	66.1	57.7	78.9	79.9	78.2
Female	75.3	82.6	66.9	76.7	60.5	76.7	75.4	77.3
Race								
White	75.8	79.8	64.1	70.3	60.6	78.3	79.5	77.6
Black	70.4	85.0	58.6	70.2	53.5	76.4	73.6	79.0
Age								
12-19	76.1	85.0	65.5	68.7	64.5	78.0	78.2	77.8
20-34	78.7	83.1	65.9	77.3	59.7	81.2	82.5	80.5
35-49	69.4	[1]58.7	56.5	58.0	55.4	73.5	75.2	72.6
50-64	64.5	[1]0.0	57.8	72.4	46.8	68.5	62.3	72.5
65 and over	55.3	[1]48.1	53.5	59.4	50.1	57.3	61.1	54.9

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

Table 66. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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	1.8	[1]0.6	2.7	[1]1.4	3.7	1.6	2.5	1.0
Used physical force or other weapon	25.8	24.3	24.1	29.1	20.4	26.2	24.8	27.0
Tried to get help or frighten offender	18.6	30.4	26.8	31.9	23.0	16.3	15.6	16.7
Threatened or reasoned with offender	19.0	22.9	15.7	12.2	18.2	19.6	17.8	20.6
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	28.8	18.0	24.4	20.1	27.6	30.2	32.8	28.7
Other	6.1	[1]3.8	6.4	5.3	7.2	6.1	6.5	5.9

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 67. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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	1.8	2.4	0.8	1.7	2.2
Used physical force or other weapon	25.8	30.7	17.8	25.5	27.1
Tried to get help or frighten offender	18.6	12.7	28.2	18.4	19.7
Threatened or reasoned with offender	19.0	19.9	17.6	19.3	17.5
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	28.8	28.2	29.6	28.6	29.3
Other	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.5	4.0

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

Table 68. Personal robbery and assault, 1980:

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	31.1	34.4	30.3
Male	29.6	31.8	29.0
Female	34.0	39.3	32.7
Age			
12-15	33.9	22.3	36.4
16-19	31.7	26.6	32.7
20-24	32.6	35.3	32.1
25-34	29.0	35.3	27.5
35-49	30.4	40.6	27.4
50-64	29.4	42.8	21.7
65 and over	28.8	36.7	20.6
Race			
White	30.6	35.8	29.5
Black	33.4	30.7	34.9
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	27.2	32.4	25.3
Involving nonstrangers	38.2	43.8	37.6
Annual family income			
Less than $3,000	34.6	40.0	33.0
$3,000-$7,499	36.4	37.1	36.1
$7,500-$9,999	34.1	29.1	35.4
$10,000-$14,999	33.1	32.8	33.1
$15,000-$24,999	29.5	29.7	29.4
$25,000 or more	26.9	31.4	25.9
Not available	26.2	43.6	21.2

Table 69. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence[2]	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races[1]	6.7	7.7	6.2
White	6.4	7.9	5.8
Black	7.7	7.6	7.8
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	6.3	7.4	5.5
Involving nonstrangers	7.4	9.4	7.2

NOTE: Data include only those victimizations in which victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.
[1]Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[2]Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 70. Personal robbery and assault, 1980:

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

Characteristic	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races[1]	20.9	22.5	20.5
White	20.2	21.9	19.7
Black	23.1	24.8	22.3
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	22.2	22.8	21.9
Involving nonstrangers	19.3	21.5	19.1

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.

Table 71. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Less than $50	$50-$249	$250 or more
Race				
All races[1]				
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	18.3	52.4	29.3
Robbery	100.0	16.8	55.4	27.8
Assault	100.0	19.1	50.4	30.5
White				
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	19.4	54.5	26.1
Robbery	100.0	[3]16.1	51.8	32.1
Assault	100.0	20.7	54.2	25.0
Black				
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	[3]12.1	47.4	40.6
Robbery	100.0	[3]19.1	67.6	[3]13.4
Assault	100.0	[3]8.6	37.9	53.4
Victim-offender relationship				
Involving strangers				
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	17.3	53.1	29.6
Robbery	100.0	19.4	51.6	29.0
Assault	100.0	16.5	52.3	31.3
Involving nonstrangers				
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	19.8	51.3	29.0
Robbery	100.0	[3]6.9	69.8	[3]23.3
Assault	100.0	22.1	48.3	29.6

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. 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 cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 72. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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

Characteristic	Percent covered
Race	
All races[1]	72.4
White	72.5
Black	73.1
Annual family income	
Less than $3,000	66.6
$3,000-$7,499	67.8
$7,500-$9,999	77.3
$10,000-$14,999	69.8
$15,000 or more	78.6

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

Table 73. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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	8.3	10.5	7.5
Male	8.5	11.5	7.8
Female	7.9	8.5	7.1
Age			
12-19	6.5	6.0	6.3
20-34	8.4	10.7	7.8
35-49	10.4	12.3	9.2
50-64	11.1	14.3	9.2
65 and over	10.9	[2]15.3	[2]5.0
Race			
White	7.5	10.7	6.6
Black	11.4	10.2	12.4
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	8.5	9.7	7.7
Involving nonstrangers	8.1	14.4	7.4

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

Table 74. Personal robbery and assault, 1980:

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

Characteristic	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	26.2	30.5	24.9
Male	28.9	36.2	26.8
Female	21.6	21.6	21.6
Age			
12-19	19.1	24.3	18.3
20-34	27.1	30.3	26.3
35-49	32.7	30.4	33.6
50-64	37.7	33.4	42.5
65 and over	35.5	[1]41.6	[1]24.1
Race			
White	23.9	29.3	22.3
Black	34.8	33.1	35.6
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	30.1	29.9	30.2
Involving nonstrangers	21.1	32.9	19.6

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

Table 75. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Emergency room care	Inpatient care			
			Total	1-3 days	4 days or more	Not available
Sex						
Both sexes						
Crimes of violence[1]	100.0	82.0	18.0	6.9	10.2	[2]0.9
Robbery	100.0	75.7	24.3	[2]10.2	11.7	[2]2.3
Assault	100.0	83.8	16.2	5.8	10.0	[2]0.5
Male						
Crimes of violence[1]	100.0	80.5	19.5	8.0	10.7	[2]0.9
Robbery	100.0	71.2	28.8	[2]12.6	[2]13.0	[2]3.2
Assault	100.0	84.0	16.0	6.2	9.8	[2]0.0
Female						
Crimes of violence[1]	100.0	84.8	15.2	[2]5.0	9.2	[2]1.0
Robbery	100.0	87.7	[2]12.3	[2]3.9	[2]8.3	[2]0.0
Assault	100.0	83.3	16.7	[2]4.9	[2]10.3	[2]1.5
Race						
White						
Crimes of violence[1]	100.0	84.6	15.4	7.2	7.9	[2]0.4
Robbery	100.0	76.5	23.5	[2]10.2	[2]11.8	[2]1.5
Assault	100.0	86.9	13.1	6.1	7.1	[2]0.0
Black						
Crimes of violence[1]	100.0	71.7	28.3	[2]7.9	17.0	[2]3.4
Robbery	100.0	73.0	[2]27.0	[2]10.3	[2]11.5	[2]5.1
Assault	100.0	72.5	27.5	[2]7.0	[2]17.8	[2]2.7
Victim-offender relationship						
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence[1]	100.0	82.6	17.4	7.2	9.3	[2]0.9
Robbery	100.0	76.0	24.0	[2]8.8	[2]12.2	[2]3.0
Assault	100.0	85.2	14.8	6.4	8.4	[2]0.0
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence[1]	100.0	80.9	19.1	[2]6.5	11.7	[2]1.0
Robbery	100.0	75.0	[2]25.0	[2]15.0	[2]10.0	[2]0.0
Assault	100.0	81.5	18.5	[2]4.9	12.4	[2]1.2

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 76. Personal and household crimes, 1980:

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	76.3	70.8	7.4	63.4	12.9	7.4	5.5
Crimes of violence	26.3	12.6	2.3	10.3	16.0	2.3	13.7
Rape	31.2	10.3	[1]3.8	[1]6.6	24.7	[1]3.8	20.9
Robbery	69.6	62.3	11.0	51.3	18.3	11.0	7.3
Robbery with injury	78.8	66.7	22.1	44.6	34.2	22.1	12.1
Robbery without injury	64.8	60.1	5.3	54.8	10.0	5.3	4.7
Assault	15.0	...	...	...	15.0	...	15.0
Aggravated assault	18.4	...	...	...	18.4	...	18.4
Simple assault	13.1	...	...	...	13.1	...	13.1
Crimes of theft	96.3	94.1	9.4	84.7	11.6	9.4	2.2
Personal larceny with contact	90.4	90.1	[1]2.1	88.0	2.4	[1]2.1	[1]0.3
Purse snatching	73.1	72.3	[1]0.7	71.7	[1]1.4	[1]0.7	[1]0.7
Pocket picking	100.0	100.0	[1]2.9	97.0	[1]2.9	[1]2.9	[1]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	96.5	94.3	9.7	84.5	12.0	9.7	2.3
All household crimes	90.9	81.0	13.7	67.3	23.6	13.7	9.9
Burglary	85.7	65.9	23.5	42.3	43.4	23.5	19.8
Forcible entry	94.1	79.2	60.5	18.7	75.4	60.5	14.8
Unlawful entry without force	87.4	85.3	4.1	81.2	6.2	4.1	2.1
Attempted forcible entry	68.1	3.5	1.7	1.7	66.4	1.7	64.7
Household larceny	94.8	92.8	7.3	85.5	9.4	7.3	2.0
Completed larceny	100.0	100.0	7.9	92.1	7.9	7.9	[1]0.0
Attempted larceny	28.2	...	...	...	28.2	...	28.2
Motor vehicle theft	87.5	67.9	12.8	55.1	32.4	12.8	19.6
Completed theft	100.0	100.0	18.8	81.2	18.8	18.8	[1]0.0
Attempted theft	61.0	...	...	...	61.0	...	61.0

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

Table 77. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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	26.3	12.6	16.0	6.6	16.0	15.7	16.4
Rape	31.3	10.4	12.3	[1]5.4	24.7	20.6	35.6
Robbery	69.6	62.4	61.0	68.9	18.3	17.4	22.7
Robbery with injury	78.8	66.6	66.2	68.2	34.2	34.6	32.6
Robbery without injury	64.9	60.1	58.5	69.4	10.0	9.1	15.0
Assault	15.0	...	...	...	15.0	14.9	15.2
Aggravated assault	18.4	...	...	...	18.4	17.9	19.4
Simple assault	13.1	...	...	...	13.1	13.0	13.4

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 78. Personal and household crimes, 1980:

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	1.3	15.2	31.3	29.3	12.1	7.8
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	8.4	11.4	25.6	25.9	12.4	16.4
Robbery	100.0	2.0	11.1	21.8	31.7	19.0	14.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	[3]3.2	5.6	22.2	34.4	17.6	17.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	[3]1.2	14.6	21.6	29.9	19.8	12.9
Assault	100.0	15.8	10.8	30.4	20.0	5.0	16.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	13.9	7.1	33.6	19.9	6.7	18.9
Simple assault	100.0	17.3	13.7	27.8	20.1	3.7	17.4
Crimes of theft	100.0	0.5	15.6	35.3	29.7	12.0	6.8
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[3]0.3	10.2	37.5	26.7	9.6	15.7
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	0.6	15.8	35.2	29.8	12.1	6.5
All household crimes	100.0	3.0	12.0	25.8	27.7	21.8	9.7
Burglary	100.0	6.8	6.6	17.1	34.7	31.1	13.7
Forcible entry	100.0	4.2	3.8	9.3	19.2	46.4	17.2
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	0.8	7.0	22.0	35.3	27.9	7.1
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	28.9	12.0	22.3	9.3	4.1	23.5
Household larceny	100.0	0.7	16.6	33.5	31.8	10.5	7.0
Completed larceny	100.0	0.4	16.7	33.7	32.0	10.6	6.6
Attempted larceny	100.0	11.9	12.0	23.0	21.4	6.3	25.4
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	3.1	[3]1.1	5.5	9.3	68.7	12.4
Completed theft	100.0	[3]0.0	[3]0.3	[3]1.1	3.2	85.9	9.4
Attempted theft	100.0	13.6	[3]3.7	20.4	30.2	9.2	22.8
White							
All personal crimes	100.0	1.3	15.6	34.8	28.8	12.1	7.4
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	9.2	11.4	25.7	26.1	12.5	15.1
Robbery	100.0	2.6	11.0	22.1	31.1	19.8	13.4
Robbery with injury	100.0	[3]4.1	5.9	23.0	35.3	16.6	15.3
Robbery without injury	100.0	[3]1.6	14.6	21.5	28.2	22.0	12.1
Assault	100.0	16.2	10.6	30.1	21.7	4.9	16.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	13.6	6.7	34.5	21.8	[3]5.7	17.7
Simple assault	100.0	17.9	13.1	27.2	21.7	4.3	15.7
Crimes of theft	100.0	0.5	16.0	35.7	29.0	12.1	6.7
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[3]0.4	10.6	39.2	27.2	9.2	13.5
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	0.6	16.2	35.6	29.1	12.2	6.5
All household crimes	100.0	2.9	12.6	26.8	27.6	21.1	9.0
Burglary	100.0	6.8	6.8	17.3	25.4	30.5	13.3
Forcible entry	100.0	4.6	3.8	10.0	18.7	46.1	16.7
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	0.8	7.2	21.3	36.0	27.7	7.0
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	28.7	12.3	22.0	10.1	3.7	13.1
Household larceny	100.0	0.6	17.2	34.7	31.0	10.1	6.4
Completed larceny	100.0	0.4	17.3	34.9	31.2	10.1	6.0
Attempted larceny	100.0	14.2	12.6	25.0	19.5	[3]6.3	22.3
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	3.0	[3]1.1	5.5	8.7	70.7	11.0
Completed theft	100.0	[3]0.0	[3]0.4	[3]1.2	3.0	87.5	8.0
Attempted theft	100.0	14.3	[3]4.1	21.8	30.0	7.3	22.5
Black							
All personal crimes	100.0	1.3	12.7	30.8	33.3	11.4	10.5
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	5.1	12.0	25.7	23.3	13.4	20.5
Robbery	100.0	[3]0.9	10.8	20.9	32.8	17.2	18.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	[3]0.0	[3]4.7	19.4	31.1	21.4	23.4
Robbery without injury	100.0	[3]0.0	13.9	21.7	33.6	15.1	15.7
Assault	100.0	14.8	14.6	34.3	[3]6.6	[3]6.9	22.9
Aggravated assault	100.0	[3]15.4	[3]9.3	33.5	[3]8.5	[3]11.2	21.6
Simple assault	100.0	[3]13.3	[3]22.1	35.6	[3]3.6	[3]0.0	[3]24.9
Crimes of theft	100.0	[3]0.4	12.3	31.9	35.5	11.0	8.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[3]0.0	[3]7.9	34.1	24.9	[3]10.1	23.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	[3]0.4	13.2	31.8	36.4	11.1	7.1
All household crimes	100.0	3.6	7.9	19.7	29.2	25.1	14.6
Burglary	100.0	7.3	5.2	15.9	21.6	33.2	16.9
Forcible entry	100.0	3.0	3.4	5.9	21.0	47.4	19.3
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	[3]0.6	4.8	27.6	32.9	26.5	7.7
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	30.4	10.4	22.8	[3]3.9	[3]6.4	26.1
Household larceny	100.0	[3]0.5	11.4	25.5	38.3	12.4	11.8
Completed larceny	100.0	[3]0.4	11.6	25.8	38.9	12.6	10.7
Attempted larceny	100.0	[3]3.8	[3]8.5	[3]17.0	[3]24.0	[3]7.0	39.5
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	[3]3.7	[3]0.9	[3]5.2	12.7	58.6	18.9
Completed theft	100.0	[3]0.0	[3]0.0	[3]1.0	[3]4.8	76.1	18.1
Attempted theft	100.0	[3]12.6	[3]3.1	[3]15.1	31.8	[3]16.3	[3]21.0

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

Table 79. Selected personal crimes, 1980:

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	[3]0.8	12.6	22.4	15.6	17.0	21.3	10.3
Crimes of theft[2]	100.0	0.2	16.3	36.7	15.6	14.8	11.7	4.7
White								
Robbery	100.0	[3]1.1	12.4	22.7	15.6	16.3	22.0	9.8
Crimes of theft[2]	100.0	0.2	16.7	37.1	15.3	14.4	11.8	4.4
Black								
Robbery	100.0	[3]0.0	12.7	21.6	15.2	19.0	19.7	11.8
Crimes of theft[2]	100.0	[3]0.1	13.6	33.2	17.7	17.9	10.5	7.0

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

Table 80. Personal and household crimes, 1980:

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

Race and type of crime	Total	None recovered	Some recovered				All recovered	Not available
			Total	Less than half	Half or more	Proportion unknown		
All races[1]								
All personal crimes[2]	100.0	81.6	11.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	6.7	0.4
Robbery	100.0	73.5	15.7	6.5	3.2	5.9	10.0	[3]0.8
Crimes of theft	100.0	82.0	11.0	3.5	3.8	3.7	6.5	0.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	73.9	20.3	11.6	4.7	4.1	5.7	[3]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	82.3	10.7	3.2	3.8	3.7	6.5	0.4
All household crimes	100.0	76.5	14.4	3.6	5.3	5.5	8.7	0.3
Burglary	100.0	73.3	20.2	6.4	8.6	5.2	6.0	0.6
Household larceny	100.0	83.2	10.4	2.1	2.8	5.4	6.2	0.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	22.9	28.6	5.5	15.1	8.1	43.3	[3]0.2
White								
All personal crimes[2]	100.0	81.0	11.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	6.9	0.5
Robbery	100.0	69.2	16.6	6.9	3.3	6.4	13.1	[3]1.1
Crimes of theft	100.0	81.5	11.4	3.7	4.1	3.6	6.7	0.5
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	71.7	22.3	13.1	4.9	4.2	6.0	[3]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	81.8	11.1	3.4	4.1	3.6	6.7	0.5
All household crimes	100.0	76.3	14.6	3.8	5.6	5.1	8.9	0.3
Burglary	100.0	71.2	21.8	7.1	9.5	5.1	6.4	0.6
Household larceny	100.0	83.4	10.1	2.2	2.9	5.0	6.3	[3]0.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	22.8	27.8	5.5	15.8	6.5	49.2	[3]0.2
Black								
All personal crimes[2]	100.0	86.0	9.0	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.8	[3]0.2
Robbery	100.0	84.6	13.7	[3]5.7	[3]3.2	[3]4.9	[3]1.7	[3]0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	86.2	8.4	1.9	2.3	4.2	5.2	[3]0.2
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	84.4	11.3	[3]4.2	[3]4.7	[3]2.5	[3]4.3	[3]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	86.3	8.2	1.7	2.1	4.3	5.3	[3]0.2
All household crimes	100.0	78.5	13.6	2.3	3.5	7.8	7.4	[3]0.5
Burglary	100.0	83.8	11.7	2.5	4.1	5.2	4.0	[3]0.5
Household larceny	100.0	82.5	12.0	1.7	2.2	8.2	4.9	[3]0.6
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	24.7	34.0	[3]6.3	10.3	17.4	41.2	[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 81. Personal and household crimes, 1980:

Percent distribution of victimizations in which theft losses were recovered, by type of crime and method of recovery of loss

Type of crime	Total	Insurance only	Other method only	Both insurance and other method	Method not available
All personal crimes[1]	100.0	31.5	65.0	1.4	2.1
Robbery	100.0	7.3	87.6	[2]2.2	[2]2.9
Robbery with injury	100.0	[2]10.8	84.2	[2]3.3	[2]1.6
Robbery without injury	100.0	[2]4.9	90.0	[2]1.3	[2]3.8
Crimes of theft	100.0	33.3	63.3	1.4	2.0
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[2]2.3	97.7	[2]0.0	[2]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	35.0	61.4	1.5	2.1
All household crimes	100.0	34.8	58.0	5.9	1.3
Burglary	100.0	53.8	40.6	3.7	1.9
Household larceny	100.0	28.9	69.1	1.1	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	16.0	62.4	20.3	[2]1.3

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 82. Household crimes, 1980:

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	0.3	[1]0.2	0.4	[1]0.0
Less than $10	12.6	5.5	17.1	[1]0.3
$10–$49	27.1	16.5	34.6	[1]1.1
$50–$99	13.8	11.3	16.3	[1]0.7
$100–$249	16.3	19.5	16.0	3.4
$250–$999	14.2	23.7	8.6	25.2
$1,000 or more	10.5	18.4	1.8	62.3
Not available	5.2	4.9	5.1	6.9

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 83. Personal and household crimes, 1980:

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

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	6.1
Crimes of violence	10.7
Rape	12.3
Robbery	13.6
Robbery with injury	25.5
Robbery without injury	7.3
Assault	9.9
Aggravated assault	14.4
Simple assault	7.4
Crimes of theft	4.3
Personal larceny with contact	3.6
Personal larceny without contact	4.3
All household crimes	5.9
Burglary	7.5
Forcible entry	12.8
Unlawful entry without force	4.8
Attempted forcible entry	4.2
Household larceny	3.1
Less than $50	1.7
$50 or more	5.1
Amount not available	[1]2.1
Attempted larceny	2.7
Motor vehicle theft	18.6
Completed theft	24.4
Attempted theft	6.3

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

Table 84. Personal and household crimes, 1980:

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

Type of crime	White	Black
All personal crimes	6.0	6.6
Crimes of violence	10.6	11.4
Rape	13.5	[1]6.2
Robbery	14.7	10.3
Assault	9.6	12.3
Crimes of theft	4.3	4.1
Personal larceny with contact	4.2	[1]2.3
Personal larceny without contact	4.3	4.2
All household crimes	5.6	7.0
Burglary	7.1	9.1
Household larceny	2.9	4.0
Motor vehicle theft	19.5	13.2

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

Table 85. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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	10.7	9.7	12.3
Rape	12.3	12.6	[1]11.5
Robbery	13.6	12.1	20.8
Assault	9.9	8.8	11.5

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

Table 86. Personal and household crimes, 1980:

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

Type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6 days or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes	100.0	45.3	42.8	10.5	1.4
Crimes of violence	100.0	24.9	54.1	19.3	[1]1.7
Rape	100.0	[1]13.4	[1]52.3	[1]27.7	[1]6.5
Robbery	100.0	24.6	52.4	21.0	[1]2.0
Assault	100.0	25.5	54.7	18.4	[1]1.4
Crimes of theft	100.0	65.5	31.6	[1]1.8	[1]1.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	78.9	[1]21.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	65.1	31.9	[1]1.9	[1]1.2
All household crimes	100.0	48.4	45.2	4.7	1.7
Burglary	100.0	48.1	46.5	2.6	2.8
Household larceny	100.0	61.4	35.0	[1]3.6	[1]0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	32.4	55.4	10.5	[1]1.6

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 crimes of violence, 1980:

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	24.9	25.9	23.5
1-5 days	54.1	55.1	52.7
6 days or more	19.3	19.1	19.7
Not known and not available	[1]1.7	[1]0.0	[1]4.2

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 88. Personal and household crimes, 1980:

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	47.8	42.2	9.1	[1]0.9
Crimes of violence	100.0	27.4	55.1	16.5	[1]1.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	67.4	29.8	[1]2.1	[1]0.7
All household crimes	100.0	50.8	43.4	4.4	[1]1.4
Burglary	100.0	51.7	44.1	[1]1.8	[1]2.4
Household larceny	100.0	62.9	33.5	[1]3.6	[1]0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	34.3	54.1	10.2	[1]1.3
Black					
All personal crimes	100.0	24.8	51.7	17.9	[1]5.6
Crimes of violence	100.0	[1]10.0	53.4	30.5	[1]6.1
Crimes of theft	100.0	45.7	49.3	[1]0.0	[1]4.9
All household crimes	100.0	32.7	56.2	[1]7.5	[1]3.6
Burglary	100.0	31.1	57.1	[1]6.6	[1]5.2
Household larceny	100.0	46.1	49.4	[1]4.5	[1]0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	[1]16.2	64.2	[1]15.3	[1]4.2

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 89. Personal and household crimes, 1980:

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

Sector and type of crime	Total	Reported to the police: Yes[1]	Reported to the police: No	Reported to the police: Don't know
Personal sector				
Crimes of violence	100.0	47.2	49.9	2.9
Rape	100.0	41.5	56.8	[3]1.7
Robbery	100.0	56.9	41.3	1.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	69.8	28.2	[3]2.0
From serious assault	100.0	75.8	22.2	[3]2.0
From minor assault	100.0	63.7	34.3	[3]2.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	50.1	48.2	1.7
Assault	100.0	44.9	51.9	3.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	54.0	42.5	3.4
With injury	100.0	60.4	35.9	3.8
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	50.7	46.1	3.3
Simple assault	100.0	39.8	57.1	3.1
With injury	100.0	48.1	49.3	2.6
Attempted assault without weapon	100.0	36.6	60.1	3.3
Crimes of theft	100.0	26.9	70.8	2.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	35.8	63.0	[3]1.2
Purse snatching	100.0	47.3	52.0	[3]0.7
Completed purse snatching	100.0	59.5	39.5	[3]1.0
Attempted purse snatching	100.0	[3]15.7	84.3	[3]0.0
Pocket picking	100.0	29.5	69.1	[3]1.5
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	26.6	71.1	2.3
Household sector				
Burglary	100.0	51.3	47.6	1.1
Forcible entry	100.0	72.9	26.1	0.9
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	41.8	57.2	1.0
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	34.6	64.0	1.4
Household larceny	100.0	27.5	71.6	0.9
Completed larceny[2]	100.0	27.6	71.6	0.8
Less than $50	100.0	13.9	85.6	0.5
$50 or more	100.0	44.4	54.6	0.9
Attempted larceny	100.0	26.1	72.4	[3]1.4
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	69.3	28.7	1.9
Completed theft	100.0	86.6	12.0	[3]1.4
Attempted theft	100.0	32.9	64.0	3.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Figures in this column represent the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."
[2]Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.
[3]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 90. Personal crimes, 1980:

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

Characteristic	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Both sexes	32.7	47.2	26.9
Male	32.7	44.2	27.0
Female	32.7	52.4	26.8
Race			
White	32.4	46.5	26.9
Black	35.3	51.5	27.0

Table 91. Personal crimes, 1980:

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

Type of crime	All victimizations			Involving strangers			Involving nonstrangers		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	47.2	44.2	52.4	49.0	46.4	55.4	43.8	38.7	49.2
Rape	41.5	[1]25.1	43.9	45.3	[1]26.2	48.2	31.5	[1]22.1	32.8
Robbery	56.9	53.3	63.9	56.3	52.2	66.0	59.8	61.6	58.4
Robbery with injury	69.8	68.7	71.5	69.4	67.1	74.1	71.4	79.4	66.8
From serious assault	75.8	74.6	79.2	75.2	73.1	83.0	77.8	81.4	72.6
From minor assault	63.7	59.5	67.6	63.7	59.2	69.8	63.9	[1]66.4	63.6
Robbery without injury	50.1	46.1	58.9	50.0	45.4	61.5	50.8	51.5	50.0
Assault	44.9	42.0	50.3	46.6	44.6	52.3	42.4	36.8	48.8
Aggravated assault	54.0	51.2	61.5	54.8	53.2	61.7	52.5	46.2	61.4
With injury	60.4	58.1	65.7	62.8	61.0	73.1	57.4	52.3	63.0
Attempted assault with weapon	50.7	47.7	59.0	51.5	49.6	58.5	48.6	42.2	59.7
Simple assault	39.8	35.8	46.0	41.2	38.0	48.4	38.0	32.0	44.0
With injury	48.1	44.4	52.9	51.8	46.7	69.7	44.9	40.7	47.7
Attempted assault without weapon	36.6	32.8	42.9	38.1	35.1	44.2	34.3	28.8	41.4
Crimes of theft	26.9	27.0	26.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	35.8	32.9	37.4	36.1	33.9	37.2	[1]28.7	[1]14.6	[1]42.2
Purse snatching	47.3	[1]33.0	47.7	47.7	[1]46.6	47.7	[1]31.4	[1]0.0	[1]47.5
Pocket picking	29.5	32.9	25.8	29.6	33.7	25.1	[1]28.0	[1]17.0	[1]40.4
Personal larceny without contact	26.6	26.8	26.3	...	...	...	...	...	...

... 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 92. Personal crimes, 1980:

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	46.5	51.5	48.9	50.0	41.9	53.5
Rape	44.1	[1]19.1	48.6	[1]23.8	32.6	[1]0.0
Robbery	58.2	53.6	57.7	53.0	61.1	56.2
Robbery with injury	71.1	65.1	69.3	69.8	78.1	[1]53.0
From serious assault	75.9	75.3	73.2	82.4	86.6	[1]59.8
From minor assault	66.5	50.3	65.7	53.6	69.8	[1]39.0
Robbery without injury	51.1	48.6	51.6	46.5	47.7	58.6
Assault	43.9	51.7	46.2	49.2	40.4	53.8
Aggravated assault	53.6	55.7	54.4	57.2	52.0	54.1
With injury	58.6	70.9	60.8	77.0	55.4	66.6
Attempted assault with weapon	51.2	45.3	51.9	48.0	49.7	40.7
Simple assault	38.9	47.8	41.2	38.9	35.8	53.7
With injury	46.4	60.2	51.4	[1]55.3	42.0	62.0
Attempted assault without weapon	36.0	42.7	38.3	34.8	32.5	49.1
Crimes of theft	26.9	27.0	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	34.3	42.3	34.7	41.6	[1]24.9	[1]100.0
Purse snatching	43.3	61.2	43.6	61.2	[1]31.4	[1]0.0
Pocket picking	29.8	27.4	30.2	25.8	[1]22.9	[1]100.0
Personal larceny without contact	26.7	25.7	...	...	...	...

... 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 93. Personal crimes, 1980:

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	49.7	47.0	49.2	49.0	51.3	43.5
Rape	[1]76.7	40.0	[1]71.4	44.1	[1]100.0	29.5
Robbery	42.5	58.5	41.1	58.2	[1]57.8	59.9
Robbery with injury	63.5	70.4	58.5	70.5	[1]100.0	70.0
From serious assault	78.0	75.5	[1]71.9	75.5	[1]100.0	75.7
From minor assault	[1]46.0	65.2	[1]46.0	65.6	[1]0.0	63.9
Robbery without injury	34.1	52.1	34.6	52.1	[1]26.3	52.0
Assault	52.2	44.4	53.2	46.1	49.7	42.1
Aggravated assault	58.1	53.7	57.2	54.6	62.3	52.1
With injury	72.9	59.2	73.3	61.6	[1]72.2	56.4
Attempted assault with weapon	49.5	50.8	50.4	51.7	[1]41.2	48.8
Simple assault	46.9	39.4	48.5	40.8	44.6	37.7
With injury	55.9	47.6	58.5	51.4	[1]52.7	44.6
Attempted assault without weapon	43.5	36.2	45.0	37.7	40.8	33.9
Crimes of theft	27.0	26.9	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	26.3	36.9	27.8	37.0	[1]0.0	[1]33.5
Purse snatching	[1]33.2	49.3	[1]35.3	49.3	[1]0.0	[1]48.1
Pocket picking	[1]21.1	30.3	[1]22.2	30.3	[1]0.0	[1]30.9
Personal larceny without contact	27.1	26.5	...	...	...	...

... 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 94. Personal crimes, 1980:

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

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	20.8	35.8	39.8	35.9	41.3
Crimes of violence	36.2	49.0	58.4	60.0	54.8
Rape	41.7	35.5	[1]66.7	[1]0.0	[1]100.0
Robbery	46.0	54.9	64.3	75.7	60.5
Robbery with injury	60.2	67.1	69.6	83.2	82.7
From serious assault	78.0	70.8	71.3	82.8	100.0
From minor assault	41.3	62.5	68.0	83.5	[1]66.9
Robbery without injury	41.3	48.2	60.6	70.1	47.7
Assault	33.9	48.3	56.4	51.0	47.3
Aggravated assault	44.8	57.1	59.4	65.2	56.3
With injury	51.4	66.9	61.7	57.3	[1]52.0
Attempted assault with weapon	40.6	51.9	58.4	68.2	57.2
Simple assault	28.0	43.4	54.8	41.7	41.4
With injury	33.2	52.3	74.3	[1]47.0	[1]74.2
Attempted assault without weapon	25.5	40.0	48.0	40.6	[1]31.5
Crimes of theft	13.3	29.9	34.5	30.0	37.6
Personal larceny with contact	14.9	31.6	47.2	47.0	44.9
Purse snatching	[1]24.8	43.6	55.9	59.6	50.0
Pocket picking	[1]10.6	26.7	38.6	39.9	41.9
Personal larceny without contact	13.3	29.9	34.0	29.1	36.3

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

Table 95. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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

Age	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
12–19	36.2	39.5	31.4
20–34	49.0	49.5	48.1
35–49	58.4	59.3	56.6
50–64	60.0	62.1	55.7
65 and over	54.8	53.8	[1]62.3

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

Table 96. Household crimes, 1980:

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	39.4	41.5	36.7	39.5	41.6	36.6	39.0	41.2	37.3
Burglary	51.3	54.6	47.2	51.4	54.7	46.9	50.0	53.0	48.0
Forcible entry	72.9	78.0	67.2	74.1	79.3	67.3	67.8	70.1	66.2
Nothing taken	55.9	58.8	53.1	55.4	60.1	50.0	57.9	47.2	64.4
Something taken	77.4	82.6	71.2	79.1	84.1	72.4	69.8	74.2	66.5
Unlawful entry without force	41.8	45.0	37.5	42.6	45.7	38.1	35.9	36.2	35.8
Attempted forcible entry	34.6	36.8	32.1	34.6	36.4	32.2	33.4	38.1	30.6
Household larceny	27.5	29.5	24.9	28.1	30.1	25.2	23.3	23.8	23.0
Completed larceny[2]	27.6	29.6	25.0	28.1	30.1	25.2	24.1	24.6	23.8
Less than $50	13.9	15.4	11.6	14.4	15.9	12.2	8.7	8.8	8.6
$50 or more	44.4	47.9	40.2	46.0	49.7	40.9	35.5	35.0	35.9
Attempted larceny	26.1	28.1	23.3	27.9	29.3	25.8	15.9	[3]17.2	[3]14.9
Motor vehicle theft	69.3	72.3	66.0	69.2	70.9	67.2	71.6	78.0	65.8
Completed theft	86.6	87.6	85.4	86.8	87.8	85.6	85.6	84.6	86.8
Attempted theft	32.9	36.0	29.9	31.0	32.2	29.8	45.4	60.5	36.3

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

Table 97. Household crimes, 1980:

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

Type of crime	Less than $3,000	$3,000–$7,499	$7,500–$9,999	$10,000–$14,999	$15,000–$24,999	$25,000 or more	Not available
All household crimes	34.7	37.8	34.3	34.9	40.4	44.7	44.1
Burglary	43.3	45.1	48.2	50.8	52.4	59.2	55.1
Forcible entry	65.1	62.6	70.3	71.0	77.5	83.4	77.6
Unlawful entry without force	33.9	34.2	35.5	40.4	44.3	50.8	43.2
Attempted forcible entry	25.5	34.8	35.5	38.1	31.8	39.5	34.0
Household larceny	25.0	28.3	22.7	21.7	29.5	31.2	30.7
Completed larceny[1]	25.4	28.0	23.2	21.0	29.9	31.7	30.8
Less than $50	11.5	14.7	11.4	10.1	15.5	15.5	15.8
$50 or more	43.0	45.9	37.2	34.7	48.6	50.0	44.8
Attempted larceny	[2]20.6	34.4	[2]15.2	28.6	24.5	25.2	29.6
Motor vehicle theft	47.4	68.1	69.6	70.0	69.2	70.8	72.1
Completed theft	60.5	80.5	86.8	89.7	86.8	87.4	90.7
Attempted theft	[2]28.2	39.1	[2]34.1	30.4	33.3	36.3	24.9

[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 98. Household crimes, 1980:

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	11.5	22.9	9.7	[2]47.3
$10–$49	17.3	24.2	15.8	[2]0.0
$50–$249	41.4	47.7	38.2	67.7
$250 or more	79.5	83.5	63.8	89.5

[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 99. Personal and household crimes, 1980:

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	15.4	25.6	6.2	2.2	8.3	1.2	14.7	26.4
Crimes of violence	100.0	7.9	19.1	6.7	2.0	26.5	4.7	9.2	24.0
Rape	100.0	13.8	[1]5.2	[1]7.0	[1]0.0	21.2	12.3	[1]10.7	29.8
Robbery	100.0	14.1	10.8	9.5	4.6	12.3	5.6	5.2	37.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	12.6	[1]3.1	[1]7.4	[1]5.3	16.1	9.8	[1]4.9	40.8
Robbery without injury	100.0	14.6	13.2	10.2	4.3	11.2	4.2	5.3	36.9
Assault	100.0	6.3	21.5	6.1	1.5	29.8	4.2	10.0	20.8
Aggravated assault	100.0	8.2	17.5	6.9	[1]1.3	29.0	5.9	8.0	23.2
Simple assault	100.0	5.5	23.1	5.8	1.6	30.1	3.4	10.8	19.7
Crimes of theft	100.0	17.5	27.4	6.1	2.2	3.4	0.3	16.2	27.0
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	27.4	12.0	5.1	[1]1.4	3.8	3.1	12.4	34.7
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	17.1	27.9	6.1	2.3	3.3	0.2	16.3	26.7
All household crimes	100.0	18.6	28.1	8.5	1.6	6.4	0.5	2.8	33.4
Burglary	100.0	18.2	21.4	7.4	1.8	7.1	0.8	4.7	38.6
Forcible entry	100.0	17.2	17.8	10.0	2.6	7.3	[1]1.3	4.9	39.0
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	19.9	20.9	6.9	1.6	9.2	0.9	4.0	36.6
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	15.7	24.9	6.6	1.6	2.9	[1]0.3	6.0	42.1
Household larceny	100.0	18.8	31.9	9.2	1.5	5.8	0.4	2.0	30.3
Completed larceny	100.0	19.2	32.6	9.3	1.6	5.9	0.4	2.0	28.9
Attempted larceny	100.0	13.8	22.9	7.1	[1]1.3	4.7	[1]0.3	[1]1.5	48.5
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	18.4	13.0	5.5	[2]2.4	11.4	[1]0.3	[2]2.5	46.5
Completed theft	100.0	10.9	[1]8.8	[1]3.4	[1]1.0	34.6	[1]1.0	[2]1.0	38.2
Attempted theft	100.0	21.4	14.7	6.3	[2]2.9	[2]2.2	[1]0.0	[2]2.6	49.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because some respondents gave more than one answer, reasons outnumbered victimizations, as discussed under "Reporting crimes to the police."
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 100. Personal crimes, 1980:

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	15.4	26.1	6.1	2.2	8.3	1.2	14.5	26.2
Crimes of violence	100.0	7.5	19.5	6.5	2.1	27.0	4.4	9.2	23.8
Rape	100.0	[1]11.0	[1]6.1	[1]8.3	[1]0.0	20.6	[1]11.9	[1]12.7	29.4
Robbery	100.0	13.6	10.3	8.8	5.7	12.5	5.2	5.0	38.9
Assault	100.0	6.3	21.7	6.0	1.6	30.0	3.9	9.8	20.8
Crimes of theft	100.0	17.5	27.9	6.0	2.2	3.3	0.3	16.0	26.8
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	27.0	10.7	5.6	[1]1.8	[1]3.5	[1]3.0	15.6	32.7
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	17.2	28.4	3.0	2.2	3.3	0.2	16.0	26.6
Black									
All personal crimes	100.0	16.1	21.0	7.6	2.3	8.3	1.6	15.3	27.8
Crimes of violence	100.0	10.7	15.9	9.4	[1]1.1	23.3	5.6	8.9	25.1
Rape	100.0	[1]30.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]25.9	[1]15.9	[1]0.0	[1]27.8
Robbery	100.0	14.9	10.5	11.8	[1]1.4	12.9	[1]7.1	[1]6.5	34.9
Assault	100.0	7.0	20.0	8.7	[1]1.0	29.0	[1]4.0	10.9	19.3
Crimes of theft	100.0	17.8	22.7	7.0	2.6	3.6	[1]0.4	17.3	28.6
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	27.4	17.9	[1]3.7	[1]0.0	[1]2.0	[1]4.1	[1]1.5	43.3
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	17.1	23.0	7.3	2.8	3.7	[1]0.1	18.4	27.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because some respondents gave more than one answer, reasons outnumbered victimizations, as discussed under "Reporting crimes to the police."
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 101. Personal crimes, 1980:

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	14.9	16.9	14.7	15.2	14.6	16.6	13.4
Not important enough	25.8	24.2	25.1	24.9	26.9	26.6	22.7
Police would not want to be bothered	7.4	6.3	7.7	7.6	5.5	5.0	7.4
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.0
Private or personal matter	10.9	11.3	8.4	8.6	7.8	6.9	7.7
Fear of reprisal	1.9	2.7	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.2
Reported to someone else	8.0	9.3	11.7	13.8	15.6	17.9	17.5
Other and not given	28.6	27.0	28.0	26.4	26.8	24.0	28.2
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	7.2	8.5	11.0	9.4	7.1	6.6	6.9
Not important enough	20.4	14.5	16.2	22.3	21.0	19.6	17.8
Police would not want to be bothered	10.1	7.0	7.4	6.1	6.3	5.4	8.0
Too inconvenient or time consuming	[1]1.0	[1]2.0	[1]3.0	[1]1.4	2.0	2.3	[1]1.8
Private or personal matter	24.2	27.2	23.5	24.0	26.0	30.2	26.8
Fear of reprisal	[1]4.7	7.8	6.5	3.5	3.9	2.7	5.5
Reported to someone else	5.1	5.9	7.9	11.1	9.6	11.9	9.7
Other and not given	27.2	27.2	24.6	22.3	24.0	21.3	23.5
Crimes of theft	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	18.6	20.5	15.9	16.7	16.5	18.6	15.2
Not important enough	28.5	28.3	27.9	25.6	28.4	27.9	24.1
Police would not want to be bothered	6.0	6.0	7.7	8.1	5.3	5.0	7.2
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.0
Private or personal matter	4.3	4.5	3.5	4.6	3.3	2.5	2.4
Fear of reprisal	[1]0.5	[1]0.6	[1]0.5	[1]0.5	[1]0.2	[1]0.2	[1]0.0
Reported to someone else	9.4	10.8	12.8	14.6	17.1	19.1	19.6
Other and not given	29.2	27.0	29.2	27.4	27.5	24.5	29.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because some respondents gave more than one answer, reasons outnumbered victimizations, as discussed under "Reporting crimes to the police."
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 102. Personal crimes of violence, 1980:

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	12.6	21.7	7.9	2.8	17.1	3.4	7.0	28.1
Rape	100.0	21.3	[1]6.4	[1]9.5	[1]0.0	[1]17.0	[1]6.7	[1]6.1	32.9
Robbery	100.0	16.5	11.5	10.5	5.5	8.3	4.5	4.1	39.0
Assault	100.0	10.1	25.7	7.0	2.1	19.9	2.9	7.9	24.4
Involving nonstrangers									
Crimes of violence	100.0	1.3	14.9	4.9	[1]0.6	41.3	6.6	12.7	17.6
Rape	100.0	[1]2.8	[1]3.3	[1]3.4	[1]0.0	27.3	[1]20.5	[1]17.4	[1]25.4
Robbery	100.0	[1]1.9	[1]7.5	[1]4.6	[1]0.0	32.6	[1]10.6	[1]10.8	31.9
Assault	100.0	1.2	16.0	5.0	[1]0.7	42.6	5.7	12.6	16.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because some respondents gave more than one answer, reasons outnumbered victimizations, as discussed under "Reporting crimes to the police."
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 103. Household crimes, 1980:

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	18.8	18.7	18.9	17.1
Not important enough	29.1	21.5	33.2	14.6
Police would not want to be bothered	8.4	7.3	9.0	4.9
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.6	1.7	1.5	[1]2.5
Private or personal matter	6.2	7.3	5.5	10.9
Fear of reprisal	0.5	0.8	0.4	[1]0.4
Reported to someone else	2.8	4.6	2.1	[1]2.2
Other and not given	32.6	38.2	29.5	47.6
Black				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	18.2	16.7	18.5	26.1
Not important enough	21.1	20.0	22.6	[1]5.9
Police would not want to be bothered	9.5	7.6	10.6	[1]10.9
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.0	2.6	1.6	[1]2.2
Private or personal matter	7.6	6.2	8.2	[1]12.0
Fear of reprisal	[1]0.6	[1]0.6	[1]0.6	[1]0.0
Reported to someone else	2.8	5.8	[1]1.2	[1]2.0
Other and not given	38.2	40.5	36.7	40.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because some respondents gave more than one answer, reasons outnumbered victimizations, as discussed under "Reporting crimes to the police."
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 104. Household crimes, 1980:

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	19.9	16.8	21.0	20.2	17.3	18.5	19.5
Not important enough	27.0	26.2	24.6	28.2	31.1	29.3	25.0
Police would not want to be bothered	6.5	9.6	12.3	8.6	8.1	6.5	9.3
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.6	2.2	[1]1.0	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.8
Private or personal matter	8.3	7.3	5.0	6.7	6.1	5.5	6.5
Fear of reprisal	[1]0.9	0.8	1.3	[1]0.1	[1]0.4	[1]0.4	[1]0.5
Reported to someone else	6.2	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.8
Other and not given	29.6	33.6	32.3	32.7	33.2	35.5	34.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because some respondents gave more than one answer, reasons outnumbered victimizations, as discussed under "Reporting crimes to the police."

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

Table 105. Household crimes, 1980:

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	19.6	29.8	9.0	1.6	6.6	0.6	2.2	30.6
Less than $50	100.0	17.8	41.5	8.8	1.2	5.3	0.4	1.6	23.5
$50–$249	100.0	22.6	14.7	10.3	2.3	7.0	0.8	2.7	39.5
$250 or more	100.0	21.0	4.0	6.1	2.0	14.4	[2]1.1	4.7	46.6
Burglary	100.0	20.3	20.2	8.2	2.0	8.2	1.1	3.9	36.1
Less than $50	100.0	17.5	34.0	9.4	1.5	6.6	[2]0.6	2.6	27.8
$50–$249	100.0	22.7	12.7	7.8	2.9	8.9	[2]1.2	4.5	39.2
$250 or more	100.0	21.8	[2]3.1	5.9	[2]0.8	10.3	[2]2.3	6.0	49.7
Household larceny	100.0	19.5	32.7	9.4	1.6	5.7	0.4	1.8	28.9
Less than $50	100.0	17.8	42.9	8.7	1.2	5.0	0.4	1.4	22.7
$50–$99	100.0	21.1	19.5	11.5	2.3	5.0	[2]0.6	1.8	38.1
$100–$249	100.0	24.7	10.1	11.2	1.8	7.7	[2]0.5	2.3	41.7
$250 or more	100.0	23.2	5.4	6.9	3.5	12.1	[2]0.0	4.2	44.8
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	11.9	[2]9.7	[2]2.7	[2]0.0	33.0	[2]1.1	[2]2.2	39.4
Less than $250	100.0	[2]24.2	[2]32.8	[2]0.0	[2]0.0	[2]7.8	[2]0.0	[2]4.7	[2]30.5
$250–$999	100.0	[2]18.2	[2]0.0	[2]0.0	[2]0.0	39.9	[2]0.0	[2]0.0	41.9
$1,000 or more	100.0	[2]0.0	[2]2.6	[2]6.3	[2]0.0	43.2	[2]2.6	[2]2.4	42.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because some respondents gave more than one answer, reasons outnumbered victimizations, as discussed under "Reporting crimes to the police."

[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 1980. Facsimiles of the revised questionnaires are included here. Readers should consult previous annual reports, 1973 through 1977, for copies of the original instruments. As may be noted, the revised incident report was 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 Approved: O.M.B. No. 43-R0587

FORM NCS-1 AND 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

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY

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

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

Sample (cc 3)	Control number (cc 4)				Household number (cc 5)
	PSU	Segment	Ck.	Serial	
PGM 2 JO ____					

NCS 1 and 2

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) _____
   X ☐ Item blank/URBAN in cc 9

9. Type of living quarters (cc 15)
   Housing unit
   (018) 1 ☐ House, apartment, flat
   2 ☐ HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
   3 ☐ HU – Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
   4 ☐ HU in rooming house
   5 ☐ Mobile home or trailer
   6 ☐ HU not specified above – *Describe* ▼
   _____
   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 5 ☐ 5–9
   2 ☐ 2 6 ☐ 10+
   3 ☐ 3 7 ☐ Mobile home or trailer
   4 ☐ 4 8 ☐ Only OTHER units

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

ITEMS FILLED AFTER INTERVIEW

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

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

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 INTERCOMM*

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 INTERCOMM*

▶ *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)

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

18. NAME (of household respondent)	19. TYPE OF INTERVIEW PGM 4	20. LINE NO. (cc 12)	21. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (cc 13b)	22. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 17)	23. MARITAL STATUS (cc 18)	24. SEX (cc 19)	25. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 20)	26. Education – highest grade (cc 21)	27. Education – complete that year? (cc 22)	28. RACE (cc 23)	29. ORIGIN (cc 24)
Last First	(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)
(100) 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 30*
2 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item C*
PGM 5

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

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

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

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

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

b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? *(Note. If farm or business operator in 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 "looking for work" in 32a, SKIP to 34b

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 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)

PGM 6

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

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

NCS 2 INCIDENT REPORT

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? (213)
During day
1 ☐ After 6 a.m.–12 noon
2 ☐ After 12 noon–6 p.m.
3 ☐ Don't know what time of day
At night
4 ☐ After 6 p.m.–12 midnight
5 ☐ After 12 midnight–6 a.m.
6 ☐ Don't know what time of night
OR
7 ☐ Don't know whether day or night

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

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

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

5. Where did this incident take place? (217)
1 ☐ At or in own dwelling, or own attached garage *(Always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same)*
2 ☐ At or in detached buildings on own property, such as detached garage, storage shed, etc. *(Always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same)*
3 ☐ At or in vacation home, hotel/motel
Ask 6a
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

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT – Continued

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

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

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

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

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

(220) * 0 ☐ No

Yes – **What was the evidence? Anything else?** *Mark all that apply*

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

(221) * Door
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* F

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

} *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* F

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* F

} *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* F

} *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* F

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* F

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 F

Did you stay overnight in the hospital?

(233) 1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – **How many days did you stay?** F

(234) _____ Number of days

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT – Continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(239) $ _____ . 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 *(ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)*
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* F

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

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

b. Was this person male or female?

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

c. How old would you say the person was?

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

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

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

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

(247) 1 ☐ Sight only
2 ☐ Casual acquaintance } *SKIP to 11g*
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* F
7 ☐ Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend
8 ☐ Girlfriend/ex-girlfriend
9 ☐ Friend/ex-friend
0 ☐ Other nonrelative – *Specify* F

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

(249) 1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Black
3 ☐ Other – *Specify* F
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
4 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 11o*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

p. What race were most of the offenders?

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

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT – Continued

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
× ☐ 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
× ☐ 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*
× ☐ Don't know

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?

(296) 0 ☐ No cost – *SKIP to Check Item N*
$ _____ . 00
× ☐ 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

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT – Continued

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

(299) 1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to Check Item Q*

Yes – **Who told them?**
3 ☐ Respondent – *SKIP to 20d*
4 ☐ Other household member
5 ☐ Someone else
6 ☐ Police first to find out about it
7 ☐ Some other way – *Specify* ⊽

} *SKIP to Check Item Q*

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

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

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

No NEED to call
(301) * 1 ☐ Object recovered or offender unsuccessful
2 ☐ Respondent did not think it important enough
3 ☐ Private or personal matter or took care of it myself
4 ☐ Reported to someone else

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

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

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

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

c. Which of those 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

FORM NCS-2 (1-2-79)

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT – Continued

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

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

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

(318) 0 ☐ Less than one day – *SKIP to 24a*

_____ Number of days
x ☐ Don't know

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

(319) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 24a*

d. About how much pay did you lose?

(320) $_____.00
x ☐ Don't know

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

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

b. How much time did they lose altogether?

(322) 0 ☐ Less than 1 day

_____ Number of days
x ☐ Don't know

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

Check 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

FORM NCS-2 (1-2-79)

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, United States citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were not under consideration. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the National Crime Survey (NCS) is in the sample for 3 years, with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person, and, if it is not possible to secure face-to-face interviews with all eligible members of the household during this initial visit, interviews by telephone are permissible thereafter. The only exceptions to the requirement for in-person interviews apply to 12- and 13-year-olds, incapacitated persons, and individuals who are absent from the household during the entire field interviewing period; for such persons, interviewers are required to obtain proxy responses from a knowledgeable adult member of the household.

Prior to February 1980, the second through seventh interviews were conducted in the same manner as the initial interview. At that time, however, the mode of interviewing was changed in order to cut data collection costs. Telephone interviewing was increased and in-person interviewing was reduced. This change was implemented in a manner that reduced the possibility of biasing the results. For half of the remaining interviews at a sample address, the procedure was the same as that used for the entire sample prior to February 1980: The third, fifth, and seventh interviews conducted primarily in person, with telephone follow-up permitted. The three even-numbered interviews have been conducted insofar as possible by telephone. The practice with respect to proxy interviews was not changed.

Before February 1980, about 20 percent of the interviews were by telephone, whereas the proportion has risen to approximately 50 percent under the new procedure. The results of an assessment of the change in the data collection mode upon results for 1980 were reported in the initial data release for that year.[5]

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.[6] 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. With the passage of time, newly constructed units accounted for an increased proportion of the total sample.[7]

Approximately 69,000 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 was not 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.

Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 57,000 of the 69,000 housing units designated for the sample. 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 4,500 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 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 123,000 persons, participated in the survey. A small subsample of housing units was used exclusively for methodological research.

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.

[5]See *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: Summary of 1979–80 Changes and 1973–80 Trends*, BJS Technical Report, SD-NCS-21, July 1982.

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

[7]A revised NCS sample, based on 1980 census data, is expected to be introduced at a future date.

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The estimation procedure produces quarterly estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. As shown in the accompanying chart, for example, data collected during February through September are required to produce an estimate for the first quarter of any given calendar year. Each quarterly estimate is made up of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. Thus, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month ago) or in a March interview (2 months ago) and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. One purpose of this arrangement is to minimize expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by 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 1980.

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 both to crimes against persons and households.

The first stage of ratio estimation was applied only to data records obtained from sample areas that were non-self-representing. Its purpose was to reduce the error arising from the fact that one area was selected to represent an entire stratum. For various categories of race and residence, ratios were calculated reflecting the relationships between weighted 1970 census counts for all sample areas in each region and the total population in the non-self-representing parts of the region at the time of the census.

The second stage of ratio estimation was applied on a person basis and brought the distribution of the persons in the sample into closer agreement with independent current estimates of the distribution of the population by various age-sex-color categories.

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 similar adjustment was made in cases where individuals were victimized during the course of commercial crimes: If a person was victimized during a crime against a business concern (such as a customer injured in a store robbery), the event did not count as an incident of personal crime, although the effects of that incident upon the individual victim were measured as a personal victimization. No adjustment was necessary in estimating data on crimes against households, as each separate criminal act was defined as involving only one household.

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												

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, NCS interviewers recorded series victimizations by the season (or seasons) of occurrence within the 6-month reference period, and the data were tabulated by the quarter of the year in which data were collected. Since January of that year, however, data on series crimes have been gathered by the calendar quarter (or quarters) of occurrence, making it possible to match the time frames used in tabulating the data for regular crimes. An assessment of the effects of combining regular crimes and series crimes—with each of the latter counting as a single victimization (based on the details of the most recent incident only)—was included in the initial release of 1980 data, referenced previously in the Appendix. As we expected, that report showed that victimization counts and rates were higher in 1979 and 1980 when the series crimes were added. However, rate changes between those 2 years were essentially in the same direction, and significantly affected the same crimes, as those for the regular crimes alone.

Table I shows the counts of regular and series victimizations for 1980, as well as the results of combining the two, with each series tallied as a single event. A total of 732,000 personal series crimes and 610,000 household series crimes were measured. As in the past, series crimes for 1980 tended disproportionately to be either assaults (more likely simple than aggravated) or household larcenies for which the value of loss was less than $50.

Issues relating to the methods of collecting and analyzing data on series crimes are being addressed by the NCS Redesign Consortium. The Consortium consists of university and private research specialists who are examining a number of conceptual, methodological, and analytical issues in the measurement of crime by means of victimization surveys.

Table I. Personal and household crimes:

Number and percent distribution of series victimizations and of victimizations not in series, by sector and type of crime, 1980

Sector and type of crime	Total victimizations		Series victimizations		Victimizations not in series	
	Number	Percent in sector	Number	Percent in sector	Number	Percent in sector
Personal sector	21,642,000	100.0	732,000	100.0	20,910,000	100.0
Crimes of violence	6,419,000	29.7	445,000	60.8	5,974,000	28.6
Rape	182,000	0.8	13,000	1.8	169,000	0.8
Robbery	1,210,000	5.6	31,000	4.2	1,179,000	5.6
Robbery with injury	415,000	1.9	*10,000	1.4	405,000	1.9
Robbery without injury	795,000	3.7	21,000	2.9	774,000	3.7
Assault	5,027,000	23.2	401,000	54.8	4,626,000	22.1
Aggravated assault	1,763,000	8.1	102,000	13.9	1,661,000	7.9
With injury	593,000	2.7	21,000	2.9	572,000	2.7
Attempted assault with weapon	1,170,000	5.4	82,000	11.2	1,088,000	5.2
Simple assault	3,264,000	15.1	298,000	40.7	2,966,000	14.2
With injury	875,000	4.0	46,000	6.3	829,000	4.0
Attempted assault without weapon	2,389,000	11.0	253,000	34.6	2,136,000	10.2
Crimes of theft	15,223,000	70.3	287,000	39.2	14,936,000	71.4
Personal larceny with contact	554,000	2.6	*8,000	1.1	546,000	2.6
Personal larceny without contact	14,669,000	67.8	279,000	38.1	14,390,000	68.8
Household sector	19,029,000	100.0	610,000	100.0	18,419,000	100.0
Burglary	7,038,000	37.0	220,000	36.1	6,817,000	37.0
Forcible entry	2,479,000	13.0	72,000	11.8	2,407,000	13.1
Unlawful entry without force	3,077,000	16.2	107,000	17.5	2,970,000	16.1
Attempted forcible entry	1,482,000	7.9	42,000	6.8	1,440,000	7.8
Household larceny	10,618,000	55.8	371,000	60.8	10,247,000	55.6
Less than $50	5,155,000	27.1	201,000	33.0	4,954,000	26.9
$50 or more	4,192,000	27.1	128,000	20.9	4,064,000	22.1
Amount not available	514,000	2.7	24,000	3.9	490,000	4.0
Attempted larceny	758,000	4.0	18,000	3.0	740,000	4.0
Motor vehicle theft	1,373,000	7.2	18,000	3.0	1,355,000	7.4
Completed theft	931,000	4.9	*12,000	1.9	920,000	5.0
Attempted theft	442,000	2.3	*7,000	1.1	435,000	2.4

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

Reliability of estimates

The sample used for the NCS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the survey estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68-percent confidence interval is the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that a figure from a complete census would be within that range. Likewise, the 95-percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error. Major sources of such error are related to the ability of respondents to recall victimization experiences and associated details that occurred during the 6 months prior to the time of interview. Research on the capacity of victims to recall specific kinds of crime, based on interviewing persons who were victims of offenses drawn from police files, indicates that assault is the least well recalled of the crimes measured by the NCS. This may stem in part from the observed tendency of victims not to report crimes committed by offenders known to them, especially if they are relatives. In addition, 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.

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" or "marginally different" 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 $-.0000131787$
b = a constant equal to 2355

To illustrate the use of formula 1, table 1 (Appendix I) shows 1,179,000 robbery victimizations in 1980. This estimate and the appropriate parameters are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$\text{s.e.}(x) = \sqrt{(-.0000131787)\,(1{,}179{,}000)^2 + (2355)\,(1{,}179{,}000)}$$

$$= 52{,}500 \text{ (rounded to nearest 100)}$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 1,179,000 at one standard error is 52,500 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, 105,000 (plus or minus).

Formula 2. Standard errors for *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 2355

To illustrate the use of formula 2, table 4 (Appendix I) shows an estimated simple assault rate of 27.0 per 1,000 persons age 12–15. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$\text{s.e.}(p) = \sqrt{\left[\frac{2355}{14{,}435{,}000}\right][.0270(1.0-.0270)]}$$

$$= \sqrt{.0001631(.026271)}$$

$$= \sqrt{.00000428}$$

$$= .002069, \text{ which rounds to } .0021$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate 27.0 at one standard error is 2.1 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, or 4.2 (plus or minus).

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

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

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 2355.

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

To illustrate the use of this formula, table 3 (Appendix I) of this report shows that the victimization rate for personal crimes of violence for males was 44.2 per 1,000 and the rate for females was 22.9 per 1,000. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference (.0442-.0229)

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{.0442\,(1.0-.0442)}{86{,}300{,}000}\right)2355 + \left(\frac{.0229\,(1.0-.0229)}{94{,}049{,}000}\right)2355}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{.0442\,(.9558)}{86{,}300{,}000}\right)2355 + \left(\frac{.0229\,(.9771)}{94{,}049{,}000}\right)2355}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{.042246}{86{,}300{,}000}\right)2355 + \left(\frac{.022376}{94{,}049{,}000}\right)2355}$$

$$= \sqrt{(.00000115) + (.00000056)}$$

$$= \sqrt{.00000171}$$

$$= .001308, \text{ which rounds to } .0013.$$

Thus the confidence interval at one standard error is approximately 1.3 per thousand, plus or minus, around the difference of 21.3 (44.2 − 22.9), or 2.6 per thousand, plus or minus, at the two-standard-error level. The one-standard-error confidence interval (68 chances out of 100) places the true difference between 20.0 and 22.6 (21.3 plus and minus 1.3).

The ratio of the difference to its standard error is equivalent to its level of statistical significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 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 (21.3) to its standard error (1.3) equals 16.4. 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:

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

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

To illustrate the application of this formula, table 78 shows that the proportion of those victims of household crimes reporting economic losses of $50–249 was 27.7 percent; the proportion reporting losses in the range of $250 or more was 21.8 percent. Substituting the appropriate values in the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference (.277-.218)

$$= \sqrt{\left[\frac{2355}{16{,}742{,}000}\right]\left[(.277+.218)-(.277-.218)^2\right]}$$

$$= \sqrt{.00014066\,(.495-.003481)}$$

$$= \sqrt{.00014066\,(.491519)}$$

$$= .0083149, \text{ which rounds to } .008.$$

The confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of 5.9 would be from 5.1 to 6.7 (5.9 minus and plus 0.8). The ratio of the difference (5.9) to its standard error (0.8) equals 7.4, which is far greater than 2.0. Thus, the difference between the two percentages was statistically significant.

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 grouping of two or three 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, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, 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—See "Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outside central cities—See "Suburban area."

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."

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 a grouping of two or three cities having 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.

DOJ-1983-04

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(revised March 1983)

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National Crime Survey

Criminal victimization in the U.S.:
- **1980-81 changes based on new estimates** (BJS technical report), NCJ-87577, 3/83
- **1980** (final report), NCJ-84015, 4/83
- **1979** (final report), NCJ-76710, 12/81
- **1973-79 trends,** NCJ-77639, 4/82

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*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1983 0-381-934/5160

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