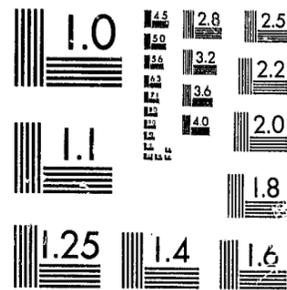


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1976

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Information and Statistics Service

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Preface

The crime statistics and selected analytical findings presented in this report derive from victimization surveys conducted under the National Crime Survey program. Based on continuing surveys of a representative national sample of households and businesses, the program was created to assess the character and extent of selected forms of criminal victimization. The surveys have been designed and conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This publication contains data about selected crimes of violence and theft for calendar year 1976 for the Nation as a whole. It succeeds *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1975*, (1977).

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

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

Information in this report was derived from interviews with about 136,000 occupants of some 61,000 housing units and with about 41,000 businesses. The housing units and businesses were

representative of those in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Respondents for the 1976 data were interviewed at 6-month intervals during the course of the appropriate data collection period. Eliminated from consideration were crimes experienced by U.S. residents outside the country and those involving foreign visitors to this country. Respondents furnished detailed personal and household data (or information about commercial establishments), in addition to particulars on the criminal acts they incurred.

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

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

100 that the difference noted did not result solely from sampling variability. These conditional statements are characterized by use of the term "some indication."

The 107 data tables in Appendix I of this report display statistics that formed the basis for the selected findings. The four appendixes that follow contain materials to facilitate further analyses and other uses of the data. Appendix II contains facsimiles of the questionnaire forms used in conducting the household and commercial surveys. Appendixes III and IV have standard error tables and guidelines for their use. The latter two appendixes also include technical information concerning sample design, estimation procedures, and sources of nonsampling error. Appendix V consists of a series of technical notes, covering topics discussed in the selected findings and designed as guides to the interpretation of survey results.

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

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The national surveys

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

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

Victimization surveys, such as those conducted under the National Crime Survey program, are not without limitations, however. Although they provide information on crimes that are of major interest to the general public, they cannot measure all criminal

activity, as a number of crimes are not amenable to examination through survey techniques. Surveys have proved most successful in estimating crimes with specific victims who understand what happened to them and how it happened and who are willing to report what they know. More specifically, they have been shown to be most applicable to rape, robbery, assault, burglary, personal and household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Accordingly, the National Crime Survey was designed to focus on these crimes. Murder and kidnaping are not covered. The so-called victimless crimes, such as drunkenness, drug abuse, and prostitution, also are excluded, as are crimes for which it is difficult to identify knowledgeable respondents or to locate comprehensive data records, as in offenses against government entities.¹ Examples of the latter are income tax evasion and the theft of office supplies. Crimes of which the victim may not be aware also cannot be measured effectively. Buying stolen property may fall into this category, as may some instances of fraud and embezzlement. Attempted crimes of many types probably are underrecorded for this reason. Commercial larcenies (e.g., employee theft and shoplifting) have to date not proved susceptible to measurement or study by means of the survey approach because of the limited documentation maintained by most commercial establishments on losses from these crimes. Finally, events in which the victim has shown a willingness to participate in illegal activity also are excluded. Examples of the latter, which are unlikely to be reported to interviewers, include gambling, various types of swindles, con games, and blackmail.

The success of any victimization survey is highly contingent on the degree of cooperation that interviewers receive from respondents. In the National Crime Surveys that yielded data relevant to calendar year 1976, interviews were obtained in 96 percent of the housing units occupied by persons eligible for interview. In the commercial sector, the response rate was about 99 percent.

¹Other than government-operated liquor stores and transportation systems, which fall within the purview of the program's commercial sector, government institutions and offices are outside the scope of the program. Pretests have indicated that government organization records on crime generally are inadequate for survey purposes.

Data from victimizations surveys also are subject to limitations imposed by victim recall, i.e., the ability of respondents to remember incidents befalling them or their households, and by the phenomenon of telescoping, that is, the tendency of some respondents to recount incidents occurring outside (usually before) the referenced time frame. This tendency is minimized by using a bounding technique, whereby the first interview serves as a benchmark, and summary records of each successive interview aid in avoiding duplicative reporting of criminal victimization experiences; information from the initial interview is not incorporated into the survey results.

Another of the issues related in part to victim recall ability involves the so-called series victimizations. Each series consists of three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by persons unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. Because of this, no attempt is made to collect information on the specific month, or months, of occurrence of series victimizations; instead, such data are attributed to the season, or seasons, of occurrence. Had it been feasible to make a precise tally of victimizations that occurred in series and to determine their month of occurrence, inclusion of this information in the processing of survey results would have caused certain alterations in the portrayal of criminal victimization. Perhaps most importantly, certain rates of victimization would have been somewhat higher. Because of the inability of victims to furnish details concerning their experiences, however, it would have been difficult to analyze the characteristics and effects of these crimes. Although the estimated number of series victimizations was appreciable, the number of victims who actually experienced such acts was small in relation to the total number of individuals who were victimized one or more times and who had firm recollections of each event. Approximately 1.6 million series victimizations against persons or households, each encompassing at least three separate but undifferentiated events, were estimated to have occurred during a 12-month period commencing with the spring of 1976. A further discussion about series victimizations, as well as a table in which they are broken out by type of crime, can be found in Appendix III of this report.

Data for the selected findings were analyzed along topical lines, by subjects such as "personal victim characteristics" and "crime characteristics." The

crimes covered in the surveys, and treated in the findings, are described in detail in the discussion that follows.²

Crimes against persons

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Personal crimes of theft (i.e., personal larceny) involve the theft of cash or property by stealth. Such crimes may or may not bring the victim into direct contact with the offender. Personal larceny with contact encompasses purse snatching, attempted purse snatching, and pocket picking. Personal larceny without contact entails the theft by stealth of numerous kinds of items, which need not be strictly personal in nature. It is distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence. Whereas the

latter transpires only in the home or its immediate environs, the former can take place at any other location. Examples of personal larceny without contact include the theft of a briefcase or umbrella from a restaurant, a portable radio from the beach, clothing from an automobile parked in a shopping center, a bicycle from a schoolyard, food from a shopping cart in front of a supermarket, etc. Lack of force is a major identifying element in personal larceny. Should, for example, a woman become aware of an attempt to snatch her purse and resist, and should the offender then use force, the crime would be classified as robbery.

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

Crimes against households

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

The most serious crime against households is burglary, the illegal or attempted entry of a structure. The assumption is that the purpose of the entry was to commit a crime, usually theft, but no additional offense need take place for the act to be classified as burglary. The entry may be by force, such as picking a lock, breaking a window, or slashing a screen, or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering had no legal right

to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and entering occurred in a hotel or in a vacation residence, it would still be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were involved. As mentioned earlier, household larceny occurs when cash or property is removed from the home or its immediate vicinity by stealth. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery man, or a guest. If the person has no right to be there, the crime is a burglary. Household larceny can consist of the theft of jewelry, clothes, lawn furniture, garden hoses, silverware, etc.

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

Crimes against commercial establishments

Although commercial crimes, as the term is used in this report, consist primarily of victimizations of business establishments, they also include a relatively small number of offenses committed against certain other organizations, described in the introduction to Appendix IV.

Only two types of commercial crimes are measured by the National Crime Survey: robbery and burglary. These crimes are comparable to robbery of persons and burglary of households except that they are carried out against places of business rather than individuals or households. Unlike household burglary, however, commercial burglaries can take place only on the premises of business firms. In a robbery of a commercial establishment, as in a personal robbery, there must be personal confrontation and the threat or use of force. Commercial robberies usually occur on the premises of places of business, but some happen away from the premises, such as during the holdup of sales or delivery personnel away from the establishment.

Selected findings

As measured by the household and commercial surveys, an estimated 41.2 million victimizations, including both completed and attempted offenses, were experienced by persons, households, and businesses across the Nation in 1976. Larceny, the least serious crime measured by the National Crime Survey (NCS), accounted for most (63 percent) of the total, as shown on Chart A at the end of this section and in data Table 1 (Appendix I). Rape, personal or commercial robbery, and assault—offenses that involve confrontation between victim and offender and the threat or act of violence—made up 14 percent of the crimes. The remaining 23 percent included motor vehicle thefts and residential or commercial burglaries. As in past NCS reports, the relative impact of these crimes is gauged by means of a statistic known as the victimization rate—the basic measure of the occurrence of the relevant offenses. For the population and business community at large, data Table 2 displays the victimization rate for each category of crime, as well as for detailed subcategories; Chart B depicts the rates in summary form.

Based on selected information drawn from many of the report's data tables, this section highlights information on the characteristics of victims and their experiences with crime. The data tables were not fully exploited in preparing these findings, and much of the discussion is confined to general, or summary, crime categories. Individuals wishing to perform more detailed analysis on the topics covered in this section are referred to the Technical Notes (Appendix V) for guidance in the interpretation of survey results.

Victim characteristics

During 1976, the incidence of personal crimes of violence (rape, robbery, and assault) was relatively greater among city residents, males, younger persons, blacks, the poor, those living with nonrelatives, the unemployed, Armed Forces personnel, nonfarm laborers, service workers, and those separated or divorced. Persons matching some of the same characteristics—namely city dwellers, males, the young, those unrelated to other household members, and Armed Forces personnel—were also the more

likely victims of personal crimes of theft, a category encompassing larcenies with or without contact between victim and offender. It was more difficult to generalize about the characteristics of the victims of the NCS household offenses. Blacks or wealthier persons, for example, had higher victimization rates than whites or the poor, respectively, for two of the three household crimes. Nevertheless, households made up of younger individuals, city people, renters, members of large households, and those living in multi-unit structures were affected relatively more so than others.

Sex, age, and race (Tables 3-9 and 20-22)

Following a pattern borne out by NCS data since 1973, males were far likelier than females to have been the victims of either personal robbery or assault. In fact, men were about twice as likely as women to have suffered a robbery, and they experienced assault at a rate 16 points higher than that for women. Males also had a somewhat higher rate for personal larceny without contact. Aside from rape, women had a higher rate than men only for personal larceny with contact, but the difference was slight.

For either personal crimes of violence or of theft, persons age 12-24 had the highest rates of victimization; the elderly (age 65 and over) had the lowest. As shown by NCS data for the preceding 3 years, the sharpest distinction between relatively high and low victimization rates for 1976 was evident at the 24-25 age division, with individuals under age 25 having appreciably higher rates for each of the five personal crimes except personal larceny with contact. A similar pattern was evident for males and females classified separately by age, with those age 12-24 having higher rates for either violent crimes or personal larcenies (each considered as a group). Young males in particular were the victims of robbery or assault at far higher rates than females of any age.

Blacks had a higher overall violent crime rate than either whites or members of all other minority races, whereas whites were more likely than blacks to have been the victims of personal crimes of theft. These general relationships also had precedent in earlier years, as determined by the NCS. There was, however, no significant difference between the rate

for crimes of theft for blacks and members of other minority races. Black males were victimized by violent crimes at a rate higher than white males, black females, or white females. Considering individual types of violent crime, it was found that black males were robbed at a rate about 2 1/2 times higher than that for white males. Males of either race were more likely than their female counterparts to have been the victims of personal crimes of theft.

With respect to crimes against household property, households headed by young persons clearly had the highest rates. The overall residential burglary rate, for example, was about 2 1/2 times as high among households headed by individuals age 20-34 than for those headed by senior persons (age 65 and over). The victimization rates for crimes against residential property generally declined as the age of the head of household increased, although statistical significance was not present in each instance.

Motor vehicle thefts or residential burglaries were experienced relatively more so by blacks than by whites, whereas the latter incurred household larcenies at a higher rate. Black households were especially prone to burglaries entailing forcible entry, whether completed or attempted.

Marital status (Tables 10-11)

The victimization rates for personal crimes, whether violent or theft only, were calculated for persons distinguished on the basis of four categories of marital status. The figures revealed that, for the violent crimes as a group, divorced or separated individuals had the highest rate, followed by the never married, the married, and those who were widowed. This pattern has prevailed in NCS results since 1973. For personal larcenies, also viewed as a group, the never married were the most likely to have been victimized and widowed individuals, the least likely. When gender was considered in conjunction with marital status, males in most instances had experienced violent crimes or personal larcenies at higher rates than females in the corresponding marital categories. Married men, for example, were the victims of violent crime at a rate double that of married women.

Household composition (Table 12)

Examination of the victimization rates for personal crimes among population groups distinguished on the basis of their living arrangements showed that individuals who were unrelated to the head of the household had the highest overall violent crime rate, as well as comparatively high rates for personal larcenies. This general observation applied

irrespective of whether the households were headed by men or women. Males who were living alone also had a relatively high violent crime rate, as did children under age 18 who were members of households headed by women.

Annual family income (Tables 13-14 and 23-26)

As also demonstrated by the NCS in earlier years, the 1976 results showed that members of families in the lowest income group examined (less than \$3,000 per year) had the highest overall rate for personal crimes of violence, whereas those in wealthier families were relatively more vulnerable to crimes of theft. Considering the more specific types of personal crime, it was evident that individuals in the lowest income group had the highest robbery or assault rates. Members of high-income families (\$25,000 or more) had the highest rate for personal larceny without contact.

Differing from the pattern of victimization associated with personal crimes, households in the poorest income group within the general population had the lowest rates for both residential larceny and motor vehicle theft, but the highest rate for household burglary (chiefly ascribable to experiencing a relatively high incidence of unlawful entries without force). Essentially the same relationships applied when the rates for white households were considered apart from those for the general population. Among blacks, however, the highest burglary rate prevailed among households with incomes of \$25,000 or more, mainly because of a relatively high incidence of completed forcible entries.

Educational attainment (Table 15)

Classification of individuals age 25 and over according to their level of educational attainment revealed that those with college training had the greatest likelihood of being victimized by violent crime; those with 8 or fewer years of formal education had the lowest. A similar pattern was evident for personal crimes of theft. Although statistical significance was not present in each instance, blacks had a higher overall violent crime rate than whites within each educational category examined. It should be pointed out, however, that application of the educational attainment variable was confined to a population group whose members had for the most part completed their formal instruction. This procedure excluded persons age 12-24, who, as indicated previously, experienced a disproportionate share of personal victimization.

Occupational status and group (Tables 16-17)

Among persons age 16 and over who were participants in the civilian labor force, those classified as unemployed had an overall violent crime rate some 2 1/2 times higher than employed persons. Unemployed blacks had an exceptionally high rate for those crimes. Nonparticipants in the labor force, such as homemakers or persons unable to work, generally had lower rates than the unemployed. Of the major employment status categories examined, retirees had the lowest overall rates for personal crimes, whether violent or theft only.

Workers in service-oriented occupations, as well as individuals employed as nonfarm laborers and Armed Forces personnel living in places other than barracks, clearly were the groups most likely to have experienced violent crimes. Members of the latter group also had the highest rate for personal crimes of theft. Because relatively few of them participate in the labor force, persons age 12-15 were considered out of scope in calculating victimization rates on the basis of occupational variables.

Household size and tenure (Tables 27-29)

As measured by the number of members within each household, the largest household (six or more persons) had the highest rates both for burglary and residential larceny. For the latter crime, in fact, the rate increased in relation to household size, with 6-member households having a rate more than twice that of 1-member households. One-member households also had the lowest motor vehicle theft rate, about half that prevailing among households in the largest category examined; this finding, however, may well be attributable to the greater likelihood of vehicle ownership in multi-person households.

For each of the three household offenses, individuals living in rented dwellings had far higher victimization rates than those residing in owner-occupied homes. This general finding applied to the white population, but not to black inhabitants, among whom renters had a significantly higher rate only for the crime of burglary.

People living in single-unit dwellings sustained relatively fewer burglaries or motor vehicle thefts than those occupying multi-unit structures. Residents of dwellings classified as "other than housing units" (i.e., dormitories, rooming houses, or other group quarters) had the lowest rate for household larceny, but a relatively high burglary rate. Persons living in buildings containing from four to nine units had the highest overall larceny rate.

Locality of residence (Tables 18-19 and 30-31)

For personal crimes of violence, the likelihood of being victimized generally was greatest for central city residents and lowest for those living in nonmetropolitan areas, with suburbanites ranking in between. Moreover, the inhabitants of central cities in each of the four size classes examined had a higher overall violent crime rate than persons living in the corresponding suburban counties. Although similar relationships were evidenced with respect to personal crimes of theft, the differences were small and, in the case of metropolitan areas of a million or more population, suburbanites had a somewhat higher rate as a consequence of having experienced relatively more personal larcenies without contact than their city counterparts. The finding noted earlier concerning the prevalence of a higher violent crime rate among males, whether white or black, in contrast to females of the same race held true for city dwellers, suburbanites, and nonmetropolitan residents alike. The simultaneous application of the sex, race, and locality-of-residence variables also revealed that the personal robbery rate among black males living in cities was roughly twice as high as that for white males residing in cities. In nonmetropolitan localities, however, white males had an appreciably higher overall personal larceny rate than did black males.

The pattern of occurrence for two of the three household crimes measured by the NCS—burglary and larceny—generally paralleled that for personal crimes of violence, with notable exceptions. That is, the overall rate for each of those crimes tended to be highest among city residents and lowest for the nonmetropolitan population, with suburban householders having an intermediate rate. The exceptions to this trend concerned households situated in cities of 1 million or more population, which had the lowest rate both for burglary and larceny among the four size classes of central city that were considered. On the whole, the figure for burglary against residents living in those largest cities differed little from the suburban burglary rates, and, in one instance, the difference was statistically insignificant. And, with respect to larceny, there was no significant difference between the rate among householders in cities of a million or more people and those in nonmetropolitan places; moreover, people living in the counties surrounding those large cities had a far higher larceny rate than did the city residents themselves. There were no clear-cut relationships between the incidence of motor vehicle theft and locality of residence. Clearly, however, the lowest

rate for that crime was associated with nonmetropolitan householders.

Considering the racial composition of residents distinguished on the basis of where they lived, it was found that blacks in metropolitan areas (whether cities or the surrounding fringes) had higher burglary rates than whites living in those areas; however, whites living in nonmetropolitan localities had a higher burglary rate than did their black counterparts. As for household larceny or motor vehicle theft, the differences between rates for members of each race were statistically insignificant in most cases.

Kind of business (Table 32)

Of the two crimes measured by the commercial survey, burglary was by far the more prevalent, occurring at about 5 1/2 times the rate for robbery. Wholesale establishments registered the highest burglary rate, whereas retail outlets had the highest robbery rate. Businesses having gross annual revenues in the range of a half to 1 million dollars experienced burglary at a rate higher than those categorized under the other receipt categories examined; establishments with receipts of less than \$10,000 had the lowest rate. Not surprisingly, enterprises operated by the self-employed (i.e., businesses without paid employees) had a lower rate than establishments having paid workers for each of the commercial offenses.

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

Most of the violent personal crimes measured as having taken place in 1976 were committed by persons neither acquainted with nor related to the victim. Besides being strangers, most offenders were perceived by their victims to have been male or white. There was, however, a notable difference as to the age of the perpetrators, depending on whether the crime was by lone individuals (single offenders) or by two or more persons (multiple offenders). And, there were appreciable numbers of crimes involving victims and offenders of opposite sex or different race.

Strangers or nonstrangers (Tables 33-37)

Stranger-to-stranger offenses accounted for 64 percent of the personal crimes of violence. This translated to a rate of 20.9 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 and over, compared with 11.6 per 1,000 for those involving acquaintances, friends, or relatives (i.e., nonstranger crimes). Robberies were more likely than assaults to have been committed by

strangers, and there was some indication that this held true for rape as well. Youngsters age 12-15 were less likely than persons age 16 and over to have been victims of violent crimes by strangers, a finding that applied to assault as well. Males clearly experienced relatively more stranger-to-stranger crimes than did females, a situation that also applied to personal robbery or assault considered separately. These trends generally applied to men and women in matching age groups, although statistical significance was not present in all instances.

For the violent crimes as a group, the prevalence of a higher incidence of stranger-to-stranger cases among men than women also prevailed regardless of race or marital status. Separated or divorced men, for example, were victimized at twice the rate of women in the comparable category. For both sexes combined, however, separated or divorced persons were less likely than those in the three other marital status groups to have been victimized by strangers. Stated another way, divorced or separated people experienced relatively more violent crimes at the hands of *nonstrangers* than did persons who were married, widowed, or never married. Likewise, the occurrence of nonstranger crimes was more prevalent among women, blacks, or younger individuals than their counterparts. As a result, for example, 55 percent of violent crimes against black females were committed by acquaintances, friends, or relatives; this compared with a 28 percent figure for nonstranger crimes against white males.

The proportion of stranger-to-stranger violent crimes was slightly greater among members of families with annual incomes of \$10,000 or more, compared with those having lower incomes (68 vs. 60 percent), a difference chiefly attributable to the black population. The violent crimes experienced by blacks with incomes of less than \$7,500 were about equally divided between stranger-to-stranger and nonstranger cases, a relationship that stemmed mainly from the fact that only about a third of the assaults recorded for this group were at the hands of strangers. By contrast, 7 in every 10 violent crimes sustained by blacks in the \$15,000 and over bracket were committed by strangers. Among whites differentiated by income, there was little fluctuation in the overall percentage of violent crimes attributed to strangers.

Sex, age, and race (Tables 38-47)

The vast majority of personal crimes of violence, whether single- or multiple-offender cases, were perceived by victims to have been committed by

males. Females were said to be the offenders in 11 percent of the single-offender crimes and in 19 percent of multiple-offender crimes, although they shared culpability with males in carrying out an appreciable share of the latter offenses.

In about 19 of 20 single-offender violent crimes against males, as well as in the bulk of multiple-offender crimes against males, the offenders were also male. The prevalence of violent crimes among victims and offenders of the same sex did not, however, apply universally, as high proportions of the victimizations of females were attributed to males. For example, three-fourths of all single-offender assaults against females, as well as roughly half of the assaults involving two or more offenders, were exclusively by males; and, persons of each sex shared blame for the commission of an additional number (21 percent) of multiple-offender assaults against females.

In 65 percent of all single-offender personal crimes of violence, the offender was perceived to have been over age 20. About a third of these crimes were attributed to persons age 12-20. The prevalence of adult offenders was a characteristic common to each of the three forms of violent crime involving offenders who acted alone.

Contrasting with the single-offender crimes, those involving two or more perpetrators were characterized by a much higher rate of involvement on the part of individuals under age 21 (46 percent) and a lower participation rate by those 21 and over (28 percent). There was, however, a substantial volume of multiple-offender crimes involving persons who were classified under more than one age category; some of these crimes possibly involved juvenile and adult offenders alike.

As might be expected, young offenders (age 12-20)—whether acting alone or in conjunction with others—were said to have committed the largest number of their crimes against victims of similar age. Likewise, lone offenders age 21 and over generally were perceived as responsible for a majority of violent offenses against victims age 20 and over.

With respect to the racial composition of offenders, the data showed that some two-thirds of single-offender violent crimes were attributed to whites and about 29 percent to blacks. Among the specific forms of crime, however, there were no statistically significant differences between the relative numbers of rapes or personal robberies ascribed to members of each of the two races. For multiple-offender crimes, the offenders were said to have been exclusively white in 54 percent of the victimizations and exclusively black in 34 percent, with

offenders of more than a single race being responsible for about 6 percent. When personal robbery was considered apart from the other violent crimes, however, it was evident that a sizeable number (57 percent) of multiple-offender cases were attributed to black offenders.

When the race of victim and offender were examined jointly, it was found that most of the crimes, whether involving one or more offenders, were intraracial in nature. For instance, in approximately three-fourths of all single-offender violent crimes against whites and in 88 percent of those against blacks, the offender was identified as a member of the victim's own race. White victims, however, ascribed a somewhat higher proportion of single-offender victimizations to blacks (19 percent) than black victims did to whites (10 percent). Interracial crimes were associated relatively more often with multiple-offender cases, especially personal robberies. In some 48 percent of such robberies against whites, the offenders were said to have been black.

Crime characteristics

The succeeding sections highlight certain key characteristics of the offenses measured by the National Crime Survey. As will be seen, the circumstances under which crimes occurred varied appreciably depending on the type of offense, as did the impact of certain violations upon the population groups examined. For reasons discussed fully in the Technical Notes (Appendix V), some of the characteristics examined with respect to crimes against persons are based on incident data and others on victimization data. Among the violent personal crimes, victimizations outnumbered incidents by about 20 percent, mainly because some 12 percent of the cases were committed against two or more victims (Tables 48 and 49). Although the differences were small, assaults were less likely than either rapes or personal robberies to have been perpetrated against a single victim. The bulk of multiple-victim violent crimes involved a pair of victims rather than three or more. As suggested by the ratio of incidents to victimizations, relatively fewer personal larcenies than violent offenses affected more than one victim.

Time of occurrence (Tables 51-53)

Among the offenses measured by the household and commercial surveys, only personal larcenies with contact (i.e., purse snatchings and pocket pickings) could be categorized as predominantly daytime crimes. This is not to suggest, however, that the

remaining violations happened mainly at night. Although a substantial majority of some of the crimes—notably rape, motor vehicle theft, or commercial burglary—took place at night, others were about equally divided between day and night, or could not be sorted categorically either way because the time of occurrence was unknown in too many instances. Thus, nighttime personal or commercial robberies, as well as personal assaults, outnumbered daytime incidents by a few percentage points, but the time of occurrence was not known to the victims in a fifth of all household crimes (principally residential larcenies or burglaries). Personal larceny without contact, the most prevalent of the offenses against individuals, also had a relatively high “time not known” rate (11 percent), making it impossible to determine whether it was predominantly a daytime or nighttime act; among incidents for which the time of occurrence was known, however, most took place at night.

As indicated, some of the more serious crimes, including rape, happened mainly at night. True to this tendency, certain forms of crime characterized by relatively serious impact upon the victims, such as aggravated assault or personal robbery with injury, had a greater likelihood of taking place at night. Similarly, there was a greater disposition for armed assailants or armed robbers, as well as for offenders who were strangers, to carry out their crimes at night rather than during the day.

With respect to nighttime offenses, it should be noted that each of the three household crimes featured relatively high proportions of *attempts* at night, suggesting that the presence of household members may have thwarted the completion of many offenses. It is also of interest to find that, as a group, nighttime crimes against household property were about equally divided between the first and second halves of night, although the segment of nighttime was not known in 13 percent of the cases. Such was not the case for crimes in either the personal or commercial sectors. For example, personal or commercial robberies that happened between 6 p.m. and midnight outnumbered those that took place during midnight to 6 a.m. by roughly 3 to 1. A comparable ratio was evident among nighttime personal crimes of violence committed by strangers, as well as personal robberies or assaults by armed offenders. As for the nonstranger violent crimes considered collectively, there was no significant difference between daytime and nighttime rates of occurrence.

Place of occurrence (Tables 54-58)

For reasons detailed in the Technical Notes, the classification of four of the NCS-measured property offenses—personal larceny without contact, household larceny, household burglary, and commercial burglary—is determined in large measure by their place of occurrence. In fact, the two forms of larceny differ from one another solely on the basis of whether or not the crime happened at or away from the home. During 1976, some 53 percent of all personal larcenies without contact between victim and offender took place on streets or other outdoor places and one-fifth were inside school buildings. On the other hand, the bulk (88 percent) of household larcenies happened in the immediate vicinity of the victimized residence, such as a yard or carport, with the remainder occurring inside the structure.

Concerning burglaries, those experienced by commercial enterprises occur, by definition, only on the premises of business establishments. And, although some of the household burglaries occur at temporary living quarters, such as vacation homes or hotels, the vast majority of them take place at principal residences. In 1976, 96 percent of these burglaries involved main residences.

Contrasting with burglary, motor vehicle theft can occur in a variety of settings. During the year in question, most (63 percent) happened on streets or other open areas, and an additional third of them took place at or near the victim's home. Similarly, crimes characterized by some form of direct contact between victim and offender can occur virtually anywhere. Once again, however, there was an exception with respect to the variety of possible places of occurrence: the bulk of commercial robberies customarily take place at business establishments themselves. In 1976, only 8 percent of these offenses were committed away from establishments, often involving sales, delivery, or other personnel going about their work away from a business site.

If personal robbery is indicative, most of the commercial robberies that happened at places other than establishments probably took place on streets or elsewhere outdoors. Sixty-two percent of all personal robberies—encompassing 67 percent of incidents by armed offenders and 58 percent by unarmed offenders—occurred in such places. By contrast, only a plurality (42 percent) of assault incidents also happened on streets and associated areas, an additional 22 percent were in or near the victim's home, and 17 percent in nonresidential buildings.

Of the three violent personal crimes, rape was relatively more likely to have happened *inside* the victim's own home; in fact, about 2 in every 5 of these crimes happened within or near the dwelling. The home or its immediate vicinity was the setting for roughly a third of assaults committed by offenders who were not strangers to the victim, as well as for 16 percent of those by strangers. However, half of all stranger-to-stranger assaults were on streets or elsewhere outdoors.

Number of offenders (Table 59)

As indicated earlier, some 88 percent of all NCS-measured incidents of violent personal crime were committed against lone victims. A clear, although smaller, majority of these incidents (67 percent) also involved single offenders. The prevalence of single- as opposed to multiple-offender crimes characterized both rape and assault but not personal robbery. Roughly half of all such robberies were carried out by two or more offenders; these multiple-offender incidents were approximately divided between robbers who operated in pairs and by those in groups of three or more individuals.

Although about two-thirds of the violent crimes were committed by offenders who acted alone, there was a marked difference in the distribution of participating offenders depending on the relationship between victim and offender. Whereas somewhat more than half (57 percent) of all stranger-to-stranger incidents were by one offender, a substantial majority (83 percent) of those by nonstrangers involved a single offender. It should be pointed out, however, that in 5 percent of the crimes by strangers, the number of offenders was not known to the victim. Considering stranger-to-stranger robberies or assaults in which the number of assailants was known, the involvement of multiple-offenders was more pronounced, in relative terms, among the more serious incidents of each crime. Thus, robberies with injury were likelier than those without injury (65 vs. 40 percent) to have been committed by two or more persons, as were aggravated assaults by comparison with simple assaults (36 vs. 30 percent).

Use of weapons (Tables 60-63)

The household and commercial surveys determined if offenders used weapons in committing any of the personal crimes of violence or robberies of businesses. It was found that offenders were more likely to have done so in the latter offenses. Having been reported by victims in 52 percent of all

incidents, firearms were the weapons most commonly used in those commercial robberies; knives or other weapons were used in an additional 13 percent of the incidents. In sum, 65 percent of all commercial robberies were by armed offenders. There appeared to be an association between the type of weapon present and the outcome of those robberies, with a higher rate of completion characterizing those committed by persons armed with firearms rather than with either of the two remaining classes of weapon.

With respect to the violent crimes against individuals, robbery was the likeliest to have involved an armed offender, although the relative number of incidents so characterized was lower (45 percent) than for commercial robberies. For personal crimes of violence as a group, 36 percent were by armed offenders. Weapons were somewhat likelier to be present in stranger-to-stranger incidents than in those involving nonstrangers (39 vs. 32 percent).

Offenders were more likely to use weapons other than firearms or knives, such as clubs, bricks, or other objects, in the commission of personal crimes of violence. They were especially apt to have done so in aggravated assaults resulting in victim injury, some three-fifths of which were by offenders who wielded these “other” weapons. For both aggravated assault and personal robbery, examination of incidents in which weapons of only a single type were used revealed an association between the highest rate of victim injury and the presence of weapons other than firearms or knives. In fact, the likelihood of victim injury was also greater during either crime if the offense was carried out with the aid of a knife rather than a firearm.

Victim self-protection (Tables 64-67)

Victims used some means of self-protection in a majority of personal crimes of violence, regardless of whether the offenses involved strangers or nonstrangers. Ranging from passive measures to active resistance, recourse to self-defense characterized two-thirds of all cases of violent crime. Self-defense was most apt to have been used in cases of rape (84 percent), followed by assault (69 percent), and robbery (56 percent).

There were no significant differences among the various demographic groups examined in the inclination to use self-protective measures during assaults. Among robbery victims, however, whites were more apt than blacks to have done so, as were persons age 12-34 by comparison with older ones. Physical force or nonviolent resistance (including

evasion) were the most common forms of self-defense. Men were somewhat more likely to have used the former and women, the latter. Race was not a key variable insofar as assessing differences in the means of self-protection was concerned. Among victims in general, using or brandishing a firearm or knife was relatively infrequent (2 percent).

Physical injury to victims (Tables 68-73)

Victims were physically harmed in 3 of every 10 personal robbery or assault victimizations, and the likelihood of sustaining injury was greater in nonstranger crimes (36 percent) than stranger-to-stranger crimes (27 percent). Although women were injured relatively more often than men during the course of robberies, there was no significant difference between the injury rates for assault victims of each sex. For neither crime, however, were there significant differences between the rates at which whites and blacks were injured. As indicated in the discussion of the use of weapons in the commission of crimes, victims were more apt to have been harmed physically as the result of an armed robbery or aggravated assault if the offender used a weapon other than a firearm or knife.

In some 6 percent of personal crimes of violence, the victims incurred medical expenses. This proportion did not vary significantly if the offenses were sustained by whites or blacks or if the crimes involved strangers or nonstrangers. Of the crimes that led to medical costs, the largest share (43 percent) were those in the \$50-\$249 bracket, with the remainder roughly divided between those in the ranges of less than \$50 and \$250 or more. Blacks were more likely than whites (88 vs. 68 percent) to incur costs of \$50 or more.

Among those crimes in which victims were injured, 7 in every 10 involved individuals who had some form of health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services. Victimized members of families with annual incomes of \$10,000 or more were likelier than those of lower income to have had insurance or medical services. Paradoxically, however, there was some indication that these protections were relatively more prevalent among black victims than white victims.

In approximately 8 percent of all violent offenses, encompassing a higher proportion of those against blacks than against whites, the victims received hospital treatment as a result of their experiences with crime. Most of the apparent differences in the rates of hospitalization for persons of opposite sex or

differing age were small, if not statistically insignificant. There was, however, a sharp contrast in the rate at which robbery victims age 65 and over received hospital care (19 percent), by comparison with their counterparts in the 12-19 or 20-34 age brackets, who averaged about 8 percent.

Emergency rooms administered to injured victims in some 77 percent of those cases leading to hospitalization, with the remainder involving stays on an inpatient basis for a night or longer. With one notable exception, there were no meaningful departures from the overwhelming prevalence of emergency cases as opposed to inpatient care. With respect to assault, a substantial proportion of black victims (43 percent) received treatment as inpatients. The figure was markedly higher than that for white victims (20 percent).

Economic losses (Tables 74-84)

Most of the NCS offenses sustained by individuals, households, or businesses during 1976 had adverse economic effects for the victims. Among the specific crimes, rape or assault were the only two for which a majority of victimizations did *not* have a direct economic impact stemming from theft and/or property damage. Nevertheless, the rate at which economic losses characterized personal crimes was appreciable—77 percent. This was chiefly attributable to the finding that some 19 in every 20 personal larcenies and 14 out of 20 robberies led to economic losses. For the household and commercial sectors, the overall proportions of crimes resulting in economic loss were 90 percent and 84 percent, respectively. On the whole, most of the losses were theft-related rather than stemming from damages to property. The latter type of loss, however, characterized some 7 in every 10 forcible entry burglaries of homes, as well as a comparable proportion of commercial burglaries.

The value of losses generally was relatively greater for the two commercial crimes than for those in the personal or household sectors; motor vehicle thefts, some two-thirds of which resulted in losses of \$250 or more, were the notable exception. About 62 percent of all personal crimes (including about a fourth of the violent offenses) and 52 percent of household crimes resulted in losses of less than \$50. There was an overall tendency for whites to have incurred smaller economic losses (i.e., relatively fewer within the less than \$50 category) than blacks, whether for personal or household crimes. Viewed otherwise, blacks sustained relatively more losses valued at \$50 or

more. Statistical significance could not, however, be attached to apparent differences for some of the more detailed categories of crime.

Although motor vehicle theft ranked among the costliest of crimes, it was the one most likely to have been attended by a recovery of losses, whether partial or complete. This notwithstanding, theft losses were not recovered in the vast majority of household crimes, and the same was true for those in the personal or commercial sectors. For example, there was no recovery whatsoever of cash and/or property in some 7 of every 10 personal or commercial robberies or in roughly 8 out of 10 larcenies, whether personal or household. Complete restoration of losses was effected in 53 percent of vehicle thefts, but none of the other specific kinds of crime approached that percentage; the 25 percent partial recovery rate for vehicle theft losses was also relatively high. With respect to personal or household crimes, there were no meaningful differences in the distribution of the percentages of recovered vs. nonrecovered losses by white and black victims compared with one another. Insurance coverage played a relatively minor role in the restoration of stolen goods, as losses were replaced by means other than insurance in a majority of personal or household crimes involving theft.

Worktime losses (Tables 85-91)

Relatively few crimes—approximately 1 in every 20 of those measured by the household and business surveys—led to loss of time from work. There was an overall tendency for the more serious offenses or subcategories of crime to be associated with missed work. As a group, the three personal crimes of violence resulted in such losses in about one-tenth of all cases, a proportion that did not differ among white or black victims, or according to kind of victim-offender relationship. By comparison, only about 3 percent of all personal and household larcenies led to loss of work. No doubt because of the inconvenience caused by these crimes, completed motor vehicle thefts had a relatively high worktime loss rate (22 percent).

Among those household crimes that caused people to lose time from work, vehicle thefts also resulted in a relatively high proportion of 1 or more lost workdays (64 percent). Generally, however, the violent personal crimes were attended by relatively longer periods of worktime loss than the property crimes (i.e., personal larcenies and household offenses). Some two-fifths of the relevant rape victimizations, for instance, involved periods of 6 days

or more. For the violent crimes as a group, approximately half of those characterized by lost worktime were in the range of 1 to 5 days. As a result of either personal or household crimes that led to a curtailment in work, black victims generally lost a day or more relatively more often than did white victims.

Reporting crimes to the police

The rate at which crime was reported to the police varied considerably depending on the type or seriousness of victimization, but there was a good deal of consistency in the reasons cited by victims for not notifying the authorities. Police reporting rates for the two commercial crimes were among the highest; for personal or household larcenies they were clearly the lowest (Chart C). The reporting rate for household crimes as a group was somewhat higher than that for personal offenses (38 vs. 32 percent). Contrasting with those rates, three-fourths of the commercial crimes were reported.

Rates of reporting (Tables 92-100)

The relatively low percentage of personal crimes made known to the police was ascribable in large measure to a low reporting rate (27 percent) for personal larcenies, which accounted for some three-fourths of all personal victimizations. By contrast, 49 percent of the violent personal crimes were reported, with the rate for stranger-to-stranger offenses being a little higher than that for nonstranger cases (51 vs. 45 percent). The reporting rate for household larceny was the same as that for personal larceny, and it, too, had the effect of reducing the overall proportion of reported household crimes. Forty-eight percent of residential burglaries and seven-tenths of motor vehicle thefts were reported. The latter crime was among the most apt to have been made known to the police. In fact, it was outranked to an appreciable degree only by commercial robbery, the crime with the highest reporting rate of all those measured (87 percent).

Women victimized by violent crime were likelier than men to report such experiences to the police. The margin of difference was particularly wide—64 percent among women and 48 percent for men—in the case of personal robbery. Women were also more inclined to report personal larcenies with contact, but gender apparently played no role insofar as the non-contact larcenies were concerned.

The patterns of reporting crime by white and black victims closely paralleled one another, in contrast

with some of the relatively sharp rate differences evident between males and females. This observation applied to specific types of crime in the personal sector, as well as to the household crimes considered as a group. Even when statistically significant, differences between the police reporting rates for personal crimes against whites and blacks seldom exceeded a few percentage points. With respect to the household crimes, however, it should be noted that although there was no significant difference in the rate at which whites and blacks reported residential burglaries, whites were likelier than blacks to have notified the police of household larcenies (28 vs. 19 percent), but the reverse was true concerning vehicle thefts (68 vs. 81 percent).

Violent crimes or personal larcenies experienced by youngsters age 12-19 were among the least likely to have been made known to the police. With respect to personal robbery, for example, the degree of reporting for victims in that age group was roughly half that for individuals age 20 and over. As for personal crimes experienced by the elderly (age 65 and over), the police reporting rates generally did not differ significantly from those for other adults.

Home tenancy arrangements examined in conjunction with the household crimes revealed slight differences in the rates of reporting crime to the police. Owners were somewhat likelier than renters to report residential burglaries (especially those involving forcible entry) or household larcenies. There was no difference, however, between the vehicle reporting rates by the two groups. Similarly, consideration of the various income groups yielded no dramatic differences in the percentage of household crimes called to police attention. Perhaps the sharpest contrast in reporting involved burglaries experienced by members of families at either extreme of the income brackets examined: persons earning less than \$3,000 reported 40 percent of their burglaries, whereas those with \$25,000 or more reported 58 percent. The contrast was less extreme for household larceny and absent in the case of motor vehicle theft. For the population in general, the likelihood of reporting household crimes to the police

increased in direct correspondence to the value of theft losses. Thus, household larcenies resulting in losses worth \$250 or more were roughly seven times more apt to be reported to the police than those not exceeding \$10.

Reasons for not reporting (Tables 101-107)

The two most common reasons given for not reporting personal or household crimes to the police were the beliefs that nothing could have been done and that the offense was not important enough to warrant their attention. Within each sector, those explanations made up more than half the total. The same two reasons, plus a third—that the police would not want to be bothered—were the main ones given for failure to call attention to the relatively few commercial robberies or burglaries not made known to the police; the three leading answers in the commercial sector accounted for 77 percent of the total.

As was the case with the crime reporting rates, there was a degree of correspondence between the seriousness of the crime and the pattern of explanations for not notifying the police. Among the victims of personal robbery, for instance, those who were injured during the crime were less apt than those who were not physically harmed to indicate that the matter was not important enough; a comparable situation applied with respect to the two forms of assault and to subclasses of residential burglary distinguished from one another on the basis of seriousness or outcome, and there was some indication that it applied to motor vehicle theft as well. Race or income level did not appear to relate strongly to reasons for not reporting the household crimes. With respect to the violent personal crimes, a relatively large number of persons attributed the failure to notify authorities to a contention that the offense had been a private or personal matter and, therefore, not police business. As might be anticipated, that position was taken mainly by the victims of offenders who were not strangers. In fact, "private or personal matter" was the most common response given by the victims of nonstranger violent crimes.

Chart A. Percent distribution of victimizations by sector and type of crime, 1976

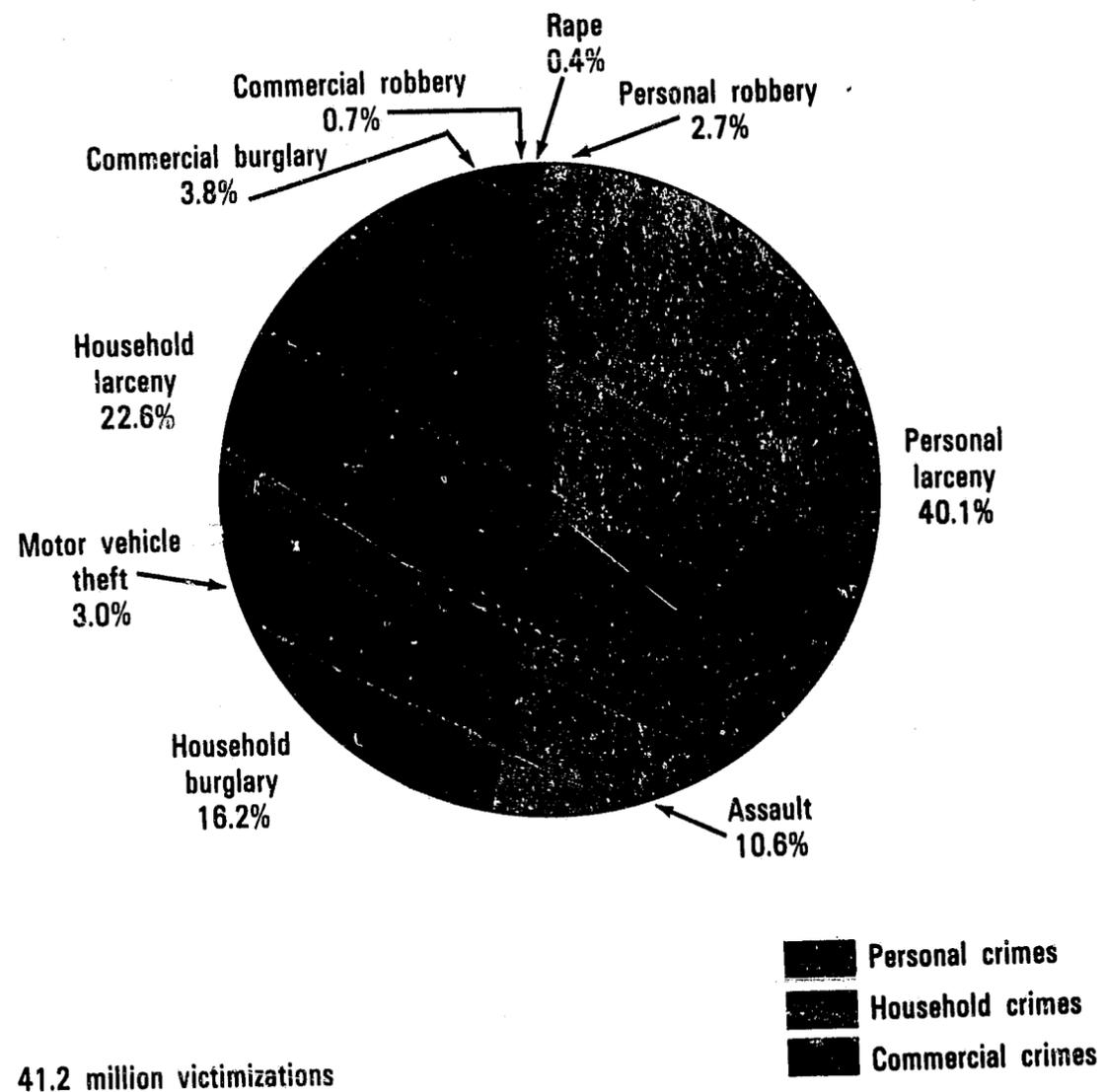


Chart B.

**Victimization rates,
1976**

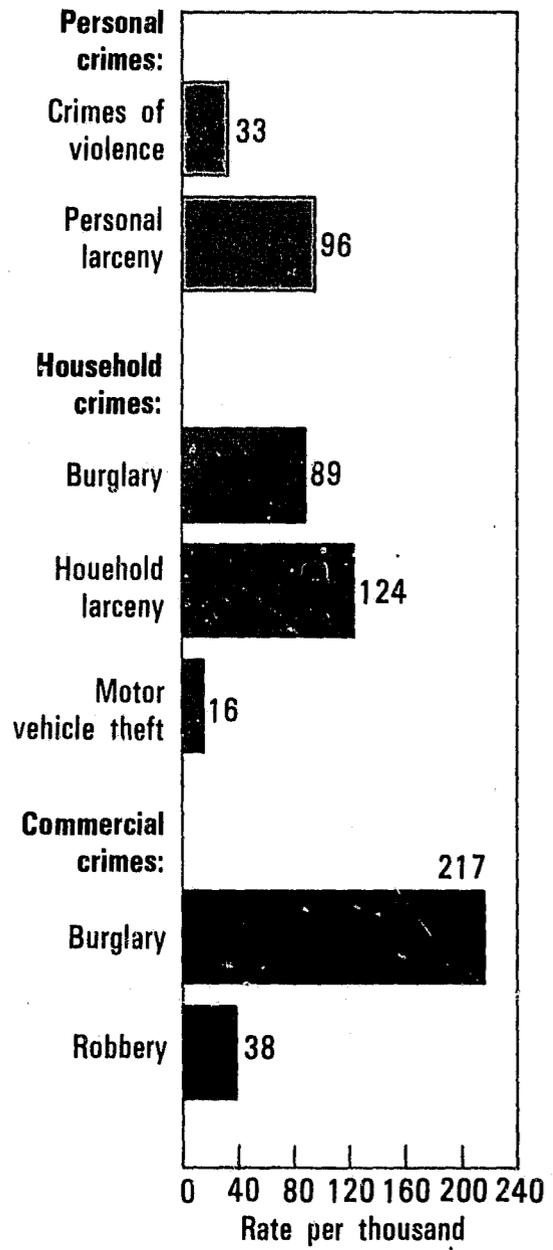
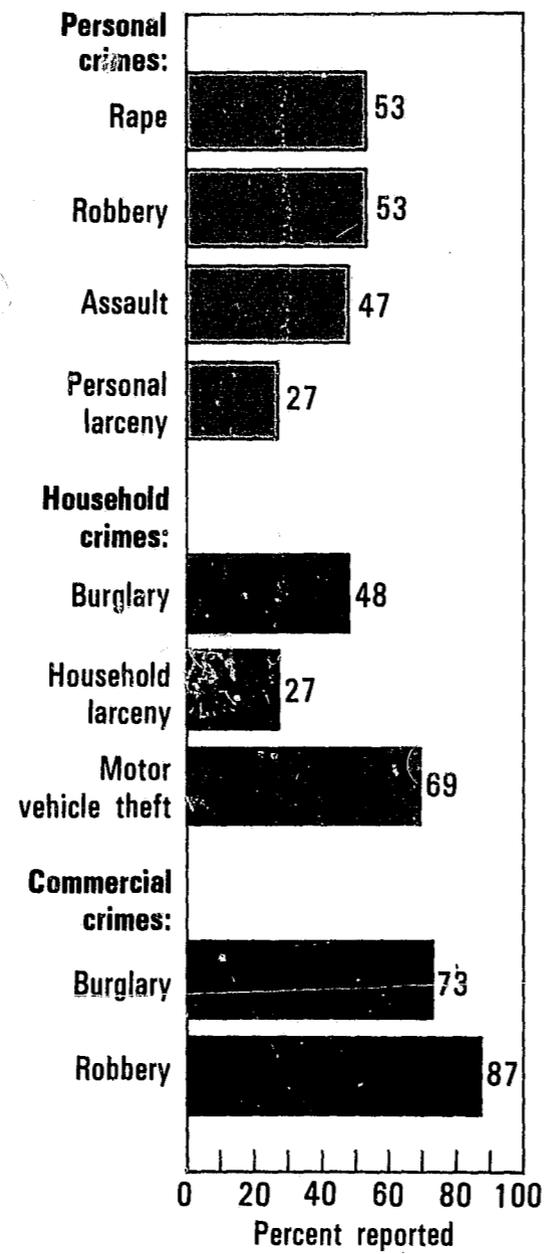


Chart C.

**Percent of victimizations
reported to the police, 1976**



Appendix I

Survey data tables

The 107 statistical data tables in this section of the report contain results of the National Crime Survey for calendar year 1976. They are grouped along topical lines, generally paralleling the sequence of discussion in the "Selected Findings." All topics treated in the preceding report, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1975*, are covered again, and three tables (numbers 38, 43, and 62) have been added. The first two display data on the sex of offenders, and the third contains information on the association between victim injury and armed personal robberies and aggravated assaults.

All statistical data generated by the surveys are estimates that vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variance, or sampling error, stemming from the fact that they were derived from surveys rather than complete enumerations. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III (personal and household sectors) and Appendix IV (commercial sector). As a general rule, however, estimates based on zero or about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by means of footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report. For data pertaining to the personal and household sectors, a minimum estimate of 10,000, as well as rates or percentages based on such a figure, was considered reliable. For commercial data, the corresponding figure was 5,000.

Victimization rate tables 3 through 32 parenthetically display the size of each group for which a rate was computed; as with the rates, these control figures are estimates. On tables dealing with personal or household crimes, the control figures reflect estimation adjustments based on independent population estimates. For commercial victimization rates, the control numbers were generated by the survey itself.

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

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

Victim characteristics, tables 3-32. The tables contain victimization rate figures for crimes against persons (3-19), households (20-31), and commercial establishments (32).

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence, tables 33-47. Five tables (33-37) 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 (38-47), four present demographic information on the offenders only and six others have such data on both victims and offenders; a basic distinction is made in these 10 tables between single- and multiple-offender victimizations.

Crime characteristics, tables 48-91. The first of these tables illustrates the distinction between victimizations and incidents, as the terms relate to crimes against persons. Table 49 displays data on the number of victims per incident, whereas Table 50 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 (51-53); place of occurrence (54-58); number of offenders (59); use of weapons (60-63); victim self-protection (64-67); physical injury to victims (68-73); economic losses (74-84); and time lost from work (85-91). As applicable, the tables cover crimes against persons, households, and places of business, or parts of those sectors (e.g., commercial robbery). When the data were compatible in terms of subject matter and variable categories, more than one sector was included on a table.

Reporting of victimizations to the police, tables 92-107. Information is displayed on the extent of reporting and on reasons for failure to report. Certain tables display data on more than one sector.

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime, 1976

Sector and type of crime	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes
All crimes	41,170,000	...	100.0
Personal sector	22,118,000	100.0	53.7
Crimes of violence	5,599,000	25.3	13.6
Rape	145,000	0.7	0.4
Completed rape	39,000	0.2	0.1
Attempted rape	106,000	0.5	0.3
Robbery	1,111,000	5.0	2.7
Robbery with injury	361,000	1.6	0.9
From serious assault	176,000	0.8	0.4
From minor assault	185,000	0.8	0.4
Robbery without injury	750,000	3.4	1.3
Assault	4,344,000	19.6	10.6
Aggravated assault	1,695,000	7.7	4.1
With injury	589,000	2.7	1.4
Attempted assault with weapon	1,107,000	5.0	2.7
Simple assault	2,643,000	12.0	6.4
With injury	692,000	3.1	1.7
Attempted assault without weapon	1,957,000	8.8	4.3
Crimes of theft	16,519,000	74.7	40.1
Personal larceny with contact	497,000	2.2	1.2
Purse snatching	148,000	0.7	0.4
Completed purse snatching	92,000	0.4	0.2
Attempted purse snatching	56,000	0.3	0.1
Pocket picking	350,000	1.6	0.9
Personal larceny without contact	16,022,000	72.4	33.9
Total population age 12 and over	171,901,000	...	...
Household sector	17,199,000	100.0	41.3
Burglary	6,663,000	38.7	16.2
Forcible entry	2,277,000	13.2	5.5
Unlawful entry without force	2,827,000	16.4	6.9
Attempted forcible entry	1,560,000	9.1	3.8
Household larceny	9,301,000	54.1	22.6
Less than \$50	5,602,000	32.6	13.6
\$50 or more	2,745,000	16.0	6.7
Amount not available	299,000	1.7	0.7
Attempted larceny	655,000	3.8	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,235,000	7.2	3.0
Completed theft	760,000	4.4	1.3
Attempted theft	475,000	2.8	1.3
Total number of households	74,956,000	...	...
Commercial sector	1,853,000	100.0	4.5
Burglary	1,575,000	85.0	3.3
Completed burglary	1,189,000	64.2	2.9
Attempted burglary	386,000	20.8	0.9
Robbery	279,000	15.0	0.7
Completed robbery	207,000	11.1	0.5
Attempted robbery	72,000	3.9	0.2
Total number of commercial establishments	7,246,000	...	...

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

Table 2. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by sector and type of crime, 1976

Sector and type of crime	Rate	Base of rate
Personal sector	32.6	Per 1,000 persons age 12 and over
Crimes of violence	0.8	
Rape	0.2	
Completed rape	0.6	
Attempted rape	6.5	
Robbery	2.1	
Robbery with injury	1.0	
From serious assault	1.1	
From minor assault	4.4	
Robbery without injury	25.3	
Assault	9.9	
Aggravated assault	3.4	
With injury	6.4	
Attempted assault with weapon	15.4	
Simple assault	4.0	
With injury	11.4	
Attempted assault without weapon	96.1	
Crimes of theft	2.9	
Personal larceny with contact	0.9	
Purse snatching	0.5	
Completed purse snatching	0.3	
Attempted purse snatching	2.0	
Pocket picking	93.2	
Personal larceny without contact		
Household sector	98.9		Per 1,000 households
Burglary	30.4	
Forcible entry	37.7	
Unlawful entry without force	20.8	
Attempted forcible entry	124.1	
Household larceny	74.7	
Less than \$50	36.6	
\$50 or more	4.0	
Amount not available	8.7	
Attempted larceny	16.5	
Motor vehicle theft	10.1	
Completed theft	6.3	
Attempted theft		
Commercial sector	217.3	Per 1,000 commercial establishments
Burglary	164.1	
Completed burglary	53.2	
Attempted burglary	38.5	
Robbery	28.5	
Completed robbery	9.9	
Attempted robbery		

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

**Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and sex of victims, 1976**

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

Type of crime	Both sexes (171,901,000)	Male (82,328,000)	Female (89,572,000)
Crimes of violence	32.6	42.9	23.1
Rape	0.3	0.2	1.4
Completed rape	0.2	(12)	0.4
Attempted rape	0.6	0.2	1.0
Robbery	6.5	9.1	4.0
Robbery with injury	2.1	2.6	1.6
From serious assault	1.0	1.5	0.6
From minor assault	1.1	1.1	1.1
Robbery without injury	4.4	6.5	2.4
Assault	25.3	33.6	17.6
Aggravated assault	9.9	14.4	5.7
With injury	3.4	5.1	1.9
Attempted assault with weapon	6.4	9.3	3.8
Simple assault	15.4	19.2	11.9
With injury	4.0	4.7	3.4
Attempted assault without weapon	11.4	14.4	8.6
Crimes of theft	96.1	106.2	86.8
Personal larceny with contact	2.9	2.5	3.2
Purse snatching	0.9	10.0	1.7
Pocket picking	2.0	2.5	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	93.2	103.7	83.6

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

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

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

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims, 1976

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

Type of crime	12-15 (16,350,000)	16-19 (16,487,000)	20-24 (19,033,000)	25-34 (31,800,000)	35-49 (34,479,000)	50-64 (31,825,000)	65 and over (21,926,000)
Crimes of violence	52.0	66.7	58.5	40.6	20.0	12.2	7.6
Rape	1.1	2.1	2.6	1.2	(2)	10.1	10.1
Robbery	10.0	9.4	10.3	6.4	5.1	4.5	3.4
Robbery with injury	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.3
From serious assault	0.8	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7
From minor assault	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6
Robbery without injury	7.9	6.1	7.5	4.2	3.3	2.6	2.1
Assault	40.9	55.3	45.6	33.0	14.8	7.6	4.1
Aggravated assault	12.6	23.5	18.3	13.2	5.6	3.4	1.5
With injury	4.7	9.2	6.3	4.1	1.9	0.9	10.2
Attempted assault with weapon	8.0	14.3	11.4	9.0	3.7	2.5	1.2
Simple assault	28.3	31.8	27.4	19.9	9.2	4.2	2.7
With injury	8.4	10.2	8.6	4.3	1.6	0.6	0.7
Attempted assault without weapon	19.9	21.6	18.8	15.6	7.7	3.6	2.0
Crimes of theft	148.7	147.0	146.3	113.2	82.6	58.6	26.0
Personal larceny with contact	2.2	4.1	3.8	2.3	2.1	2.7	3.3
Purse snatching	10.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2
Pocket picking	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.1
Personal larceny without contact	146.5	142.9	142.4	110.4	80.5	55.8	22.8

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

2 Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and age of victims and type of crime, 1976

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

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Male											
12-15 (8,338,000)	66.7	10.0	16.4	3.1	13.3	50.2	16.5	33.7	153.4	3.5	154.9
16-19 (8,192,000)	86.2	10.2	13.1	4.6	8.5	72.9	34.2	38.7	156.5	5.1	151.4
20-24 (9,311,000)	72.5	10.9	12.7	3.1	9.6	58.9	27.0	31.9	164.4	3.5	160.9
25-34 (15,606,000)	53.1	10.2	8.3	2.7	5.7	44.5	13.9	25.6	122.0	1.9	120.1
35-49 (16,729,000)	24.8	10.0	6.9	2.0	4.9	17.9	7.6	10.3	86.0	1.6	84.3
50-64 (15,124,000)	15.8	10.1	5.9	2.3	3.6	9.8	4.9	4.9	65.3	1.9	63.3
65 and over (9,028,000)	12.5	10.1	5.9	1.6	4.3	6.5	2.3	4.2	31.4	2.1	29.2
Female											
12-15 (8,012,000)	36.6	2.1	3.3	1.0	2.2	31.2	8.6	22.6	138.7	10.9	137.8
16-19 (8,296,000)	47.5	4.0	5.6	1.8	3.8	37.9	13.0	24.9	137.7	3.1	134.6
20-24 (9,722,000)	45.1	4.2	5.0	2.6	5.4	32.9	9.9	23.0	128.9	4.2	124.7
25-34 (16,194,000)	28.7	2.2	4.5	1.7	2.7	22.0	7.6	14.4	104.7	3.6	101.1
35-49 (17,760,000)	15.5	10.1	3.5	1.6	1.8	12.0	3.7	8.3	79.4	2.6	76.8
50-64 (16,702,000)	9.0	10.1	3.2	1.6	1.7	5.6	2.1	3.5	52.5	3.5	49.0
65 and over (12,393,000)	4.2	10.0	1.7	1.1	10.6	2.5	0.9	1.6	22.3	4.0	18.3

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

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

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims, 1976

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

Type of crime	White	Black	Other
	(150,725,000)	(18,797,000)	(2,378,000)
Crimes of violence	31.1	44.4	30.6
Rape	0.7	1.9	¹ 0.0
Robbery	5.5	13.6	9.3
Robbery with injury	1.9	4.0	¹ 3.0
From serious assault	0.9	1.8	¹ 0.0
From minor assault	0.9	2.2	¹ 3.0
Robbery without injury	3.7	9.6	6.3
Assault	24.9	28.9	21.3
Aggravated assault	9.2	15.6	9.5
With injury	3.1	6.2	¹ 2.3
Attempted assault with weapon	6.1	9.4	7.3
Simple assault	15.7	13.3	11.8
With injury	4.2	2.9	¹ 3.1
Attempted assault without weapon	11.5	10.5	8.6
Crimes of theft	97.4	86.8	85.7
Personal larceny with contact	2.5	6.3	4.2
Purse snatching	0.7	1.8	¹ 1.3
Pocket picking	1.7	4.4	¹ 2.9
Personal larceny without contact	95.0	80.6	81.5

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

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

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex and race of victims, 1976

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	White (72,582,000)	Black (8,557,000)	White (78,144,000)	Black (10,241,000)
Crimes of violence	41.6	54.9	21.4	35.7
Rape	0.2	¹ 0.2	1.2	3.2
Robbery	7.8	20.1	3.4	8.2
Robbery with injury	2.3	5.5	1.4	2.8
Robbery without injury	5.5	14.6	2.0	5.4
Assault	33.6	34.5	15.7	24.2
Aggravated assault	13.8	19.3	4.8	12.5
Simple assault	19.8	15.2	11.9	11.8
Crimes of theft	107.2	100.5	88.4	75.4
Personal larceny with contact	2.1	6.3	2.8	6.2
Personal larceny without contact	105.1	94.2	85.6	69.2

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

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

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and age of victims and type of crime, 1976

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

Race and age	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
White											
12-15 (13,760,000)	52.1	0.9	9.3	1.7	7.7	41.8	11.7	30.2	157.9	2.3	155.6
16-19 (14,002,000)	66.3	1.6	8.6	3.2	5.4	56.6	23.3	33.3	154.6	3.9	150.7
20-24 (16,395,000)	56.3	2.4	8.6	2.7	6.0	45.3	17.3	28.0	150.2	2.9	147.3
25-34 (27,784,000)	38.5	1.2	5.3	1.8	3.5	32.0	12.0	20.0	113.6	2.2	111.4
35-49 (30,263,000)	19.9	¹ 2	4.5	1.7	2.8	15.4	5.4	9.9	83.8	1.7	82.1
50-64 (28,644,000)	10.7	¹ 2	3.5	1.6	1.9	7.2	3.1	4.1	58.7	2.3	56.4
65 and over (19,878,000)	7.1	¹ 0.1	3.1	1.0	2.0	3.9	1.2	2.8	25.6	2.3	22.7
Black											
12-15 (2,361,000)	53.9	¹ 1.9	14.7	4.8	9.9	37.3	18.9	18.5	101.9	¹ 1.2	100.7
16-19 (2,266,000)	67.2	5.5	13.7	¹ 3.3	10.4	48.1	25.0	23.0	101.1	5.3	95.8
20-24 (2,319,000)	74.4	¹ 4.2	21.6	¹ 4.3	17.3	48.6	26.0	22.6	121.2	9.7	111.5
25-34 (3,382,000)	58.0	¹ 2.0	13.7	4.2	9.5	42.3	22.0	20.3	117.0	7.0	109.9
35-49 (3,670,000)	22.9	¹ 0.0	11.3	2.9	8.4	11.6	7.1	4.5	72.3	5.8	67.0
50-64 (2,891,000)	26.6	¹ 0.6	13.6	5.2	8.4	12.4	7.5	4.9	57.4	7.2	50.2
65 and over (1,910,000)	13.2	¹ 0.0	6.8	¹ 3.5	¹ 3.3	6.5	¹ 4.9	¹ 1.6	27.5	7.5	20.0

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

² Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

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

**Table 9. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime, 1976**

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

Race, sex, and age	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White		
Male		
12-15 (7,038,000)	67.2	168.5
16-19 (6,985,000)	88.4	163.4
20-24 (8,109,000)	71.3	165.7
25-34 (13,809,000)	50.8	122.1
35-49 (14,834,000)	24.5	87.0
50-64 (13,656,000)	13.7	64.1
65 and over (8,151,000)	12.4	31.5
Female		
12-15 (6,722,000)	36.3	146.8
16-19 (7,017,000)	45.2	145.8
20-24 (8,286,000)	41.7	135.0
25-34 (13,976,000)	26.3	105.3
35-49 (15,429,000)	15.4	90.7
50-64 (14,988,000)	8.0	53.9
65 and over (11,726,000)	3.4	21.4
Black		
Male		
12-15 (1,173,000)	68.4	105.9
16-19 (1,099,000)	72.0	115.0
20-24 (1,036,000)	82.9	159.5
25-34 (1,498,000)	76.6	130.6
35-49 (1,641,000)	30.2	75.6
50-64 (1,314,000)	36.9	77.2
65 and over (796,000)	14.5	29.1
Female		
12-15 (1,188,000)	39.7	98.0
16-19 (1,167,000)	62.7	88.1
20-24 (1,283,000)	67.6	90.3
25-34 (1,834,000)	43.2	106.1
35-49 (2,029,000)	17.0	70.5
50-64 (1,577,000)	18.1	40.9
65 and over (1,114,000)	12.3	26.4

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

Table 10. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1976

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

Type of crime	Never married (49,942,000)	Married (98,884,000)	Widowed (11,851,000)	Divorced and separated (10,772,000)
Crimes of violence	56.4	18.6	10.4	75.6
Rape	1.7	0.4	¹ 0.3	2.2
Robbery	10.7	3.2	3.8	19.9
Robbery with injury	3.0	0.9	2.1	9.3
From serious assault	1.5	0.5	1.0	4.1
From minor assault	1.6	0.4	1.1	5.2
Robbery without injury	7.7	2.4	1.7	10.6
Assault	44.0	15.0	6.3	53.5
Aggravated assault	16.9	6.0	2.5	20.9
With injury	6.2	1.8	1.1	8.3
Attempted assault with weapon	10.6	4.3	1.4	12.6
Simple assault	27.2	9.0	3.9	32.7
With injury	8.3	1.5	1.1	10.5
Attempted assault without weapon	18.9	7.5	2.8	22.2
Crimes of theft	142.8	75.8	37.8	131.5
Personal larceny with contact	4.2	1.6	5.3	5.9
Purse snatching	0.9	0.6	2.0	2.1
Pocket picking	3.4	1.0	3.3	3.8
Personal larceny without contact	138.5	74.1	32.4	125.6

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

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

Table 11. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime, 1976

(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 (26,567,000)	70.6	¹ 0.1	15.0	4.0	11.1	55.6	23.5	32.1	153.7	4.5	149.3
Married (49,824,000)	24.9	0.2	4.2	1.0	3.2	20.5	8.8	11.8	79.1	1.1	78.0
Widowed (1,839,000)	26.8	¹ 0.6	14.3	5.5	8.8	11.9	5.8	6.1	53.3	6.7	46.6
Divorced and separated (3,888,000)	92.1	¹ 0.5	30.2	12.9	17.2	61.4	28.8	32.6	156.2	5.9	150.3
Female											
Never married (23,376,000)	40.1	3.5	5.7	1.9	3.8	30.9	9.3	21.6	130.3	4.0	126.4
Married (49,060,000)	12.2	0.5	2.3	0.7	1.5	9.5	3.3	6.2	72.4	2.1	70.3
Widowed (10,013,000)	7.4	¹ 0.3	1.9	1.5	¹ 0.4	5.3	1.8	3.5	34.9	5.1	29.9
Divorced and separated (6,884,000)	66.3	3.1	14.1	7.2	6.9	49.1	16.4	32.7	117.5	5.9	111.6

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

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

Table 12. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex of head of household, relationship of victims to head, and type of crime, 1976

(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 (57,722,000)	31.5	0.2	6.4	1.9	4.5	24.9	10.6	14.2	92.1	1.8	90.4
Living alone (5,976,000)	65.8	¹ 0.2	23.8	8.3	15.5	41.8	20.0	21.8	155.8	7.0	148.9
Living with others (51,747,000)	27.6	0.3	4.4	1.2	3.2	22.9	9.5	13.4	84.8	1.2	83.6
Wife (47,361,000)	11.5	0.5	2.2	0.8	1.5	8.8	3.0	5.9	71.7	2.0	69.6
Own child under age 18 (19,200,000)	46.5	0.9	8.3	1.7	6.6	37.4	12.6	24.8	150.1	2.8	147.3
Own child age 18 and over (11,054,000)	42.4	¹ 0.5	6.3	2.1	4.2	35.6	14.8	20.8	108.2	3.3	104.9
Other relative (3,996,000)	36.3	¹ 2.0	7.6	3.4	4.3	26.7	12.5	14.2	74.7	3.5	71.2
Nonrelative (2,647,000)	104.0	¹ 2.2	19.2	7.7	11.5	82.6	34.8	47.8	197.8	6.0	191.8
Households headed by females											
Self (18,913,000)	37.7	3.0	8.3	3.8	4.4	26.5	8.9	17.6	86.9	6.3	80.6
Living alone (10,078,000)	24.9	2.6	8.1	4.4	3.7	14.2	4.1	10.1	68.4	7.4	61.0
Living with others (88,340,000)	52.4	3.4	8.5	3.2	5.3	40.5	14.4	26.0	108.1	5.1	103.0
Own child under age 18 (3,888,000)	78.2	2.6	13.8	3.7	10.1	61.8	22.3	39.5	124.6	3.2	121.5
Own child age 18 and over (3,497,000)	54.8	¹ 0.4	15.4	3.9	11.4	39.1	19.0	20.1	106.8	6.7	100.1
Other relative (2,040,000)	46.7	¹ 0.0	12.5	5.7	6.8	34.3	17.0	17.3	68.1	¹ 2.8	65.3
Nonrelative (1,583,000)	93.2	¹ 2.9	23.2	8.4	14.8	67.1	23.5	43.6	167.8	11.5	156.3

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

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

Table 13. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income of victims, 1976

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

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (12,093,000)	\$3,000-\$7,499 (33,721,000)	\$7,500-\$9,999 (17,017,000)	\$10,000-\$14,999 (39,359,000)	\$15,000-\$24,999 (38,955,000)	\$25,000 or more (15,230,000)
Crimes of violence	54.2	36.6	33.4	29.7	27.5	27.2
Rape	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	¹ 0.6
Robbery	14.0	8.4	6.5	4.9	4.5	4.5
Robbery with injury	9.3	3.1	2.1	1.4	1.5	0.9
From serious assault	2.9	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	¹ 0.6
From minor assault	2.4	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.0	¹ 0.3
Robbery without injury	8.7	5.3	4.4	3.5	3.0	3.6
Assault	37.7	27.1	25.7	24.3	22.6	22.0
Aggravated assault	16.1	11.3	10.6	9.6	7.8	7.5
With injury	7.9	4.2	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.4
Attempted assault with weapon	8.2	7.1	7.3	6.7	5.1	5.1
Simple assault	21.7	15.8	15.1	14.7	14.7	14.5
With injury	6.8	5.0	3.8	3.9	3.0	3.4
Attempted assault without weapon	14.9	10.8	11.3	10.8	11.7	11.0
Crimes of theft	86.4	76.0	89.2	94.2	111.8	133.9
Personal larceny with contact	5.7	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.2	2.5
Purse snatching	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.9
Pocket picking	4.0	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	80.7	72.5	86.2	92.2	109.6	131.3

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

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

Table 14. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime, 1976

(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 (8,952,000)	52.1	2.0	13.8	5.2	8.6	36.3	12.6	23.7	93.5	5.4	88.1
\$3,000-\$7,499 (27,226,000)	34.8	1.1	6.8	2.8	4.0	26.9	9.9	17.0	77.6	2.8	74.7
\$7,500-\$9,999 (14,664,000)	33.4	1.1	5.4	2.0	3.4	26.9	11.0	15.9	99.1	2.5	86.6
\$10,000-\$14,999 (35,766,000)	28.7	0.6	4.3	1.2	3.0	23.9	9.5	14.3	93.6	1.6	92.0
\$15,000-\$24,999 (36,262,000)	26.4	0.4	3.9	1.1	2.8	22.1	7.4	14.7	110.6	1.9	108.7
\$25,000 or more (14,368,000)	27.1	¹ 0.5	4.3	1.0	3.3	22.3	7.9	14.4	135.8	2.4	133.4
Black											
Less than \$3,000 (2,979,000)	62.4	4.3	15.1	5.8	9.2	43.0	27.4	15.6	60.7	6.9	53.8
\$3,000-\$7,499 (6,081,000)	44.6	¹ 1.3	15.3	4.5	10.8	28.0	17.0	11.0	66.3	6.0	60.3
\$7,500-\$9,999 (2,115,000)	34.7	¹ 2.2	14.2	¹ 2.4	11.8	18.3	7.0	11.3	92.8	6.6	86.2
\$10,000-\$14,999 (3,106,000)	41.8	¹ 0.4	11.8	¹ 3.1	8.7	29.6	9.8	19.7	102.9	6.1	96.9
\$15,000-\$24,999 (2,174,000)	44.6	¹ 2.3	10.9	5.4	5.4	31.4	16.4	15.0	141.0	7.1	133.9
\$25,000 or more (600,000)	25.5	¹ 3.5	¹ 5.7	¹ 0.0	¹ 5.7	¹ 16.3	¹ 2.7	¹ 13.7	125.1	¹ 4.5	120.4

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

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

Table 15. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 25 and over, by level of educational attainment and race of victims and type of crime, 1976

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

Educational attainment and race	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Elementary school											
0-4 years ¹											
All races ² (5,219,000)	15.4	³ 0.2	5.4	2.3	3.1	9.8	5.0	4.7	29.7	4.6	25.0
White (3,824,000)	14.1	³ 0.3	5.1	³ 2.5	³ 2.6	8.7	4.9	3.8	30.7	2.9	27.7
Black (1,299,000)	20.4	³ 0.0	³ 6.7	³ 2.0	³ 4.7	13.6	³ 5.8	7.3	25.1	9.0	16.1
5-7 years											
All races ² (8,326,000)	15.2	³ 0.2	5.9	2.6	3.2	9.2	4.4	4.7	38.3	4.2	34.2
White (6,762,000)	13.7	³ 0.0	4.7	2.0	2.6	9.1	3.9	5.2	36.8	3.3	33.4
Black (1,457,000)	21.6	³ 1.1	10.9	³ 4.5	³ 6.4	9.6	7.5	³ 2.1	45.4	8.5	37.0
8 years											
All races ² (10,390,000)	11.6	³ 0.3	4.2	1.7	2.4	7.2	2.7	4.5	39.5	2.9	36.6
White (9,864,000)	9.9	³ 0.0	3.3	1.4	1.9	6.6	2.0	4.6	38.5	2.4	36.1
Black (959,000)	29.8	³ 2.3	13.3	³ 5.5	³ 3.3	12.2	³ 3.3	³ 3.9	48.4	³ 8.1	40.3
High School											
1-3 years											
All races ² (17,856,000)	20.0	³ 0.5	5.2	2.1	3.1	14.3	6.4	7.9	61.6	2.6	59.0
White (15,166,000)	18.2	³ 0.5	3.9	1.8	2.1	13.8	5.3	8.6	60.4	2.0	58.4
Black (2,554,000)	30.4	³ 0.5	12.7	4.0	8.7	17.2	13.4	³ 3.8	67.0	6.6	60.4
4 years											
All races ² (43,410,000)	19.4	0.5	4.1	1.5	2.6	14.9	6.2	8.7	72.1	2.1	70.1
White (39,491,000)	17.5	0.4	3.2	1.3	1.9	14.0	5.5	8.5	70.9	1.7	69.2
Black (3,435,000)	39.3	³ 0.3	13.9	4.9	3.9	24.6	13.1	11.6	37.1	6.6	30.4
College											
1-3 years											
All races ² (16,283,000)	31.5	³ 0.4	6.3	1.9	4.5	24.8	9.0	15.7	104.5	2.3	101.7
White (14,783,000)	30.3	³ 0.5	5.6	1.6	4.0	24.7	9.1	15.7	103.7	2.7	101.1
Black (1,269,000)	44.8	³ 0.0	15.1	³ 4.0	11.1	29.7	10.4	19.4	113.4	³ 4.3	114.1
4 years or more											
All races ² (17,964,000)	27.4	³ 0.2	5.6	1.9	3.3	21.5	7.4	14.1	113.7	2.7	111.1
White (16,598,000)	27.1	³ 0.2	5.6	1.3	3.8	21.2	6.3	14.4	113.8	2.6	111.1
Black (873,000)	31.4	³ 0.0	³ 3.5	³ 0.0	³ 3.5	27.9	14.7	13.2	132.2	³ 3.7	123.6

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

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

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

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

Table 16. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over, by participation in the civilian labor force, employment status, and race of victims, 1976

(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 (89,862,000)	33.3	0.7	5.9	1.9	4.0	26.7	10.7	16.0	105.9	2.7	103.3
White (79,809,000)	32.7	0.7	5.1	1.6	3.5	26.8	10.4	16.4	106.7	2.2	104.5
Black (8,738,000)	39.1	1.2	11.6	3.9	7.7	26.4	13.7	12.7	103.8	7.2	96.5
Unemployed											
All races ¹ (5,381,000)	82.3	4.6	20.1	7.5	12.6	57.6	24.9	32.6	139.7	4.5	135.3
White (4,274,000)	76.1	3.0	17.9	8.0	9.8	55.3	23.6	31.6	139.8	3.4	136.4
Black (1,022,000)	110.8	11.7	30.0	24.5	25.5	69.1	31.2	37.9	134.4	7.5	126.9
Labor force nonparticipants											
Keeping house											
All races ¹ (34,396,000)	14.1	0.4	2.9	1.3	1.6	10.8	4.3	6.5	53.2	2.8	50.4
White (30,835,000)	12.4	0.4	2.1	1.0	1.1	9.9	3.6	6.3	53.7	2.4	51.3
Black (3,171,000)	30.0	20.5	10.6	4.0	6.6	18.9	10.8	3.1	46.6	6.1	40.5
In school											
All races ¹ (6,842,000)	50.3	2.0	7.0	1.8	5.2	41.2	15.4	25.9	141.1	3.4	137.7
White (5,530,000)	52.0	2.3	7.1	1.8	5.3	42.6	13.6	29.0	154.1	3.2	150.9
Black (1,148,000)	44.9	21.1	27.3	22.1	25.3	36.5	23.5	13.0	75.9	23.6	72.3
Unable to work											
All races ¹ (3,141,000)	33.3	20.9	15.7	5.3	10.4	16.8	10.3	6.5	43.2	5.1	38.1
White (2,528,000)	26.8	20.4	11.3	4.9	6.3	15.1	7.5	7.6	42.8	5.0	37.3
Black (593,000)	58.0	22.8	25.0	27.0	28.0	20.2	13.3	22.0	46.5	25.9	40.6
Retired											
All races ¹ (9,338,000)	10.8	20.0	5.6	2.4	3.2	5.2	2.3	2.3	29.2	2.3	27.0
White (8,507,000)	10.2	20.0	5.0	2.2	2.8	5.2	2.1	3.1	29.2	1.7	27.5
Black (748,000)	18.5	20.0	213.0	24.9	28.0	25.6	25.6	20.0	25.1	28.9	16.2
Other											
All races ¹ (5,662,000)	38.6	20.9	8.5	3.4	5.1	29.1	11.0	18.2	79.5	6.3	73.2
White (4,663,000)	35.6	20.3	6.9	3.5	3.4	28.3	9.6	18.8	82.9	5.4	77.4
Black (922,000)	55.5	24.2	17.2	23.0	14.2	34.1	19.2	14.9	55.5	29.6	45.9

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

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

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

Table 17. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over, by occupational group of victims and type of crime, 1976

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

Occupational group	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery		Assault			Personal larceny			
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact	
Professional, technical and kindred workers (16,492,000)	27.3	0.7	5.0	1.5	3.5	22.2	6.8	15.3	122.6	2.8	119.8
Managers, officials and proprietors ¹ (11,323,000)	35.7	³ 0.8	7.9	2.0	5.9	27.1	9.3	17.8	111.1	2.2	109.0
Sales workers (7,844,000)	34.7	¹ 1.1	8.1	2.6	5.5	25.5	9.6	15.9	101.9	3.1	98.8
Clerical and kindred workers (21,770,000)	25.5	1.6	5.2	1.5	3.7	18.8	7.3	11.4	103.3	3.9	99.4
Craft and kindred workers (14,045,000)	33.0	³ 0.5	4.7	1.8	2.9	27.8	13.8	14.0	100.3	2.0	98.4
Operatives and kindred workers ² (13,965,000)	35.4	0.8	6.8	2.4	4.4	27.8	12.2	15.6	90.4	2.8	77.7
Transport equipment operatives (3,912,000)	40.2	³ 0.0	10.5	² 2.5	8.1	29.7	13.4	16.4	113.8	² 2.0	116.3
Laborers ¹ (6,269,000)	56.4	³ 0.4	11.0	3.1	7.9	45.0	22.1	22.9	106.0	2.6	103.4
Farm laborers (1,987,000)	30.3	³ 0.0	³ 5.0	² 2.5	² 2.5	25.4	15.0	10.4	67.1	¹ 1.2	65.3
Farm owners and managers (1,805,000)	² 4.9	³ 0.0	³ 0.7	³ 0.0	³ 0.7	4.2	³ 0.7	³ 3.5	58.6	³ 0.6	58.0
Service workers (16,587,000)	56.1	1.7	9.4	3.9	5.5	44.9	17.1	27.3	117.8	3.1	114.7
Private household workers (1,993,000)	31.1	³ 2.0	5.6	³ 3.0	2.6	23.4	9.6	13.9	77.5	8.0	69.5
Armed Forces personnel (928,000)	64.7	¹ 1.3	14.8	³ 5.0	³ 9.7	48.6	24.1	24.5	173.9	² 5.2	163.8

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

¹Except farm.

²Except transport.

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

Table 18. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and type of locality of residence of victims, 1976

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

Type of crime	Metropolitan areas										Nonmetropolitan areas
	50,000 to 249,999			250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more			
	All areas (171,901,000)	Central cities (14,982,000)	Outside central cities (20,106,000)	Central cities (9,894,000)	Outside central cities (15,055,000)	Central cities (10,329,000)	Outside central cities (15,839,000)	Central cities (14,990,000)	Outside central cities (16,196,000)		
Crimes of violence	32.6	41.1	27.1	45.3	33.1	49.7	32.5	48.5	37.8	20.6	
Rape	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.8	³ 0.5	0.5	
Robbery	6.5	7.3	3.2	9.7	4.2	13.0	5.2	18.5	8.3	2.6	
Robbery with injury	2.1	3.1	1.1	3.2	1.5	4.0	1.0	5.6	3.1	0.9	
Robbery without injury	4.4	4.2	2.1	6.5	2.7	9.6	4.2	12.8	5.2	1.8	
Assault	25.3	32.8	23.2	33.9	27.8	34.1	26.4	29.2	29.0	17.5	
Aggravated assault	9.9	10.3	8.5	13.9	10.7	15.1	9.5	12.7	10.8	7.2	
Simple assault	15.4	22.1	14.7	20.0	17.2	19.0	16.9	16.6	18.2	10.3	
Crimes of theft	96.1	111.6	98.9	114.6	106.0	128.2	112.3	91.6	115.0	69.6	
Personal larceny with contact	2.9	2.1	1.8	4.5	2.2	6.2	2.4	9.5	3.4	0.9	
Personal larceny without contact	93.2	109.5	97.1	110.0	103.8	122.0	109.9	82.1	111.5	68.6	

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.

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

Table 19. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of locality of residence, race and sex of victims, and type of crime, 1976

(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 (72,582,000)	41.6	7.8	2.3	5.5	33.6	13.8	19.8	107.2	2.1	105.1
White female (78,144,000)	21.4	3.4	1.4	2.0	16.7	4.8	11.9	88.4	2.8	85.6
Black male (8,557,000)	54.9	20.1	5.5	14.6	34.5	19.3	15.2	100.5	6.3	94.2
Black female (10,241,000)	35.7	8.2	2.8	5.4	24.2	12.5	11.8	75.4	6.2	69.2
Metropolitan areas										
Central cities										
White male (17,900,000)	59.8	15.4	4.6	10.8	44.3	18.5	25.7	124.7	3.5	121.2
White female (20,262,000)	29.6	6.1	2.8	3.3	21.4	5.9	15.5	102.7	6.4	96.3
Black male (4,869,000)	69.8	29.9	8.2	21.6	39.9	20.8	19.1	116.7	6.4	110.3
Black female (6,032,000)	41.3	10.7	3.5	7.3	27.4	13.1	14.3	85.4	8.7	76.7
Outside central cities										
White male (30,513,000)	43.0	6.4	1.9	4.4	36.4	14.5	22.0	118.9	2.1	116.8
White female (32,140,000)	21.9	3.6	1.3	2.3	17.3	5.2	12.1	98.7	2.4	96.3
Black male (1,699,000)	42.5	10.5	3.1	7.4	30.8	16.3	14.6	112.0	6.5	105.5
Black female (1,959,000)	34.4	7.4	2.6	4.7	22.8	10.2	12.6	80.2	4.4	75.8
Nonmetropolitan areas										
White male (24,168,000)	26.4	4.1	1.1	3.0	22.3	9.6	12.7	79.4	1.0	78.4
White female (25,742,000)	14.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	12.4	3.5	8.9	64.2	0.4	63.8
Black male (1,988,000)	28.9	4.4	1.0	3.4	24.4	18.2	6.2	51.1	6.0	45.1
Black female (2,250,000)	21.6	2.2	1.0	1.1	17.1	12.8	4.3	44.2	1.1	43.0

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

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 20. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1976

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All races (74,956,000)	White (66,065,000)	Black (8,006,000)	Other (885,000)
Burglary	88.9	84.0	130.8	71.9
Forcible entry	30.4	26.8	59.2	39.0
Unlawful entry without force	37.7	37.9	39.1	14.8
Attempted forcible entry	20.8	19.4	32.5	18.2
Household larceny	124.1	125.8	112.1	103.7
Less than \$50	74.7	76.7	60.4	61.6
\$50 or more	36.6	36.6	37.8	30.4
Amount not available	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7
Attempted larceny	8.7	8.6	9.8	6.0
Motor vehicle theft	16.5	15.9	21.5	14.2
Completed theft	10.1	9.6	15.1	8.6
Attempted theft	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.6

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

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

Table 21. Motor vehicle theft: Victimization rates on the basis of thefts per 1,000 households and of thefts per 1,000 vehicles owned, by selected household characteristics, 1976

Characteristic	Rate per 1,000 households	Rate per 1,000 motor vehicles owned
Race of head of household		
All races ¹	16.5	11.5
White	15.9	10.6
Black	21.5	23.2
Age of head of household		
12-19	27.4	^a 30.8
20-34	24.3	16.6
35-49	18.9	10.9
50-64	12.3	7.7
65 and over	6.1	7.4
Form of tenure		
Owned or being bought	13.5	8.1
Rented	21.9	21.6

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

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

Table 22. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household, 1976

Type of crime	12-19 (1,095,000)	20-34 (22,092,000)	35-49 (18,522,000)	50-64 (18,459,000)	65 and over (14,789,000)
Burglary	207.3	123.6	92.8	67.5	50.2
Forcible entry	54.6	44.6	30.4	22.8	16.9
Unlawful entry without force	113.4	48.1	42.9	29.4	20.5
Attempted forcible entry	39.3	30.9	19.6	15.3	12.8
Household larceny	173.1	171.9	144.7	94.6	59.5
Less than \$50	101.5	106.8	80.0	56.2	41.4
\$50 or more	61.9	48.0	50.4	28.2	11.0
Amount not available	14.4	4.6	4.6	2.6	4.2
Attempted larceny	10.4	12.6	9.7	7.7	2.9
Motor vehicle theft	27.4	24.3	18.9	12.3	6.1
Completed theft	17.5	15.5	11.6	7.3	3.3
Attempted theft	9.9	8.8	7.3	5.0	2.8

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

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

Table 23. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income, 1976

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (7,800,000)	\$3,000-\$7,499 (17,113,000)	\$7,500-\$9,999 (7,582,000)	\$10,000-\$14,999 (15,981,000)	\$15,000-\$24,999 (14,258,000)	\$25,000 or more (5,284,000)
Burglary	116.9	94.2	90.4	76.1	82.7	97.3
Forcible entry	37.7	35.4	31.9	24.3	25.5	32.9
Unlawful entry without force	53.3	35.5	33.4	32.8	39.8	45.7
Attempted forcible entry	25.8	23.3	25.1	19.0	17.4	18.7
Household larceny	94.2	112.0	131.1	139.9	139.4	141.9
Less than \$50	60.9	70.0	79.5	86.0	84.1	75.3
\$50 or more	24.9	30.5	35.7	41.0	43.4	49.2
Amount not available	5.9	4.6	4.0	3.7	2.4	5.6
Attempted larceny	4.6	6.9	11.9	10.2	9.4	11.4
Motor vehicle theft	8.9	13.6	18.5	19.2	18.4	23.6
Completed theft	7.0	9.0	12.1	11.6	10.3	12.8
Attempted theft	1.9	4.6	6.3	7.6	8.1	10.8

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

Table 24. Household burglary: Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary, 1976

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All burglaries	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White				
Less than \$3,000 (5,984,000)	110.6	33.4	33.7	23.6
\$3,000-\$7,499 (14,331,000)	87.1	29.7	35.6	21.8
\$7,500-\$9,999 (6,648,000)	83.9	26.8	33.5	23.6
\$10,000-\$14,999 (14,645,000)	73.4	22.2	33.2	17.9
\$15,000-\$24,999 (13,332,000)	81.7	24.5	40.3	16.9
\$25,000 or more (5,023,000)	93.8	29.0	46.5	18.4
Black				
Less than \$3,000 (1,722,000)	137.5	51.4	53.2	33.0
\$3,000-\$7,499 (2,576,000)	133.0	64.4	35.9	32.7
\$7,500-\$9,999 (849,000)	146.2	72.6	36.1	37.5
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,182,000)	110.7	48.4	30.2	32.1
\$15,000-\$24,999 (752,000)	112.5	50.6	34.3	27.5
\$25,000 or more (192,000)	214.4	139.4	140.1	134.9

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

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

Table 25. Household larceny: Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of larceny, 1976

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All household larcenies ¹	Completed larceny		Attempted larceny
		Less than \$50	\$50 or more	
White				
Less than \$3,000 (5,984,000)	97.8	63.2	25.2	5.4
\$3,000-\$7,499 (14,331,000)	112.8	72.1	29.6	6.4
\$7,500-\$9,999 (6,648,000)	131.2	81.8	34.8	11.0
\$10,000-\$14,999 (14,645,000)	139.7	85.6	40.1	10.3
\$15,000-\$24,999 (13,332,000)	140.5	85.3	43.5	9.1
\$25,000 or more (5,023,000)	141.4	76.0	49.3	10.9
Black				
Less than \$3,000 (1,722,000)	83.1	54.3	24.3	22.3
\$3,000-\$7,499 (2,576,000)	107.6	58.3	34.5	10.4
\$7,500-\$9,999 (849,000)	116.6	54.0	39.9	18.7
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,182,000)	153.6	84.8	53.7	10.3
\$15,000-\$24,999 (752,000)	128.5	69.9	45.3	13.4
\$25,000 or more (192,000)	172.2	69.5	63.5	23.4

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

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

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

Table 26. Motor vehicle theft: Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft, 1976

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All vehicle thefts	Completed theft	Attempted theft
White			
Less than \$3,000 (5,984,000)	9.4	7.2	2.2
\$3,000-\$7,499 (14,331,000)	12.6	8.3	4.3
\$7,500-\$9,999 (6,648,000)	16.3	10.8	5.5
\$10,000-\$14,999 (14,645,000)	18.1	10.6	7.6
\$15,000-\$24,999 (13,332,000)	17.8	9.3	8.0
\$25,000 or more (5,023,000)	23.3	12.4	10.9
Black			
Less than \$3,000 (1,722,000)	6.8	6.0	20.8
\$3,000-\$7,499 (2,576,000)	17.0	12.2	4.8
\$7,500-\$9,999 (849,000)	36.1	22.4	13.8
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,182,000)	35.2	26.2	9.1
\$15,000-\$24,999 (752,000)	33.1	20.5	12.7
\$25,000 or more (192,000)	35.2	21.7	13.5

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

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

Table 27. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household, 1976

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (15,797,000)	Two-three (37,018,000)	Four-five (17,372,000)	Six or more (4,756,000)
Burglary	85.6	85.9	92.0	112.2
Forcible entry	32.9	30.0	28.0	33.3
Unlawful entry without force	30.2	35.2	45.2	55.0
Attempted forcible entry	22.5	20.7	18.8	23.9
Household larceny	74.0	119.1	162.0	191.3
Less than \$50	46.6	73.3	94.7	106.3
\$50 or more	19.6	33.1	51.1	68.0
Amount not available	3.1	3.7	4.9	6.2
Attempted larceny	4.7	9.0	11.4	10.7
Motor vehicle theft	11.0	15.3	22.5	21.9
Completed theft	7.1	9.0	13.7	16.0
Attempted theft	3.9	6.3	8.8	5.9

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

Table 28. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household, 1976

(per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought			Rented		
	All races ¹ (43,207,000)	White (44,293,000)	Black (3,541,000)	All races ¹ (26,749,000)	White (21,772,000)	Black (4,465,000)
Burglary	73.3	70.9	105.8	117.0	110.7	150.7
Forcible entry	24.4	22.4	48.7	41.1	35.6	67.5
Unlawful entry without force	33.1	33.3	33.6	46.0	47.0	43.5
Attempted forcible entry	15.8	15.2	23.5	29.9	28.1	39.7
Household larceny	113.5	113.8	110.5	143.3	150.2	113.5
Less than \$50	67.7	68.9	54.4	87.3	92.4	65.2
\$50 or more	34.1	33.8	39.1	41.1	42.2	36.8
Amount not available	3.6	3.5	4.5	4.7	4.9	3.7
Attempted larceny	7.9	7.6	12.5	10.2	10.8	7.7
Motor vehicle theft	13.5	12.8	22.3	21.9	22.1	20.8
Completed theft	8.0	7.5	15.3	14.0	13.8	14.9
Attempted theft	5.5	5.4	6.9	7.9	8.3	5.9

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

Table 29. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household, 1976

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ¹ (53,177,000)	Two (5,830,000)	Three (1,622,000)	Four (2,373,000)	Five-nine (3,326,000)	Ten or more (7,656,000)	Other than housing units (854,000)
Burglary	82.9	94.4	93.8	112.6	122.1	98.5	131.2
Forcible entry	28.4	36.0	37.7	39.9	41.6	32.1	14.3
Unlawful entry without force	36.4	34.2	27.8	41.9	42.9	39.7	109.4
Attempted forcible entry	18.1	24.3	28.3	30.8	37.7	26.7	² 7.5
Household larceny	121.2	128.4	115.7	159.5	174.2	115.8	80.0
Less than \$50	72.5	76.5	74.5	100.7	109.7	70.3	42.0
\$50 or more	36.2	38.8	30.7	40.5	48.6	33.5	32.0
Amount not available	3.9	4.0	² 2.4	5.1	5.8	3.9	² 1.3
Attempted larceny	8.5	9.2	8.1	13.1	10.1	8.1	² 4.8
Motor vehicle theft	13.5	22.5	30.9	26.9	23.8	22.9	22.0
Completed theft	8.3	13.4	18.2	16.8	15.8	13.4	13.4
Attempted theft	5.1	9.1	12.8	10.1	8.0	9.4	² 3.6

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

¹Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

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

Table 30. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and type of locality or residence, 1976

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Metropolitan areas									Nonmetropolitan areas (23,610,000)
	All areas (74,956,000)	50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		
		Central cities (6,839,000)	Outside central cities (8,329,000)	Central cities (4,504,000)	Outside central cities (6,360,000)	Central cities (4,801,000)	Outside central cities (6,613,000)	Central cities (7,127,000)	Outside central cities (6,724,000)	
Burglary	88.9	114.8	88.9	121.7	93.6	130.1	86.4	95.6	87.1	64.6
Forcible entry	30.4	40.9	28.1	47.5	27.7	49.3	32.1	42.4	27.6	18.4
Unlawful entry without force	37.7	48.8	41.9	42.5	42.5	44.3	34.3	28.3	37.2	33.4
Attempted forcible entry	20.8	25.2	19.0	31.7	23.4	36.6	20.0	25.0	22.4	12.8
Household larceny	124.1	153.5	125.2	173.6	161.9	159.6	133.5	89.0	140.5	91.5
Completed larceny ¹	115.4	142.9	117.1	159.4	151.1	147.7	124.2	82.4	126.9	86.3
Less than \$50	74.7	89.4	76.0	103.5	100.2	93.9	82.0	52.4	85.8	55.3
\$50 or more	36.6	48.9	36.1	51.2	46.0	46.7	38.9	27.0	36.5	28.2
Attempted larceny	8.7	10.7	8.1	14.2	10.8	11.9	9.4	6.6	13.7	5.2
Motor vehicle theft	16.5	17.5	11.4	20.6	19.8	29.7	21.7	27.0	24.4	6.7
Completed theft	10.1	11.4	7.3	13.1	11.4	20.1	11.2	16.8	13.5	4.6
Attempted theft	6.3	6.1	4.2	7.5	8.5	9.6	10.4	10.2	10.9	2.1

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

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

Table 31. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime, 1976

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Area and race	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All areas			
White (66,065,000)	169.1	125.8	15.9
Black (8,006,000)	171.0	112.1	21.4
Metropolitan areas			
Central cities			
White (18,046,000)	104.1	145.2	22.4
Black (4,836,000)	149.3	117.4	27.9
Outside central cities			
White (26,221,000)	86.9	139.9	19.0
Black (1,490,000)	136.3	133.7	19.5
Nonmetropolitan areas			
White (21,793,000)	321.7	92.8	6.8
Black (1,680,000)	263.0	77.8	14.6

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

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

Table 32. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime, 1976

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic	Burglary	Robbery
Kind of establishment		
All establishments (7,246,000)	217.3	38.5
Retail (2,381,000)	283.0	75.9
Wholesale (505,000)	313.1	20.4
Service (2,848,000)	177.5	20.0
Other (1,511,000)	156.8	20.4
Gross annual receipts ¹		
Less than \$10,000 (887,000)	199.2	23.2
\$10,000-\$24,999 (655,000)	214.3	30.8
\$25,000-\$49,999 (645,000)	233.8	39.3
\$50,000-\$99,999 (856,000)	251.9	55.1
\$100,000-\$499,999 (1,219,000)	256.2	56.1
\$500,000-\$999,999 (321,000)	303.8	46.4
\$1,000,000 or more (515,000)	239.6	49.6
No sales (654,000)	138.0	32.9
Average number of paid employees ²		
1-3 (2,588,000)	196.6	36.8
4-7 (1,369,000)	247.4	48.5
8-19 (325,000)	275.9	43.0
20 or more (630,000)	269.0	68.4
None (1,817,000)	180.5	21.1

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

¹Excludes data on establishments for which the amount of gross annual receipts was not ascertained.

²Excludes data on establishments for which the average number of paid employees was not ascertained.

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

Table 33. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1976

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	3,600,000	20.9	2,000,000	11.6
Rape	101,000	0.6	45,000	0.3
Completed rape	23,000	0.1	16,000	0.1
Attempted rape	77,000	0.4	23,000	0.2
Robbery	909,000	5.3	202,000	1.2
Robbery with injury	286,000	1.7	75,000	0.4
From serious nssault	139,000	0.8	37,000	0.2
From minor assault	147,000	0.9	38,000	0.2
Robbery without injury	623,000	3.6	127,000	0.7
Assault	2,590,000	15.1	1,753,000	10.2
Aggravated assault	1,081,000	6.2	634,000	3.7
With injury	331,000	1.9	253,000	1.5
Attempted assault with weapon	730,000	4.3	377,000	2.2
Simple assault	1,529,000	8.9	1,119,000	6.5
With injury	326,000	1.9	366,000	2.1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,204,000	7.0	753,000	4.4

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

Table 34. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and age of victims and type of crime, 1976

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes	64.3	69.7	81.8	79.2	83.1	59.6	62.6	57.7
12-15	52.6	78.4	69.1	58.2	72.0	47.9	52.8	45.7
16-19	64.4	65.2	73.1	62.3	78.7	62.3	66.1	60.4
20-24	64.6	76.9	77.2	74.0	78.5	61.0	66.2	57.5
25-34	65.9	55.5	83.2	76.9	86.5	62.9	62.0	63.5
35-49	64.1	100.0	85.2	84.3	85.6	56.8	59.0	56.1
50-64	78.2	100.0	97.4	98.0	96.9	66.7	67.1	66.2
65 and over	77.1	100.0	98.0	100.0	96.8	59.5	62.1	58.0
Male	70.9	81.3	86.7	86.5	86.7	66.5	69.0	64.8
12-15	54.8	10.0	70.9	58.4	74.0	49.5	55.9	46.3
16-19	70.7	100.0	81.6	73.3	85.9	68.7	68.9	68.6
20-24	73.7	175.9	89.3	90.9	98.8	70.3	73.7	67.5
25-34	75.0	168.4	89.9	90.8	99.4	72.3	71.4	72.9
35-49	71.5	10.0	88.0	92.7	86.1	65.2	65.9	64.6
50-64	81.4	100.0	98.5	100.0	97.6	70.9	72.8	69.0
65 and over	79.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.4	68.6	55.7
Female	53.0	68.2	71.9	69.0	73.5	47.5	47.7	47.4
12-15	48.5	78.4	59.5	157.8	59.3	45.3	46.3	44.8
16-19	52.9	63.7	53.6	135.1	62.7	51.7	58.9	47.8
20-24	50.5	77.1	58.7	54.8	60.4	45.1	46.9	44.3
25-34	49.7	54.1	71.3	56.6	80.7	44.8	39.7	47.5
35-49	53.0	100.0	79.6	75.0	84.1	42.1	42.8	46.1
50-64	73.1	100.0	95.4	95.4	95.4	59.9	55.1	62.7
65 and over	72.1	10.0	93.6	100.0	181.7	57.8	50.4	62.2

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

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and race of victims and type of crime, 1976

Sex and race	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes								
White	65.7	74.5	81.7	79.5	83.0	61.9	67.4	58.7
Black	55.5	51.4	82.0	81.3	83.3	43.2	39.9	47.0
Male								
White	71.9	92.0	86.6	86.8	86.5	68.4	73.5	65.0
Black	63.5	10.0	86.6	86.6	86.5	50.4	42.3	60.7
Female								
White	54.6	72.3	71.4	68.3	73.6	49.9	51.6	49.2
Black	45.4	55.3	73.1	70.6	74.7	34.6	36.8	32.3

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

Table 36. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime, 1976

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes								
Never married	64.6	75.6	79.2	74.0	81.3	60.6	65.2	57.8
Married	69.6	68.9	85.9	83.6	86.7	66.2	68.8	64.4
Widowed	66.2	¹ 27.8	94.4	95.2	93.6	51.1	46.6	53.9
Separated and divorced	50.7	53.4	79.6	79.6	79.5	39.8	38.5	40.8
Male								
Never married	69.1	¹ 100.0	83.0	77.9	84.8	65.3	68.9	62.6
Married	73.6	89.4	89.4	89.6	89.4	70.3	72.7	68.5
Widowed	74.4	¹ 100.0	90.5	¹ 88.1	92.6	54.1	¹ 49.5	¹ 57.7
Separated and divorced	70.3	¹ 0.0	93.1	100.0	87.9	59.7	55.9	63.1
Female								
Never married	55.7	75.2	68.0	64.7	69.8	51.2	54.5	49.8
Married	61.4	59.3	79.3	75.4	81.2	57.2	58.2	56.7
Widowed	60.8	¹ 0.0	100.0	100.0	¹ 100.0	49.9	¹ 44.3	52.9
Separated and divorced	35.3	58.4	63.3	59.0	67.7	25.8	21.1	28.2

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

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime, 1976

Race and annual family income	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
All races¹								
Less than \$3,000	62.1	86.8	75.8	77.5	74.3	55.4	51.8	58.0
\$3,000-\$7,499	57.5	59.1	85.9	80.2	89.2	48.6	49.2	48.2
\$7,500-\$9,999	62.4	74.9	78.3	82.4	76.9	57.6	62.2	54.4
\$10,000-\$14,999	66.7	67.6	82.2	70.2	86.9	63.5	67.3	60.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	68.4	69.7	81.7	80.6	82.5	65.8	73.3	61.3
\$25,000 and over	70.1	² 64.9	91.1	92.0	73.2	68.0	69.9	67.0
White								
Less than \$3,000	66.8	93.1	75.5	71.6	77.6	62.1	59.4	63.6
\$3,000-\$7,499	59.5	75.2	84.7	77.9	89.5	52.5	60.2	48.0
\$7,500-\$9,999	63.6	84.7	81.0	87.3	77.2	59.2	66.6	54.1
\$10,000-\$14,999	66.8	65.5	83.0	72.0	87.5	63.9	67.9	61.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	68.7	² 59.1	84.0	88.1	82.5	66.1	71.9	63.2
\$25,000 and over	69.4	² 33.6	73.6	92.0	74.7	67.3	69.5	66.1
Black								
Less than \$3,000	49.3	73.1	77.1	93.1	66.9	37.4	41.5	30.1
\$3,000-\$7,499	49.3	² 0.0	87.3	86.2	87.7	31.7	22.3	46.1
\$7,500-\$9,999	54.8	² 41.3	76.4	² 76.5	76.4	39.5	² 11.5	57.3
\$10,000-\$14,999	63.2	² 100.0	78.7	² 62.9	84.4	56.5	60.7	54.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	70.2	² 100.0	73.7	² 58.5	89.0	66.9	82.0	50.2
\$25,000 and over	70.6	² 0.0	² 100.0	² 0.0	² 100.0	² 75.5	² 100.0	² 70.7

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

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

Table 38. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime, sex of victims, and perceived sex of offender, 1976

Type of crime sex of victims	Total	Perceived sex of offender		
		Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence				
Both sexes	100.0	87.4	11.4	0.7
Male	100.0	94.6	4.6	1.0
Female	100.0	78.4	21.3	10.3
Rape				
Both sexes	100.0	98.7	21.3	10.0
Male	100.0	100.0	10.0	10.0
Female	100.0	93.6	11.4	10.0
Robbery				
Both sexes	100.0	91.6	7.5	10.9
Male	100.0	95.0	4.6	10.4
Female	100.0	86.8	11.5	11.6
Robbery with injury				
Both sexes	100.0	92.7	17.3	10.0
Male	100.0	96.9	13.1	10.0
Female	100.0	90.0	110.0	10.0
Robbery without injury				
Both sexes	100.0	91.2	7.6	11.3
Male	100.0	94.6	4.9	10.5
Female	100.0	84.7	12.6	12.7
Assault				
Both sexes	100.0	86.8	12.5	0.7
Male	100.0	94.4	4.6	1.1
Female	100.0	75.0	24.9	10.1
Aggravated assault				
Both sexes	100.0	87.1	11.2	1.6
Male	100.0	90.8	6.8	2.4
Female	100.0	79.4	20.6	10.0
Simple assault				
Both sexes	100.0	86.7	13.1	10.2
Male	100.0	96.7	3.1	10.2
Female	100.0	73.1	26.8	10.2

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

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

Table 39. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offender, 1976

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offender						Not known and not available
		Under 12	13-20				21 and over	
			Total	12-14	15-17	18-20		
Crimes of violence	100.0	0.5	32.9	6.6	13.2	13.0	64.7	1.9
Rape	100.0	10.0	19.1	13.9	3.0	12.3	50.0	11.0
Robbery	100.0	10.7	38.7	7.1	15.4	16.2	56.7	3.9
Robbery with injury	100.0	10.0	31.2	16.2	11.2	13.3	64.5	14.3
Robbery without injury	100.0	11.0	41.5	7.5	17.0	17.1	53.8	3.3
Assault	100.0	0.5	32.5	6.7	13.3	12.5	65.4	1.6
Aggravated assault	100.0	10.4	29.1	5.7	11.7	11.7	68.2	2.2
Simple assault	100.0	0.6	34.3	7.2	14.1	13.0	63.8	1.3

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

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

Table 40. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offender, 1976

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offender			
		White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	100.0	66.3	29.1	3.0	1.7
Rape	100.0	54.4	44.7	10.0	11.0
Robbery	100.0	45.4	49.0	2.9	2.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	51.0	42.3	1.9	4.7
Robbery without injury	100.0	43.2	51.5	3.3	2.0
Assault	100.0	70.2	25.1	3.1	1.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	66.0	28.0	4.2	1.7
Simple assault	100.0	72.6	23.5	2.6	1.4

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

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

Table 41. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender, 1976

Type of crime and age of victims	Total	Under 12	Perceived age of offender				21 and over	Not known and not available
			Total	12-14	15-17	18-20		
Crimes of violence¹								
12-19	100.0	0.9	62.3	17.0	26.7	18.6	35.1	1.7
20-34	100.0	0.1	13.2	1.4	6.6	10.2	79.3	1.9
35-49	100.0	0.9	16.5	21.4	6.1	9.0	30.3	21.9
50-64	100.0	1.1	24.7	22.3	3.8	13.6	73.1	21.2
65 and over	100.0	1.2	34.1	25.7	27.6	10.8	69.5	26.1
Hobbery								
12-19	100.0	0.8	66.1	21.1	26.5	18.6	29.2	24.8
20-34	100.0	0.6	35.5	22.0	3.0	13.5	78.3	20.6
35-49	100.0	0.0	28.6	21.7	210.9	16.0	63.7	27.8
50-64	100.0	0.0	43.0	22.3	216.4	24.3	52.1	24.9
65 and over	100.0	3.4	31.7	20.0	221.5	210.2	54.3	210.0
Assault								
12-19	100.0	0.9	63.4	17.1	27.7	18.6	34.6	1.3
20-34	100.0	0.1	17.7	1.2	6.7	9.9	30.0	2.1
35-49	100.0	1.0	13.3	21.0	5.1	7.6	34.5	20.7
50-64	100.0	1.4	19.1	22.3	6.4	10.3	79.6	20.0
65 and over	100.0	0.0	20.0	23.9	20.0	211.2	76.0	21.0

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

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 42. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offender, 1976

Type of crime and race of victims	Total	Perceived race of offender			Not known and not available
		White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence					
White	100.0	76.3	13.3	3.2	1.7
Black	100.0	9.7	87.9	21.1	21.3
Rape					
White	100.0	71.2	27.6	20.0	21.2
Black	100.0	20.0	100.0	20.0	20.0
Robbery					
White	100.0	55.6	33.9	3.4	22.1
Black	100.0	29.2	84.3	21.4	25.1
Robbery with injury					
White	100.0	64.5	30.7	2.6	22.3
Black	100.0	20.0	84.8	20.0	215.2
Robbery without injury					
White	100.0	52.1	42.0	3.8	22.1
Black	100.0	22.3	84.2	21.9	21.7
Assault					
White	100.0	79.5	15.6	3.3	1.7
Black	100.0	10.5	88.0	21.1	20.4
Aggravated assault					
White	100.0	79.3	13.3	4.5	2.0
Black	100.0	2.1	91.6	21.6	20.7
Simple assault					
White	100.0	70.3	16.5	2.6	1.6
Black	100.0	15.1	84.2	20.7	20.0

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

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

Table 43. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime, sex of victims, and perceived sex of offenders, 1976

Type of crime and sex of victims	Total	Perceived sex of offenders			Not known and not available
		All male	All female	Male and female	
Crimes of violence					
Both sexes	100.0	79.5	7.6	11.8	1.1
Male	100.0	88.1	1.1	9.6	1.2
Female	100.0	59.2	23.1	16.9	10.8
Rape					
Both sexes	100.0	95.3	10.0	14.7	10.0
Male	100.0	100.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Female	100.0	94.5	10.0	15.7	10.0
Robbery					
Both sexes	100.0	88.8	4.5	6.1	10.6
Male	100.0	93.0	11.1	5.4	10.6
Female	100.0	76.0	14.7	8.5	10.9
Robbery with injury					
Both sexes	100.0	89.1	6.2	14.1	10.6
Male	100.0	93.4	11.7	14.1	10.8
Female	100.0	73.3	17.7	14.1	10.0
Robbery without injury					
Both sexes	100.0	88.6	3.5	7.3	10.7
Male	100.0	92.8	10.8	6.0	10.4
Female	100.0	74.3	12.5	11.6	11.5
Assault					
Both sexes	100.0	74.8	9.3	14.6	1.3
Male	100.0	85.5	11.1	11.9	1.5
Female	100.0	51.0	27.4	20.7	10.9
Aggravated assault					
Both sexes	100.0	82.5	4.2	12.3	11.0
Male	100.0	88.3	10.0	10.7	11.0
Female	100.0	65.9	16.3	16.9	10.9
Simple assault					
Both sexes	100.0	68.9	13.2	16.4	1.5
Male	100.0	83.1	12.1	12.9	11.9
Female	100.0	42.7	33.6	22.8	10.8

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

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

Table 44. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offenders, 1976

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offenders			Not known and not available	
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over		
Crimes of violence	100.0	0.6	45.6	27.5	22.3	3.9
Rape	100.0	10.0	19.9	68.0	12.0	10.0
Robbery	100.0	10.2	43.9	29.2	21.9	4.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	10.6	45.7	21.1	27.1	5.5
Robbery without injury	100.0	10.0	42.8	33.9	18.9	4.4
Assault	100.0	10.7	47.0	25.9	22.8	3.6
Aggravated assault	100.0	10.5	38.8	30.7	25.3	4.1
Simple assault	100.0	10.9	53.1	22.3	20.4	5.2

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

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

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offenders, 1976

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offenders				
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	100.0	54.4	33.7	4.4	5.9	1.6
Rape	100.0	62.8	23.7	10.0	13.5	10.0
Robbery	100.0	28.9	56.7	3.5	7.9	2.9
Robbery with injury	100.0	38.0	49.2	12.3	6.1	14.4
Robbery without injury	100.0	23.8	61.0	4.3	9.0	12.0
Assault	100.0	66.5	22.8	4.9	4.7	1.1
Aggravated assault	100.0	66.8	23.3	5.6	3.1	10.9
Simple assault	100.0	66.4	22.3	4.2	5.9	11.2

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

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

Table 46. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders, 1976

Type of crime and age of victims	Total	Perceived age of offenders				Not known and not available
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence ¹						
12-19	100.0	20.5	66.3	11.6	18.5	3.0
20-34	100.0	20.4	26.6	40.2	29.1	3.7
35-49	100.0	21.1	35.8	36.1	21.2	5.8
50-64	100.0	21.1	39.8	37.5	16.8	4.9
65 and over	100.0	20.0	46.4	29.8	24.9	9.0
Robbery						
12-19	100.0	20.0	69.2	8.4	20.3	2.1
20-34	100.0	20.0	31.7	38.5	27.0	2.9
35-49	100.0	21.3	33.2	38.3	19.2	8.0
50-64	100.0	20.0	37.6	37.9	15.8	8.7
65 and over	100.0	20.0	28.5	37.0	24.0	10.5
Assault						
12-19	100.0	20.6	66.0	12.3	17.8	3.3
20-34	100.0	20.6	24.8	39.6	30.9	4.1
35-49	100.0	21.0	37.7	34.4	22.7	4.2
50-64	100.0	22.5	43.3	35.9	18.3	0.0
65 and over	100.0	20.0	74.5	28.7	20.0	6.8

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

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 47. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders, 1976

Type of crime and race of victims	Total	Perceived race of offenders				
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence ¹						
White	100.0	61.8	25.8	4.7	6.1	1.6
Black	100.0	18.1	75.6	^a 0.4	3.8	^a 2.1
Robbery						
White	100.0	36.3	47.5	4.4	9.0	2.8
Black	100.0	7.4	85.1	^a 0.0	^a 4.2	^a 3.3
Assault						
White	100.0	72.1	17.0	5.0	4.9	1.1
Black	100.0	28.7	67.3	^a 0.0	^a 2.1	^a 0.9

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

¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 48. Personal crimes: Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations, by type of crime, 1976

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	4,671,000	5,599,000	1:1.20
Rape	136,000	145,000	1:1.07
Completed rape	39,000	39,000	1:1.00
Attempted rape	97,000	106,000	1:1.10
Robbery	941,000	1,111,000	1:1.18
Robbery with injury	312,000	361,000	1:1.16
From serious assault	144,000	176,000	1:1.22
From minor assault	168,000	185,000	1:1.10
Robbery without injury	629,000	750,000	1:1.19
Assault	3,594,000	4,344,000	1:1.21
Aggravated assault	1,313,000	1,695,000	1:1.29
With injury	490,000	599,000	1:1.20
Attempted assault with weapon	823,000	1,107,000	1:1.34
Simple assault	2,281,000	2,648,000	1:1.16
With injury	599,000	692,000	1:1.16
Attempted assault without weapon	1,682,000	1,957,000	1:1.16
Crimes of theft	15,777,000	16,519,000	1:1.05
Personal larceny with contact	463,000	497,000	1:1.07
Purse snatching	145,000	148,000	1:1.02
Completed purse snatching	91,000	92,000	1:1.01
Attempted purse snatching	54,000	56,000	1:1.03
Pocket picking	318,000	350,000	1:1.10
Personal larceny without contact	15,314,000	16,022,000	1:1.05

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

Table 49. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims, 1976

Relationship and type of crime	Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more
All incidents					
Crimes of violence	100.0	87.5	9.2	2.0	1.3
Rape	100.0	96.4	¹ 2.3	¹ 1.2	¹ 0.0
Robbery	100.0	91.9	6.0	1.3	¹ 0.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	93.7	4.7	¹ 1.1	¹ 0.5
Robbery without injury	100.0	91.0	6.7	¹ 1.4	¹ 1.0
Assault	100.0	86.1	10.3	2.2	1.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	81.4	13.4	2.9	2.3
Simple assault	100.0	88.8	8.5	1.7	1.0
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	86.2	10.1	2.2	1.5
Rape	100.0	95.4	¹ 2.8	¹ 1.8	¹ 0.0
Robbery	100.0	92.0	6.1	¹ 1.2	¹ 0.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	93.9	4.5	¹ 1.0	¹ 0.6
Robbery without injury	100.0	91.0	6.9	¹ 1.3	¹ 0.8
Assault	100.0	83.7	11.9	2.6	1.8
Aggravated assault	100.0	78.7	14.6	3.9	2.9
Simple assault	100.0	86.8	10.2	1.8	1.2
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	89.7	7.7	1.6	1.0
Rape	100.0	93.5	¹ 1.5	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Robbery	100.0	91.5	5.7	¹ 1.6	¹ 1.1
Robbery with injury	100.0	93.2	¹ 5.4	¹ 1.2	¹ 0.2
Robbery without injury	100.0	90.5	¹ 5.9	1.9	¹ 1.7
Assault	100.0	89.3	8.1	1.6	1.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	85.4	11.8	¹ 1.4	¹ 1.4
Simple assault	100.0	91.4	6.2	1.7	¹ 0.7

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

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

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Table 50. Personal crimes of violence: Number and percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1976

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	4,671,000	100.0	2,033,000	62.8	1,739,000	37.2
Rape	136,000	100.0	92,000	67.7	44,000	32.3
Robbery	941,000	100.0	766,000	81.5	176,000	18.7
Robbery with injury	312,000	100.0	248,000	78.4	68,000	21.6
From serious assault	144,000	100.0	113,000	77.5	32,000	22.5
From minor assault	168,000	100.0	133,000	79.1	35,000	20.9
Robbery without injury	629,000	100.0	521,000	82.8	108,000	17.2
Assault	3,594,000	100.0	2,075,000	57.7	1,519,000	42.3
Aggravated assault	1,313,000	100.0	788,000	60.0	525,000	40.0
With injury	490,000	100.0	285,000	58.2	204,000	41.8
Attempted assault with weapon	823,000	100.0	503,000	61.1	320,000	38.9
Simple assault	2,281,000	100.0	1,287,000	56.4	994,000	43.6
With injury	599,000	100.0	371,000	61.9	228,000	38.1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,682,000	100.0	1,016,000	60.4	666,000	39.6

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

Table 51. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence, 1976

Type of crime	Total	Daytime		Nighttime		Not known	Not known and not available
		6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
All personal crimes	100.0	47.7	44.1	26.6	11.6	5.9	8.2
Crimes of violence	100.0	46.1	53.2	40.8	12.3	10.1	0.7
Rape	100.0	26.7	73.3	43.3	30.0	10.0	10.0
Robbery	100.0	46.0	57.5	41.2	12.2	10.2	10.6
Robbery with injury	100.0	38.1	61.4	44.9	16.5	10.0	10.6
From serious assault	100.0	33.0	66.0	47.1	18.9	10.0	11.0
From minor assault	100.0	42.5	57.5	43.1	14.4	10.0	10.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	49.9	49.5	39.3	10.0	10.2	10.6
Assault	100.0	46.9	52.3	40.6	11.6	10.1	0.3
Aggravated assault	100.0	42.7	56.6	42.0	14.6	10.1	10.6
With injury	100.0	36.3	63.5	43.9	19.5	10.1	10.2
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	46.5	52.5	40.8	11.7	10.0	10.9
Simple assault	100.0	49.3	49.8	39.7	9.9	10.2	0.8
With injury	100.0	44.1	55.2	41.4	13.4	10.3	10.7
Attempted assault without weapon	100.0	51.2	47.9	39.1	8.6	10.2	0.9
Crimes of theft	100.0	48.2	41.5	22.4	11.4	7.6	10.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	61.5	36.9	30.2	6.4	10.3	11.7
Purse snatching	100.0	59.4	39.8	36.4	13.4	10.0	10.3
Pocket picking	100.0	62.4	35.5	27.4	7.7	10.4	12.1
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	47.8	41.6	22.2	11.6	7.9	10.6
All household crimes	100.0	27.5	62.5	19.6	19.5	13.3	20.0
Burglary	100.0	35.3	41.8	19.7	12.8	9.3	22.9
Forcible entry	100.0	38.0	44.6	22.8	11.5	10.3	17.5
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	37.3	35.3	16.8	10.4	8.7	26.9
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	27.7	48.9	20.7	19.1	9.0	23.4
Household larceny	100.0	22.6	57.9	13.3	22.8	16.3	19.5
Less than \$50	100.0	23.7	54.3	17.5	18.7	18.0	22.0
\$50 or more	100.0	22.7	60.9	18.9	27.2	14.8	16.4
Amount not available	100.0	26.0	45.0	11.2	15.6	18.2	29.0
Attempted larceny	100.0	11.5	81.9	25.1	41.9	14.9	6.6
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	22.7	69.0	29.2	31.4	8.4	3.3
Completed theft	100.0	24.1	66.7	29.1	29.1	3.5	9.2
Attempted theft	100.0	20.4	72.8	29.3	35.0	8.4	6.8
All commercial crimes	100.0	12.0	80.1	13.2	25.6	41.2	7.9
Burglary	100.0	5.9	85.0	8.9	28.1	48.0	9.0
Robbery	100.0	46.4	52.0	37.7	11.2	3.1	11.6

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

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

**Table 52. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime
and offender and time of occurrence, 1976**

Type of crime and offender	Total	Daytime		Nighttime		Not known	Not known and not available
		6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
Robbery							
By armed offenders	100.0	37.1	62.0	46.4	15.2	20.3	21.0
By unarmed offenders	100.0	53.1	46.7	36.9	9.7	20.0	20.2
Assault							
By armed offenders	100.0	43.5	55.8	41.9	13.9	20.1	20.7
By unarmed offenders	100.0	48.7	50.5	39.9	10.4	20.2	0.8

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

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

**Table 53. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender
relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence, 1976**

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Daytime		Nighttime		Not known	Not known and not available
		6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	43.1	56.2	42.7	13.5	(2)	0.7
Rape	100.0	26.8	73.2	44.8	28.5	20.0	20.0
Robbery	100.0	43.5	56.2	43.8	12.2	20.2	20.3
Assault	100.0	43.7	55.5	42.2	13.3	20.0	0.9
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	51.3	48.0	37.5	10.2	20.3	0.7
Rape	100.0	26.4	73.6	40.2	33.4	20.0	20.0
Robbery	100.0	56.7	41.7	29.5	12.2	20.0	21.5
Assault	100.0	51.3	48.0	38.4	9.3	20.3	20.6

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

² Represents less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 54. Selected personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence, 1976

Type of crime	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school-ground and parking lot	Elsewhere and not available
Crimes of violence	100.0	11.9	10.5	14.8	6.4	45.5	10.9
Rape	100.0	27.1	12.3	16.2	13.2	33.6	17.5
Robbery	100.0	10.7	9.0	7.3	4.4	61.9	6.6
Robbery with injury	100.0	11.2	10.9	4.5	11.6	65.1	6.6
Robbery without injury	100.0	10.5	8.1	8.7	5.8	60.4	6.7
Assault	100.0	11.6	10.8	17.1	7.1	41.7	11.8
Aggravated assault	100.0	12.2	11.5	14.3	4.8	43.9	13.4
Simple assault	100.0	11.2	10.3	18.7	8.4	40.4	10.9
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	3.2	4.4	39.8	6.3	38.1	8.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	1.1	32.6	10.8	10.0	62.7	2.9
Completed theft	100.0	11.3	29.9	10.7	10.0	64.9	3.2
Attempted theft	100.0	10.8	36.8	11.0	10.0	59.0	2.5

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

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

Table 55. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and offender and place of occurrence, 1976

Type of crime and offender	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school-ground and parking lot	Elsewhere and not available
Robbery							
By armed offenders	100.0	10.9	9.6	4.7	¹ 0.9	66.8	7.2
By unarmed offenders	100.0	10.6	8.6	9.3	7.3	58.1	6.2
Assault							
By armed offenders	100.0	11.5	12.0	13.9	4.6	44.7	13.3
By unarmed offenders	100.0	11.7	10.1	18.8	8.4	40.0	11.0

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 56. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence, 1976

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, school-ground and parking lot	Elsewhere and not available
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	5.8	9.7	15.5	4.5	54.9	9.6
Rape	100.0	16.7	14.9	¹ 9.2	¹ 3.2	44.2	11.9
Robbery	100.0	6.6	9.3	8.0	2.6	68.7	4.7
Assault	100.0	5.1	9.6	18.5	5.3	50.2	11.3
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	22.0	11.8	13.7	9.6	29.7	13.2
Rape	100.0	49.0	¹ 6.9	¹ 0.0	¹ 3.3	¹ 11.6	29.2
Robbery	100.0	28.6	7.8	¹ 4.0	12.2	32.4	14.9
Assault	100.0	20.5	12.3	15.2	9.4	30.0	12.5

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

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

**Table 57. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime
and place of occurrence, 1976**

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Percent within type	Percent of total
Total	...	100.0
Household larceny	100.0	37.4
Inside own home	12.1	4.5
Near own home	87.9	32.9
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	62.6
Inside nonresidential building	15.5	9.7
Inside school	19.9	12.5
On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	52.5	32.9
Elsewhere and not available	12.1	7.6

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

Table 58. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss, 1976

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	37.8	37.2	40.2	34.5
Inside own home	4.1	5.7	5.9	2.8
Near own home	33.7	31.5	34.3	31.7
Personal larceny without contact	62.2	62.8	59.8	65.5
Inside nonresidential building	10.3	9.7	9.1	5.1
Inside school	18.4	2.8	9.8	5.0
On street or in park, playground, and parking lot	27.0	39.8	32.7	51.3
Elsewhere and not available	6.5	10.5	8.2	4.1

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

Table 59. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders, 1976

Relationship and type of crime	Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
All incidents						
Crimes of violence	100.0	66.8	13.4	8.1	8.5	3.2
Rape	100.0	84.3	10.8	2.8	1.3	0.9
Robbery	100.0	46.7	25.0	14.6	10.3	3.4
Robbery with injury	100.0	38.2	29.4	13.3	14.0	4.8
Robbery without injury	100.0	50.9	22.9	15.1	8.4	2.7
Assault	100.0	71.4	10.5	6.6	8.3	3.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	66.6	11.2	7.7	8.9	5.6
Simple assault	100.0	74.2	10.1	5.9	7.9	1.9
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	57.3	17.1	9.9	10.8	5.0
Rape	100.0	77.9	14.8	4.1	1.9	1.3
Robbery	100.0	40.9	28.6	15.3	11.2	3.9
Robbery with injury	100.0	29.3	34.9	14.9	15.3	5.6
Robbery without injury	100.0	46.4	25.6	15.5	9.3	3.1
Assault	100.0	62.4	12.9	8.1	11.0	5.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	54.8	13.9	10.1	12.1	9.2
Simple assault	100.0	67.1	12.3	6.9	10.4	3.3
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	82.9	7.3	5.0	4.6	0.2
Rape	100.0	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Robbery	100.0	71.6	9.6	11.3	6.1	1.4
Robbery with injury	100.0	70.4	9.3	9.0	9.2	2.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	72.4	9.8	12.7	4.1	1.0
Assault	100.0	83.7	7.2	4.5	4.5	0.1
Aggravated assault	100.0	84.4	7.1	4.0	4.2	0.3
Simple assault	100.0	83.4	7.3	4.7	4.7	0.0

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

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

Table 60. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1976

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	36.2	38.9	31.5
Rape	26.7	30.5	² 18.9
Robbery	44.5	48.0	29.3
Robbery with injury	37.7	39.8	30.0
Robbery without injury	47.8	51.8	28.8
Assault ¹	34.4	36.0	32.2
Aggravated assault	94.0	94.7	93.1

¹Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

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

Table 61. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon, 1976

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
All incidents					
Crimes of violence	100.0	30.1	28.0	35.8	6.1
Rape	100.0	¹ 23.1	51.8	¹ 18.5	¹ 6.6
Robbery	100.0	31.6	37.5	25.7	5.2
Robbery with injury	100.0	14.8	26.0	48.6	10.6
Robbery without injury	100.0	38.3	42.2	16.4	¹ 3.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	29.8	23.9	39.8	6.5
With injury	100.0	10.7	22.0	60.0	7.4
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	39.4	24.9	29.7	6.0
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	31.7	27.8	34.5	6.0
Rape	100.0	¹ 16.5	50.5	¹ 24.4	¹ 8.6
Robbery	100.0	31.5	38.7	24.6	5.4
Aggravated assault	100.0	32.5	21.3	40.0	6.2
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	26.7	28.4	38.4	6.5
Rape	100.0	¹ 44.0	¹ 56.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Robbery	100.0	33.4	28.8	34.3	¹ 3.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	25.7	27.9	39.6	6.9

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

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

Table 62. Personal robbery and aggravated assault: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons and victims sustained injury, by type of weapon and type of crime, 1976

Type of weapon	Robbery	Aggravated assault
Firearm	10.9	10.3
Knife	18.0	30.0
Other	56.2	51.5
Type unknown	58.7	38.2

NOTE: Excludes incidents in which weapons of more than one type were used. Because the survey does not determine the actual cause of injury, these data should not be construed to represent the percentage of incidents in which victims were harmed by the weapons listed.

Table 63. Commercial robbery: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime and type of weapon, 1976

Type of crime	All types	Firearm	Knife	Other
Robbery	65.2	52.4	7.2	5.7
Completed robbery	73.8	62.6	6.8	4.4
Attempted robbery	40.8	22.9	8.4	9.5

NOTE: The data are based solely on weapons of types recognized by persons on the scene at the time of the incident. For each robbery in which more than one weapon was used, the identity of only the most lethal kind of weapon was recorded. Thus, the sum of the percentages for the three categories of weapons equals the proportion of incidents in which weapons of recognized types were used. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 64. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1976

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	66.7	67.1	65.9
Rape	83.6	85.4	79.6
Robbery	56.0	53.4	67.7
Robbery with injury	61.5	58.2	74.2
From serious assault	59.9	55.2	77.6
From minor assault	63.0	60.9	70.8
Robbery without injury	53.4	51.2	63.9
Assault	68.8	71.2	65.3
Aggravated assault	71.1	73.0	67.9
With injury	67.1	70.8	62.1
Attempted assault with weapon	73.2	74.0	71.6
Simple assault	67.4	69.9	63.9
With injury	69.2	69.5	69.0
Attempted assault without weapon	66.7	70.0	61.4

Table 65. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by characteristics of victims, 1976

Characteristic	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Sex								
Male	65.8	92.2	56.1	58.4	55.2	68.3	70.7	66.5
Female	68.1	82.6	55.8	66.0	48.8	69.7	72.0	68.6
Race								
White	67.5	87.9	59.4	64.6	56.8	68.8	71.3	67.3
Black	62.1	70.0	45.4	48.5	44.1	69.5	70.1	68.7
Age								
12-19	65.8	76.1	59.7	64.2	58.0	66.7	68.5	65.5
20-34	70.6	87.0	61.7	71.4	57.3	71.7	74.3	70.0
35-49	63.4	¹ 100.0	51.3	57.5	47.9	67.5	67.0	67.7
50-64	58.8	¹ 100.0	47.5	54.3	42.7	64.9	70.7	60.1
65 and over	52.3	¹ 100.0	37.9	34.4	40.1	63.6	67.3	61.6

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

Table 66. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by type of measure and type of crime, 1976

Self-protective measure	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm or knife	2.1	¹ 0.0	1.9	¹ 2.3	¹ 1.7	2.3	3.8	1.3
Used physical force or other weapon	29.3	22.7	34.4	40.1	30.8	28.5	26.7	29.7
Tried to get help or frighten offender	13.3	28.4	17.6	20.8	15.4	11.5	11.2	11.8
Threatened or reasoned with offender	18.1	22.2	14.3	11.1	16.3	18.7	16.5	20.3
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	26.2	20.0	21.4	17.9	23.6	27.7	30.2	25.9
Other	11.0	6.7	10.5	7.8	12.2	11.3	11.6	11.1

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

Table 67. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by selected characteristics of victims, 1976

Self-protective measure	Both sexes	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm or knife	2.1	2.8	1.1	2.0	3.3
Used physical force or other weapon	29.3	35.3	20.4	29.5	29.5
Tried to get help or frighten offender	13.3	8.2	20.8	12.8	16.1
Threatened or reasoned with offender	18.1	18.6	17.4	18.7	14.0
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	26.2	24.3	29.1	25.9	27.5
Other	11.0	10.8	11.3	11.1	9.8

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

**Table 68. Personal robbery and assault: Percent of victimizations
in which victims sustained physical injury, by selected
characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1976**

Characteristic	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	30.1	32.5	29.5
Male	29.2	28.7	29.3
Female	31.6	40.3	29.6
Age			
12-15	29.6	20.8	31.8
16-19	35.1	34.4	35.2
20-24	32.6	27.4	33.8
25-34	26.8	34.2	25.4
35-49	26.3	35.2	23.2
50-64	27.9	42.1	19.5
65 and over	29.4	37.9	22.4
Race			
White	30.0	33.4	29.3
Black	30.6	29.3	31.3
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	27.0	31.5	25.4
Involving nonstrangers	35.8	37.1	35.6
Annual family income			
Less than \$3,000	38.6	37.9	38.9
\$3,000-\$7,499	34.4	36.6	33.7
\$7,500-\$9,999	28.5	32.1	27.6
\$10,000-\$14,999	27.8	28.3	27.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	26.8	33.2	25.5
\$25,000 or more	25.5	19.9	26.7
Not available	26.7	27.8	26.3

**Table 69. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations
in which victims incurred medical expenses, by selected
characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1976**

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ^a	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races ¹	6.0	7.8	5.3
White	6.0	8.2	5.4
Black	5.6	6.8	4.7
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	5.6	7.8	4.5
Involving nonstrangers	6.7	7.9	6.6

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

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

²Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 70. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses, 1976

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Less than \$50	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more
Race				
All races ¹				
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	30.0	42.8	27.2
Robbery	100.0	27.3	44.5	28.2
Assault	100.0	31.5	42.3	26.2
White				
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	32.4	40.9	26.7
Robbery	100.0	31.0	41.0	28.0
Assault	100.0	34.0	40.2	25.9
Black				
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	¹ 11.9	58.0	30.1
Robbery	100.0	¹ 6.8	61.9	¹ 31.3
Assault	100.0	¹ 10.0	63.7	¹ 26.2
Victim-offender relationship				
Involving strangers				
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	27.2	44.6	28.2
Robbery	100.0	26.9	45.8	27.3
Assault	100.0	27.6	44.3	28.0
Involving nonstrangers				
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	34.1	40.2	25.7
Robbery	100.0	29.1	¹ 38.5	¹ 32.4
Assault	100.0	35.5	40.3	24.3

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

Table 71. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services, by selected characteristics of victims, 1976

Characteristic	Percent covered
Race	
All races ¹	69.8
White	67.7
Black	78.7
Annual family income	
Less than \$3,000	66.4
\$3,000-\$7,499	51.3
\$7,500-\$9,999	69.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	83.0
\$15,000 or more	81.5

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

Table 72. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1976

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	7.9	10.6	6.9
Male	8.4	10.3	7.9
Female	7.0	11.0	5.2
Age			
12-19	6.2	6.3	5.8
20-34	8.0	9.2	7.4
35-49	9.9	13.2	8.7
50-64	10.6	16.1	7.5
65 and over	10.0	18.9	² 2.8
Race			
White	7.3	9.9	6.6
Black	11.1	13.5	9.0
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	7.1	10.7	5.7
Involving nonstrangers	9.1	9.7	8.7

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 73. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care, 1976

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Emergency room care	Inpatient care			Not available
			Total	1-3 days	4 days or more	
Sex						
Both sexes						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	77.3	22.7	5.9	15.6	² 1.2
Robbery	100.0	79.8	20.2	² 6.9	12.2	² 1.1
Assault	100.0	76.3	23.7	5.1	17.3	² 1.3
Male						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	75.3	24.7	7.1	15.8	² 1.8
Robbery	100.0	77.6	22.4	² 10.4	² 10.3	² 1.7
Assault	100.0	74.6	25.4	5.9	17.8	² 1.8
Female						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	81.4	18.6	² 3.5	15.0	² 0.0
Robbery	100.0	84.0	² 16.0	² 0.0	² 16.0	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	81.0	19.0	² 3.2	15.8	² 0.0
Race						
White						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	79.4	20.6	6.3	12.8	² 1.5
Robbery	100.0	79.4	20.6	² 8.1	² 10.9	² 1.6
Assault	100.0	80.3	19.7	5.1	13.1	² 1.6
Black						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	70.3	29.7	² 4.6	25.0	² 0.0
Robbery	100.0	80.7	² 19.3	² 4.1	² 15.2	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	57.3	42.7	² 5.9	36.8	² 0.0
Victim-offender relationship						
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	79.2	20.8	7.6	12.6	² 0.5
Robbery	100.0	78.4	21.6	² 8.3	11.9	² 1.4
Assault	100.0	80.3	19.7	² 6.2	² 13.5	² 0.0
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence ¹	100.0	74.7	25.3	² 3.4	19.7	² 2.1
Robbery	100.0	86.4	² 13.6	² 0.0	13.6	² 0.0
Assault	100.0	72.5	27.5	² 4.1	20.9	² 2.5

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

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 74. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by type of crime and type of loss, 1976

Type of crime	All economic losses	Theft losses			Damage losses		
		All theft losses	With damage	Without damage	All damage losses	With theft	Without theft
All personal crimes	77.4	71.7	7.9	63.8	13.6	7.9	5.8
Crimes of violence	25.5	12.3	2.3	10.0	15.6	2.3	13.2
Rape	21.7	16.0	13.6	12.5	19.2	13.6	15.6
Robbery	69.5	61.1	11.3	49.9	19.7	11.3	8.4
Robbery with injury	76.4	62.3	19.0	43.4	33.0	19.0	14.1
Robbery without injury	66.2	60.5	7.6	53.0	13.2	7.6	5.7
Assault	14.4	...	...	...	14.4	...	14.4
Aggravated assault	19.1	...	...	...	19.1	...	19.1
Simple assault	11.4	...	...	...	11.4	...	11.4
Crimes of theft	95.0	91.8	9.8	82.1	13.0	9.8	3.2
Personal larceny with contact	90.1	88.8	11.8	87.1	3.0	11.8	11.2
Purse snatching	66.4	62.3	12.5	59.7	16.7	12.5	14.2
Pocket picking	100.0	100.0	11.5	98.5	11.5	11.5	10.0
Personal larceny without contact	95.2	91.9	10.0	81.9	13.3	10.0	3.3
All household crimes	89.7	79.4	12.9	66.5	23.2	12.9	10.3
Burglary	83.2	63.7	20.8	42.9	40.2	20.8	19.4
Forcible entry	94.6	78.6	54.1	24.5	70.1	54.1	16.0
Unlawful entry without force	87.4	85.2	4.6	80.6	6.8	4.6	2.2
Attempted forcible entry	58.8	3.1	1.6	1.6	57.2	1.6	55.6
Household larceny	95.3	93.0	6.4	86.6	8.7	6.4	2.4
Completed larceny	100.0	100.0	6.8	93.2	6.8	6.8	10.0
Attempted larceny	33.6	...	...	...	33.6	...	33.6
Motor vehicle theft	82.6	61.5	19.2	42.4	40.2	19.2	21.1
Completed theft	100.0	100.0	31.1	68.9	31.1	31.1	10.0
Attempted theft	54.8	...	...	...	54.8	...	54.8
All commercial crimes	84.2	75.3	45.6	29.7	60.1	45.6	14.5
Burglary	85.0	75.5	52.7	22.8	68.7	52.7	16.0
Robbery	79.5	74.1	5.8	68.3	11.8	5.8	5.9

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 75. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship, 1976

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	25.5	12.3	15.9	5.8	15.6	15.8	15.1
Rape	21.7	¹ 6.0	¹ 8.7	¹ 0.0	19.2	19.3	19.0
Robbery	69.5	61.1	61.9	57.6	19.7	17.8	28.2
Robbery with injury	76.4	62.3	64.9	52.8	33.0	31.3	39.7
Robbery without injury	66.2	60.5	60.5	60.4	13.2	11.5	21.5
Assault	14.4	...	...	...	14.4	15.0	13.5
Aggravated assault	19.1	...	...	...	19.1	21.1	15.6
Simple assault	11.4	...	...	...	11.4	10.7	12.3

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.

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

Table 76. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 1976

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All races¹							
All personal crimes	100.0	2.1	24.5	35.2	25.2	7.1	5.9
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	9.6	16.8	29.4	23.8	8.4	12.0
Robbery	100.0	5.1	15.5	29.8	27.9	11.2	10.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	6.7	12.0	36.5	26.4	9.2	9.2
Robbery without injury	100.0	4.2	17.4	26.1	28.7	12.3	11.3
Assault	100.0	15.2	17.8	29.0	18.6	5.2	14.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	12.8	18.4	25.7	21.5	4.8	16.8
Simple assault	100.0	17.9	17.2	32.6	15.6	5.6	11.1
Crimes of theft	100.0	1.4	25.3	35.7	25.3	7.0	5.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	³ 0.6	17.2	39.1	29.8	6.6	6.6
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	1.5	25.5	35.6	25.1	7.0	5.3
All household crimes	100.0	4.2	19.1	28.4	24.7	16.1	7.5
Burglary	100.0	8.5	10.5	20.3	25.5	23.9	11.3
Forcible entry	100.0	5.3	6.3	11.8	23.9	39.2	13.6
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	2.0	12.3	27.6	33.9	18.9	5.3
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	³ 3.5	15.7	20.7	6.6	1.6	21.9
Household larceny	100.0	1.7	26.3	35.8	25.8	5.4	5.1
Completed larceny	100.0	1.0	26.5	36.2	26.0	5.6	4.8
Attempted larceny	100.0	26.4	16.7	20.6	17.8	³ 0.0	18.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	3.7	2.8	8.3	10.9	65.7	8.7
Completed theft	100.0	³ 0.0	³ 0.6	³ 0.2	5.5	87.4	6.3
Attempted theft	100.0	14.3	8.9	32.1	26.4	² 2.4	15.8
White							
All personal crimes	100.0	2.1	25.5	35.4	24.4	7.1	5.6
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	10.4	18.1	29.6	20.6	9.1	12.1
Robbery	100.0	5.6	17.2	31.8	22.7	12.1	10.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	6.8	13.1	37.8	21.9	10.9	9.5
Robbery without injury	100.0	4.8	19.7	26.1	23.2	12.8	11.4
Assault	100.0	15.8	18.7	27.6	18.0	6.2	13.7
Aggravated assault	100.0	12.5	19.7	23.4	21.0	6.1	17.3
Simple assault	100.0	18.8	17.8	31.6	15.2	6.2	10.3
Crimes of theft	100.0	1.4	26.1	35.8	24.7	6.9	5.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	³ 0.8	18.0	39.9	27.9	7.2	6.1
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	1.4	26.3	35.7	24.6	6.9	5.1
All household crimes	100.0	4.0	20.0	29.2	24.5	15.3	7.0
Burglary	100.0	8.3	11.2	21.7	25.4	22.7	10.6
Forcible entry	100.0	5.6	6.9	12.7	23.9	38.2	12.7
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	1.8	12.9	28.8	33.0	18.4	5.1
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	32.9	15.8	21.4	6.9	1.4	21.6
Household larceny	100.0	1.6	26.9	35.8	25.5	5.4	4.8
Completed larceny	100.0	0.9	27.2	36.2	25.7	5.5	4.5
Attempted larceny	100.0	27.4	18.0	19.0	19.2	³ 0.0	16.3
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	3.6	2.8	8.7	10.6	66.6	7.6
Completed theft	100.0	³ 0.0	³ 0.6	³ 0.2	5.2	89.4	4.7
Attempted theft	100.0	13.7	9.1	33.0	25.9	² 2.2	16.0

Table 76. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 1976—continued

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
Blacks							
All personal crimes:	100.0	2.7	16.8	33.9	30.7	7.7	8.1
Crimes of violence ²	100.0	7.3	12.1	29.4	33.6	6.0	11.5
Robbery	100.0	^a 4.2	11.6	25.1	39.8	9.1	10.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	^a 7.4	^a 9.8	31.7	40.4	^a 4.4	^a 6.3
Robbery without injury	100.0	^a 2.9	12.3	22.3	39.5	11.0	11.9
Assault	100.0	13.1	12.1	38.3	21.3	^a 0.0	15.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	^a 14.9	^a 12.6	36.6	22.2	^a 0.0	^a 13.7
Simple assault	100.0	^a 9.2	^a 10.9	42.2	^a 19.2	^a 0.0	^a 18.5
Crimes of theft	100.0	1.8	17.8	34.9	30.1	8.0	7.5
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	^a 0.0	12.4	37.7	35.4	^a 5.4	^a 9.1
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	1.9	18.2	34.6	29.7	8.2	7.4
All household crimes	100.0	5.6	12.6	22.7	26.2	21.6	11.4
Burglary	100.0	8.9	6.9	13.3	25.9	30.2	14.9
Forcible entry	100.0	4.5	3.5	8.2	23.4	43.5	17.0
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	^a 2.6	7.6	19.4	40.2	23.3	7.0
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	35.7	16.4	17.2	^a 4.5	^a 1.8	24.3
Household larceny	100.0	2.4	20.4	35.4	29.0	5.4	7.3
Completed larceny	100.0	2.0	20.7	35.4	29.8	5.6	6.5
Attempted larceny	100.0	^a 19.1	^a 6.1	37.8	^a 0.0	^a 0.0	^a 37.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	^a 4.3	^a 2.7	6.5	12.3	60.7	13.6
Complete theft	100.0	^a 0.0	^a 1.0	^a 0.0	^a 7.7	76.3	15.0
Attempted theft	100.0	^a 19.8	^a 8.7	30.3	^a 29.0	^a 3.8	^a 8.4

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

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

²Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 77. Selected personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 1976

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	2.2	17.8	28.9	15.4	15.6	13.0	7.2
Crimes of theft ²	100.0	0.8	26.2	36.9	12.2	14.0	6.7	3.2
White								
Robbery	100.0	³ 1.9	20.7	29.7	14.6	12.0	14.0	7.2
Crimes of theft ²	100.0	0.8	27.1	37.0	11.8	13.7	6.7	3.0
Black								
Robbery	100.0	³ 3.1	11.5	27.3	16.8	23.5	10.7	7.2
Crimes of theft ²	100.0	1.3	18.3	36.8	14.9	15.8	7.5	5.3

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

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

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

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

Table 78. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered, 1976

Race and type of crime	Total	None recovered	Some recovered				All recovered	Not available
			Total	Less than half	Half or more	Proportion unknown		
All races¹								
All personal crimes ²	100.0	80.1	11.6	3.6	4.5	3.5	8.3	0.1
Robbery	100.0	69.5	16.7	7.1	4.1	5.6	13.6	³ 0.2
Crimes of theft	100.0	80.5	11.3	3.4	4.5	3.5	8.1	³ 0.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	72.5	20.3	13.7	3.1	3.6	7.1	³ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	80.8	11.1	3.1	4.5	3.5	8.1	³ 0.1
All household crimes	100.0	76.5	13.1	3.2	5.9	4.1	10.3	(³ %)
Burglary	100.0	74.9	18.0	5.1	8.8	4.2	7.0	(³ %)
Household larceny	100.0	82.1	9.6	2.1	3.3	4.1	8.2	(³ %)
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	21.6	25.3	4.0	18.1	3.3	52.7	³ 0.3
White								
All personal crimes ²	100.0	79.8	11.6	3.6	4.7	3.3	8.6	³ 0.1
Robbery	100.0	67.5	16.9	7.3	4.9	4.7	15.6	³ 0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	80.2	11.4	3.5	4.7	3.3	8.3	³ 0.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	70.5	21.7	14.7	3.9	3.2	7.8	³ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	80.4	11.1	3.2	4.7	3.3	8.4	³ 0.1
All household crimes	100.0	76.0	13.4	3.3	6.2	4.0	10.6	³ 0.1
Burglary	100.0	73.1	19.3	5.4	9.7	4.2	7.6	(³ %)
Household larceny	100.0	81.8	9.7	2.2	3.5	4.0	8.5	(³ %)
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	21.0	25.8	4.1	19.0	2.7	52.7	³ 0.4
Black								
All personal crimes ²	100.0	82.2	11.3	3.1	2.7	5.4	6.4	³ 0.1
Robbery	100.0	74.1	15.4	6.4	³ 2.4	6.6	9.8	³ 0.6
Crimes of theft	100.0	83.3	10.7	2.7	2.7	5.3	6.0	³ 0.0
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	78.8	16.5	10.6	³ 0.9	³ 5.0	³ 4.7	³ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	83.6	10.3	2.1	2.9	5.3	6.1	³ 0.0
All household crimes	100.0	80.1	11.0	2.4	3.6	5.0	8.8	³ 0.0
Burglary	100.0	83.4	11.9	3.1	4.6	4.2	4.8	³ 0.0
Household larceny	100.0	85.6	8.5	1.6	1.4	5.5	5.9	³ 0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	24.7	23.3	³ 3.5	13.3	³ 6.6	51.9	³ 0.0

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

² Less than 0.5 percent.

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 79. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations in which theft losses were recovered, by type of crime and method of recovery of loss, 1976

Type of crime	Total	Insurance only	Other method only	Both insurance and other method	Method not available
All personal crimes ¹	100.0	37.8	60.9	1.3	20.1
Robbery	100.0	6.9	89.9	23.2	20.0
Robbery with injury	100.0	23.3	94.8	22.0	20.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	8.8	87.3	23.9	20.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	39.9	58.8	21.1	20.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	21.0	98.0	21.0	20.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	41.6	57.2	1.1	20.1
All household crimes	100.0	36.5	58.0	5.5	20.0
Burglary	100.0	49.6	46.9	3.5	20.0
Household larceny	100.0	34.1	64.7	1.2	20.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	19.5	60.4	20.1	20.0

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

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

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

Table 80. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by value of loss and type of crime, 1976

Value of loss	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No monetary value	1.0	0.9	1.1	10.0
Less than \$10	20.1	9.6	27.0	10.6
\$10-\$49	29.9	21.3	36.7	10.3
\$50-\$99	12.4	13.1	13.0	11.1
\$100-\$249	14.7	19.2	13.4	4.8
\$250-\$999	11.4	21.2	4.7	33.3
\$1,000 or more	7.0	11.0	0.7	56.3
Not available	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4

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

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

Table 81. Commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by kind of establishment, type of crime, and type of loss, 1976

Kind of establishment and type of crime	All economic losses	Theft losses		Damage losses			
		All theft losses	With damage	Without damage	All damage losses	With theft	Without theft
Retail							
All commercial crimes	85.3	72.7	47.0	25.7	63.0	47.0	16.0
Burglary	85.5	70.6	58.2	12.3	77.3	58.2	19.1
Robbery	84.5	80.6	5.2	75.4	9.4	5.2	4.2
Wholesale							
All commercial crimes	86.6	85.2	32.9	52.4	41.5	32.9	8.6
Burglary	88.0	87.0	34.9	52.1	43.6	34.9	8.7
Robbery	65.9	59.0	12.4	56.6	18.4	12.4	16.0
Service							
All commercial crimes	82.4	76.0	49.6	26.3	64.2	49.6	14.5
Burglary	83.8	77.5	54.3	23.2	69.4	54.3	15.1
Robbery	69.8	62.5	18.4	54.1	17.5	18.4	9.1
Other							
All commercial crimes	82.5	76.0	40.8	35.3	54.4	40.8	13.6
Burglary	83.8	77.8	45.3	32.4	59.4	45.3	14.0
Robbery	73.0	62.9	16.0	56.9	16.1	16.0	10.0

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."

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

Table 82. Commercial burglary: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by kind of establishment and value of loss, 1976

Kind of establishment	Total	Less than \$10	\$10-\$50	\$51-\$250	\$251 or more	Not available
All establishments	100.0	5.1	16.2	28.7	37.6	12.3
Retail	100.0	4.4	14.3	28.2	43.1	10.1
Wholesale	100.0	¹ 2.5	19.1	36.8	26.5	15.1
Service	100.0	7.1	16.2	28.9	33.2	14.5
Other	100.0	5.1	19.6	24.2	39.2	11.9

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

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

Table 83. Commercial robbery: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by kind of establishment and value of theft loss, 1976

Kind of establishment	Total	Less than \$10	\$10-\$50	\$51-\$250	\$251 or more	Not available
All establishments	100.0	¹ 1.9	12.8	39.9	35.7	9.8
Retail	100.0	¹ 0.9	11.4	42.3	36.0	9.4
Service	100.0	¹ 5.4	15.3	36.8	33.4	¹ 9.2
Other	100.0	¹ 2.6	¹ 16.6	31.6	37.0	¹ 12.3

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

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

Table 84. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by proportion of loss recovered and type of crime, 1976

Proportion of loss recovered	All commercial crimes	Burglary	Robbery
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
None recovered	78.7	80.7	68.8
Some recovered	14.3	14.8	12.0
Less than half	5.2	5.5	3.3
Half or more	9.1	9.3	8.6
All recovered	7.0	4.5	19.2

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

Table 85. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime, 1976

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	5.0
Crimes of violence	10.4
Rape	22.8
Robbery	13.1
Robbery with injury	23.4
Robbery without injury	8.2
Assault	9.3
Aggravated assault	12.5
Simple assault	7.2
Crimes of theft	3.2
Personal larceny with contact	5.9
Personal larceny without contact	3.1
All household crimes	4.4
Burglary	5.2
Forcible entry	10.1
Unlawful entry without force	2.9
Attempted forcible entry	2.1
Household larceny	2.5
Less than \$50	1.4
\$50 or more	5.0
Amount not available	11.9
Attempted larceny	1.9
Motor vehicle theft	15.1
Completed theft	22.0
Attempted theft	4.0
All commercial crimes	8.5
Burglary	7.5
Robbery	14.0

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

Table 86. Personal and household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and race of victims, 1976

Type of crime	White	Black
All personal crimes	4.9	6.1
Crimes of violence	10.3	10.4
Rape	26.8	19.9
Robbery	13.2	12.8
Assault	9.2	9.4
Crimes of theft	3.2	3.9
Personal larceny with contact	5.4	16.6
Personal larceny without contact	3.1	3.7
All household crimes	4.1	6.7
Burglary	4.6	7.9
Household larceny	2.4	2.9
Motor vehicle theft	14.6	18.9

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

Table 87. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1976

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	10.4	10.1	10.8
Rape	22.8	24.0	¹ 20.0
Robbery	13.1	13.6	11.0
Assault	9.3	8.4	10.6

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

Table 88. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and number of days lost, 1976

Type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6 days or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes	100.0	44.3	40.0	13.8	1.9
Crimes of violence	100.0	26.6	48.6	23.0	1.8
Rape	100.0	¹ 26.1	33.7	40.2	¹ 0.0
Robbery	100.0	15.1	61.3	23.5	¹ 0.0
Assault	100.0	30.8	45.3	21.3	2.6
Crimes of theft	100.0	63.5	30.7	3.8	2.1
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	47.2	48.6	¹ 0.0	¹ 4.2
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	64.4	29.6	4.0	¹ 1.9
All household crimes	100.0	46.4	46.9	4.5	2.2
Burglary	100.0	44.4	48.6	4.2	¹ 2.7
Household larceny	100.0	57.9	36.8	¹ 2.7	¹ 2.6
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	35.7	56.3	7.3	¹ 0.7

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

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

Table 89. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and victim-offender relationship, 1976

Number of days lost	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 day	26.6	27.5	25.1
1-5 days	48.6	47.9	49.8
6 days or more	23.0	22.8	23.2
Not known and not available	1.8	¹ 1.7	¹ 1.9

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

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

Table 90. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost, 1976

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	47.5	38.7	11.9	1.9
Crimes of violence	100.0	29.4	49.0	20.1	¹ 1.5
Crimes of theft	100.0	66.4	27.9	3.3	2.4
All household crimes	100.0	49.9	43.4	4.7	2.0
Burglary	100.0	50.1	43.0	5.1	¹ 1.9
Household larceny	100.0	62.0	33.1	¹ 1.8	¹ 3.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	33.8	57.4	7.9	¹ 0.9
Black					
All personal crimes	100.0	23.7	49.1	26.1	¹ 1.0
Crimes of violence	100.0	¹ 11.0	47.5	39.7	¹ 1.8
Crimes of theft	100.0	41.1	51.3	¹ 7.5	¹ 0.0
All household crimes	100.0	31.9	61.0	¹ 3.9	¹ 3.2
Burglary	100.0	27.5	65.3	¹ 1.7	¹ 5.5
Household larceny	100.0	¹ 29.9	59.8	¹ 10.2	¹ 0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	44.4	51.3	¹ 4.3	¹ 0.0

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

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

Table 91. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by type of crime and number of days lost from work, 1976

Type of crime	Total	None	Less than 1 day	1 day or more
All commercial crimes	100.0	91.6	4.6	3.8
Burglary	100.0	92.5	4.3	3.1
Robbery	100.0	86.1	6.3	7.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Excludes data on a small number of victimizations for which the amount of time lost was unavailable.

Table 92. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, 1976

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	32.2
Crimes of violence	48.8
Rape	52.7
Robbery	53.3
Robbery with injury	62.9
From serious assault	66.2
From minor assault	59.9
Robbery without injury	48.6
Assault	47.5
Aggravated assault	58.4
With injury	62.0
Attempted assault with weapon	56.5
Simple assault	40.6
With injury	45.7
Attempted assault without weapon	38.8
Crimes of theft	26.6
Personal larceny with contact	36.2
Purse snatching	51.7
Pocket picking	29.7
Personal larceny without contact	26.3
All household crimes	38.3
Burglary	48.1
Forcible entry	70.1
Unlawful entry without force	38.8
Attempted forcible entry	33.1
Household larceny	27.0
Completed larceny ¹	27.1
Less than \$50	15.0
\$50 or more	52.5
Attempted larceny	26.5
Motor vehicle theft	69.5
Completed theft	88.6
Attempted theft	38.9
All commercial crimes	74.6
Burglary	72.5
Robbery	86.6

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

Table 93. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1976

Characteristic	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Both sexes	32.2	48.8	26.6
Male	31.7	46.1	25.9
Female	32.8	53.5	27.4
Race			
White	32.0	48.4	26.8
Black	33.7	50.5	25.1

Table 94. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims, 1976

Type of crime	All victimizations			Involving strangers			Involving nonstrangers		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	48.8	46.1	53.5	50.7	48.9	54.8	45.4	39.2	52.0
Rape	52.7	¹ 61.5	51.6	56.1	¹ 67.6	54.5	44.9	¹ 37.6	45.5
Robbery	53.3	48.0	64.4	53.4	48.3	66.3	52.6	45.8	59.3
Robbery with injury	62.9	60.5	66.6	62.9	62.0	64.6	63.0	50.6	71.1
From serious assault	66.2	62.9	74.3	68.7	65.1	79.5	56.7	50.8	63.5
From minor assault	59.9	57.2	62.5	57.5	58.0	56.8	69.0	50.2	75.5
Robbery without injury	48.6	43.0	62.8	49.1	42.8	67.4	46.5	43.8	49.8
Assault	47.5	45.4	51.2	49.5	49.0	50.9	44.6	38.4	51.4
Aggravated assault	58.4	56.7	62.2	60.9	59.7	65.1	54.1	50.2	59.6
With injury	62.0	62.4	60.9	60.5	61.1	57.6	63.9	65.0	62.5
Attempted assault									
with weapon	56.5	53.6	62.9	51.1	59.0	67.3	47.4	40.7	57.4
Simple assault	40.6	37.0	45.9	41.6	40.4	44.1	39.1	30.7	47.5
With injury	45.7	40.6	52.2	45.6	44.4	49.0	45.7	34.8	53.6
Attempted assault									
without weapon	38.8	35.8	43.4	40.5	39.2	43.0	36.0	29.1	43.9
Crimes of theft	26.6	25.9	27.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	36.2	27.2	42.8	37.5	28.2	43.7	¹ 16.7	¹ 18.4	¹ 12.5
Purse snatching	51.7	¹ 0.0	51.7	51.7	¹ 0.0	51.7	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Pocket picking	29.7	27.2	33.4	30.9	28.2	34.7	¹ 16.7	¹ 18.4	¹ 12.5
Personal larceny without contact	26.3	25.8	26.8	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Represents not applicable.

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

Table 95. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims, 1976

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Crimes of violence	48.4	50.5	50.7	50.7	44.2	50.2
Rape	56.3	41.2	57.8	¹ 48.8	52.1	¹ 32.8
Robbery	52.0	56.8	52.7	55.5	49.1	62.8
Robbery with injury	62.2	64.0	62.6	63.5	60.3	¹ 66.0
From serious assault	64.0	75.3	66.1	79.0	56.5	¹ 57.6
From minor assault	60.2	54.8	59.2	50.3	64.7	¹ 71.5
Robbery without injury	47.0	53.8	47.9	52.2	42.2	61.4
Assault	47.4	48.1	49.8	46.6	43.5	49.3
Aggravated assault	59.5	53.1	61.6	53.8	55.1	52.7
With injury	62.8	59.3	61.8	52.9	64.3	63.3
Attempted assault with weapon	57.8	49.0	61.5	54.3	48.8	45.3
Simple assault	40.4	42.2	42.0	39.4	38.1	44.8
With injury	44.9	55.8	46.5	¹ 40.0	43.5	66.1
Attempted assault without weapon	38.8	38.5	40.7	39.3	35.4	37.8
Crimes of theft	26.8	25.1	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	37.2	33.4	38.2	35.6	¹ 22.4	¹ 0.0
Purse snatching	51.7	51.4	51.7	51.4	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Pocket picking	31.1	25.9	31.9	28.5	¹ 22.4	¹ 0.0
Personal larceny without contact	26.5	24.4	...	...	...	...

... Represents not applicable.

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

Table 96. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and age of victims, 1976

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	20.3	36.4	40.3	38.5	34.4
Crimes of violence	36.8	53.1	62.8	56.0	53.2
Rape	55.2	50.4	¹ 100.0	¹ 43.1	¹ 100.0
Robbery	32.1	58.3	66.9	63.7	64.5
Robbery with injury	45.1	63.4	73.8	68.6	79.9
From serious assault	53.4	65.2	70.0	65.2	100.0
From minor assault	37.1	61.8	76.9	72.6	¹ 56.1
Robbery without injury	27.2	56.0	63.1	60.1	55.1
Assault	37.1	52.1	61.3	51.6	43.4
Aggravated assault	46.8	64.0	73.5	57.2	52.3
With injury	50.5	68.2	81.0	56.0	¹ 50.7
Attempted assault with weapon	44.5	61.8	69.7	57.6	52.6
Simple assault	31.3	44.2	53.9	46.9	38.5
With injury	37.8	51.6	58.5	¹ 46.2	¹ 40.5
Attempted assault without weapon	28.4	41.6	52.9	47.0	37.8
Crimes of theft	13.7	30.1	34.8	34.8	28.9
Personal larceny with contact	22.4	34.9	46.6	40.2	43.7
Purse snatching	¹ 34.6	42.5	58.9	69.5	47.2
Pocket picking	20.6	31.9	37.7	24.3	41.7
Personal larceny without contact	13.5	30.0	34.5	34.5	26.8

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

Table 97. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by age of victims and victim-offender relationship, 1976

Age	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
12-19	36.8	38.0	35.0
20-34	53.1	54.1	51.2
35-49	62.8	65.3	58.2
50-64	56.0	58.0	48.8
65 and over	53.2	55.7	44.8

Table 98. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure, 1976

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	38.3	40.3	48.0	38.1	40.3	35.1	39.0	40.7	37.9
Burglary	48.1	51.6	44.3	47.8	52.1	43.4	49.7	54.2	47.2
Forcible entry	70.1	76.9	62.8	71.7	77.1	64.7	64.7	76.8	57.8
Nothing taken	50.5	59.0	41.3	52.2	59.5	43.3	42.3	57.0	35.3
Something taken	75.4	81.0 ²	68.6	77.6	82.4	71.4	68.6	79.7	62.0
Unlawful entry without force	38.8	40.4	36.7	38.7	40.6	36.1	39.5	37.2	41.0
Attempted forcible entry	33.1	35.9	30.4	32.7	36.4	28.7	34.7	31.7	36.0
Household larceny	27.0	29.5	23.5	27.9	30.3	24.2	18.6	19.6	17.7
Completed larceny ³	27.1	29.4	23.7	28.0	30.2	24.6	18.1	19.1	17.3
Less than \$50	15.0	16.3	13.2	15.6	16.6	14.1	8.9	11.3	7.2
\$50 or more	52.5	56.5	46.4	54.9	59.1	48.0	32.7	30.0	35.0
Attempted larceny	26.5	31.0	20.2	26.9	31.8	19.9	23.6	24.2	22.8
Motor vehicle theft	69.5	69.9	69.0	67.8	68.5	67.0	80.8	80.5	79.9
Completed theft	88.6	91.1	86.0	88.0	90.0	85.8	94.7	97.8	92.2
Attempted theft	38.9	38.8	39.0	37.4	38.6	35.8	47.4	42.3	52.2

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

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

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

Table 99. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and annual family income, 1976

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	33.2	36.0	38.9	37.7	41.1	42.8	40.2
Burglary	39.9	44.9	50.2	48.4	53.7	58.2	46.8
Forcible entry	63.0	62.5	71.7	76.1	80.2	81.8	61.7
Unlawful entry without force	28.3	35.1	41.1	38.5	46.3	46.2	39.2
Attempted forcible entry	30.2	33.1	34.8	30.1	32.0	46.1	31.2
Household larceny	22.0	24.6	26.0	27.1	29.9	28.7	30.8
Completed larceny ¹	22.1	24.1	25.4	27.0	30.5	29.0	31.6
Less than \$50	12.8	15.3	14.3	13.8	15.4	15.9	20.3
\$50 or more	44.5	44.8	50.2	55.0	60.6	50.0	52.7
Attempted larceny	20.5	31.9	32.5	27.7	20.2	26.1	21.0
Motor vehicle theft	63.0	67.8	74.4	72.4	69.3	63.8	69.1
Completed theft	75.4	87.7	89.1	90.9	90.3	88.9	90.0
Attempted theft	16.6	28.7	46.1	44.2	42.8	34.1	37.3

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

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

Table 100. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by value of loss and type of crime, 1976

Value of loss ¹	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Less than \$10	10.9	22.5	8.9	² 0.0
\$10-\$49	20.3	24.4	19.0	² 51.1
\$50-\$249	51.1	53.8	49.1	70.4
\$250 or more	83.3	84.5	68.8	90.6

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

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

Table 101. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime, 1976

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	29.7	25.9	6.4	3.0	5.1	0.9	16.2	12.8
Crimes of violence	100.0	18.1	22.0	8.8	2.8	16.0	4.0	11.2	19.1
Rape	100.0	23.5	² 9.8	² 6.3	² 0.0	15.9	10.2	11.5	22.8
Robbery	100.0	28.6	17.0	9.3	4.7	5.5	4.3	8.9	21.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	28.2	8.4	10.1	² 3.3	5.9	6.6	7.5	30.2
Robbery without injury	100.0	28.8	20.1	9.1	5.3	5.4	3.5	9.4	18.4
Assault	100.0	15.4	23.6	6.1	2.5	18.6	3.7	11.7	18.4
Aggravated assault	100.0	16.1	17.6	6.4	2.0	21.1	4.4	12.5	19.9
Simple assault	100.0	15.0	26.4	6.0	2.7	17.4	3.3	11.3	17.8
Crimes of theft	100.0	32.4	26.8	6.4	3.0	2.6	0.2	17.4	11.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	42.4	17.0	7.2	4.1	² 1.1	² 1.5	10.9	15.8
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	32.1	27.1	6.3	3.0	2.6	0.2	17.6	11.1
All household crimes	100.0	35.7	29.7	9.0	2.2	5.4	0.4	3.5	14.1
Burglary	100.0	36.7	22.7	9.0	1.9	5.9	0.5	5.7	17.7
Forcible entry	100.0	33.4	17.2	11.7	3.1	7.3	² 0.7	5.1	21.4
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	37.7	23.4	7.6	1.6	8.2	0.7	5.4	15.4
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	37.3	25.2	9.3	1.6	1.1	² 0.1	6.5	18.9
Household larceny	100.0	35.4	33.4	9.2	2.3	5.0	0.3	2.4	11.9
Completed larceny	100.0	35.7	33.7	9.2	2.3	5.1	0.3	2.4	11.3
Attempted larceny	100.0	31.5	29.7	9.9	2.4	3.3	² 0.2	2.4	20.8
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	32.9	25.8	5.9	3.2	8.0	² 0.5	3.4	20.3
Completed theft	100.0	10.4	18.1	² 1.3	² 0.0	31.8	² 1.1	² 6.6	30.7
Attempted theft	100.0	39.0	27.9	7.1	4.1	² 1.6	² 0.3	2.6	17.5

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

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

Table 102. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by victim-offender relationship and type of crime, 1976

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	23.5	23.5	7.5	3.9	8.8	3.3	9.3	20.2
Rape	100.0	28.6	29.8	27.4	20.0	13.8	27.4	16.8	26.1
Robbery	100.0	33.0	17.9	10.1	5.7	2.5	3.6	6.3	20.9
Assault	100.0	20.1	25.9	6.5	3.4	11.2	3.1	10.1	19.7
Involving nonstrangers									
Crimes of violence	100.0	8.8	19.5	5.6	1.0	28.5	5.1	14.3	17.3
Rape	100.0	12.4	29.8	23.8	20.0	42.1	216.4	20.0	215.6
Robbery	100.0	7.7	12.7	25.8	20.0	20.2	7.8	21.2	24.6
Assault	100.0	8.8	20.4	5.6	1.2	28.9	4.5	14.0	16.6

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

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

Table 103. Household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of head of household and type of crime, 1976

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	35.7	36.9	35.2	33.4
Not important enough	30.6	23.7	34.1	25.5
Police would not want to be bothered	8.9	8.5	9.3	6.1
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.2	1.8	2.3	3.6
Private or personal matter	5.3	6.0	4.7	7.9
Fear of reprisal	20.4	0.5	0.3	20.6
Reported to someone else	3.2	5.1	2.3	3.5
Other and not given	13.9	17.5	11.8	19.4
Black				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	37.2	36.0	38.1	33.7
Not important enough	23.4	16.8	27.3	33.2
Police would not want to be bothered	9.5	11.4	8.6	22.8
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.8	2.6	3.1	20.0
Private or personal matter	5.9	4.5	7.0	22.7
Fear of reprisal	20.4	20.5	20.3	20.0
Reported to someone else	5.2	9.0	2.2	23.3
Other and not given	15.6	19.1	12.9	24.3

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

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

Table 104. Household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by annual family income, 1976

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	38.1	37.4	35.6	34.6	34.1	34.9	35.7
Not important enough	24.2	27.3	29.8	32.7	32.6	31.7	26.8
Police would not want to be bothered	8.5	10.2	9.1	7.6	9.4	8.6	9.6
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.5	1.9	3.2	2.2
Private or personal matter	7.1	5.8	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.0	6.5
Fear of reprisal	¹ 0.3	0.4	¹ 0.2	¹ 0.2	0.4	¹ 0.2	1.1
Reported to someone else	6.0	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.9
Other and not given	13.9	13.5	15.0	14.0	14.3	14.2	14.3

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

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

Table 105. Household crimes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of head of household and annual family income, 1976

Race and income	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Other and not given
White				
Less than \$3,000	100.0	38.4	26.6	35.0
\$3,000-\$7,499	100.0	37.1	28.3	34.6
\$7,500-\$9,999	100.0	34.8	30.3	34.9
\$10,000-\$14,999	100.0	34.3	33.2	32.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	100.0	34.8	32.6	32.7
\$25,000 or more	100.0	35.4	31.7	32.9
Black				
Less than \$3,000	100.0	36.6	16.2	47.2
\$3,000-\$7,499	100.0	39.3	23.1	37.5
\$7,500-\$9,999	100.0	41.9	25.2	33.0
\$10,000-\$14,999	100.0	38.9	26.9	34.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	100.0	27.3	31.0	41.7
\$25,000 or more	100.0	25.7	30.8	43.5

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

Table 106. Household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime and value of theft loss, 1976

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	36.1	30.9	9.2	2.3	6.0	0.4	2.7	12.4
Less than \$50	100.0	34.2	38.4	8.7	1.9	4.7	0.4	2.5	9.3
\$50-\$249	100.0	42.9	12.4	10.5	3.3	8.0	² 0.3	3.0	19.7
\$250 or more	100.0	33.1	4.6	9.5	3.5	16.8	2.0	4.9	25.6
Burglary	100.0	38.3	21.1	9.3	2.3	8.1	0.8	4.3	15.8
Less than \$50	100.0	37.3	31.1	7.0	1.4	7.6	² 0.7	3.8	11.2
\$50-\$249	100.0	40.5	11.7	12.0	3.2	7.7	² 0.4	4.6	19.9
\$250 or more	100.0	36.7	² 2.5	12.0	3.6	11.6	² 2.3	5.4	25.9
Household larceny	100.0	35.7	34.0	9.2	2.3	5.1	0.3	2.2	11.2
Less than \$50	100.0	33.6	39.8	9.1	2.0	4.1	0.3	2.2	8.9
\$50-\$99	100.0	44.6	15.5	9.6	3.3	6.7	² 0.1	1.4	18.6
\$100-\$249	100.0	44.2	7.9	9.5	3.4	10.1	² 0.4	3.0	21.4
\$250 or more	100.0	37.9	7.8	9.6	² 4.9	15.8	² 1.7	² 3.1	19.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	² 9.7	16.7	² 1.3	² 0.0	33.3	² 1.2	² 5.7	32.1
Less than \$250	100.0	² 15.2	58.1	² 5.9	² 0.0	² 15.5	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 5.3
\$250-\$999	100.0	² 12.1	² 4.8	² 0.0	² 0.0	39.4	² 0.0	² 6.6	37.2
\$1,000 or more	100.0	² 0.0	² 4.3	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 36.5	² 4.6	² 9.1	45.6

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

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

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

Table 107. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime, 1976

Reason	Burglary and robbery	Burglary	Robbery
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	23.2	23.0	26.2
Not important enough	24.1	24.8	17.0
Police would not want to be bothered	29.5	30.8	15.6
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.8	2.7	¹ 3.9
Reported to someone else	3.9	3.8	5.1
Other and not given	16.5	15.0	32.3

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

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

Appendix II

Survey instruments

For the household segment of the National Crime Survey, a basic screen questionnaire (Form NCS-1) and a crime incident report (Form NCS-2) were used to elicit information on the relevant crimes committed against the household as a whole and against any of its members age 12 and over. Form NCS-1 was designed to screen for all instances of victimization before details of any specific incident were collected. The screening form also was used for obtaining information on the characteristics of each household and of its members. Household screening questions were asked only once for each household, whereas individual screening questions were asked of all members age 12 and over. However, a knowledgeable adult member of the household served as a proxy respondent for 12- and 13-year-olds, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent during the entire field interviewing period.

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

In the commercial survey, basically comparable techniques were used to screen for the occurrence of burglary and robbery incidents and to obtain details concerning those crimes. Form CVS-100 contained separate sections for screening and gathering information on the characteristics of business places, on the one hand, and for eliciting data on the relevant crimes, on the other.

FORM NCS-1 AND NCS-2
 (10-4-76)
 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
NATIONAL SAMPLE
 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 4) JO _____	Control number (cc 5) PSU _____ Segment _____	Ck _____	Serial _____
Household number (cc 2) _____		Land use (cc 9-11) _____	

NCS-1 and 2

INTERVIEWER: Fill Sample and Control numbers, and items 1, 2, 4, and 9 at time of interview.

1. Interviewer identification
 Code _____ Name _____
 (010)

2. Record of interview
 Line number of household respondent (cc 12) _____ Date completed _____
 (011)

3. TYPE Z NONINTERVIEW
 Interview not obtained for _____
 Line number _____
 (016) _____
 (017) _____
 (018) _____
 (019) _____
 Complete 14-21 for each line number listed.

NOTE: Fill NCS-7 Noninterview Record, for Types A, B, and C noninterviews.

4. Household status
 (020) 1 Same household as last enumeration
 2 Replacement household since last enumeration
 3 Previous noninterview or not in sample before

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

6. Tenure (cc 8)
 (022) 1 Owned or being bought
 2 Rented for cash
 3 No cash rent

7. Type of living quarters (cc 15)
 (023) **Housing unit**
 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
 10 Not specified above - Describe _____

8. Number of housing units in structure (cc 26)
 (024) 1 1 5 5-9
 2 2 6 10 or more
 3 3 7 Mobile home or trailer
 4 4 8 Only OTHER units

ASK IN EACH HOUSEHOLD:
9. (Other than the . . . business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address?
 (025) 1 No
 2 Yes - What kind of business is that? _____

INTERVIEWER: Enter unrecognizable businesses only

(026) **10. Family income (cc 27)**
 1 Under \$1,000
 2 \$1,000 to 1,999
 3 2,000 to 2,999
 4 3,000 to 3,999
 5 4,000 to 4,999
 6 5,000 to 5,999
 7 6,000 to 7,499
 8 7,500 to 9,999
 9 10,000 to 11,999
 10 12,000 to 14,999
 11 15,000 to 19,999
 12 20,000 to 24,999
 13 25,000 to 49,999
 14 50,000 and over

11a. Household members 12 years of age and OVER _____
 (027) Total number

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

12. Crime Incident Reports filed _____
 (029) Total number - Fill item 31 on Control Card
 0 None

13a. Use of telephone (cc 25)
 (030) Phone in unit (Yes in cc 25a)
 Phone interview acceptable? (cc 25c or 25d)
 1 Yes } SKIP to next applicable item
 2 No - Refused number }
 * Phone elsewhere (Yes in cc 25b)
 Phone interview acceptable? (cc 25c or 25d)
 3 Yes } SKIP to next applicable item
 4 No - Refused number }
 5 No phone (No in cc 25a and 25b)

13b. Proxy information - Fill for all proxy interviews
 (1) Proxy interview obtained for line number _____
 Proxy respondent name _____ Line number _____
 Reason for proxy interview _____

(2) Proxy interview obtained for line number _____
 Proxy respondent name _____ Line number _____
 Reason for proxy interview _____

If more than 2 Proxy Interviews, continue in notes.

CENSUS USE ONLY

(031) _____ (032) _____ (033) _____

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. NAME (of household respondent)	25. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO.	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTH-DAY	19. MARITAL STATUS	20a. RACE	20b. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. Education - highest grade	24. Education - complete that year?
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19a)	(cc 19b)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	(cc 22)	(cc 23)
Last	(034) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per - Self-respondent 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self-respondent	(035)	(036) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	(037) Age	(038) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM	(039) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ot.	Origin	(040) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	(041) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	(042) Grade	(043) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
First	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Proxy } <i>Fill 13b on cover page</i> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Proxy } 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - <i>Fill 10-21</i>	Line No.									
CHECK ITEM A Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No				26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? (051) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes No - When did you last work? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago } SKIP to 29 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked							
25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? (044) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No				27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? (052) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Already had a job 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify →							
b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____				28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) (053) x <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 29							
c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? (045) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. →				b. What kind of business or industry is this? (E.g.: TV and radio mfg., retail store, State Labor Department, farm) (054) _____							
(Ask males 18+ only) d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? (046) _____				c. Were you - (055) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?							
d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? (047) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No				d. What kind of work were you doing? (E.g.: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces) (056) _____							
CHECK ITEM B Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 29 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				e. What were your most important activities or duties? (E.g.: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, Armed Forces) (056) _____							
26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? (048) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 26d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify → 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (1) Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a											
b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.) (049) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a											
c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? (050) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27											
Notes											

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS													
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO.	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	19. MARITAL STATUS	20a. RACE	20b. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. Education - highest grade	24. Education - complete that year?		
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19a)	(cc 19b)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	(cc 22)	(cc 23)		
Last	(034)	(035)	(036)	(037)	(038)	(039)		(040)	(041)	(042)	(043)		
First	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Self-respondent 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self-respondent 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Proxy } Fill 13b on cover page 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Proxy 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - Fill 16-21	Line No.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	Age	1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM	1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ct.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	Origin	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	Grade	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
CHECK ITEM A		Look at Item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No											
(044)		25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
(045)		b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____											
(046)		c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____											
(047)		d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
CHECK ITEM B		Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes											
(048)		26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 26d 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)											
(049)		b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a											
(050)		c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27											
(051)		26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes No - When did you last work? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago } SKIP to 36 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked											
(052)		27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Already had a job 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____											
(053)		28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) x <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 36											
(054)		b. What kind of business or industry is this? (E.g.: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)											
(055)		c. Were you - 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?											
(056)		d. What kind of work were you doing? (E.g.: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)											
(057)		e. What were your most important activities or duties? (E.g.: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, Armed Forces)											
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS													
(058)		36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to YOU during the last 6 months - between _____, 197____ and _____, 197____. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
(059)		37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
(060)		38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
(061)		39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
(062)		40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
(063)		41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
(064)		42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
(065)		43. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck, such as packages or clothing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
(066)		44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
(067)		45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
CHECK ITEM C		Look at 47 - Was HH member 1+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
(068)		47. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____											
CHECK ITEM D		Look at 48 - Was HH member 1+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
(069)		48. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____											
CHECK ITEM E		Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 12 on cover page. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.											

NCS 2 INCIDENT REPORT

KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD	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.
Line number (101)		FORM NCS-2 (110.4.76) 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 - NATIONAL SAMPLE
Screen question number (102)		
Incident number (103)		
1a. You said that during the last 6 months - (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime). In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? (Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.) (104) _____ Month (01-12) | Year 197____		5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner? (113) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Customer 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____
105 CHECK ITEM A Is this incident report for a series of crimes? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 2 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately)		114 b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything belonging to the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to Check Item B
106 * b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spring (March, April, May) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Summer (June, July, August) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Fall (September, October, November) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Winter (December, January, February)		115 6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
107 c. How many incidents were involved in this series? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Three or four 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Five to ten 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Eleven or more 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		116 b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
INTERVIEWER: If this report is for a series, read the following statement. (The following questions refer only to the most recent incident.) 108 2. About what time did (this the most recent) incident happen? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 2 <input type="checkbox"/> During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 p.m. to midnight 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Midnight to 6 a.m. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		117 * c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door or window 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Slashed screen 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ } SKIP to Check Item B
109 3a. In what State and county did this incident occur? <input type="checkbox"/> Outside U.S. - END INCIDENT REPORT State _____ County _____		118 d. How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Had key 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____
110 b. Did it happen INSIDE THE LIMITS of a city, town, village, etc.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Enter name of city, town, etc. _____		119 CHECK ITEM B Was respondent or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 13a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
111 _____		
112 4. Where did this incident take place? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in own dwelling, in garage or other building on property (Includes break-in or attempted break-in) } SKIP to 6a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in a vacation home, hotel/motel } ASK 5a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station } 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside office, factory, or warehouse } 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) } SKIP to Check Item B 6 <input type="checkbox"/> On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot } 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside school } 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ }		120 * 7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle, or wrench? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Gun 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____
		121 b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in any way? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 7f 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
		122 c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 7e 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

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

123 Verbal threat of rape
 Verbal threat of attack other than rape
 Weapon present or threatened with weapon
 Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)
 Object thrown at person
 Followed, surrounded
 Other - Specify _____

SKIP to 10a

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

124 Something taken without permission
 Attempted or threatened to take something
 Harassed, argument, abusive language
 Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house
 Forcible entry or attempted entry of car
 Damaged or destroyed property
 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
 Other - Specify _____

SKIP to 10a

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

125 Raped
 Tried to rape
 Hit with object held in hand, shot, knifed
 Hit by thrown object
 Hit, slapped, knocked down
 Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.
 Other - Specify _____

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

126 None - SKIP to 10a
 Raped
 Attempted rape
 Knife or gunshot wounds
 Broken bones or teeth knocked out
 Internal injuries, knocked unconscious
 Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling
 Other - Specify _____

b. Were you injured to the extent that you needed medical attention after the attack?

127 No - SKIP to 10a
 Yes

c. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?

128 No
 Emergency room treatment only
 Stayed overnight or longer - How many days? _____

d. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, INCLUDING anything paid by insurance? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses. INTERVIEWER - If respondent does not know exact amount, encourage him to give an estimate.

129 No cost - SKIP to 10a
 \$ _____ 00
 Don't know

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?

131 No
 Don't know } SKIP to 10a
 Yes

b. Did you file a claim with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get part or all of your medical expenses paid?

132 No - SKIP to 10a
 Yes

9c. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?

133 Not yet settled
 None
 All
 Part

SKIP to 10a

d. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay?

134 \$ _____ 00 (Obtain an estimate, if necessary)

10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?

135 No - SKIP to 11
 Yes

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

136 Used/brandished gun or knife
 Used/used physical force (hit, chased, threw object, used other weapon, etc.)
 Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called for help, turned on lights, etc.)
 Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender
 Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)
 Other - Specify _____

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

137 Only one }
 Don't know - }
 More than one }
 SKIP to 12a

a. Was this person male or female?

138 Male
 Female
 Don't know

b. How old would you say the person was?

139 Under 12
 12-14
 15-17
 18-20
 21 or over
 Don't know

c. Was the person someone you knew or was he a stranger?

140 Stranger
 Don't know
 Known by sight only
 Casual acquaintance
 Well known

SKIP to e

d. Was the person a relative of yours?

141 No
 Yes - What relationship?
 Spouse or ex-spouse
 Parent
 Own child
 Brother or sister
 Other relative - Specify _____

e. Was he/she -

142 White?
 Negro?
 Other? - Specify _____
 Don't know

SKIP to 12d

f. How many persons?

143 _____

g. Were they male or female?

144 All male
 All female
 Male and female
 Don't know

h. How old would you say the youngest was?

145 Under 12
 12-14
 15-17
 18-20
 21 or over - SKIP to j
 Don't know

i. How old would you say the oldest was?

146 Under 12
 12-14
 15-17
 18-20
 21 or over
 Don't know

j. Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?

147 All strangers } SKIP to m
 Don't know }
 All relatives }
 Some relatives }
 All known }
 Some known }

k. How well were they known? (Mark all that apply)

148 By sight only
 Casual acquaintance(s)
 Well known

SKIP to m

l. How were they related to you? (Mark all that apply)

149 Spouse or ex-spouse
 Parents
 Own children
 Brothers/sisters
 Other - Specify _____

m. Were all of them -

150 White?
 Negro?
 Other? - Specify _____
 Combination - Specify _____
 Don't know

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)?

(151) 1 Yes - SKIP to 13a
2 No

b. How many of these persons, not counting yourself, were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.

(152) 0 None - SKIP to 13a

_____ Number of persons

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

(153) 0 No
Yes - How many, not counting yourself?

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

13a. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household? INTERVIEWER - Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.

(154) 1 Yes - SKIP to 13f
2 No

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

(155) 1 No - SKIP to 13e
2 Yes

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

(156) * 1 Purse
2 Wallet or money
3 Car
4 Other motor vehicle
5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 Don't know
7 Other - Specify _____

CHECK ITEM C → Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)

No - SKIP to 18a
 Yes

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

(157) 1 Yes
2 No } SKIP to 18a

e. What did happen? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

(158) * 1 Attacked
2 Threatened with harm
3 Attempted to break into house or garage
4 Attempted to break into car
5 Harassed, argument, abusive language
6 Damaged or destroyed property
7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
8 Other - Specify _____

} SKIP to 18a

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

(159) Cash: \$ _____ 00
and/or

Property: (Mark all that apply)

(160) * 0 Only cash taken - SKIP to 14c
1 Purse
2 Wallet
3 Car
4 Other motor vehicle
5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 Other - Specify _____

Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)

CHECK ITEM D → No - SKIP to Check Item E
 Yes

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

(161) 1 No } SKIP to Check Item E
2 Don't know
3 Yes

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

(162) 1 Yes
2 No

Is Box 1 or 2 marked in 13f?

CHECK ITEM E → No - SKIP to 15a
 Yes

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

(163) 1 Yes
2 No

Was only cash taken? (Box 0 marked in 13f)

CHECK ITEM F → Yes - SKIP to 16a
 No

15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken? INTERVIEWER - Exclude stolen cash, and enter \$0 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.

(164) \$ _____ 00

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

(165) * 1 Original cost
2 Replacement cost
3 Personal estimate of current value
4 Insurance report estimate
5 Police estimate
6 Don't know
7 Other - Specify _____

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

(166) 1 None } SKIP to 17a
2 All
3 Part

b. What was recovered? Anything else?

(167) Cash: \$ _____ 00
and/or
Property: (Mark all that apply)

0 Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a

(168) * 1 Purse
2 Wallet
3 Car
4 Other motor vehicle
5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 Other - Specify _____

c. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?

(169) \$ _____ 00

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

17a. Was there any insurance against theft?

(170) No } *SKIP to 18a*
 Don't know
 Yes

b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?

(171) No } *SKIP to 18a*
 Don't know
 Yes

c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?

(172) Not yet settled } *SKIP to 18a*
 No
 Yes

d. How much was recovered?

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

(173) \$ _____ 00

18a. Did any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?

(174) No - *SKIP to 19a*
 Yes - How many members? 2

b. How much time was lost altogether?

(175) Less than 1 day
 1-5 days
 6-10 days
 Over 10 days
 Don't know

19a. Was anything that belonged to you or other members of the household damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing damaged, or damage done to a car, etc.?

(176) No - *SKIP to 20a*
 Yes

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

(177) Yes - *SKIP to 19d*
 No

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

(178) \$ _____ 00 } *SKIP to 20a*
 Don't know

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?

(179) No cost or don't know - *SKIP to 20a*
 \$ _____ 00

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

(180) Household member
 Landlord
 Insurance
 Other - Specify _____

20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?

(181) No
 Don't know - *SKIP to Check Item G*
 Yes - Who told them?
 Household member
 Someone else
 Police on scene } *SKIP to Check Item G*

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

(182) Nothing could be done - lack of proof
 Did not think it important enough
 Police wouldn't want to be bothered
 Did not want to take time - too inconvenient
 Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
 Did not want to get involved
 Afraid of reprisal
 Reported to someone else
 Other - Specify _____

CHECK ITEM G Is this person 16 years or older?
 No - *SKIP to Check Item H*
 Yes - *ASK 21a*

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

(183) No - *SKIP to Check Item H*
 Yes

b. What was the job?

(184) Same as described in NCS-1 items 28a-e - *SKIP to Check Item H*
 Different than described in NCS-1 items 28a-e

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

d. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)

(187) _____

e. Were you -

(186) An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?
 SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

f. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)

(189) _____

g. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)

CHECK ITEM H Summarize this incident or series of incidents.

CHECK ITEM I Look at 12c on Incident Report, Is there an entry for "How many?"
 No
 Yes - Be sure you have an Incident Report for each HH member 12 years of age or over who was robbed, harmed, or threatened in this incident.

CHECK ITEM J Is this the last incident Report to be filled for this person?
 No - Go to next incident Report.
 Yes - Is this the last HH member to be interviewed?
 No - Interview next HH member.
 Yes - END INTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in Item 12 on the cover of NCS-1.

Appendix III

Household survey: Technical information and standard error tables

With respect to crimes against persons or households, survey results contained in this report are based on data gathered from residents throughout the Nation, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crewmembers of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, U.S. citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were not under consideration. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

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

Sample design and size

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

areas, generally contained the larger metropolitan areas. The remaining 220 strata were formed by combining areas that shared certain characteristics in common, such as geographic region, population density, population growth rate, proportion of persons belonging to races other than white, etc. From each stratum, one area was selected for the sample, the probability of selection having been proportionate to the area's population; areas so chosen are referred to as being non-self-representing.

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

Approximately 74,000 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. For purposes of conducting the field interviews, the sample was divided into six groups, or rotations, each of which contained housing units whose occupants were to be interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years; the initial interview was for purposes of bounding, i.e., establishing a time frame to avoid duplicative recording of information on subsequent interviews. Each rotation group was further divided into six panels. Individuals occupying housing units within one-sixth of each rotation group, or one panel, were interviewed each month

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

during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, additional housing units are selected in the manner described and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

Among the 74,000 housing units designated for the sample that was to provide information relating to calendar year 1976, interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 61,000. The large majority of the remaining 13,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, or converted to nonresidential use or were otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 2,700 of the 13,000 units were occupied by householders who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available. Thus, the occupants of about 96 percent of all eligible

housing units, or some 136,000 persons, participated in the survey.

Estimation procedure

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

The estimation procedure is performed on a quarterly basis to produce quarterly estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. As shown on the following chart, for example, data collected during February through September are required to produce an estimate for the first quarter of any given calendar year. Each quarterly estimate is made up of equal

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

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

numbers of field observations in which a specific month of occurrence was from 1 to 6 months prior to the time of interview. Thus, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month ago) or in a March interview (2 months ago) and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. One purpose of this arrangement is to minimize expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month recall period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates which, in turn, are obtained from a total of 17 months of field interviewing, from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household figures shown on victimization rate tables are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of the data collection period, in this case, October 1976.

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

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

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

The second stage of ratio estimation was applied on a person basis and brought the distribution of the persons in the sample into closer agreement with

independent current estimates of the distribution of the population by various age-sex-color categories.²

Concerning the estimation of data on crimes against households, characteristics of the wife in a husband-wife household and characteristics of the head of household in other types of households were used to determine which second-stage ratio estimate factors were to be applied. This procedure is thought to be more precise than that of uniformly using the characteristics of the head of household, because sample coverage generally is better for females than for males.

In producing estimates of personal *incidents* (as opposed to those of *victimizations*), a further adjustment was made in those cases where an incident involved more than one person, thereby allowing for the probability that such incidents had more than a single chance of coming into the sample. Thus, if two persons were victimized during the same incident, the weight assigned to the record for that incident (and associated characteristics) was reduced by one-half in order not to introduce double counts into the estimated data. A comparable adjustment was not made in estimating data on crimes against households, as each separate criminal act was defined as involving only one household. When a personal crime was reported in the household survey as having occurred simultaneously with a commercial burglary or robbery, it was assumed that the commercial survey accounted for the incident and, therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, the details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual were reflected in the household survey results.

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

Series victimizations

As mentioned in the section entitled "The National Surveys," victimizations that occurred in series of three or more and for which the victim was unable to describe the details of each event separately have been excluded from the analysis and data tables in this report. Because respondents had difficulty pinpointing the dates of these acts, this information was recorded by season (or seasons) of occurrence within the 6-month reference period and tabulated by the quarter of the year in which data were collected. For the majority of crimes, however, the data were tabulated on the basis of the specific month of occurrence to produce quarterly estimates. Although no direct correspondence exists between the two sets of data, close compatibility between reference periods can be achieved by comparing the data on series victimizations gathered by interviewers from April 1976 through March 1977 with the regular (i.e., non-series) victimizations for calendar year 1976. This approach results in an 87.5 percent overlap between reporting periods for the two data sets.

Table I, at the end of this appendix, is based on such a comparison. It shows that there were 933,000 series victimizations in the personal crime sector and 667,000 in the household sector. Detailed examination reveals that these crimes tended disproportionately to be either assaults, more likely simple than aggravated, or household larcenies for which the amount of loss was valued at less than \$50 or was unknown. Efforts are underway to study the nature of series victimizations, focusing on their relationship to regular victimizations.

Reliability of estimates

The particular sample employed for this survey was one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the survey estimate would differ from the average results of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly,

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

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

Another source of nonsampling error related to the recall capacity of respondents entails the inability to place the criminal event in the correct month, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This source of error is partially offset by the requirement for monthly interviewing and by the estimation procedure described earlier. An additional problem involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 6-month period incidents that occurred earlier—or, in a few instances, those that happened after the close of the reference period. The latter is believed to be relatively rare because 75 to 80 percent of the interviewing takes place during the first week of the month following the reference period. In any event, the effect of telescoping is minimized by the bounding procedure described above. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a

similar incident is reported, it can then be determined from discussion with the respondent whether the reported incident is indeed a new one.

Methodological research undertaken in preparation for the National Crime Survey program indicated that substantially fewer incidents of crime are reported when one household member reports for all persons residing in the household than when each household member is interviewed individually. Therefore, the self-response procedure was adopted as a general rule; allowances for proxy response under the contingencies discussed earlier are the only exceptions to this rule.

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

Standard error tables and calculations

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

The standard error of a difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula represents the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between uncorrelated sample estimates. If, however, there is a high positive

correlation, the formula will overestimate the true standard error of the difference and if there is a large negative correlation, the formula will underestimate the true standard error of the difference. To illustrate the application of standard errors in measuring sampling variability, refer to Data Table 6, which shows that the black population age 12 and over used as a base for calculating victimization rates for calendar year 1976 was 18,797,000. For these persons the victimization rate for crimes of violence was 44.4 per 1,000. Linear interpolation of values in Table III of this appendix yields a standard error of 2.0 for this victimization rate. Thus, the chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census figure would have differed from this rate by no more than 2.0, plus or minus. And, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a census figure by less than twice this standard error, or that the 95 percent confidence interval associated with the rate is from 40.4 to 48.4.

Data Table 5 of this report shows that the number of males age 16-19 used as a base for calculating victimization rates was 8,192,000. For these persons the victimization rate for personal crimes of theft was 156.5 per 1,000. Table 5 also shows that, for males age 20-24, the base for calculating victimization rates was 9,311,000; among this group the victimization rate for crimes of theft was 164.4.

The standard error of each of these two rates is obtained from Table III by linear interpolation. The standard error of the difference is approximately equal to $\sqrt{(5.4)^2 + (5.2)^2} = 7.5$. This means that the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference of 7.9 between the two rates would vary less than 7.5 from the difference derived from a complete census; in other words, the confidence interval is about 0.4 to 15.4. However, the two standard error (95 percent confidence) level yields an interval of 15.0 (7.5×2), which is larger than the estimated difference of 7.9; therefore, the difference is not significant at the 95 percent confidence level. Also, it is not significant at the 90 percent level, which is 1.6 times the standard error ($7.5 \times 1.6 = 12.0$). Thus, in accordance with standards observed in analyzing survey results in this report, statistical significance would *not* be attached to the difference between the two victimization rates.

Table I. Personal and household crimes: Number and percent distribution of series victimizations (4/76-3/77) and of victimizations not in series (1976), by sector and type of crime

Sector and type of crime	Series victimizations		Victimizations not in series	
	Number	Percent in sector	Number	Percent in sector
Personal sector	933,000	100.0	22,118,000	100.0
Crimes of violence	503,000	53.9	5,599,000	25.3
Hape	11,000	1.1	145,000	0.7
Robbery	47,000	5.0	1,111,000	5.0
Robbery with injury	19,000	2.1	361,000	1.6
Robbery without injury	27,000	2.9	750,000	3.4
Assault	446,000	47.8	4,344,000	19.6
Aggravated assault	109,000	11.7	1,695,000	7.7
With injury	33,000	3.5	589,000	2.7
Attempted assault with weapon	76,000	8.2	1,107,000	5.0
Simple	337,000	36.1	2,648,000	12.0
With injury	54,000	5.7	692,000	3.1
Attempted assault without weapon	283,000	30.3	1,957,000	8.8
Crimes of theft	430,000	46.1	16,519,000	74.7
Personal larceny with contact	18,000	0.8	497,000	2.2
Personal larceny without contact	423,000	45.3	16,022,000	72.4
Household sector	667,000	100.0	17,199,000	100.0
Burglary	230,000	34.5	6,663,000	38.7
Forcible entry	88,000	13.1	2,277,000	13.2
Unlawful entry without force	105,000	15.8	2,827,000	16.4
Attempted forcible entry	37,000	5.6	1,560,000	9.1
Household larceny	429,000	64.3	9,301,000	54.1
Less than \$50	281,000	42.1	5,602,000	32.6
\$50 or more	89,000	13.3	2,745,000	16.0
Amount not available	33,000	4.9	299,000	1.7
Attempted larceny	27,000	4.0	655,000	3.8
Motor vehicle theft	18,000	1.1	1,235,000	7.2
Completed theft	11,000	0.2	760,000	4.4
Attempted theft	6,000	0.9	475,000	2.8

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

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

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

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
25	6.7
50	9.5
100	13.0
250	21.0
500	30.0
750	37.0
1,000	43.0
2,000	60.0
3,000	73.0
4,000	84.0
5,000	94.0
7,500	114.0
10,000	131.0
15,000	158.0
20,000	180.0
25,000	198.0
50,000	255.0
75,000	279.0
100,000	279.0
125,000	255.0
150,000	197.0
175,000	11.0

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

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

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

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

Appendix IV

Commercial survey: Technical information and standard error tables

Commercial victimization survey results contained in this publication are based on data personally gathered by interviewers from the operators (usually managers or owners) of places of business and certain other organizational entities throughout the United States. Although focusing on commercial establishments, survey coverage extended to a relatively small number of other organizations, such as those engaged in religious, political, or cultural activities. Most units of Federal, State, and local government were excluded. In applicable jurisdictions, however, liquor stores and transportation systems operated by government were within the scope of the survey; these were the only exceptions to the general exclusion of government-operated entities. Because they were based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, all survey results are estimates.

Sample design and size

Survey estimates were obtained from a stratified multistage cluster sample consisting of a total of 58 sample areas, 10 of which were selected with certainty and, therefore, were self-representing.¹ The remaining sample areas were chosen from an original total of 240 strata that had been collapsed into 48 large strata, with areas in each of the latter being as homogeneous as possible with respect to size, geographic region, and metropolitan character. Each of the strata was drawn independently of strata used in other current business surveys. Within each large stratum, one area was selected to represent the entire stratum, sample segments having been selected within each area. In each of the 10 certainty sample areas, a sample of segments was drawn at the rate of 1 in 6

¹The 58 areas used for the sample represented an increase of 24 (all of them non-self-representing) over the number used in producing estimates for 1975 and earlier. This step was attended by an increase in the number of segments drawn for self-representing areas. These changes, designed to improve the reliability of estimates, resulted in the selection of a sample nearly three times larger than that previously used.

from among those segments not in current use. Interviewers canvassed the selected segments and conducted interviews at all business establishments and other organizational units located within the boundaries of each segment.

For information relating to calendar year 1976, a sample consisting of approximately 50,000 places of business was designated for interviewing, yielding about 41,400 establishments interviewed every 6 months. At a large majority of the 8,600 remaining businesses, it was not possible to conduct interviews because the business locations were vacant, buildings had been demolished, or the businesses were otherwise not qualified for interview. Establishments eligible for interview but where no interviews were obtained because the business was temporarily closed during the interview period, or because the operator refused to grant an interview, amounted to fewer than 1 percent of those eligible for the interviews on which the 1976 survey results are based.

For purposes of conducting the interviews, the sample was divided into six panels, one of which was interviewed each month during a given 6-month period. Although the survey is continuous, it differs from the household survey in that a rotation procedure is not employed. Establishment operators are interviewed every 6 months for an indefinite period.

Estimation procedure

The estimation procedure is performed on a quarterly basis, as in the household survey, to produce quarterly estimates of burglary and robbery victimizations and of victimization rates for each of those crimes. Annual data represent the accumulation of the appropriate quarterly figures, with rates computed over an average base for the year.

Data records produced from survey interviews were assigned final weights, applied to each usable data record, enabling nationwide estimates to be tabulated. The final weight was the product of the basic weight,² reflecting each selected establishment's probability of being in the sample, and an adjustment

²The basic weight was 125 for records from businesses located in the 10 areas selected with certainty and 250 for those from businesses in noncertainty areas.

for noninterview. A noninterview adjustment was calculated for each of 17 classes of business; it was equal to the total number of data records required in each class divided by the number of usable records actually collected. This factor was then applied to each usable record in the particular kind of business category.

If an interviewer determined that a business had not operated at the listed address for the entire 6-month reference period, an attempt was made to secure information for the balance of the period from whatever firm previously occupied the location or, in the case of vacancies, from neighboring businesses. In cases of failure to account for the full reference period, however, no further weighting adjustment was made.

Series victimizations were not treated separately in the commercial sector because recordkeeping generally enabled respondents to provide details of whatever multiple victimizations occurred during the 6-month reference period. Thus, all reported incidents of burglary and robbery against commercial establishments are reflected in the data tables.

Reliability of estimates

Survey results presented in this report concerning the criminal victimization of commercial establishments are estimates that were derived through probability sampling methods rather than from a complete enumeration. The sample used was only one of many of the same size that could have been selected utilizing the same sampling design. Although the results obtained from any two samples might differ markedly, the average of a number of different samples would be expected to be in near agreement with the results of a complete enumeration using the same data collection procedures and processing methods. Similarly, the results obtained by averaging data from a number of subsamples of the whole sample would be expected to give an order of magnitude of the variance between any single subsample and the grouping of subsamples. Such a technique, known as the random group method, was used in calculating coefficients of variation, presented in this appendix in the form of standard errors for estimates generated by the surveys. Because the standard errors are the products of calculations involving estimates derived through sampling, each error in turn is subject to sampling variability.

In order to gauge the extent of sampling variability inherent in the commercial survey results, standard errors have been derived for a number of business characteristics. Generalized standard errors, such as

those developed in connection with the household survey, were not calculated. Instead, two tables in this appendix display standard errors from the sample observations for estimated values pertaining to selected characteristics of business establishments. Whereas these standard errors partially gauge the effect of nonsampling error, they do not take into account any biases that may be inherent in the survey results.

When used in conjunction with the survey results, the standard error tables permit the construction of intervals containing the average result of all possible samples with a prescribed level of confidence. Chances are about 68 out of 100 that any given survey result would differ from results that would be obtained from a complete enumeration using the same procedures by less than the applicable standard error. Doubling the interval increases the confidence level to 95 chances out of 100 that the estimated value would differ from the results of a complete count by less than twice the standard error.

As in the household survey, estimates of crimes against businesses are subject to nonsampling errors, principal among these being the problem of recalling victimizations applicable to the 6 months prior to interview. Because of a number of factors, however, it is likely that these errors were less prevalent in the commercial survey than they were in the household survey. These factors include the greater likelihood of recordkeeping and of reporting to police by businesses, as well as the concentration of the survey on two of the more serious crimes, burglary and robbery. To control for the telescoping problem, a bounding procedure is used whereby respondents are reminded at the beginning of each interview of any incidents that were reported during the previous interview.

Other nonsampling errors may have arisen from deficient interviewing and from data processing mistakes. However, quality control measures similar to those used in the household survey were adopted to minimize such errors.

Standard error tables and calculations

In order to measure the sampling variability associated with selected results of the commercial survey, standard errors are presented in two tables in this appendix. The first of these, Table V contains standard errors applicable to the estimated number of commercial victimizations, by type of crime. For each of the measured offenses, Table VI displays standard errors for estimated victimization rates, by kind of establishment and gross annual receipts.

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To illustrate the use of the error tables, assume that one wished to measure the variance associated with the robbery victimization rate against service enterprises—20.0 per 1,000 establishments, as shown on data Table 28 and on Table VI. The latter reveals that the applicable error for this rate is 1.7. Thus, the confidence interval surrounding the estimate is about 18.3 to 21.7; in other words, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the results of a complete census would

have produced an estimate within this range. Similarly, the chances are about 95 out of 100 that a complete enumeration would have resulted in an estimate within the range of two standard errors, or from about 16.6 to 23.4. For estimated numbers and rates not shown on Tables V and VI, rough approximations of standard errors may be made by utilizing the standard errors for similar values having bases of comparable size.

Table V. Commercial crimes: Standard error estimates for number of victimizations, by type of crime

Type of crime	Estimated number of victimizations	Standard error
Burglary	1,574,700	115,000
Completed burglary	1,189,000	101,100
Attempted burglary	385,700	23,900
Robbery	278,700	17,300
Completed robbery	206,600	12,000
Attempted robbery	72,100	9,500

Table VI. Commercial crimes: Standard error estimates characteristics for victimization rates, by of establishments and type of crime

Characteristic	Burglary		Robbery	
	Estimated rate	Standard error	Estimated rate	Standard error
Kind of establishment				
All establishments	217.3	13.5	38.5	2.2
Retail	283.0	9.3	75.9	4.9
Wholesale	313.1	126.5	20.4	2.4
Service	177.5	8.2	20.0	1.7
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000	189.2	21.0	23.2	7.3
\$10,000-\$24,999	214.3	24.9	30.8	4.3
\$25,000-\$49,999	233.8	24.8	39.3	4.8
\$50,000-\$99,999	251.9	19.4	55.1	5.8
\$100,000-\$499,999	256.2	10.8	56.1	5.7
\$500,000-\$999,999	303.8	14.9	46.4	8.9
\$1,000,000 or more	239.6	16.5	49.6	5.5
No sales	138.0	11.6	2.9	1.0

Appendix V

Technical notes

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

General

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

As indicated with respect to personal crimes, victimization data are more appropriate than incident data for the study of the *effects*, or consequences, of crime experiences upon the individual victim. They also are better suited for assessing victim *reactions* to criminal attack and for examining victim *perceptions* of offender attributes. Thus, in addition to serving as a key element in computing victimization rates, victimization counts are used for developing information on victim injury and medical care, economic losses, time lost from work, victim self-protection, offender characteristics, and reporting to police. On the other hand, incident data are more adequate for the examination of the *circumstances* surrounding the occurrence of personal crimes. Accordingly, data concerning the time and place of occurrence of such offenses, as well as the use of weapons and number of victims and offenders, are based on incidents. In the hypothetical case given above, therefore, the rate data for personal assault would reflect the attack on each customer, and other victimization tables would incorporate details concerning the outcome of the crime for each person, such as any injuries, damage to clothing, and loss of time from work.

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

Victim characteristics

A variety of attributes of victimized persons, households, and commercial establishments appear on victimization rate tables. The rates, or measures of the occurrence of crime, are computed by dividing the number of victimizations associated with a specific crime, or grouping of crimes, by the number of persons, households, or businesses 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. Similarly, the rates for each

of the two crimes against commercial establishments are related to the number of businesses being examined.

As indicated previously, victimizations of households or businesses, unlike those of persons, cannot involve more than one victim during a specific criminal act. However, repeated victimizations of individuals, households, or commercial establishments can and do occur. As general indicators of the danger of having been victimized during the reference period, the rates are not sufficiently refined to represent true measures of risk for specific individuals, households, or business places. In other words, they do not reflect variations in the degree of risk of repeated, or multiple, victimizations; and, because of the manner in which they are calculated, the rates in effect apportion multiple victimizations among the population at large, thereby distorting somewhat the risk that any single person, household, or business had of being victimized.

Victimization of central city, suburban, and nonmetropolitan residents

Coverage of this topic is based on victimization rates for crimes against persons and households. Because of the limited size of the sample, it was not feasible to present data on commercial victimizations on the basis of a type-of-locality variable. The data relate to the locality in which the victim lived at the time of the interview, not to the place where each victimization occurred; however, victimization surveys conducted under the National Crime Survey program in central cities across the Nation have demonstrated that the localities of residence and of occurrence are the same in the vast majority of cases.

A basic distinction is made among central city, suburban, and nonmetropolitan populations. Together, the first two populations represent those persons living in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), or metropolitan areas. The nonmetropolitan population refers to those residing in places outside SMSA's. To further distinguish differences in the degree of victimization within metropolitan localities, residents of central cities and their surrounding suburbs have been categorized according to the following four ranges of central city size: 50,000-249,999; 1/4 to 1/2 million; 1/2 to 1 million; and 1 million or more.

Geographical areas were assigned to the appropriate type-of-locality category on the basis of the 1970 Census, even though the variable since has been redefined by the Office of Management and Budget. To ensure the comparability of results as the decade

progresses, there are no plans to revise the type-of-locality variable as applied in the National Crime Survey program until after the 1980 Census.

Victim-offender relationship in personal crimes of violence

One of the more significant dimensions of personal crime concerns the relationship between victim and offender. Public attention about crime in the streets in large measure has focused on unprovoked physical attacks made on citizens by unknown assailants. The nature of the relationship between victim and offender is a key element to understanding crime and judging the risks involved for the various groups in society. Heretofore, the only available national statistics on the matter have been for homicide; these have demonstrated that the great majority of murder victims were at least acquainted with their killers, if not related to them. With respect to the personal crimes of violence that it measures, the National Crime Survey makes possible an examination of the relationship between victim and offender.

Based on information from Tables 33-37, treatment of the subject centers on a special section of the selected findings. Nevertheless, the relationship between victim and offender is a recurrent variable in findings and in data tables dealing with other subjects, such as weapons use and reporting to the police. Conditions governing the classification of crimes as having involved "strangers" or "nonstrangers" are described in the glossary, listed under each of those categories.

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

Some of the tables on this subject display data on the offenders only and others cover both victims and offenders. The offender characteristics examined are sex, age, and race, based on information furnished by victims who saw the offenders and, consequently, knew the number of persons involved in the crime. As with most information developed from this survey, offender attributes are based solely on the victim's perceptions and ability to recall the crime. However, because the events often were stressful experiences, resulting in confusion or physical harm to the victim, it was likely that data concerning offender characteristics were more subject than other survey findings to distortion arising from erroneous responses. Many of the crimes probably occurred under somewhat vague circumstances, especially those at night. Furthermore, it is possible that victim preconceptions, or prejudices, at times may have

influenced the attribution of offender characteristics. If victims tended to misidentify a particular trait (or a set of them) more than others, bias would have been introduced into the findings, and no method has been developed for determining the existence and effect of such bias.

In the relevant data tables, a distinction is made between "single-offender" and "multiple-offender" crimes, with the latter classification applying to those committed by two or more persons. As applied to multiple-offender crimes, the category "mixed ages" refers to cases in which the offenders in any single incident were classifiable under more than one age group; similarly, the term "mixed races" applies to situations in which the offenders were members of more than a single racial group.

Number of victims

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

Time of occurrence

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

Place of occurrence

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

customary access to it, such as a delivery person, servant, acquaintance, or relative. Otherwise, the crime would have been classified as a household burglary, or as a personal robbery if force or the threat of force were used. Commercial burglaries can take place only on the premises of business firms; however, commercial robberies can occur away from the premises, such as during the holdup of sales or delivery personnel away from the establishment.

Number of offenders in personal crimes of violence

One table based on incident data displays information on the number of offenders involved in personal crimes of violence. In the sequence of survey questions on characteristics of offenders, the lead question concerned the number of offenders. If the victim did not know how many offenders took part in the incident, no further questions were asked about offender characteristics, and the crime was classified as having involved strangers.

Use of weapons

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

In addition to firearms and knives, the data tables distinguish "other" weapons and those of unknown types. The category "other" refers to such objects as clubs, stones, bricks, and bottles. A difference exists, however, in the manner in which the types of weapons were classified in the personal and commercial sectors. 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. With respect to each robbery of a business in which weapons of more than one type were observed, only the most lethal type was recorded. Thus, for example, if offenders used two firearms and a knife in robbing a store, the crime was classified as one in which firearms were used; in other words, a single entry was made under the category "firearm."

Victim self-protection

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

Physical injury to victims

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

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

Economic losses

With respect to economic losses incurred by persons, households, or commercial establishments, the data tables distinguish between crimes resulting in "theft and/or damage loss" and "theft loss" only. Table titles specify the applicable category of loss. The term "theft loss" refers to stolen cash, property, or both, whereas "damage" pertains to property only. Items categorized as having "no monetary value" could include losses of trivial, truly valueless objects, or of those having considerable sentimental importance. References to losses "recovered" apply to compensation received by victims for theft losses,

as well as to restoration of stolen property or cash, although no distinction is made as to the manner of recovery. For assault, information on economic losses relates solely to property damage, because assaults attended by theft are classified as robbery. There was no attempt to measure attempted pocket picking; by definition, therefore, all pocket pickings had the outcome of theft loss, and there may have been some cases with property damage.

Time lost from work

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

Reporting of victimizations to the police

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

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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commercial crimes—Burglary or robbery of business establishments and certain other organizations, such as those engaged in religious, political, or cultural activities. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Additional details concerning entities covered by the commercial survey appear in the introduction to Appendix IV.

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.

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

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

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

Incident—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. In situations where a personal crime occurred during the course of a commercial burglary or robbery, it is assumed that the commercial victimization survey accounted for the incident 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.

Kind of establishment—Determined by the sole or principal activity at each place of business.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Personal larceny without contact—Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any

place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person, household, or commercial establishment. 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 either commercial burglary or robbery are not counted as incidents of personal crime. Each criminal act against a household or commercial establishment is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household or establishment.

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. And, for crimes against commercial establishments, victimization rates are derived from the number of incidents per 1,000 establishments.

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

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Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1976

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