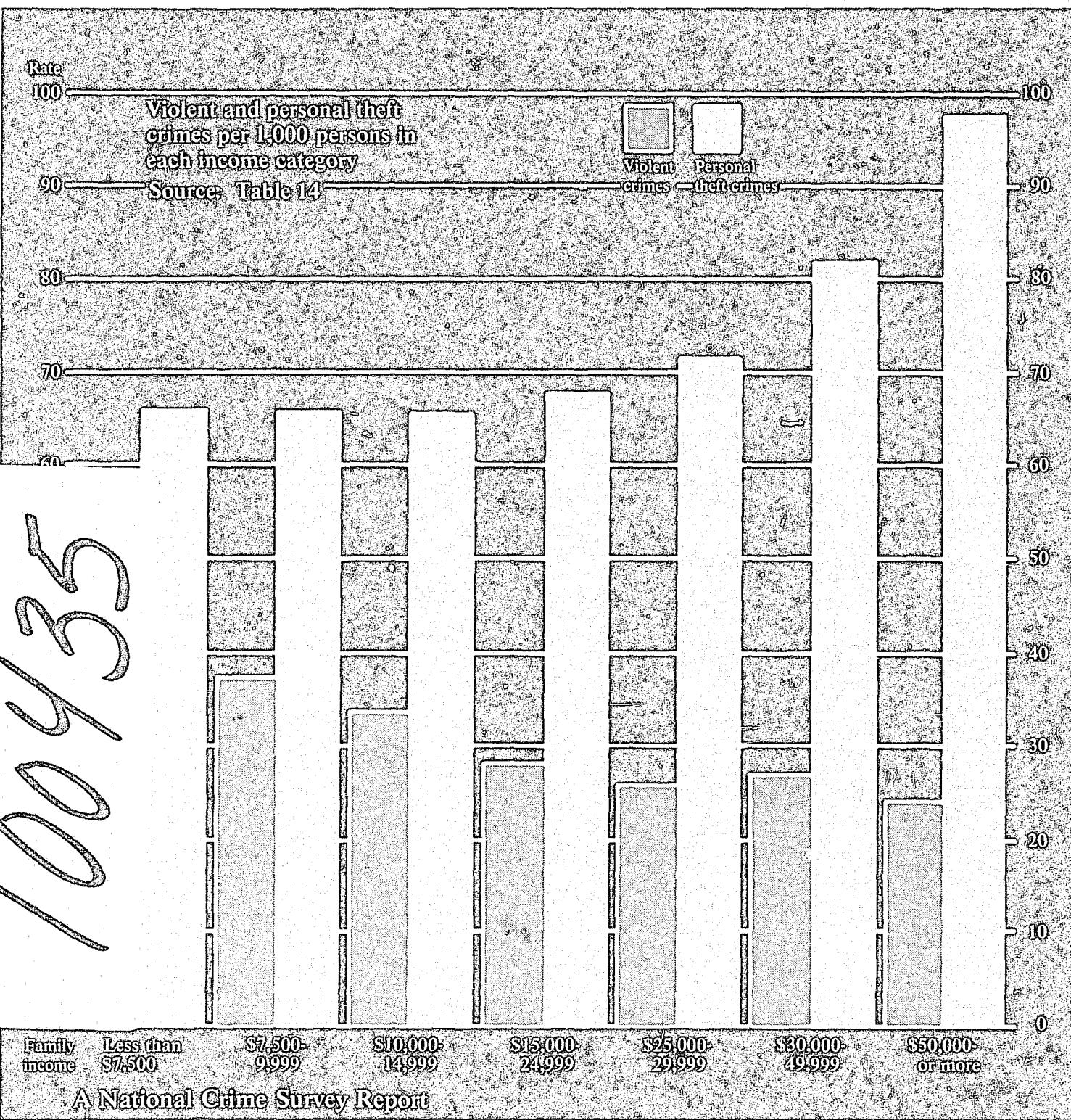


Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1984



U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics



Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1984

A National Crime Survey Report
NCJ-100435

May 1986

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Preface

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States during 1984. It is the 12th in a series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program. The study is based on findings from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units across the United States. Approximately 54,000 housing units, inhabited by about 114,000 individuals age 12 and over, took part in the survey.¹ The participation rate for 1984 was 96% of all eligible housing units.

As presently constituted, the NCS focuses on certain criminal offenses, whether completed or attempted, that are of major concern to the general public and law enforcement authorities. These are the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and larceny, and the household crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.² In this report, as in others in the series, the crimes are examined from the perspective of their frequency, the characteristics of the victims and offenders, the circumstances surrounding the offenses and their impact, and the pattern of police reporting.

The format of this report is similar to that of the 1983 edition. Selected general findings for 1984 are combined with technical information designed to aid in the interpretation of data contained in the 111 tables that follow in Appendix I.

¹To reduce survey costs, the number of housing units introduced into the sample between June and November 1984 was cut by 20%.

²Definitions of the measured crimes do not necessarily conform to any Federal or State statutes, which vary considerably. The NCS offense definitions (listed in the glossary at the end of this report) are generally compatible with conventional usage and with the definitions used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its annual publication *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports*.

Statistics in this report are comparable with those in the 1983 edition. Both reports are based on population controls derived from the 1980 Census.³

Appendix II contains a facsimile of the survey questionnaire and a brief description on administering the instrument. Appendix III has technical information concerning sample design, data collection, estimation procedures, and sources of nonsampling error. This appendix also includes instructions concerning the computation and application of standard errors. Appendix IV presents the results from a special supplementary analysis of the economic cost of crime to victims in 1984. Besides listing crime category and subcategory definitions, the glossary (last section of the report) contains the meanings of variables and other terms used in the NCS.

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

Concerning sampling errors, estimates of variability can be determined and used in analyzing survey data. In the summary findings for 1984, comparisons passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of statistical significance (i.e., the 90% "confidence level"), or better. In fact, most comparisons passed the test at the 0.05 level (or the 95% confidence level). Thus, for most comparisons cited, the estimated difference between values being examined was greater than twice the standard error of the difference.

³For a discussion of comparability with data before 1981, see *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1982*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, NCJ-92820, August 1984.

Statements of comparison, qualified by the expression "some indication" or "some evidence," denote that the estimated difference between values being examined was within the range of 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors—statistically significant at the 0.10 level but not at the 0.05 level (or a confidence level between 90 and 95%).

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

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Introduction

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

NCS-measured crimes

Victimization surveys like the NCS have proved most successful in measuring crimes with specific victims who understand what happened to them and how it happened and who are willing to report what they know. More specifically, such surveys have been shown to be most applicable to rape, robbery, assault, burglary, personal and household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—crimes measured by the NCS.

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

Crimes not measured

Murder and kidnaping are not covered, and commercial burglary and commercial robbery were dropped from the program during 1977, largely for economic reasons. The so-called victimless crimes, such as drunkenness, drug abuse, and prostitution, also are excluded, as are crimes for which it is difficult to identify knowledgeable respondents or to locate data records.

Crimes of which the victim may not be aware also cannot be measured effectively. Buying stolen property may fall into this category, as may some instances of fraud and embezzlement. Attempted crimes of many types probably are underrecorded for this reason.

Finally, events in which the victim has shown a willingness to participate in illegal activity also are

excluded. Examples of these, which are unlikely to be reported to interviewers, include gambling, various types of swindles, con games, and blackmail.

Classifying the crimes

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

In classifying the survey-measured crimes each criminal incident has been counted only once, by the most serious act that took place during the incident, ranked in accordance with the seriousness classification system used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The order of seriousness for crimes against persons is rape, robbery, assault, and larceny. Consequently, if a person is both robbed and assaulted, the event is classified as robbery; if the victim suffers physical harm, the crime is categorized as robbery with injury. Personal crimes of contact take precedence over household offenses; among the latter, burglary is the most serious and larceny the least serious.

Victimizations vs. incidents

Certain negative events, such as an automobile accident, can cause human suffering (or even death) to more than one person simultaneously. So it is with some crimes. For example, two or more individuals may be victimized together during a single personal robbery. In other words, a single robbery incident can result in the victimization of more than one individual. As used in this report, the statistical difference between the two concepts applies to crimes in the personal sector, but not to those in the household sector. This is because each crim-

inal act against a household is assumed to involve only one victim—the affected household as a unit.

A victimization, the basic measure of the occurrence of crime, is a specific criminal act because it affects a single victim. The number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Victimization counts serve as key elements in computing rates of victimization, as described in the victim characteristics sections of this report. Victimization also are used in developing a variety of information on crime characteristics and on the effects of crime on victims: victim injury and medical care, economic losses, time lost from work, victim self-protection, and reporting to police. For violent personal crimes, offender characteristics also are measured by victimizations.

An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. The number of incidents of personal crime is lower than that of victimizations, because some crimes are simultaneously committed against more than one individual.

Incident figures are used in describing the settings and circumstances in which crimes occurred, including the time and place of occurrence, number of victims and offenders, and use of weapons.

Series victimizations

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

Summary findings

The question about series crimes was one of several items changed in the NCS questionnaire, beginning in January 1979. This enabled the matching of reference periods and assessment of the effects of combining series crimes with regular crimes. Such an examination was a special feature of the initial release of 1980 data.⁴

Although the combining of series and regular crimes has been facilitated, the issue of how best to accomplish this is being addressed through independent research. Pending a resolution of the problem, summary data on series crimes will be presented separately in the NCS annual reports. A table displaying the relationships between series and regular crimes for 1984 can be found in Appendix III.

⁴See Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1979-80 Changes, 1973-80 Trends, BJS Technical Report, NCJ-80838, July 1982.

The statements that follow are illustrative of the information that readers can draw from this report's data tables. As a guide to readers, table source citations are in parentheses after each finding.

- The National Crime Survey (NCS) determined that an estimated 35.5 million crimes, including both completed and attempted offenses, were committed against individuals or households across the United States in 1984⁵ (table 1).
- Approximately 37% of all violent crime victimizations reported to the NCS were for completed offenses. For personal crimes of theft, 94% of the reported victimizations were for completed offenses, while 85% of the household crimes were completed offenses (table 1).
- Rape, personal robbery, and assault—the most serious of the crimes measured by the NCS because they involved confrontation between victim and offender and the threat or act of violence—made up 17% of the victimizations reported to the NCS (table 1).
- The less serious types of offenses, namely personal and household larcenies, accounted for 64% of all victimizations that occurred in 1984. Household burglaries and motor vehicle thefts accounted for 20% of the victimizations (table 1).
- Violent crime rates were generally lower than property crime rates in 1984. The rate for all three violent crimes—rape, robbery, and assault—was 31 per 1,000 population age 12 and over. By contrast, the overall rate for personal crimes of theft was 72 per 1,000 (table 2).

⁵A detailed breakdown of the overall level of victimization is found in table 1, Appendix I. Crime levels appearing in that and other tables in this report are comparable with those in the 1983 edition.

Characteristics of personal crime victims

Victimization rates are basic measures of the occurrence of crime, computed by dividing the number of victimizations associated with a specific crime, or grouping of crimes, by the number of persons under consideration. For crimes against persons, the rates are based on the total number of individuals age 12 and over, or on a portion of that population sharing a particular characteristic or set of traits. Over the years, the NCS has demonstrated that persons within certain population groups are victimized to a greater extent than others. Victimization rates for personal crimes of violence tend to be relatively higher for males, younger persons, blacks, the poor, and single persons (those separated or divorced, as well as those never married). For personal crimes of theft, males, younger persons, single persons, and the more affluent have higher victimization rates.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

- Overall, violent crime rates in 1984 were approximately 70% higher for males than for females. Males also had somewhat higher victimization rates for crimes of theft (table 3).
- Young persons age 12-24 had the highest victimization rates for crimes of violence and crimes of theft. For victims beyond age 24, both violent and theft crime rates decreased as age increased. Elderly persons (age 65 and older) had the lowest victimization rates for both violent and theft crimes (table 4).
- Blacks were victims of violent crimes at a higher rate than whites or members of other minority groups (Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, etc., considered collectively). The rates for whites did not significantly differ from rates for other minority groups (table 6).
- There were no significant differences for overall crimes of theft between whites, blacks, or members of other minority groups (table 6).
- Joint consideration of race and sex indicated black males had the highest rate of violent crime victimization and white females had the

lowest. For crimes of theft, there were no significant differences in victimization rates between white and black males. White females, however, had higher victimization rates for theft than black females (table 7).

- Hispanics were victims of theft crimes at a lower rate than non-Hispanics. There was no significant difference in violent crime victimization rates for Hispanics and non-Hispanics (table 8).

Marital status

- The overall rate for violent crimes was highest for divorced or separated persons, followed by persons never married. Married or widowed persons had the lowest violent crime rates (table 11).
- For personal crimes of theft, persons never married had the highest rate of victimization, followed by persons divorced or separated. The rates for married persons ranked third and those for widowed persons, fourth (table 11).
- When gender was examined in conjunction with marital status, the general relationships regarding victimization rates and marital status were somewhat altered. The highest violent crime victimization rate for males was for those males who had never married or were divorced or separated, while among females, the highest violent crime victimization rates were experienced by divorced or separated females (table 12).
- For crimes of theft, both males and females who were never married had the highest victimization rates (table 12).

Household composition

- Examination of the relationship between victimization rates and victim relationship to the head of household disclosed that in households headed by males, persons unrelated to the household head had the highest overall victimization rate for violent crimes. Wives of the male heads of household had the lowest rate (table 13).
- In households headed by females, children under 18 and nonrelatives

Characteristics of household crime victims

had the highest victimization rate for crimes of violence. Husbands of female heads of household and women living alone had the lowest rates (table 13).

- In households headed by males, persons unrelated to the household head had the highest victimization rates for crimes of theft. Wives of the heads of household and other relatives had the lowest theft victimization rates (table 13).

- In households headed by females, persons unrelated to the household head and children under 18 had the highest theft victimization rates. Theft victimization rates were lowest for females living alone and husbands of the heads of household (table 13).

Educational attainment

Victimization rates for personal crimes were calculated on the basis of educational levels for the population age 12 and over.⁶

- There were no discernible patterns in rates of violent crime victimization across the various levels of educational attainment (table 16).
- For crimes of theft, persons with at least some college training had higher rates of victimization than individuals with lower educational attainment. This relationship may in part be because education is positively associated with income levels and persons in higher income brackets have higher theft victimization rates than persons with lower income levels (tables 14, 16).

Employment

The calculation of victimization rates was limited to the civilian population age 16 and over, or approximately 9 in every 10 persons within the scope of the NCS. Excluded from the employment data were youngsters ages 12-15 (relatively few of whom participate in the labor force) and Armed Forces personnel.

- During 1984, unemployed persons—whether male, female, white, or black—had a higher violent crime

rate than employed persons in their respective groups (tables 17, 18).

- For personal crimes of theft, unemployed whites and males had higher victimization rates than their employed counterparts. There were no significant rate differences between employed and unemployed blacks or females (tables 17, 18).
- Among the employed, persons working in the government sector had higher victimization rates for violent crimes than persons working in the private sector. There were no differences in theft victimization rates between government and private sector employees (table 17).
- With regard to the gender of labor force participants, unemployed men had the highest violent crime rate, followed in order by unemployed women, employed men, and employed women. Among labor force nonparticipants, there was some evidence that violent crime rates were slightly higher for males than for females (table 17).

Locality of residence

- Individuals residing in cities had higher victimization rates for violent and theft crimes than individuals living in suburban or rural areas. Victimization rates for suburban residents were higher than for residents of rural areas (table 20).

Household crimes are regarded as being directed against the household as a unit rather than against individual members. In calculating a rate, therefore, the number of victimizations associated with a specific crime are divided by the number of households in question. Crimes against household property occurred to a greater extent to black heads of household, renters, large households, and younger heads of household.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

- Households headed by blacks had higher victimization rates for all three major household crimes than households headed by whites or members of other minority groups combined. Rates for households headed by whites and members of other minority groups did not differ significantly from each other (table 22).
- Hispanic heads of household had higher victimization rates than non-Hispanics for total household crime rates as well as for burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft, individually (table 23).
- Based on the number of vehicles owned, black heads of household were victims of motor vehicle theft at a higher rate than whites or members of other minority groups. There were no significant rate differences between whites and members of other minority groups (table 24).
- Rates of motor vehicle theft victimization declined sharply as age of head of household increased (table 24).
- Total household crime victimization rates were highest for the youngest heads of household, but decreased as age increased (table 25).

Annual family income

- Overall, household crime rates were fairly evenly distributed across all income categories, with one exception. Households with family incomes less than \$7,500 had a higher burglary victimization rate than households in any other income category (table 26).

⁶Prior to 1983, rates were calculated for those age 25 and over.

Victim-offender relationships

- Households with higher family incomes experienced higher rates of motor vehicle theft victimization than households with lower family incomes, although differences between all income categories were not statistically significant (table 26).
- Total burglary rates for blacks were higher than for whites across all income categories, although not all differences between specific income categories were statistically significant (table 27).
- Motor vehicle theft rates for blacks were higher than rates for whites across the various income groups, with the exception of the lowest two income categories, for which rates between whites and blacks were not significantly different (table 29).

Household size and tenure

- Household victimization rates increased as the size of the household increased. Persons living in households with six or more persons experienced a higher total household victimization rate than individuals in smaller households (table 30).
- White home renters were victims of all three major household crimes at a higher rate than white home owners (table 31).
- There was no significant difference in household larceny or motor vehicle theft victimization rates between black renters and black home owners. Black owners, however, had a lower rate of burglary victimization than black renters (table 31).

- Black renters were victims of burglary at a greater rate than white renters, while there was no difference in victimization rates of motor vehicle theft or household larceny between black and white renters (table 31).
- White home owners had lower victimization rates for all three major household crimes than black home owners (table 31).

Locality of residence

- Individuals residing in cities had higher victimization rates for household crimes than residents of suburban or rural areas. Victimization rates for residents of suburban areas were higher than for residents of rural areas (table 33).

The NCS gathers information about the relationship between victims and offenders to determine if they were related or knew one another when the victimization took place. Conditions governing the classification of crimes as having involved strangers or nonstrangers are described in the glossary.

- The rate of violent crime victimizations involving strangers was 17.2 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over, compared with 13.8 per 1,000 victimizations involving non-strangers—acquaintances, friends, or relatives of the victims (table 35).
- Of all crimes of violence, 55% were committed by strangers: 63% of male victimizations involved strangers, while 43% of female victimizations involved strangers (table 36).
- Three-fourths of robberies were committed by strangers, while about half of assaults and rapes were committed by strangers (table 36).
- There was no significant difference in the percentage of violent crimes involving strangers between white and black victims (table 37).
- Persons divorced or separated were less likely to have been victims of violent crimes involving strangers compared with individuals in other marital status categories (table 38).
- Violent crime victimizations in families with annual incomes less than \$10,000 were less likely to involve strangers than victimizations for individuals with family incomes of \$10,000 or more (table 39).

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

Based on their perceptions, victims were asked to describe three basic attributes of the offenders: sex, age, and race.

- Most violent crimes in which only one offender was involved were perceived to have been committed by males, individuals 21 and over, and whites (tables 40, 41, 42).
- Of the single-offender violent crimes, 68% were perceived to have been committed by individuals 21 years old or older; 24% of multiple-offender crimes were perceived to have been committed by groups in which all offenders were either ages 21 to 29 or 30 and older. Forty percent of multiple-offender crimes involved offenders all under age 21, while 27% were perceived to have been committed by persons of mixed age groups (tables 41, 48).
- Approximately two-thirds of the single-offender violent crimes were perceived to have been committed by whites. One-half of multiple-offender victimizations involved offenders perceived by the victim to be all white, while one-third involved groups of black offenders. Of the multiple-offender victimizations, 10% involved offenders of mixed races (tables 42, 49).
- Violent crime had intraracial as well as interracial aspects. On the one hand, most violent crimes against whites were committed by white offenders (79%); most violent crimes against blacks were committed by black offenders (81%); and most violent crimes committed by white offenders were against white

victims (96%). On the other hand, 54% of the violent crimes committed by black offenders were against white victims (tables 44, 45).

- Considering victimizations where a lone offender was involved and the offender was not a stranger to the victim, 44% of the offenders were labeled by the victim as well known, but not related to the victim, 33% were casual acquaintances, and 23% were relatives (table 46).
- Of multiple-offender victimizations by nonstrangers, at least one of the offenders was well known to the victim in 47% of the victimizations, a casual acquaintance in 46% of the victimizations, and a relative in 8% of the victimizations (table 52).

Crime characteristics

The characteristics of crimes measured by the NCS may be grouped into two overall categories: (1) the settings and associated circumstances under which the offenses occurred (time and place of occurrence, number of victims and offenders, and weapons used), and (2) the impact of the crimes on the victims, including self-protective measures, physical injury, economic loss, and worktime loss. The first group of topics is based on incidents, while the second group of topics is based on victimizations.

- Violent crime victimizations, as a group, outnumbered incidents by 18% in 1984. This was ascribable to the finding that 13% of the incidents were against two or more people (tables 53, 54).
- Most multiple-victim incidents of violence involved two victims rather than three or more (table 54).

Time of occurrence

- Approximately half of all violent crimes measured by the NCS in 1984 took place at night between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., with the majority of nighttime incidents occurring between 6 p.m. and midnight (table 56).
- The largest proportion of incidents of personal theft occurred during the day, between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., while the majority of household crimes occurred at night. It should be noted, however, that 16% of theft victims and 28% of household crime victims did not know at what time the incident had occurred (table 56).
- The majority of violent crimes involving strangers occurred at nighttime, while the largest proportion of crimes involving nonstrangers occurred during the daytime. There was some indication, however, that nonstranger rapes occurred more often at nighttime than during the daytime (table 58).

Place of occurrence

- Streets were the most common site for personal crimes of violence and personal larceny with contact (table 59).
- Rape was most likely to have occurred in the victim's home or in a

building on the victim's property, on the street, or at the home of a friend, relative, or neighbor (table 59).

- Armed and unarmed robberies as well as armed and unarmed assaults occurred most frequently on the street (table 60).
- The greatest proportion of violent crimes involving strangers occurred on the street, while crimes involving nonstrangers occurred most frequently in the victim's home or in a building on the victim's property (table 61).
- Of the rape incidents involving strangers, 33% occurred on the street, while 18% occurred in the victim's home or in a building on the victim's property. Of the rape victimizations involving nonstrangers, approximately one-third occurred in the victim's home or in a building on the victim's property, while another third occurred at the home of a friend, relative, or neighbor (table 61).

Number of offenders

- An estimated 73% of violent crimes were committed by a lone offender; 25% involved two or more offenders (table 65).
- The majority of rapes and assaults involved a single offender, while approximately half of all robberies involved two or more offenders (table 65).
- Crimes of violence committed by nonstrangers were more likely to have involved only one offender compared with crimes of violence by strangers (table 65).

Use of weapons

- Approximately one-third of violent crimes involved the use of a weapon: 22% of rapes, 31% of assaults, and 47% of robberies involved the use of a weapon (table 66).
- Weapons were used more frequently in stranger-to-stranger violent confrontations than incidents involving nonstrangers (table 66).
- Of violent incidents involving an armed offender, 27% involved knives, 29% involved a firearm, and 39% involved a weapon other than a firearm or a knife (table 67).

- Handguns were used in 24% of all violent crime incidents involving armed offenders (table 67).
- Firearms were more likely to have been used in stranger-to-stranger confrontations than in nonstranger incidents. There was no significant difference in the percentage of the use of knives in stranger versus non-stranger incidents (table 67).

Victim self-protection

- In approximately three out of four violent crime victimizations, victims took some self-protective measure, which included reasoning with the offender, fleeing from the offender, screaming or yelling for help, hitting, kicking, or scratching the offender, and using or brandishing a weapon (table 68).
- Victims of rape and assault were more likely to defend themselves than robbery victims (table 68).
- The rate at which victims of violent crimes defended themselves did not differ significantly whether the offenders were strangers or non-strangers (table 68).
- Female violent crime victims took self-protective measures more frequently than male violent crime victims. There were no significant differences between black and white victims (table 69).
- Older victims of violent crime were less likely to defend themselves than younger victims, although differences between all age categories were not statistically significant (table 69).
- Of victims who tried to defend themselves in a violent crime situation, the most common self-protective measure employed was non-violent resistance, including evasion, followed by the use of physical force and attempts to threaten or reason with the offender. The use or brandishing of a weapon accounted for only 4% of the types of self-defense methods employed (table 70).
- Males used physical force more often than females (table 71).

Physical injury to victims of personal crimes of violence

- Approximately 31% of all robbery and assault victims sustained some sort of physical injury (table 72).
- Injury rates from robbery or assault did not significantly differ for males and females (table 72).
- Robberies and assaults involving strangers were less likely to result in injury to the victim than crimes involving nonstrangers (table 72).
- One out of 10 violent crime victims incurred medical expenses. Of injured violent crime victims, 30% incurred medical expenses. Only 11% of the expenses fell below \$50, with 25% falling between \$50 and \$249, and 29% more than \$250. Thirty-five percent of the injured victims did not know the amount of their medical expenses (tables 74, 75, 76).
- Seventy percent of the injured violent crime victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services. That proportion did not differ significantly for white and black victims (table 77).

- Of the violent crime victims that received medical care, 31% received care at a hospital emergency room or emergency clinic, 24% were cared for at home or at a neighbor's or friend's home, 23% received in-patient treatment at a hospital, while the remaining 21% received care at a doctor's office or health clinic, at the scene, at a health unit at work or a first aid station, or from another source (table 73).
- Of all violent crime victims, 8% received hospital care; of injured violent crime victims, 26% received hospital care (tables 78, 79).
- The majority of victims who received hospital treatment required inpatient care. Of the victims that received inpatient care, 80% were hospitalized for less than 1 day (table 80).

Economic loss

- Approximately 96% of personal theft victimizations resulted in economic losses, which include both theft and damage losses. Nine out of

10 household crimes resulted in economic losses, while only 27% of violent crime victimizations resulted in economic losses (table 81).

- Nearly half of all losses from personal crimes of theft and about one-third of losses from household crimes were valued at less than \$50 per victimization; 15% of personal crimes of theft and 25% of household crimes resulted in losses of \$250 or more (table 83).
- Of completed motor vehicle thefts reported in 1984, 74% of the vehicles were valued over \$1,000 (table 87).
- Victims of motor vehicle theft were most likely to have recovered some of their theft losses. There was at least a partial recovery of theft losses in 81% of all motor vehicle thefts: 48% of the victimizations resulted in a partial recovery of losses, while there was full recovery of losses in 33% of the victimizations (table 85).
- There was no recovery in 83% of personal crimes of theft, 89% of burglaries, and 86% of household larcenies (table 85).

Time lost from work

- About 6% of all measured personal and household crime victimizations resulted in time lost from work (table 88).
- Worktime loss occurred most frequently for injured victims of completed and attempted robbery and victims of completed motor vehicle theft (table 88).
- Of violent crime victims who lost time from work, 73% were absent from work for 5 days or less. Eight percent lost 6-10 days of work, while 11% lost 11 or more days from work as a result of their victimization (table 91).

Reporting crimes to the police

The majority of crimes, as measured by the NCS, were not reported to the police in 1984. The NCS data permit an examination of reasons for reporting and not reporting crimes to the police as well as the characteristics of victims who did and did not report crimes.

Rates of reporting

- In 1984, 47% of all violent crime victimizations were reported to the police. Approximately one-fourth of personal theft victimizations and 38% of household crimes were reported to the police (table 94).
- The more serious or costly crimes were more likely to have been reported to the police. Generally, completed crimes and victimizations resulting in injury were more likely to be reported than attempted crimes and those victimizations not resulting in injury (table 94).
- The crimes most frequently reported to the police included completed motor vehicle thefts, forcible entry burglaries, completed rapes, and completed robberies. The most infrequently reported crimes were personal and household larcenies under \$50 and attempted personal larcenies. An 86% reporting rate was associated with completed motor vehicle thefts, while only 11% of personal larceny victimizations under \$50 and 12% of household larceny victimizations under \$50 were reported to the police (table 94).
- Female victims and black victims reported violent crimes to the police at slightly higher rates than male and white victims. There were no significant differences between the reporting rates for Hispanic and non-Hispanic victims (table 95).
- White victims of personal crimes of theft reported those crimes to the police at a higher rate than black victims of theft. Crimes of theft were reported to the police at comparable rates by males and females and Hispanics and non-Hispanics (table 95).
- Stranger-to-stranger violent crimes were reported to the police at a higher rate than crimes involving nonstrangers (table 96).

• Teenage victims of personal crimes were least likely to report crimes to the police compared to other age groups (table 99).

• Among victims of household crimes, home owners were more likely to report crimes to the police than home renters (table 101).

• Frequency of reporting crimes to the police tended to increase as the level of family income increased, although the differences between all income categories were not statistically significant (table 102).

• In general, the greater the value of cash or property loss, the more likely the police were notified of a crime (table 103).

• Of victims with household crime losses valued at less than \$250, 33% did not report the crime to the police because they felt it was not important enough. Of victims with losses valued at \$250 or more, lack of proof was the most frequently cited reason for not reporting the offense to the police (table 111).

Reasons for reporting and not reporting

• In 1984, the most frequently cited reasons for reporting a violent crime to the police were to keep the incident from happening again or to others, to punish the offender, and to intervene in the current incident (table 104).

• For both personal theft and household crimes, the most frequent reason for reporting the offense to the police was the desire to recover property (table 104).

• The most frequent specific reason given by victims for not reporting violent crimes to the police was that the event was a private or personal matter. The most common reason cited for not reporting personal theft or household crimes to the police was that the offense was not important enough to warrant police attention (table 105).

• Reasons for not reporting crimes to the police did not vary markedly for victims of different race or income groups (tables 106, 107, 109, 110).

• Victims of violent crimes involving strangers that did not report the crimes to the police said most frequently that the offense was not important enough to involve the police. For violent crimes involving nonstrangers, the most frequent reason for not reporting the offense to the police was because it was a private or personal matter (table 108).

Appendix I

Survey data tables

The 111 data tables in this appendix present results of the National Crime Survey for calendar 1984. They are grouped along topical lines, generally paralleling the summary findings.

All topics treated in the previous report, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1983, are covered again, and the statistics in both editions are comparable.

All data generated by the survey are estimates. They vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variance, or sampling error, because they were derived from a survey rather than a complete enumeration. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, victimization (or incident) levels based on about 10 or fewer sample cases—representing weighted estimates of 15,500 or less—have been considered statistically unreliable. Rates or percentages derived from levels of 15,500 or less also were considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report.

Victimization rate tables 3-34 display the size of each group for which a rate was computed. As with the rates, these control figures are estimates; independent population estimates derived from the 1980 census were used in generating the control figures.

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

General

(Tables 1 and 2)

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

Personal and household crimes

Number and percent distribution of victimizations —

1. By sector and type of crime, 12
2. Victimization rates —
2. By sector and type of crime, 13

Victim characteristics

(Tables 3-34)

The tables contain victimization rate figures for crimes against persons (3-21) and households (22-34).

Personal crimes

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over —

3. By type of crime and sex of victims, 14
4. By type of crime and age of victims, 15
5. By sex and age of victims and type of crime, 16
6. By type of crime and race of victims, 16
7. By type of crime and sex and race of victims, 17
8. By type of crime and ethnicity of victims, 18
9. By race and age of victims and type of crime, 19
10. By race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime, 19
11. By type of crime and marital status of victims, 20
12. By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime, 20
13. By sex of head of household, relationship of victims to head, and type of crime, 22
14. By type of crime and annual family income of victims, 24
15. By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime, 24
16. By level of educational attainment and race of victims and type of crime, 26

Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over —

17. By participation in the civilian labor force, employment status and sector, sex of victims, and type of crime, 28
18. By participation in the civilian labor force, employment status and sector, race of victims, and type of crime, 30

Victimization rates for employed persons age 16 and over —

19. By civilian labor force sector, type of employment of victims, and type of crime, 32

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over —

20. By type of crime and type of locality of residence of victims, 34
21. By type of locality of residence, race and sex of victims, and type of crime, 36

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime —

22. And race of head of household, 36
23. And ethnicity of head of household, 37

Motor vehicle theft

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

24. By selected household characteristics, 38

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime —

25. And age of head of household, 39
26. And annual family income, 40

Household burglary

Victimization rates —

27. By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary, 40

Household larceny

Victimization rates —

28. By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of larceny, 41

Motor vehicle theft

Victimization rates —

29. By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft, 42

Household crimes

Victimization rates —

30. By type of crime and number of persons in household, 42
31. By type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household, 43
32. By type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household, 43
33. By type of crime and type of locality of residence, 44
34. By type of locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime, 44

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

(Tables 35-52)

Five tables (35-39) 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 (40-52), six present demographic information on the offenders only and seven others have such data on both victims and offenders; a basic distinction is made in these 13 tables between single- and multiple-offender victimizations.

Personal crimes of violence

Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over —

35. By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 45

Percent of victimizations involving strangers —

36. By sex and age of victims and type of crime, 46
37. By sex and race of victims and type of crime, 46
38. By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime, 47
39. By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime, 47

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations —

40. By type of crime and perceived sex of offender, 48
41. By type of crime and perceived age of offender, 48
42. By type of crime and perceived race of offender, 49
43. By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender, 49
44. Based on race of victims, by type of crime and perceived race of offender, 50
45. Based on perceived race of offender, by type of crime and race of victims, 51
46. By type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship, 52

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations —

47. By type of crime and perceived sex of offenders, 52
48. By type of crime and perceived age of offenders, 53
49. By type of crime and perceived race of offenders, 54
50. By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders, 54
51. By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders, 55
52. By type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship, 56

Crime characteristics

(Tables 53-93)

The first of these tables illustrates the distinction between victimizations and incidents, as the terms relate to crimes against persons. Table 54 displays data on the number of victims per incident, whereas table 55 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 (56-58); place of occurrence (59-64); number of offenders (65); use of weapons (66-67); victim self-protection (68-71); physical injury to victims (72-80); economic losses (81-87); and time lost from work (88-93). As applicable, the tables cover crimes against persons or households. When the data were compatible in terms of subject matter and variable categories, both sectors were included on a table.

Personal crimes

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

53. By type of crime, 57

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —

54. By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims, 58

Number and percent distribution of incidents —

55. By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 59

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents —

56. By type of crime and time of occurrence, 60

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents —

57. By type of crime and offender and time of occurrence, 61

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —

58. By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence, 61

Selected personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents —

59. By type of crime and place of occurrence, 62

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents —

60. By type of crime and offender and place of occurrence, 62

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —

61. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence*, 64

Percent distribution between stranger and nonstranger incidents within place of occurrence —

62. *By type of crime*, 64

Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact

Percent distribution of incidents —

63. *By type of crime and place of occurrence*, 66

64. *By type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss*, 66

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —

65. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders*, 67

Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons —

66. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship*, 68

Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders —

67. *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon*, 68

Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures —

68. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship*, 69

69. *By characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 69

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims —

70. *By type of measure and type of crime*, 70

71. *By selected characteristics of victims*, 70

Personal robbery and assault

Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury —

72. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 71

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of victims receiving medical care —

73. *By type of crime and where care was received*, 71

Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses —

74. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 72

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses —

75. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 72

Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses —

76. *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses*, 73

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services —

77. *By selected characteristics of victims*, 73

Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care —

78. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 74

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care —

79. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 74

Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care —

80. *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care*, 75

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss —

81. *By type of crime and type of loss*, 76

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss —

82. *By type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship*, 77

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss —

83. *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss*, 78

Selected personal crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss —

84. *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss*, 80

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss —

85. *By race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered*, 80

Percent distribution of theft loss victimizations which resulted in either recovery and/or insurance reimbursement —

86. *By type of crime*, 81

Household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss —

87. *By value of loss and type of crime*, 81

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work —

88. *By type of crime*, 82

89. *By type of crime and race of victims*, 83

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work —

90. *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship*, 83

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work —

91. *By type of crime and number of days lost*, 83

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work —

92. *By number of days lost and victim-offender relationship*, 84

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work —

93. *By race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost*, 84

Reporting of victimizations

to the police

(Tables 94-111)

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

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations —

94. *By type of crime and whether or not reported to the police*, 85

Personal crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police —

95. *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 86

96. *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims*, 86

97. *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims*, 88

98. *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims*, 89

99. *By type of crime and age of victims*, 90

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations reported to the police —

100. *By age of victims and victim-offender relationship*, 90

Household crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police —

101. *By type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure*, 91

102. *By type of crime and annual family income*, 91

103. *By value of loss and type of crime*, 92

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for reporting victimizations to the police —

104. *By type of crime*, 92

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police —

105. *By type of crime*, 94

Personal crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police —

106. *By race of victims and type of crime*, 96

107. *By type of crime and annual family income*, 98

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police —

108. *By victim-offender relationship and type of crime*, 98

Household crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police —

109. *By race of head of household and type of crime*, 100

110. *By annual family income*, 101

111. *By type of crime and value of theft loss*, 102

**Table 1. Personal and household crimes, 1984:
Number and percent distribution of victimizations,
by sector and type of crime**

Sector and type of crime	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes
All crimes	35,476,360	...	100.0
Personal sector	19,742,990	100.0	55.7
Crimes of violence	5,953,990	30.2	16.8
Completed violent crimes	2,192,640	11.1	6.2
Attempted violent crimes	3,761,350	19.1	10.6
Rape	179,890	0.9	0.5
Completed rape	60,630	0.3	0.2
Attempted rape	119,260	0.6	0.3
Robbery	1,116,680	5.7	3.1
Completed robbery	748,530	3.8	2.1
With injury	312,720	1.6	0.9
From serious assault	159,890	0.8	0.5
From minor assault	152,830	0.8	0.4
Without injury	435,810	2.2	1.2
Attempted robbery	368,150	1.9	1.0
With injury	106,270	0.5	0.3
From serious assault	54,000	0.3	0.2
From minor assault	52,270	0.3	0.1
Without injury	261,880	1.3	0.7
Assault	4,657,420	23.6	13.1
Aggravated assault	1,673,320	8.5	4.7
Completed with injury	595,970	3.0	1.7
Attempted assault with weapon	1,077,350	5.5	3.0
Simple assault	2,984,100	15.1	8.4
Completed with injury	787,520	4.0	2.2
Attempted assault without weapon	2,196,580	11.1	6.2
Crimes of theft	13,789,000	69.8	38.9
Completed crimes of theft	12,969,360	65.7	36.6
Attempted crimes of theft	819,640	4.2	2.3
Personal larceny with contact	529,590	2.7	1.5
Purse snatching	125,310	0.6	0.4
Completed purse snatching	91,270	0.5	0.3
Attempted purse snatching	34,040	0.2	0.1
Pocket picking	404,280	2.0	1.1
Personal larceny without contact	13,259,410	67.2	37.4
Completed larceny without contact	12,473,800	63.2	35.2
Less than \$50	6,145,070	31.1	17.3
\$50 or more	5,797,280	29.4	16.3
Amount not available	531,460	2.7	1.5
Attempted larceny without contact	785,610	4.0	2.2
Total population age 12 and over	191,962,210
Household sector	15,733,370	100.0	44.3
Completed household crimes	13,324,130	84.7	37.6
Attempted household crimes	2,409,240	15.3	6.8
Burglary	5,642,860	35.9	15.9
Completed burglary	4,321,630	27.5	12.2
Forcible entry	1,843,900	11.7	5.2
Unlawful entry without force	2,477,730	15.7	7.0
Attempted forcible entry	1,321,230	8.4	3.7
Household larceny	8,750,200	55.6	24.7
Completed household larceny	8,166,910	51.9	23.0
Less than \$50	3,982,220	25.3	11.2
\$50 or more	3,790,790	24.1	10.7
Amount not available	393,890	2.5	1.1
Attempted household larceny	583,280	3.7	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,340,310	8.5	3.8
Completed theft	835,590	5.3	2.4
Attempted theft	504,730	3.2	1.4
Total number of households	88,039,320

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

based on unrounded figures.

...Represents not applicable.

**Table 2. Personal and household crimes, 1984:
Victimization rates,
by sector and type of crime**

Sector and type of crime	Rate
Personal sector (Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)	
All personal crimes	102.8
Crimes of violence	31.0
Completed violent crimes	11.4
Attempted violent crimes	19.6
Rape	0.9
Completed rape	0.3
Attempted rape	0.6
Robbery	5.8
Completed robbery	3.9
With injury	1.6
From serious assault	0.8
From minor assault	0.8
Without injury	2.3
Attempted robbery	1.9
With injury	0.6
From serious assault	0.3
From minor assault	0.3
Without injury	1.4
Assault	24.3
Aggravated assault	8.7
Completed with injury	3.1
Attempted assault with weapon	5.6
Simple assault	15.5
Completed with injury	4.1
Attempted assault without weapon	11.4
Crimes of theft	71.8
Completed crimes of theft	67.6
Attempted crimes of theft	4.3
Personal larceny with contact	2.8
Purse snatching	0.7
Completed purse snatching	0.5
Attempted purse snatching	0.2
Pocket picking	2.1
Personal larceny without contact	69.1
Completed larceny without contact	65.0
Less than \$50	32.0
\$50 or more	30.2
Amount not available	2.8
Attempted larceny without contact	4.1
Household sector (Rate per 1,000 households)	
All household crimes	178.7
Completed household crimes	151.3
Attempted household crimes	27.4
Burglary	64.1
Completed burglary	49.1
Frolicible entry	20.9
Unlawful entry without force	28.1
Attempted frolicible entry	15.0
Household larceny	99.4
Completed household larceny	92.8
Less than \$50	45.2
\$50 or more	43.1
Amount not available	4.5
Attempted household larceny	6.6
Motor vehicle theft	15.2
Completed theft	9.5
Attempted theft	5.7

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

**Table 3. Personal crimes, 1984:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and sex of victims**

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

Type of crime	Both sexes (191,962,210)	Male (91,930,860)	Female (100,031,350)
Crimes of violence	31.0	39.5	23.2
Completed violent crimes	11.4	14.1	9.0
Attempted violent crimes	19.6	25.4	14.2
Rape	0.9	0.2 ^a	1.6
Completed rape	0.3	0.0 ^a	0.6
Attempted rape	0.6	0.1 ^a	1.1
Robbery	5.8	7.8	4.0
Completed robbery	3.9	5.0	2.9
With injury	1.6	2.1	1.2
From serious assault	0.8	1.3	0.4
From minor assault	0.8	0.8	0.8
Without injury	2.3	2.9	1.7
Attempted robbery	1.9	2.8	1.1
With injury	0.6	0.7	0.4
From serious assault	0.3	0.4	0.2
From minor assault	0.3	0.3	0.3
Without injury	1.4	2.1	0.7
Assault	24.3	31.6	17.5
Aggravated assault	8.7	12.6	5.2
Completed with injury	3.1	4.5	1.9
Attempted assault with weapon	5.6	8.1	3.3
Simple assault	15.5	19.0	12.4
Completed with injury	4.1	4.6	3.7
Attempted assault without weapon	11.4	14.4	8.7
Crimes of theft	71.8	76.0	68.0
Completed crimes of theft	67.6	71.2	64.2
Attempted crimes of theft	4.3	4.8	3.7
Personal larceny with contact	2.8	2.9	2.6
Purse snatching	0.7	0.1 ^a	1.2
Pocket picking	2.1	2.8	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	69.1	73.1	65.3
Completed larceny without contact	65.0	68.3	61.9
Less than \$50	32.0	32.3	31.8
\$50 or more	30.2	34.1	26.7
Amount not available	2.8	2.0	3.5
Attempted larceny without contact	4.1	4.8	3.4

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

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

Table 4. Personal crimes, 1984:

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

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

Type of crime	12-15 (14,404,520)	16-19 (14,664,050)	20-24 (20,705,360)	25-34 (40,590,010)	35-49 (42,154,940)	50-64 (32,911,790)	65 and over (26,531,540)
Crimes of violence	53.2	67.6	64.2	37.4	21.1	10.0	4.9
Completed violent crimes	21.6	26.9	22.6	13.5	6.8	3.8	2.1
Attempted violent crimes	31.6	40.6	41.6	23.8	14.3	6.3	2.8
Rape	1.9	1.9	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.2 ^a	0.1 ^a
Robbery	8.9	10.5	10.8	7.2	4.0	2.9	2.2
Completed robbery	6.0	6.3	5.9	5.1	2.8	2.4	1.6
With injury	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.1	0.8
From serious assault	0.6 ^a	0.9 ^a	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.4 ^a
From minor assault	1.4	1.0 ^a	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.4 ^a	0.3 ^a
Without injury	3.9	4.4	3.3	2.9	1.5	1.3	0.8
Attempted robbery	2.9	4.2	4.9	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.6
With injury	0.7 ^a	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.4 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
From serious assault	0.4 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.8	0.4	0.2 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault	0.4 ^a	0.9 ^a	0.7 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury	2.2	3.0	3.4	1.4	0.8	0.3 ^a	0.6
Assault	42.5	55.2	50.8	29.3	16.5	7.0	2.6
Aggravated assault	9.6	22.2	19.7	11.1	5.3	3.2	0.7
Completed with injury	4.8	9.0	6.7	3.9	1.6	0.9	0.1 ^a
Attempted assault with weapon	4.8	13.2	13.0	7.3	3.7	2.4	0.6 ^a
Simple assault	32.8	33.0	31.1	18.2	11.2	3.7	1.9
Completed with injury	10.0	11.0	9.0	4.3	2.2	0.5	0.3 ^a
Attempted assault without weapon	22.8	22.0	22.1	13.9	9.0	3.2	1.6
Crimes of theft	120.3	120.4	114.4	83.9	63.0	40.4	20.0
Completed crimes of theft	118.7	115.7	106.1	77.4	60.0	37.3	17.6
Attempted crimes of theft	1.6	4.8	8.2	6.5	2.9	3.2	2.5
Personal larceny with contact	3.5	3.3	3.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.4
Purse snatching	0.3 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Pocket picking	3.2	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	116.8	117.2	110.7	81.6	60.4	37.7	17.5
Completed larceny without contact	115.2	112.4	102.9	75.3	57.6	34.7	15.4
Less than \$50	90.5	67.0	43.0	31.6	23.8	14.7	7.5
\$50 or more	21.1	41.4	55.9	40.6	31.3	17.8	6.6
Amount not available	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.1	2.5	2.3	1.3
Attempted larceny without contact	1.6	4.8	7.8	6.3	2.8	3.0	2.2

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

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

Table 5. Personal crimes, 1984:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by sex and age of victims and type of crime

Sex and age	(Rate per 1,000 population in each age group)			
	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Male				
12-15 (7,351,490)	64.6	27.8	36.8	0.4 ^a
16-19 (7,369,470)	84.6	33.4	51.2	0.0 ^a
20-24 (10,151,890)	80.3	27.2	53.1	0.3 ^a
25-34 (20,057,590)	46.3	15.8	30.6	0.1 ^a
35-49 (20,618,370)	27.2	7.9	19.3	0.2 ^a
50-64 (15,538,820)	11.5	4.9	6.6	0.1 ^a
65 and over (10,843,230)	4.8	1.4 ^a	3.4	0.0 ^a
Female				
12-15 (7,053,030)	41.4	15.3	26.1	3.4
16-19 (7,294,580)	50.4	20.4	30.0	3.8
20-24 (10,553,460)	48.8	18.2	30.6	4.9
25-34 (20,532,420)	28.7	11.4	17.3	1.7
35-49 (21,536,570)	15.2	5.8	9.4	0.9
50-64 (17,372,970)	8.7	2.8	5.9	0.3 ^a
65 and over (15,688,310)	4.9	2.5	2.3	0.1 ^a

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

Table 6. Personal crimes, 1984:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and race of victims

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)		
	White (165,546,210)	Black (21,738,750)	Other (4,677,250)
Crimes of violence			
Completed violent crimes	29.8	41.5	25.3
Attempted violent crimes	10.5	18.7	10.7
Rape	19.3	22.8	14.6
	0.8	2.1	1.7 ^a
Robbery	5.0	11.8	5.9
Completed robbery	3.3	9.0	2.6 ^a
With injury	1.4	3.2	1.2 ^a
From serious assault	0.7	1.7	0.4 ^a
From minor assault	0.7	1.5	0.8 ^a
Without injury	1.8	5.8	1.4 ^a
Attempted robbery	1.8	2.9	3.3 ^a
With injury	0.5	1.0	0.8 ^a
From serious assault	0.2	0.6 ^a	0.4 ^a
From minor assault	0.3	0.4 ^a	0.5 ^a
Without injury	1.3	1.9	2.4 ^a
Assault	24.0	27.6	17.7
Aggravated assault	8.2	12.8	8.6
Completed with injury	2.9	4.6	2.5 ^a
Attempted assault with weapon	5.3	8.2	5.6
Simple assault	15.8	14.9	9.2
Completed with injury	4.1	4.4	4.1
Attempted assault without weapon	11.8	10.4	5.0
Crimes of theft			
Completed crimes of theft	72.4	67.9	70.4
Attempted crimes of theft	68.2	63.1	67.4
Personal larceny with contact	4.2	4.8	2.9 ^a
Purse snatching	2.4	5.5	4.3
Pocket picking	0.5	1.5	1.2 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	1.8	4.0	3.1 ^a
Completed larceny without contact	70.0	62.4	66.1
Less than \$50	66.0	57.8	63.2
\$50 or more	33.0	25.6	27.1
Amount not available	30.4	28.1	33.9
Attempted larceny without contact	2.6	4.2	2.1 ^a
	4.1	4.6	2.9 ^a

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

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

Robbery			Assault			Crimes Com-		At-	Personal larceny	
Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra-	Simple	of theft	pleted theft	tempted theft	With contact	Without contact
12.8	3.6	9.2	51.4	12.3	39.1	125.1	123.3	1.9 ^a	4.6	120.5
15.1	4.8	10.2	69.5	32.3	37.2	123.5	117.3	6.2	4.4	119.1
13.3	5.5	7.8	66.6	29.1	37.5	115.2	107.1	8.1	4.6	110.6
8.8	3.0	5.8	37.4	14.8	22.5	91.3	83.6	7.7	2.0	89.3
5.5	2.4	3.1	21.5	8.2	13.3	61.6	58.5	3.2	2.4	59.3
4.0	1.4	2.6	7.4	3.8	3.6	40.3	36.9	3.4	2.4	38.0
2.2	0.5 ^a	1.7	2.6	0.5 ^a	2.1	24.0	21.0	2.9	2.5	21.5
4.9	1.9 ^a	3.0	33.1	6.8	26.3	115.3	114.0	1.3 ^a	2.3	113.0
5.8	1.3 ^a	4.5	40.8	12.0	28.8	117.3	114.0	3.3	2.1 ^a	115.2
8.3	2.6	5.7	35.5	10.6	24.9	113.5	105.1	8.4	2.7	110.8
5.6	2.7	2.9	21.4	7.5	13.9	76.7	71.4	5.3	2.6	74.1
2.5	1.0	1.5	11.8	2.6	9.2	64.2	61.5	2.7	2.8	61.4
1.9	1.2	0.7 ^a	6.5	2.7	3.8	40.6	37.6	3.0	3.0	37.5
2.1	0.9 ^a	1.2	2.7	0.8 ^a	1.9	17.3	15.2	2.1	2.4	14.9

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

Table 7. Personal crimes, 1984:

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

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	White (79,748,970)	Black (9,891,900)	White (85,797,240)	Black (11,846,850)
Crimes of violence	38.3	51.1	21.9	33.5
Completed violent crimes	13.1	22.7	8.1	15.3
Attempted violent crimes	25.2	28.4	13.8	18.1
Rape	0.1 ^a	0.5 ^a	1.4	3.3
Robbery	6.9	14.9	3.3	9.2
Completed robbery	4.3	11.3	2.3	7.0
With injury	1.9	4.2	1.0	2.3
Without injury	2.4	7.1	1.3	4.7
Attempted robbery	2.6	3.6	1.0	2.2
With injury	0.6	1.0 ^a	0.4	0.9 ^a
Without injury	2.0	2.5	0.6	1.3
Assault	31.3	35.7	17.2	20.9
Aggravated assault	11.8	18.8	4.8	7.8
Completed with injury	4.2	7.0	1.8	2.6
Attempted assault with weapon	7.7	11.7	3.0	5.2
Simple assault	19.4	16.9	12.5	13.1
Completed with injury	4.6	4.4	3.6	4.5
Attempted assault without weapon	14.8	12.5	8.9	8.7
Crimes of theft	75.6	78.5	69.4	59.1
Completed crimes of theft	70.6	74.0	65.8	54.0
Attempted crimes of theft	4.9	4.5	3.6	5.1
Personal larceny with contact	2.4	6.6	2.3	4.6
Personal larceny without contact	73.2	71.9	67.1	54.5
Completed larceny without contact	68.2	67.4	63.9	49.8
Attempted larceny without contact	4.9	4.5	3.3	4.6

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

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

Table 8. Personal crimes, 1984:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and ethnicity of victims

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

Type of crime	Total ^a (191,962,210)	Hispanic (11,970,690)	Non-Hispanic (179,527,370)
Crimes of violence	31.0	35.0	30.7
Completed violent crimes	11.4	15.2	11.2
Attempted violent crimes	19.6	19.8	19.6
Rape	0.9	0.6 ^b	1.0
Robbery	5.8	9.2	5.6
Completed robbery	3.9	7.1	3.7
With injury	1.6	3.5	1.5
From serious assault	0.8	2.2	0.7
From minor assault	0.8	1.3	0.8
Without injury	2.3	3.5	2.2
Attempted robbery	1.9	2.1	1.9
With injury	0.6	0.5 ^b	0.6
From serious assault	0.3	0.3 ^b	0.3
From minor assault	0.3	0.2 ^b	0.3
Without injury	1.4	1.7	1.3
Assault	24.3	25.2	24.2
Aggravated assault	8.7	10.9	8.6
Completed with injury	3.1	3.8	3.1
Attempted assault with weapon	5.6	7.1	5.5
Simple assault	15.5	14.3	15.6
Completed with injury	4.1	4.0	4.1
Attempted assault without weapon	11.4	10.3	11.5
Crimes of theft	71.8	64.1	72.3
Completed crimes of theft	67.6	60.4	68.0
Attempted crimes of theft	4.3	3.7	4.3
Personal larceny with contact	2.8	4.0	2.7
Purse snatching	0.7	1.0 ^b	0.6
Pocket picking	2.1	2.9	2.0
Personal larceny without contact	69.1	60.2	69.6
Completed larceny without contact	65.0	56.7	65.5
Less than \$50	32.0	24.6	32.4
\$50 or more	30.2	29.7	30.2
Amount not available	2.8	2.4	2.8
Attempted larceny without contact	4.1	3.5	4.1

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

^aTotal includes persons whose ethnicity

was not ascertained.

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

Table 9. Personal crimes, 1984:

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

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

Race and age	Crimes of violence			Completed violent crimes			Attempted violent crimes			Robbery		Assault			Crimes of theft		Attempted theft		Personal larceny	
	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	With theft	Without theft	With contact	Without contact	With theft	Without theft	With contact	Without contact			
White																				
12-15 (11,865,400)	54.1	21.2	33.0	1.5	8.6	2.4	6.2	44.0	9.3	34.7	123.8	122.2	1.6	2.3	121.5	2.3	121.5			
16-19 (12,090,430)	66.5	27.1	39.4	1.7	9.2	3.1	6.2	55.6	21.0	34.6	127.9	123.5	4.4	3.1	124.8	3.1	124.8			
20-24 (17,413,860)	65.3	22.3	43.0	2.7	10.2	4.1	6.1	52.5	19.8	32.8	117.2	109.1	8.1	3.1	114.0	3.1	114.0			
25-34 (34,404,650)	35.6	11.9	23.7	0.7	5.7	2.4	3.3	29.3	10.4	18.8	85.4	78.4	7.0	2.2	83.2	2.2	83.2			
35-49 (36,568,540)	20.4	6.3	14.2	0.3 ^a	3.6	1.4	2.2	16.5	5.0	11.4	63.3	60.5	2.8	2.2	61.1	2.2	61.1			
50-64 (29,159,560)	9.0	2.9	6.1	0.2 ^a	2.3	1.2	1.1	6.6	3.0	3.5	41.6	38.3	3.3	2.3	39.3	2.3	39.3			
65 and over (24,043,760)	4.7	1.9	2.8	0.1 ^a	2.0	0.6 ^a	1.4	2.7	0.7	2.0	19.3	17.3	2.0	2.0	17.3	2.0	17.3			
Black																				
12-15 (2,138,230)	52.5	27.6	24.9	2.5 ^a	12.1	5.3 ^a	6.8 ^a	37.8	11.6	26.2	105.1	103.0	2.1 ^a	8.1	97.0	8.1	97.0			
16-19 (2,196,640)	76.5	28.1	48.3	3.5 ^a	16.7	3.0 ^a	13.7	56.3	29.9	26.4	82.8	75.8	7.0 ^a	3.9 ^a	78.9	3.9 ^a	78.9			
20-24 (2,722,710)	61.1	23.2	37.9	2.9 ^a	16.1	4.2 ^a	11.9	42.1	19.1	23.0	97.9	88.4	9.5	6.1	91.8	6.1	91.8			
25-34 (4,933,350)	51.2	25.7	25.5	2.3 ^a	16.2	6.1	10.2	32.7	16.6	16.1	74.3	70.3	4.0	2.7 ^a	71.6	2.7 ^a	71.6			
35-49 (4,433,280)	29.4	11.7	17.7	2.8 ^a	7.1	3.8	3.3 ^a	19.5	8.1	11.3	63.7	59.8	3.8	5.9	57.8	5.9	57.8			
50-64 (3,127,090)	18.9	11.6	7.4	0.0 ^a	9.4	2.6 ^a	6.8	9.5	4.8 ^a	4.7 ^a	30.5	28.3	2.2 ^a	6.9	23.6	6.9	23.6			
65 and over (2,187,440)	6.1 ^a	3.6 ^a	2.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	4.3 ^a	2.8 ^a	1.4 ^a	1.8 ^a	1.0 ^a	0.8 ^a	26.7	20.0	6.7 ^a	7.2	19.5	7.2	19.5			

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

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

Table 10. Personal crimes, 1984:

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

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

Race, sex and age	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White		
Male		
12-15 (6,089,530)	66.4	127.0
16-19 (6,094,290)	84.9	128.6
20-24 (8,632,480)	82.0	115.4
25-34 (17,141,460)	44.6	91.2
35-49 (18,085,270)	26.4	60.9
50-64 (13,870,690)	10.1	41.7
65 and over (9,835,240)	4.4	23.4
Female		
12-15 (5,775,870)	41.2	120.4
16-19 (5,996,140)	47.7	127.1
20-24 (8,781,380)	48.9	119.0
25-34 (17,263,200)	26.6	79.5
35-49 (18,483,260)	14.7	65.6
50-64 (15,288,880)	8.1	41.5
65 and over (14,208,510)	5.0	16.5
Black		
Male		
12-15 (1,074,160)	60.3	116.2
16-19 (1,091,420)	82.0	103.0
20-24 (1,227,560)	74.2	112.8
25-34 (2,274,240)	60.2	87.5
35-49 (1,985,580)	40.0	71.3
50-64 (1,377,860)	25.1	26.3
65 and over (861,080)	10.3 ^a	27.7
Female		
12-15 (1,064,060)	44.5	93.9
16-19 (1,105,220)	71.0	62.9
20-24 (1,495,150)	50.3	85.7
25-34 (2,659,110)	43.6	63.1
35-49 (2,447,710)	20.8	57.4
50-64 (1,749,240)	14.1	33.9
65 and over (1,326,360)	3.3 ^a	26.0

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

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

**Table 11. Personal crimes, 1984:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and marital status of victims**

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

Type of crime	Never married (56,894,520)	Married (105,238,080)	Widowed (12,961,830)	Divorced and separated (16,350,490)
Crimes of violence	55.0	16.3	7.9	59.9
Completed violent crimes	21.6	4.8	3.4	24.9
Attempted violent crimes	33.3	11.5	4.5	35.0
Rape	1.8	0.3	0.3 ^a	2.9
Robbery	9.8	3.0	2.9	11.8
Completed robbery	6.4	2.1	2.3	8.0
With injury	2.4	0.9	1.0 ^a	4.2
From serious assault	1.1	0.4	0.8 ^a	2.3
From minor assault	1.3	0.4	0.3 ^a	1.9
Without injury	4.0	1.2	1.3	3.8
Attempted robbery	3.4	1.0	0.6 ^a	3.8
With injury	1.1	0.2	0.0 ^a	1.2
From serious assault	0.5	0.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.9 ^a
From minor assault	0.6	0.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.3 ^a
Without injury	2.3	0.8	0.6 ^a	2.6
Assault	43.4	13.0	4.8	45.1
Aggravated assault	14.9	5.0	1.6	16.3
Completed with injury	6.1	1.2	0.5 ^a	7.3
Attempted assault with weapon	8.9	3.9	1.1 ^a	8.9
Simple assault	28.4	8.0	3.2	28.9
Completed with injury	8.5	1.5	0.5 ^a	8.4
Attempted assault without weapon	19.9	6.5	2.6	20.5
Crimes of theft	112.2	52.2	27.1	94.1
Completed crimes of theft	107.1	48.5	24.6	87.9
Attempted crimes of theft	5.2	3.7	2.5	6.2
Personal larceny with contact	4.5	1.5	3.6	4.1
Purse snatching	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.6
Pocket picking	3.8	1.1	2.2	2.5
Personal larceny without contact	107.7	50.7	23.5	89.9
Completed larceny without contact	102.7	47.1	21.6	84.3
Less than \$50	58.2	20.2	9.0	35.7
\$50 or more	40.5	24.9	9.6	45.2
Amount not available	4.0	2.0	3.0	3.4
Attempted larceny without contact	5.0	3.6	1.9	5.7

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

ascertained are excluded.

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

**Table 12. Personal crimes, 1984:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by sex and marital status of victims
and type of crime**

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

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Male				
Never married (30,403,640)	67.9	26.6	41.2	0.3 ^a
Married (52,944,760)	21.4	6.2	15.1	0.1 ^a
Widowed (2,040,320)	8.9	1.7 ^a	7.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
Divorced/separated (6,281,130)	64.2	23.3	40.9	0.4 ^a
Female				
Never married (26,490,880)	40.2	15.9	24.3	3.5
Married (52,293,320)	11.2	3.3	7.9	0.5
Widowed (10,921,520)	7.7	3.7	4.0	0.3 ^a
Divorced/separated (10,069,360)	57.1	25.8	31.3	4.5

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

Robbery		Assault		Crimes	Com-	At-	Personal larceny			
Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple	of theft	plete- ted theft	tempted theft	With contact	Without contact
13.1	4.8	8.2	54.5	20.7	33.7	117.6	111.6	5.9	5.3	112.3
4.0	1.2	2.8	17.3	6.8	10.5	51.0	47.0	4.0	1.5	49.5
3.9 ^a	0.9 ^a	3.1 ^a	5.0 ^a	1.7 ^a	3.3 ^a	40.7	37.6	3.1 ^a	4.9 ^a	35.8
14.6	6.3	8.3	49.2	25.3	23.9	98.1	90.7	7.4	2.8	95.4
6.1	2.1	4.0	30.6	8.3	22.3	106.1	101.8	4.3	3.7	102.4
2.1	0.9	1.1	8.7	3.3	5.4	53.4	49.9	3.5	1.5	51.8
2.7	1.0 ^a	1.7	4.7	1.6	3.2	24.6	22.2	2.4	3.4	21.2
10.0	4.9	5.2	42.6	10.6	32.0	91.5	86.2	5.4	5.0	86.5

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

Table 13. Personal crimes, 1984:

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

Sex of head of household and relationship to head	(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)			
	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Households headed by males				
All male heads (61,517,360)	28.8	9.0	19.8	0.1 ^a
Male heads living alone (8,714,620)	55.7	19.3	36.4	0.0 ^a
Male heads living with others (52,802,740)	24.3	7.3	17.0	0.1 ^a
Wives (46,779,120)	10.6	2.9	7.7	0.4
Own children under age 18 (15,184,820)	47.5	18.1	29.4	1.4
Own children age 18 and over (12,645,570)	40.1	16.3	23.8	1.5
Other relatives (4,021,240)	37.4	12.9	24.5	1.1 ^a
Nonrelatives (4,142,150)	105.2	44.6	60.6	3.0 ^a
Households headed by females				
All female heads (27,949,070)	30.3	12.5	17.8	2.4
Female heads living alone (12,947,990)	20.7	8.5	12.1	1.0 ^a
Female heads living with others (15,001,080)	38.7	15.9	22.8	3.6
Husbands (3,659,980)	23.6	7.9	15.7	0.0 ^a
Own children under age 18 (4,978,810)	71.4	30.6	40.8	2.3 ^a
Own children age 18 and over (5,655,160)	51.6	23.5	28.2	2.6 ^a
Other relatives (2,706,000)	37.5	20.0	17.6	1.4 ^a
Nonrelatives (2,722,940)	71.0	26.0	45.0	1.5 ^a

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

Robbery			Assault		Crimes of theft		Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	Personal larceny	
Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple			With contact	Without contact	
5.7	2.2	3.6	23.0	9.2	13.8	65.1	60.3	4.8	2.4	62.7
14.3	6.1	8.2	41.4	17.3	24.1	108.2	99.7	8.5	7.5	100.7
4.3 1.9	1.5 0.7	2.8 1.1	19.9 8.3	7.8 3.1	12.1 5.2	58.0 52.1	53.8 48.7	4.2 3.4	1.5 1.4	56.5 50.7
6.7	1.8	4.8	39.4	9.0	30.3	118.3	116.0	2.3	2.6	115.7
5.7 9.0 19.4	2.5 2.3 ^a 6.8	3.2 6.7 12.6	33.0 27.3 82.8	12.8 12.0 31.6	20.2 15.3 51.2	83.7 60.7 149.9	79.3 57.0 145.0	4.4 3.7 ^a 4.9	1.9 3.5 ^a 5.0	81.8 57.2 144.9
5.8	2.5	3.4	22.1	5.8	16.3	65.7	60.8	4.9	4.2	61.5
4.5	2.2	2.4	15.1	3.7	11.4	54.9	49.5	5.4	4.3	50.5
7.0 8.0	2.8 ^a 2.4 ^a	4.2 5.6	28.1 15.6	7.7 5.6	20.5 10.0	75.0 57.2	70.5 49.9	4.5 7.3	4.0 2.4 ^a	71.0 54.8
15.8	5.1	10.7	53.3	19.2	34.1	116.1	115.0	1.1 ^a	5.8	110.3
10.1 8.9 12.5	3.6 1.5 ^a 10.3	6.5 7.4 2.3 ^a	39.0 27.2 56.9	18.4 14.4 23.2	20.6 12.8 33.7	79.2 73.7 130.6	75.9 66.2 119.4	3.3 7.5 11.1	4.2 4.9 ^a 10.8	75.0 68.9 119.7

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

**Table 14. Personal crimes, 1984:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and annual family income of victims**

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

Type of crime	Less than \$7,500 (27,518,300)	\$7,500- \$9,999 (9,357,200)
Crimes of violence	48.7	37.7
Completed violent crimes	20.1	11.7
Attempted violent crimes	28.6	23.0
Rape	2.1	1.7
Robbery	10.6	6.7
Completed robbery	7.3	4.3
With injury	2.9	2.3
From serious assault	1.6	1.4a
From minor assault	1.4	0.9a
Without injury	4.3	2.0
Attempted robbery	3.3	2.4
With injury	1.3	1.1a
From serious assault	0.6	1.1a
From minor assault	0.6	0.0a
Without injury	2.0	1.3a
Assault	36.1	26.3
Aggravated assault	14.2	7.0
Completed with injury	4.8	2.8
Attempted assault with weapon	9.4	4.3
Simple assault	21.9	19.3
Completed with injury	7.2	3.6
Attempted assault without weapon	14.6	15.7
Crimes of theft	65.9	66.4
Completed crimes of theft	61.4	62.2
Attempted crimes of theft	4.5	4.2
Personal larceny with contact	4.5	3.8
Purse snatching	1.3	0.6a
Pocket picking	3.1	3.3
Personal larceny without contact	61.4	62.6
Completed larceny without contact	57.3	58.4
Less than \$50	27.5	31.9
\$50 or more	27.1	23.5
Amount not available	2.8	3.0
Attempted larceny without contact	4.0	4.2

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

Table 15. Personal crimes, 1984:

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

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

Race and income	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
White				
Less than \$7,500 (20,044,900)	47.1	18.3	28.8	1.6
\$7,500-\$9,999 (7,757,000)	35.8	12.0	23.7	1.6a
\$10,000-\$14,999 (20,907,400)	32.1	11.5	20.7	0.9
\$15,000-\$24,999 (36,080,500)	27.4	8.4	19.0	0.6
\$25,000-\$29,999 (16,645,000)	25.8	9.1	15.7	0.9a
\$30,000-\$49,999 (31,525,200)	26.7	9.2	17.4	0.4a
\$50,000 or more (14,045,800)	23.3	8.1	15.1	0.6a
Black				
Less than \$7,500 (6,772,600)	53.0	25.2	27.8	3.7
\$7,500-\$9,999 (1,520,100)	29.8	11.0	18.8	0.0a
\$10,000-\$14,999 (3,436,400)	41.8	16.0	25.7	3.8a
\$15,000-\$24,999 (3,923,900)	42.5	22.1	20.4	0.0a
\$25,000-\$29,999 (1,242,000)	23.9	16.0	7.9a	0.0a
\$30,000-\$49,999 (1,847,200)	27.8	11.7	16.1	0.0a
\$50,000 or more (485,800)	40.3	14.9a	25.4a	0.0a

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

\$10,000-	\$15,000-	\$25,000-	\$30,000-	\$50,000
\$14,999	\$24,999	\$29,999	\$49,999	or more
(24,939,900)	(40,909,200)	(18,254,600)	(34,269,700)	(14,929,700)
33.5	28.9	25.2	26.4	23.7
12.3	9.8	9.4	9.2	8.4
21.2	19.1	15.8	17.2	15.3
1.3	0.5	0.8 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.6 ^a
6.5	4.4	3.9	4.7	4.3
4.3	2.9	2.7	3.4	2.6
1.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.6 ^a
0.7	0.8	0.6 ^a	0.8	0.4 ^a
1.2	0.7	0.7 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.3 ^a
2.4	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.0
2.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6
0.7	0.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^a
0.5 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a
0.3 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.2 ^a
1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3
25.6	23.9	20.5	21.4	18.8
8.9	8.4	6.2	8.1	6.0
3.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5
5.4	5.6	3.7	5.4	3.5
16.7	15.6	14.3	13.3	12.8
3.9	3.9	4.0	3.2	3.3
12.8	11.7	10.2	10.2	9.5
65.5	68.7	71.2	82.8	97.7
61.4	65.1	66.0	78.3	93.3
4.1	3.6	5.2	4.5	4.4
3.3	2.3	1.5	1.7	3.0
1.0	0.5	0.3 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.6 ^a
2.4	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.3
62.2	66.4	69.7	81.0	94.7
58.1	62.9	64.6	76.7	90.4
28.8	30.7	33.1	39.2	41.1
26.4	29.6	29.3	34.4	45.9
3.0	2.6	2.2	3.1	3.3
4.0	3.6	5.1	4.4	4.3

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

Total	Robbery		Assault		Crimes of theft	Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple			With contact	Without contact
9.0	4.1	4.8	36.6	13.2	23.3	70.3	65.6	4.7	3.5
7.2	3.7	3.5	27.0	6.1	21.0	67.3	62.8	4.5	3.6
5.2	2.1	3.1	26.1	9.0	17.1	65.1	61.2	3.9	2.9
3.3	1.3	2.1	23.5	7.8	15.8	68.1	64.5	3.5	2.0
4.0	1.2	2.8	21.0	5.9	15.1	69.8	64.4	5.4	1.3
4.7	1.5	3.2	21.6	8.1	13.4	83.5	79.1	4.4	1.7
3.8	0.6 ^a	3.2	18.8	5.6	13.2	98.0	93.6	4.5	2.9
15.2	4.5	10.6	34.1	15.7	18.5	53.0	48.8	4.2	7.3
5.6 ^a	2.6 ^a	3.0 ^a	24.2	12.2	12.0	67.4	65.0	2.4 ^a	4.4 ^a
14.7	6.8	7.9	23.3	7.5	15.8	67.5	61.9	5.6	5.5
14.2	5.0	9.2	28.3	14.0	14.3	75.1	70.3	4.8	4.7
4.0 ^a	1.8 ^a	2.3 ^a	19.8	12.8	7.0 ^a	81.7	79.1	2.6 ^a	5.7 ^a
3.3 ^a	1.6 ^a	1.7 ^a	24.5	10.7	13.9	82.6	75.3	7.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
13.0 ^a	6.0 ^a	7.0 ^a	27.4 ^a	18.8 ^a	8.6 ^a	102.7	97.1	5.6 ^a	3.3 ^a
									99.4

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

Table 16. Personal crimes, 1984:

**Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by level of educational attainment and race of victims
and type of crime**

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

Level of educational attainment and race	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery		
					Total	With injury	Without injury
Elementary school							
All races ^a (33,268,360)	29.1	13.1	15.9	0.9	6.6	2.2	4.4
White (27,186,160)	29.0	12.7	16.3	0.6	6.3	2.2	4.1
Black (6,168,960)	29.4	15.5	13.9	2.0 ^c	9.4	2.6 ^c	6.8
0-4 years ^b							
All races ^a (4,438,770)	13.9	9.8	4.1	0.8 ^c	7.5	2.0 ^c	5.5
White (3,163,830)	11.1	8.0	3.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.5	1.6 ^c	4.9 ^c
Black (1,031,420)	16.3	12.4 ^c	3.9 ^c	2.0 ^c	10.4 ^c	1.8 ^c	8.6 ^c
5-7 years.							
All races ^a (15,897,230)	33.5	14.5	18.9	0.8 ^c	7.1	2.2	4.9
White (12,743,200)	35.0	14.8	20.2	0.9 ^c	6.9	2.5	4.5
Black (2,719,100)	30.0	15.6	14.4	0.5 ^c	9.3	1.5 ^c	7.8
8 years							
All races ^a (12,932,360)	28.8	12.6	16.3	1.1 ^c	5.7	2.3	3.4
White (11,279,130)	27.3	11.7	15.6	0.4 ^c	5.4	2.0	3.4
Black (1,418,440)	37.7	17.6	20.1	4.7 ^c	8.7 ^c	5.2 ^c	3.5 ^c
High school							
All races ^a (96,801,560)	32.3	12.3	20.0	1.0	5.8	2.3	3.4
White (83,379,480)	30.1	11.0	19.0	0.9	4.6	2.0	2.6
Black (11,689,720)	49.4	21.5	27.9	2.2	14.2	5.2	9.0
1-3 years							
All races ^a (30,212,970)	40.6	16.3	24.2	1.4	7.3	2.9	4.4
White (24,865,590)	38.7	14.7	24.0	1.4	5.8	2.5	3.3
Black (4,746,170)	53.5	26.0	27.5	1.4 ^c	15.8	5.3	10.4
4 years							
All races ^a (66,588,590)	28.5	10.4	18.1	0.9	5.0	2.1	2.9
White (58,513,890)	26.4	9.5	16.9	0.6	4.1	1.7	2.3
Black (6,943,550)	46.5	18.4	28.1	2.7	13.1	5.1	8.0
College							
All races ^a (60,481,970)	30.3	9.2	21.1	0.8	5.5	1.9	3.6
White (53,850,370)	29.9	8.6	21.4	0.7	5.0	1.7	3.3
Black (4,665,480)	35.5	15.2	20.3	1.8 ^c	9.2	3.6	5.6
1-3 years							
All races ^a (31,085,280)	37.3	12.2	25.2	1.1	6.2	2.3	3.9
White (27,329,420)	36.6	11.2	25.5	1.0	5.5	2.2	3.3
Black (2,944,150)	42.7	19.7	23.0	2.9 ^c	12.2	3.9 ^c	8.3
4 or more years							
All races ^a (29,396,690)	22.8	6.0	16.8	0.4 ^c	4.7	1.4	3.2
White (26,520,950)	23.0	5.9	17.2	0.4 ^c	4.5	1.3	3.3
Black (1,721,330)	23.3	7.7 ^c	15.7	0.0 ^c	4.0 ^c	3.0 ^c	1.0 ^c

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons age 12 and over whose level of education was not ascertained.

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

Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	Personal larceny	
	Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
21.5	6.1	15.4	57.2	55.4	1.7	2.9	54.3
22.2	5.8	16.4	58.6	57.1	1.5	2.1	56.5
18.1	6.5	11.6	51.3	48.3	3.0	6.7	44.7
5.5	3.0 ^c	2.5 ^c	18.2	16.5	1.7 ^c	3.1 ^c	15.1
4.6 ^c	1.5 ^c	3.1 ^c	19.1	17.5	1.6 ^c	1.2 ^c	17.9
3.9 ^c	3.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	16.3	13.9 ^c	2.4 ^c	9.6 ^c	6.7 ^c
25.5	6.5	19.0	65.2	63.3	1.8	3.1	62.1
27.2	6.8	20.4	67.0	65.2	1.8	2.2	64.8
20.2	5.4 ^c	14.8	59.2	57.3	1.9 ^c	5.9	53.3
22.1	6.7	15.3	60.7	59.1	1.6	2.5	58.2
21.5	6.0	15.5	60.2	59.1	1.1 ^c	2.2	58.0
24.3	10.3 ^c	13.9	61.6	56.0	5.7 ^c	5.9 ^c	55.7
25.5	10.0	15.5	66.1	61.9	4.2	2.5	63.5
24.6	9.1	15.5	66.6	62.4	4.2	2.2	64.5
33.0	16.4	16.5	63.1	58.7	4.4	5.0	58.1
31.8	12.3	19.5	71.6	68.8	2.8	2.8	68.8
31.4	11.3	20.2	73.9	71.1	2.9	2.2	71.7
36.3	19.6	16.6	59.9	56.8	3.1 ^c	5.4	54.4
22.6	8.9	13.7	63.6	58.8	4.8	2.4	61.1
21.7	8.2	13.5	63.5	58.7	4.8	2.1	61.4
30.7	14.3	16.5	65.4	60.1	5.3	4.8	60.6
24.0	8.1	15.9	89.8	83.9	5.9	3.1	86.7
24.2	8.0	16.3	88.9	83.2	5.8	2.9	86.0
24.5	10.1	14.4	98.3	90.3	8.0	5.1	93.2
30.0	10.2	19.8	93.0	87.1	5.9	3.2	89.9
30.1	9.8	20.3	91.4	85.9	5.5	2.9	88.5
27.6	12.0	15.5	103.9	93.8	10.0	5.2 ^c	98.7
17.8	5.9	11.8	86.3	80.4	5.9	3.0	83.3
18.1	6.1	12.1	86.3	80.3	6.0	2.8	83.5
19.3	6.9 ^c	12.5	88.7	84.2	4.6 ^c	4.8 ^c	83.9

^bIncludes persons who never attended or who attended kindergarten only.

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

Table 17. Personal crimes, 1984:
**Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over,
by participation in the civilian labor force,
employment status and sector, sex of victims,
and type of crime**

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

Labor force participation, employment status and sector, and sex	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery		
					Total	With injury	Without injury
Labor force participants							
Both sexes (116,147,000)	35.2	12.7	22.5	0.8	6.5	2.5	4.0
Male (65,215,000)	42.1	14.4	27.8	0.1 ^a	8.0	3.0	5.0
Female (50,932,000)	26.3	10.5	15.8	1.6	4.5	2.0	2.6
Employed							
Both sexes (108,604,000)	32.4	11.0	21.4	0.6	5.8	2.3	3.4
Male (61,251,000)	39.2	12.6	26.6	0.1 ^a	7.1	2.7	4.4
Female (47,353,000)	23.6	8.9	14.7	1.4	4.0	1.9	2.2
Private sector							
Both sexes (92,137,070)	31.5	11.1	20.4	0.6	6.0	2.5	3.5
Male (53,136,450)	37.4	12.5	24.8	0.1 ^a	7.4	2.9	4.5
Female (39,000,620)	23.6	9.1	14.5	1.4	4.1	1.9	2.2
Government sector							
Both sexes (16,466,860)	37.1	10.4	26.8	0.6 ^a	4.5	1.5	3.1
Male (8,114,100)	51.0	13.0	38.1	0.0 ^a	5.2	1.3 ^a	3.9
Female (8,352,760)	23.6	7.8	15.8	1.1 ^a	3.9	1.6 ^a	2.2
Unemployed							
Both sexes (7,543,000)	75.6	36.9	38.7	2.7	16.8	5.5	11.4
Male (3,964,000)	88.0	42.2	45.8	0.7 ^a	21.8	7.1	14.7
Female (3,578,000)	61.9	31.2	30.7	5.0	11.3	3.6 ^a	7.7
Labor force nonparticipants							
Both sexes (60,298,000)	17.4	6.6	10.8	1.0	3.8	1.4	2.4
Male (18,423,000)	19.8	7.8	12.0	0.3 ^a	5.2	1.8	3.5
Female (41,876,000)	16.4	6.1	10.3	1.4	3.2	1.2	2.0
Keeping house							
Both sexes (30,911,000)	13.8	5.0	8.8	1.0	2.7	1.2	1.5
Male (535,000)	31.7	18.4 ^a	13.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	9.1 ^a	2.9 ^a	6.2 ^a
Female (30,376,000)	13.5	4.8	8.7	1.1	2.6	1.2	1.4
In school							
Both sexes (6,208,000)	44.6	16.4	28.1	2.6	9.1	1.9 ^a	7.2
Male (3,130,000)	54.0	17.4	36.6	2.0 ^a	10.4	3.3 ^a	7.1
Female (3,078,000)	35.0	15.5	19.5	3.2 ^a	7.7	0.5 ^a	7.2
Unable to work							
Both sexes (3,908,000)	17.1	7.9	9.2	0.5 ^a	5.1	2.8 ^a	2.3 ^a
Male (2,087,000)	15.1	9.7	5.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	7.8	4.4 ^a	3.4 ^a
Female (1,821,000)	19.3	5.8 ^a	13.5	1.1 ^a	2.1 ^a	1.1 ^a	1.0 ^a
Retired							
Both sexes (11,805,000)	4.8	1.8	3.0	0.0 ^a	1.7	0.5 ^a	1.1 ^a
Male (9,463,000)	4.9	1.6 ^a	3.3	0.0 ^a	1.8	0.6 ^a	1.1 ^a
Female (2,342,000)	4.2 ^a	2.4 ^a	1.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.2 ^a
Other							
Both sexes (7,466,000)	30.1	12.1	18.0	1.7 ^a	6.8	2.2	4.7
Male (3,207,000)	31.5	13.6	17.9	0.0 ^a	7.9	1.6 ^a	6.3
Female (4,259,000)	29.0	11.0	18.0	3.1 ^a	6.0	2.6 ^a	3.4 ^a

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

Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	Personal larceny	
	Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
27.9	10.7	17.2	81.1	75.7	5.4	2.7	78.4
34.0	14.5	19.6	79.7	74.0	5.7	2.8	76.9
20.1	5.8	14.3	82.9	77.9	5.1	2.6	80.3
26.0	9.9	16.1	80.5	75.1	5.4	2.5	78.0
32.0	13.4	18.6	78.9	73.2	5.7	2.5	76.4
18.2	5.3	12.9	82.5	77.5	5.0	2.5	80.0
24.9	9.4	15.5	80.2	74.8	5.4	2.7	77.4
29.9	12.4	17.5	78.9	73.0	5.8	2.7	76.1
18.1	5.3	12.8	82.0	77.2	4.8	2.8	79.2
32.0	12.5	19.5	82.3	76.7	5.7	1.4	81.0
45.9	20.0	25.8	79.5	74.5	5.0	1.4 ^a	78.1
18.6	5.3	13.3	85.2	78.9	6.3	1.4 ^a	83.8
56.0	22.3	33.7	89.8	84.6	5.3	5.2	84.6
65.5	30.7	34.8	91.4	86.0	5.4	6.4	85.0
45.6	13.0	32.6	88.1	83.0	5.1	3.9 ^a	84.2
12.6	4.7	7.9	41.5	38.9	2.6	2.7	38.8
14.3	5.9	8.3	42.1	39.2	2.9	2.7	39.4
11.8	4.1	7.7	41.3	38.8	2.5	2.7	38.6
10.1	3.6	6.5	34.5	32.3	2.2	2.5	32.1
22.7 ^a	4.0 ^a	18.7 ^a	37.1	37.1	0.0 ^a	6.2 ^a	30.9
9.8	3.6	6.3	34.5	32.2	2.2	2.4	32.1
32.9	10.6	22.3	109.7	106.1	3.6	3.1	106.6
41.6	15.6	26.0	122.7	119.2	3.5 ^a	4.0 ^a	118.7
24.1	5.5	18.6	96.5	92.7	3.8 ^a	2.2 ^a	94.3
11.4	8.0	3.5 ^a	24.5	22.5	2.0 ^a	6.8	17.7
7.3 ^a	7.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	17.8	16.5	1.3 ^a	3.3 ^a	14.5
16.2	8.7	7.4 ^a	32.2	29.4	2.8 ^a	10.8	21.4
3.1	0.4 ^a	2.7	19.5	16.8	2.7	1.9	17.6
3.1	0.5 ^a	2.6	21.0	18.0	3.0	2.4	18.6
3.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.0 ^a	13.7	12.3	1.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	13.7
21.5	9.2	12.4	57.6	53.9	3.7	2.5	55.1
23.6	11.9	11.7	42.5	39.0	3.6 ^a	1.5 ^a	41.0
19.9	7.1	12.9	68.9	65.1	3.8	3.2 ^a	65.7

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

Table 18. Personal crimes, 1984:

Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over,
by participation in the civilian labor force,
employment status and sector, race of victims,
and type of crime

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

Labor force participation, employment status and sector, and race	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Labor force participants				
White (100,700,000)	34.4	11.9	22.4	0.7
Black (12,573,000)	43.4	18.6	24.9	1.4
Employed				
White (95,155,000)	32.0	10.5	21.4	0.6
Black (10,780,000)	38.1	15.4	22.8	0.8 ^a
Private sector				
White (81,577,370)	31.3	10.8	20.5	0.7
Black (8,290,810)	36.9	14.5	22.4	0.6 ^a
Government sector				
White (13,597,440)	36.1	8.9	27.2	0.4 ^a
Black (2,489,640)	42.4	18.4	24.1	1.4 ^a
Unemployed				
White (5,545,000)	75.8	36.3	39.5	1.9 ^a
Black (1,793,000)	75.1	37.7	37.4	5.5 ^a
Labor force nonparticipants				
White (52,062,000)	15.0	5.2	9.8	0.7
Black (6,868,000)	35.1	16.4	18.7	3.1
Keeping house				
White (27,212,000)	12.0	4.0	8.1	0.6
Black (3,031,000)	29.9	13.2	16.8	4.3 ^a
In school				
White (4,735,000)	42.7	15.1	27.6	2.1 ^a
Black (1,122,000)	56.2	23.4	32.8	5.4 ^a
Unable to work				
White (3,028,000)	14.3	6.0	8.3	0.6 ^a
Black (815,000)	26.5	15.6 ^a	10.9 ^a	0.0 ^a
Retired				
White (10,728,000)	4.7	1.6	3.1	0.0 ^a
Black (941,000)	6.3 ^a	3.4	2.9 ^a	0.0 ^a
Other				
White (6,358,000)	25.2	9.1	16.1	1.7 ^a
Black (959,000)	62.4	31.9	30.5	2.1 ^a

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

Total	Robbery		Assault			Crimes of theft	Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
5.9	2.3	3.5	27.8	10.2	17.6	82.0	76.5	5.5	2.5	79.5
11.5	4.2	7.3	30.5	14.8	15.7	73.7	68.5	5.2	4.3	69.4
5.3	2.2	3.2	26.0	9.4	16.6	81.1	75.7	5.5	2.4	78.7
9.5	3.7	5.8	27.9	14.4	13.5	74.7	69.5	5.2	3.3	71.4
5.6	2.3	3.3	25.0	9.0	15.9	81.1	75.6	5.5	2.6	78.5
9.3	4.1	5.2	27.0	13.9	13.1	72.1	67.2	4.9	3.8	68.2
3.6	1.3	2.3	32.0	11.4	20.6	81.5	75.9	5.6	1.4	80.1
9.9	2.3 ^a	7.6	31.1	16.2	14.9	83.6	77.2	6.4	1.6 ^a	82.0
14.9	5.0	9.8	59.1	23.6	35.5	97.1	91.5	5.6	3.8	93.2
23.7	7.5 ^a	16.2	45.9	17.2	28.7	67.4	62.7	4.7 ^a	10.1	57.3
2.6	1.1	1.6	11.7	4.0	7.7	41.4	39.0	2.4	2.1	39.2
12.6	3.8	8.8	19.5	9.5	10.0	44.0	39.3	4.7	7.1	36.9
2.1	0.9	1.2	9.4	3.2	6.2	34.9	32.7	2.2	2.0	32.9
8.5	4.2 ^a	4.2 ^a	17.2	7.0	10.2	33.8	31.2	2.6 ^a	5.8	28.0
5.9	2.1 ^a	3.8	34.8	9.5	25.3	117.1	113.4	3.7	2.5 ^a	114.5
20.2	0.0 ^a	20.2	30.6	15.9	14.7	96.1	91.9	4.2 ^a	6.4 ^a	89.7
4.1 ^a	2.4 ^a	1.7 ^a	9.6	6.4	3.2 ^a	25.4	23.9	1.5 ^a	5.4	20.0
9.5 ^a	4.9 ^a	4.6 ^a	17.0 ^a	12.2 ^a	4.8 ^a	23.1	19.2	3.9 ^a	12.5 ^a	10.6 ^a
1.4 ^a	0.4 ^a	1.0 ^a	3.3	0.5 ^a	2.9	18.1	16.1	2.0	1.4 ^a	16.7
5.1 ^a	1.9 ^a	3.2 ^a	1.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.3 ^a	33.2	24.3	8.9 ^a	7.8 ^a	25.3
4.0	1.4 ^a	2.6	19.4	8.2	11.2	59.5	56.3	3.1	2.0 ^a	57.5
26.7	7.8 ^a	18.9	33.6	16.8	16.8	43.3	35.1	8.2 ^a	6.4 ^a	36.9

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

Table 19. Personal crimes, 1984:

**Victimization rates for employed persons age 16 and over,
by civilian labor force sector, type of employment of victims,
and type of crime**

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

Sector and type of employment	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Total	Robbery	
						With injury	Without injury
Private sector (92,137,070)	31.5	11.1	20.4	0.6	6.0	2.5	3.5
Agriculture (3,414,440)	22.4	9.2	13.2	0.0 ^a	3.2 ^a	1.7 ^a	1.4 ^a
Wage/salary (1,645,840)	33.8	12.5	21.3	0.0 ^a	5.1 ^a	3.6 ^a	1.5 ^a
Self-employed/unpaid (1,768,600)	11.8	6.1 ^a	5.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.4 ^a
Non-agriculture (88,722,620)	31.9	11.2	20.7	0.7	6.1	2.5	3.6
Wage/salary (80,866,000)	32.3	11.4	20.9	0.7	6.1	2.5	3.5
Mining/construction (6,229,900)	39.2	15.9	23.3	0.4 ^a	6.0	3.0	3.0
Manufacturing (21,042,220)	20.9	6.7	14.2	0.1 ^a	3.8	1.5	2.3
Transportation/public utilities (5,899,580)	32.3	11.2	21.1	0.0 ^a	4.9	2.3 ^a	2.6 ^a
Wholesale trade (3,984,320)	32.6	13.3	19.3	0.4 ^a	7.4	3.8 ^a	3.6 ^a
Retail trade (16,178,380)	43.9	16.8	27.1	0.9 ^a	7.8	3.3	4.4
Finance, insurance, real estate (6,167,780)	27.3	6.3	21.0	0.8 ^a	5.5	2.2 ^a	3.3
Services (21,363,820)	34.2	12.0	22.2	1.3	7.2	2.7	4.5
Self-employed/unpaid (7,856,630)	27.2	8.2	19.1	0.8 ^a	6.8	2.4	4.3
Government sector (16,466,860)	37.1	10.4	26.8	0.5^a	0.5	1.5	3.1
Public administration (5,161,390)	56.3	15.5	40.8	1.0 ^a	4.0	1.9 ^a	2.1 ^a
All other government (11,305,470)	28.4	8.0	20.4	0.4 ^a	4.8	1.2 ^a	3.5

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

Assault		Crimes of theft	Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	Personal larceny	
Total	Aggra- vated	Simple			With contact	Without contact
24.9	9.4	15.5	80.2	74.8	5.4	2.7
19.2	8.5	10.7	55.4	52.8	2.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
28.7	13.9	14.9	56.8	53.7	3.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
10.4	3.5 ^a	6.9 ^a	54.2	51.9	2.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
25.1	9.4	15.7	81.1	75.6	5.5	2.8
25.6	9.7	15.9	81.6	76.0	5.6	2.9
32.9	15.6	17.3	87.1	82.7	4.4	3.1
17.0	7.4	9.6	59.1	54.3	4.8	1.6
27.4	10.4	16.9	75.9	69.0	6.9	4.4
24.9	7.3	17.5	85.8	79.2	6.6	3.0 ^a
35.2	13.0	22.2	100.0	93.6	6.4	2.3
20.9	4.8	16.1	80.4	74.2	6.2	4.0
25.7	9.5	16.1	89.5	84.0	5.5	3.7
19.7	6.0	13.7	75.8	72.0	3.9	2.5
32.0	12.5	19.5	82.4	76.7	5.7	1.4
51.3	20.9	30.4	78.2	69.9	8.3	1.7 ^a
23.2	8.7	14.5	84.3	79.8	4.5	1.3 ^a
						83.0

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

**Table 20. Personal crimes, 1984:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and type of locality of residence
of victims**

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)		
	Total		
	All areas (191,962,210)	Central cities (53,165,990)	Outside central cities (78,179,170)
Crimes of violence	31.0	43.1	29.8
Completed violent crimes	11.4	17.2	10.6
Attempted violent crimes	19.6	25.9	19.2
Rape	0.9	1.5	0.8
Robbery	5.8	10.9	4.8
Completed robbery	3.9	7.4	3.3
With injury	1.6	3.3	1.2
Without injury	2.3	4.2	2.1
Attempted robbery	1.9	3.4	1.5
With injury	0.6	1.1	0.4
Without injury	1.4	2.3	1.2
Assault	24.3	30.8	24.2
Aggravated assault	8.7	10.7	9.0
Simple assault	15.5	20.1	15.2
Crimes of theft	71.8	84.6	77.3
Completed crimes of theft	67.6	79.0	72.7
Attempted crimes of theft	4.3	5.7	4.6
Personal larceny with contact	2.8	6.0	2.0
Personal larceny without contact	69.1	78.6	75.3
Completed larceny without contact	65.0	73.2	70.9
Attempted larceny without contact	4.1	5.4	4.4

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

Metropolitan areas									
50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999		500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more		Non-metro- politan areas	
Central cities (15,936,960)	Outside central cities (22,836,900)	Central cities (10,673,950)	Outside central cities (18,282,220)	Central cities (11,055,110)	Outside central cities (18,501,890)	Central cities (15,499,970)	Outside central cities (18,558,150)	Non-metro- politan areas (60,617,050)	
44.3	28.5	36.8	28.0	45.4	33.5	44.7	29.5	22.0	
16.1	9.1	12.9	9.0	19.2	12.4	19.8	12.2	7.4	
28.1	19.4	24.0	19.0	26.2	21.1	24.8	17.3	14.5	
1.6	0.7	1.4 ^a	0.4 ^a	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.7	
7.3	3.0	7.2	4.7	11.9	5.5	16.3	6.4	2.7	
4.5	2.1	5.4	2.7	8.3	3.9	11.3	4.6	1.6	
2.2	0.7	2.9	1.0	4.1	1.5	4.0	1.5	0.8	
2.3	1.4	2.4	1.7	4.2	2.4	7.3	3.1	0.8	
2.8	1.0	1.8	2.0	3.6	1.6	5.0	1.8	1.1	
0.7 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.7 ^a	1.4	0.3 ^a	1.7	0.3 ^a	0.3	
2.1	0.7	1.2 ^a	1.3	2.2	1.3	3.3	1.5	0.8	
35.4	24.8	28.3	22.9	32.0	27.1	26.9	22.0	18.6	
9.7	9.2	10.9	8.0	12.0	9.1	10.7	9.8	6.6	
25.7	15.5	17.3	14.9	19.9	18.0	16.2	12.2	12.1	
81.2	70.1	88.4	78.3	91.8	83.9	80.4	78.4	53.6	
76.5	67.1	83.4	72.3	86.6	79.5	73.0	73.1	51.0	
4.7	3.0	5.0	6.0	5.2	4.5	7.4	5.3	2.6	
2.3	1.3	4.3	2.1	4.4	2.2	12.2	2.5	0.9	
78.9	68.8	84.1	77.4	87.4	81.8	68.2	76.0	52.7	
74.2	66.0	79.4	70.5	82.3	76.3	61.5	71.0	50.1	
4.7	2.8	4.7	5.8	5.0	4.4	6.7	5.0	2.6	

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.

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

Table 21. Personal crimes, 1984:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of locality of residence, race and sex
of victims, and type of crime

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

Area and race and sex	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Total	Robbery	
						With injury	Without injury
All areas							
White male (79,748,970)	38.3	13.1	25.2	0.1 ^a	6.9	2.5	4.4
White female (85,797,240)	21.9	8.1	13.8	1.4	3.3	1.4	1.9
Black male (9,891,900)	51.1	22.7	28.4	0.5 ^a	14.9	5.3	9.6
Black female (11,846,850)	33.5	15.3	18.1	3.3	9.2	3.3	6.0
Metropolitan areas							
Central cities							
White male (18,407,820)	50.9	18.5	32.4	0.2 ^a	12.6	5.3	7.3
White female (20,718,940)	32.9	11.9	20.9	2.1	6.2	3.0	3.2
Black male (5,331,740)	63.7	32.4	31.2	1.0 ^a	20.7	6.9	13.8
Black female (6,740,640)	40.1	18.2	21.9	3.5	13.2	4.6	8.6
Outside central cities							
White male (34,604,370)	39.0	12.9	26.2	0.2 ^a	6.1	1.7	4.4
White female (36,780,950)	20.9	8.0	12.8	1.2	3.3	1.2	2.2
Black male (2,199,480)	48.3	17.0	31.3	0.0 ^a	11.4	6.0 ^a	5.5 ^a
Black female (2,504,350)	26.1	13.6	12.5	3.1 ^a	4.2 ^a	1.2 ^a	3.0 ^a
Nonmetropolitan areas							
White male (26,736,780)	28.7	9.7	19.0	0.0 ^a	4.0	1.6	2.4
White female (28,297,340)	15.2	5.3	9.9	1.0	1.1	0.5 ^a	0.6
Black male (2,360,680)	25.2	6.0 ^a	19.2	0.0 ^a	4.9 ^a	0.8 ^a	4.2 ^a
Black female (2,601,870)	23.5	9.6	13.9	2.9 ^a	3.8 ^a	1.6 ^a	2.2 ^a

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

Table 22. Household crimes, 1984:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and race of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All races (88,039,320)	White (76,577,500)	Black (9,670,340)	Other (1,791,480)
Household crimes	178.7	171.9	232.2	181.1
Completed household crimes	151.3	146.3	190.4	157.2
Attempted household crimes	27.4	25.6	41.8	23.9
Burglary	64.1	60.6	91.7	63.5
Completed burglary	49.1	47.0	65.2	53.4
Forcible entry	20.9	18.7	37.7	27.2
Unlawful entry without force	28.1	28.3	27.5	26.2
Attempted forcible entry	15.0	13.7	26.5	10.2
Household larceny	99.4	97.4	114.7	102.6
Completed household larceny	92.8	90.8	107.2	98.2
Less than \$50	45.2	44.9	47.1	49.1
\$50 or more	43.1	41.8	52.8	45.0
Amount not available	4.5	4.1	7.3	4.1 ^a
Attempted household larceny	6.6	6.6	7.5	4.4 ^a
Motor vehicle theft	15.2	13.9	25.7	15.0
Completed theft	9.5	8.5	17.9	5.7 ^a
Attempted theft	5.7	5.4	7.8	9.3

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

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

		Assault	Crimes	Com-	At-	Personal larceny	
Total	Aggra-	Simple	of theft	pleted theft	tempted theft	With contact	Without contact
31.3	11.8	19.4	75.6	70.6	4.9	2.4	73.2
17.2	4.8	12.5	69.4	65.8	3.6	2.3	67.1
35.7	18.8	16.9	78.5	74.0	4.5	6.6	71.9
20.9	7.8	13.1	59.1	54.0	5.1	4.6	54.5
38.2	13.8	24.4	91.2	84.7	6.5	5.2	86.0
24.6	5.5	19.1	87.1	81.8	5.3	5.6	81.5
42.0	22.4	19.6	80.3	76.1	4.2	9.1	71.2
23.3	9.1	14.2	65.7	59.2	6.4	7.0	58.7
32.8	12.9	19.9	82.9	77.5	5.4	2.1	80.9
16.3	5.0	11.4	72.1	68.3	3.7	1.8	70.3
36.8	19.5	17.4	92.7	88.5	4.2 ^a	3.3 ^a	89.4
18.7	8.5	10.2	67.7	61.4	6.3	1.4 ^a	66.3
24.6	9.2	15.4	55.3	52.1	3.2	0.9	54.3
13.0	4.0	9.0	53.1	50.9	2.2	0.6	52.5
20.3	9.9	10.4	61.1	55.8	5.3 ^a	3.9 ^a	57.2
16.8	3.6 ^a	13.2	33.5	33.1	0.4 ^a	1.4 ^a	32.1

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

Table 23. Household crimes, 1984:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Total ^a (88,039,320)	Hispanic (4,758,910)	Non-Hispanic (82,997,570)
Household crimes	178.7	254.9	174.2
Completed household crimes	151.3	206.4	148.0
Attempted household crimes	27.4	48.5	26.2
Burglary	64.1	89.4	62.7
Completed burglary	49.1	64.4	48.2
Forcible entry	20.9	36.8	20.1
Unlawful entry without force	28.1	27.5	28.1
Attempted forcible entry	15.0	25.0	14.5
Household larceny	99.4	140.2	97.0
Completed household larceny	92.8	127.7	90.6
Less than \$50	45.2	48.0	45.0
\$50 or more	43.1	75.2	41.2
Amount not available	4.5	4.4	4.4
Attempted household larceny	6.6	12.5	6.3
Motor vehicle theft	15.2	25.3	14.6
Completed theft	9.5	14.3	9.2
Attempted theft	5.7	11.0	5.4

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

^aTotal includes household heads whose ethnicity was not ascertained.

Table 24. Motor vehicle theft, 1984:

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

Characteristic	Based on households			Based on vehicles owned		
	Number of households	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000	Number of vehicles owned	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000
Race of head of household						
All races	88,039,320	1,340,310	15.2	151,805,700	1,446,780	9.5
White	76,577,500	1,064,550	13.9	138,195,070	1,154,840	8.4
Black	9,670,340	248,840	25.7	10,791,340	263,760	24.4
Other	1,791,480	26,920	15.0	2,819,290	28,180	10.0
Age of head of household						
12-19	897,490	22,370	24.9	974,060	26,850	27.6
20-34	26,193,180	573,550	21.9	44,661,430	614,310	13.8
35-49	23,530,570	401,860	17.1	48,236,670	425,570	8.8
50-64	19,076,180	241,530	12.7	37,017,540	272,930	7.4
65 and over	18,341,890	101,000	5.5	20,915,990	107,130	5.1
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	56,073,640	658,120	11.7	112,149,340	725,790	6.5
Rented	31,965,680	682,200	21.3	39,656,360	720,990	18.2

NOTE: The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification of

the event; personal crimes of contact and burglary occurring in conjunction with motor vehicle thefts take precedence in determining the final classification based on the number of households.

**Table 25. Household crimes, 1984:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and age of head of household**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19 (897,490)	20-34 (26,193,180)	35-49 (23,530,570)	50-64 (19,076,180)	65 and over (18,341,890)
Household crimes	417.1	247.5	196.9	137.3	88.4
Completed household crimes	373.9	206.3	169.4	117.1	74.4
Attempted household crimes	43.2	41.2	27.5	20.2	14.1
Burglary	186.8	88.0	68.6	46.4	36.5
Completed burglary	160.7	64.2	54.5	36.6	28.2
Forcible entry	37.1	30.0	21.1	16.8	11.3
Unlawful entry without force	123.6	34.2	33.4	19.7	16.9
Attempted forcible entry	26.1	23.9	14.1	9.9	8.3
Household larceny	205.4	137.6	111.3	78.2	46.4
Completed household larceny	196.9	128.5	103.6	73.3	42.9
Less than \$50	102.6	64.4	47.7	34.5	23.1
\$50 or more	85.8	59.6	51.4	34.4	15.6
Amount not available	8.5 ^a	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2
Attempted household larceny	8.5 ^a	9.0	7.7	4.9	3.5
Motor vehicle theft	24.9	21.9	17.1	12.7	5.5
Completed theft	16.3 ^a	13.6	11.4	7.2	3.2
Attempted theft	8.6 ^a	8.3	5.7	5.4	2.3

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

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

Table 26. Household crimes, 1984:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and annual family income

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 households)		
	(16,309,400)	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500-\$9,999
Household crimes	211.2	184.6	184.6
Completed household crimes	178.4	155.3	155.3
Attempted household crimes	32.7	29.3	29.3
Burglary	96.2	70.1	70.1
Completed burglary	73.3	49.6	49.6
Forcible entry	29.2	28.6	28.6
Unlawful entry without force	44.2	21.0	21.0
Attempted forcible entry	22.9	20.5	20.5
Household larceny	103.6	100.6	100.6
Completed household larceny	98.4	95.4	95.4
Less than \$50	52.4	50.1	50.1
\$50 or more	40.4	40.8	40.8
Amount not available	5.7	4.5	4.5
Attempted household larceny	5.2	5.2	5.2
Motor vehicle theft	11.3	14.0	14.0
Completed theft	6.7	10.4	10.4
Attempted theft	4.6	3.6	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 persons whose income level was not ascertained.

Table 27. Household burglary, 1984:
Victimization rates, by race of head of household,
annual family income, and type of burglary

Race and income	All burglaries	Completed burglary		
		Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White				
Less than \$7,500 (12,316,400)	95.6	27.8	46.5	21.3
\$7,500-\$9,999 (4,162,200)	60.6	24.5	17.6	18.5
\$10,000-\$14,999 (10,555,900)	58.2	17.4	28.0	12.9
\$15,000-\$24,999 (16,109,500)	50.4	15.5	23.2	11.8
\$25,000-\$29,999 (6,949,000)	48.7	16.2	23.2	9.3
\$30,000-\$49,999 (12,215,900)	58.4	16.6	29.3	12.6
\$50,000 or more (5,231,500)	62.3	19.7	30.1	12.5
Black				
Less than \$7,500 (3,648,200)	101.9	34.8	37.6	29.5
\$7,500-\$9,999 (667,600)	138.1	56.1	45.8	36.2
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,445,300)	83.4	36.8	20.7	25.9
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,539,400)	65.1	31.0	11.8	22.3
\$25,000-\$29,999 (466,600)	78.2	43.7	17.7 ^a	16.8 ^a
\$30,000-\$49,999 (663,000)	117.7	60.9	37.8	19.0 ^a
\$50,000 or more (154,600)	149.1	63.9 ^a	7.2 ^a	77.9 ^a

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.

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

\$10,000-	\$15,000-	\$25,000-	\$30,000-	\$50,000 or more
\$14,999	\$24,999	\$29,999	\$49,999	
(12,242,800)	(17,982,800)	(7,542,300)	(13,179,700)	(5,514,700)
182.6	169.4	170.6	176.0	193.2
155.8	144.1	147.9	149.7	158.8
26.7	25.3	22.7	26.2	34.4
61.6	52.1	50.9	61.6	64.9
47.2	39.5	41.3	49.0	50.3
20.3	17.3	18.1	18.7	20.8
26.8	22.2	23.2	30.3	29.4
14.4	12.6	9.6	12.6	14.7
106.8	102.8	102.2	97.7	104.9
99.3	95.9	94.9	91.1	94.3
49.2	46.0	46.5	43.0	40.3
45.4	47.1	41.9	44.3	49.1
4.6	2.8	6.5	3.8	4.9
7.5	6.9	7.3	6.6	10.6
14.2	14.5	17.5	16.7	23.4
9.4	8.7	11.7	9.7	14.2
4.8	5.8	5.8	7.0	9.2

Table 28. Household larceny, 1984:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All household larcenies ^a	Completed larceny		Attempted larceny
		Less than \$50	\$50 or more	
White				
Less than \$7,500 (12,316,400)	104.5	53.1	40.9	5.1
\$7,500-\$9,999 (4,162,200)	97.4	48.7	39.7	5.1
\$10,000-\$14,999 (10,555,900)	103.6	48.7	42.7	7.6
\$15,000-\$24,999 (16,109,500)	101.1	46.8	44.8	7.0
\$25,000-\$29,999 (6,949,000)	98.6	44.7	39.6	7.7
\$30,000-\$49,999 (12,215,900)	95.2	42.4	43.5	5.8
\$50,000 or more (5,231,500)	103.4	40.1	47.9	10.5
Black				
Less than \$7,500 (3,648,200)	99.0	50.5	36.8	5.3
\$7,500-\$9,999 (667,600)	115.1	56.3	47.6	4.1 ^b
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,445,300)	133.1	51.3	69.1	6.8 ^b
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,539,400)	121.8	37.4	70.7	7.5 ^b
\$25,000-\$29,999 (466,600)	144.9	64.1	69.9	3.8 ^b
\$30,000-\$49,999 (663,000)	146.2	50.2	58.8	24.5
\$50,000 or more (154,600)	198.1	60.2 ^b	110.6	19.6 ^b

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.

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

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

Table 29. Motor vehicle theft, 1984:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All vehicle thefts	Completed thefts	Attempted thefts
White			
Less than \$7,500 (12,316,400)	11.4	6.7	4.7
\$7,500-\$9,999 (4,162,200)	13.9	10.2	3.7 ^a
\$10,000-\$14,999 (10,555,900)	13.0	8.4	4.6
\$15,000-\$24,999 (16,109,500)	11.9	7.5	4.4
\$25,000-\$29,999 (6,949,000)	14.7	8.9	5.8
\$30,000-\$49,999 (12,215,900)	15.1	8.9	6.2
\$50,000 or more (5,231,500)	21.4	12.4	9.1
Black			
Less than \$7,500 (3,648,200)	11.2	7.2	4.0 ^a
\$7,500-\$9,999 (667,600)	10.7 ^a	7.2 ^a	3.5 ^a
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,445,300)	25.2	18.1	7.1 ^a
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,539,400)	37.0	22.1	14.9
\$25,000-\$29,999 (466,600)	60.7	57.7	3.0 ^a
\$30,000-\$49,999 (663,000)	50.1	25.1	25.1
\$50,000 or more (154,600)	92.9 ^a	80.2 ^a	12.8 ^a

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.

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

Table 30. Household crimes, 1984:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (21,148,510)	Two-three (44,403,930)	Four-five (19,060,740)	Six or more (3,426,140)
Household crimes	128.9	170.3	233.8	289.5
Completed household crimes	105.1	144.4	200.2	255.3
Attempted household crimes	23.8	25.9	33.6	34.2
Burglary	58.6	77.0	77.0	88.5
Completed burglary	44.7	44.9	59.1	75.2
Forcible entry	21.3	19.5	22.5	28.0
Unlawful entry without force	23.3	25.3	36.6	47.1
Attempted forcible entry	15.5	13.7	17.9	13.3
Household larceny	58.5	96.4	138.8	170.7
Completed household larceny	54.8	89.9	129.3	160.7
Less than \$50	27.4	45.8	59.4	69.5
\$50 or more	22.9	39.8	65.1	87.3
Amount not available	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.0 ^a
Attempted household larceny	3.7	6.5	9.5	10.0
Motor vehicle theft	10.1	15.3	18.0	30.3
Completed theft	5.6	9.6	11.8	19.4
Attempted theft	4.6	5.7	6.2	10.9

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

not be ascertained.

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

Table 31. Household crimes, 1984:

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought			Rented		
	All races ^a (56,073,640)	White (51,062,650)	Black (4,181,810)	All races ^a (31,965,680)	White (25,514,850)	Black (5,488,530)
Household crimes	146.5	141.5	205.8	235.2	232.7	252.3
Completed household crimes	125.3	121.4	170.9	197.1	196.0	205.2
Attempted household crimes	21.2	20.1	34.9	38.1	36.8	47.1
Burglary	50.4	48.9	69.1	88.0	84.1	109.0
Completed burglary	39.4	38.3	51.4	66.1	64.2	75.7
Forcible entry	16.3	14.6	36.4	29.1	26.9	38.7
Unlawful entry without force	23.1	23.8	15.1	36.9	37.3	37.1
Attempted forcible entry	11.0	10.5	17.7	22.0	19.9	33.3
Household larceny	84.3	82.1	111.5	125.8	128.0	117.1
Completed household larceny	78.5	76.5	101.4	117.8	119.4	111.6
Less than \$50	38.5	38.1	42.4	57.1	58.6	50.7
\$50 or more	36.1	35.0	50.9	55.2	55.4	54.2
Amount not available	3.9	3.5	8.1	5.5	5.4	6.8
Attempted household larceny	5.8	5.5	10.1	8.0	8.6	5.5
Motor vehicle theft	11.7	10.6	25.2	21.3	20.6	26.2
Completed theft	7.4	6.6	18.0	13.2	12.4	17.9
Attempted theft	4.4	4.0	7.1	8.1	8.2	8.3

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

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

Table 32. Household crimes, 1984:

**Victimization rates, by type of crime
and number of units in structure occupied by household**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ^a (62,213,700)	Two (5,976,300)	Three (1,648,900)	Four (2,962,200)	Five-nine (4,451,300)	Ten or more (9,669,600)	Other than
							housing unit (917,300)
Household crimes	164.9	237.7	211.0	267.8	202.8	171.8	334.6
Completed household crimes	141.5	200.7	168.3	225.1	164.5	136.9	318.4
Attempted household crimes	23.4	36.9	42.6	42.8	38.3	34.9	16.1 ^b
Burglary	58.1	88.2	73.0	78.1	70.6	64.8	209.0
Completed burglary	45.4	68.0	49.6	53.0	51.7	44.6	198.1
Forcible entry	19.0	31.8	25.5	25.4	28.2	21.0	17.5
Unlawful entry without force	26.3	36.2	24.1	27.7	23.5	23.6	180.6
Attempted forcible entry	12.7	20.1	23.5	25.0	18.9	20.1	10.9 ^b
Household larceny	94.0	130.5	116.4	168.8	110.5	84.1	120.8
Completed household larceny	87.8	122.2	105.6	160.0	100.4	78.6	118.7
Less than \$50	42.6	60.9	36.4	83.1	51.7	37.1	71.5
\$50 or more	41.0	56.9	55.5	69.5	43.8	37.4	44.1
Amount not available	4.2	4.4	13.7	7.4	4.9	4.1	3.1 ^b
Attempted household larceny	6.2	8.4	10.8	8.8	10.1	5.5	2.1 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	12.9	19.0	21.5	21.0	21.7	23.0	4.8 ^b
Completed theft	8.4	10.5	13.1	12.0	12.4	13.7	1.6 ^b
Attempted theft	4.4	8.4	8.4 ^b	9.0	9.3	9.3	3.2 ^b

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

^aIncludes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample
cases, is statistically unreliable.

**Table 33. Household crimes, 1984:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and type of locality of residence**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	(88,039,320)	Total		
		All areas	Central cities	Outside central cities
Household crimes	178.7	237.9	168.5	
Completed household crimes	151.3	198.6	142.1	
Attempted household crimes	27.4	39.3	26.4	
Burglary	64.1	87.0	56.0	
Completed burglary	49.1	66.2	42.6	
Forcible entry	20.9	33.1	18.4	
Unlawful entry without force	28.1	33.1	24.2	
Attempted forcible entry	15.0	20.7	13.3	
Household larceny	99.4	128.5	96.7	
Completed household larceny	92.8	119.0	89.7	
Less than \$50	45.2	55.2	45.7	
\$50 or more	43.1	57.4	40.6	
Amount not available	4.5	6.4	3.5	
Attempted household larceny	6.6	9.5	7.0	
Motor vehicle theft	15.2	22.4	15.8	
Completed theft	9.5	13.3	9.7	
Attempted theft	5.7	9.1	6.1	

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

**Table 34. Household crimes, 1984:
Victimization rates, by type of locality of residence,
race of head of household, and type of crime**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Area and race	Household crimes	Completed household crimes	Attempted household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All areas						
White (76,577,500)	171.9	146.3	25.6	60.6	97.4	13.9
Black (9,670,340)	232.2	190.4	41.8	91.7	114.7	25.7
Metropolitan areas						
Central cities						
White (19,420,220)	232.2	195.0	37.2	83.0	129.5	19.8
Black (5,609,380)	263.7	215.2	48.5	103.3	128.3	32.0
Outside central cities						
White (31,720,860)	164.5	138.4	26.1	54.2	94.9	15.3
Black (1,990,950)	230.4	196.3	34.1	79.0	124.9	26.5
Nomropolitan areas						
White (25,436,420)	135.0	118.9	16.1	51.5	75.9	7.6
Black (2,070,000)	148.5	117.4	31.1	72.6	67.9	7.9

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

Metropolitan areas								
50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999		500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more		Nonmetropolitan areas (27,763,730)
Central cities (7,801,870)	Outside central cities (9,956,600)	Central cities (5,085,480)	Outside central cities (8,204,070)	Central cities (5,443,860)	Outside central cities (8,293,070)	Central cities (7,472,620)	Outside central cities (8,018,020)	
245.8	159.5	255.9	166.2	238.7	173.2	216.7	177.0	136.4
208.8	138.6	218.9	139.9	201.5	146.6	172.0	143.8	119.0
37.1	20.9	37.0	26.4	37.2	26.5	44.8	33.2	17.5
91.1	54.9	89.7	58.2	81.4	54.2	84.8	56.8	53.0
68.9	42.7	68.3	43.1	62.4	41.8	64.7	43.0	41.2
29.2	16.9	31.7	20.4	34.9	19.3	36.9	17.4	12.7
39.8	25.7	36.6	22.7	27.5	22.4	27.8	25.6	28.4
22.2	12.2	21.4	15.1	18.9	12.4	20.1	13.8	11.8
142.2	95.1	144.1	94.6	137.5	99.5	97.0	97.9	75.7
131.4	89.4	135.9	88.0	126.8	92.3	89.1	89.2	72.1
68.4	48.2	56.1	45.9	59.4	49.4	37.8	42.0	35.4
56.8	37.5	74.2	43.0	57.8	39.9	46.5	42.6	32.8
6.2	3.7	5.6	2.5	9.6	3.0	4.8	4.6	4.0
10.8	5.7	8.3	6.7	10.7	7.3	8.0	8.7	3.5
12.5	9.5	22.1	13.4	19.8	19.5	34.9	22.3	7.8
8.5	6.5	14.8	8.8	12.3	12.6	18.2	11.7	5.6
4.1	3.0	7.3	4.6	7.5	6.9	16.7	10.6	2.2

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

Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	3,301,570	17.2	2,652,420	13.8
Completed violent crimes	1,178,640	6.1	1,014,000	5.3
Attempted violent crimes	2,122,930	11.1	1,638,420	8.5
Rape	96,260	0.5	83,630	0.4
Completed rape	29,890	0.2	30,730	0.2
Attempted rape	66,370	0.3	52,890	0.3
Robbery	834,710	4.3	281,970	1.5
Completed robbery	551,240	2.9	197,290	1.0
With injury	225,150	1.2	87,570	0.5
From serious assault	113,920	0.6	45,960	0.2
From minor assault	111,220	0.6	41,610	0.2
Without injury	326,090	1.7	109,720	0.6
Attempted robbery	283,470	1.5	84,680	0.4
With injury	77,910	0.4	28,370	0.1
From serious assault	40,590	0.2	13,410	0.1 ^a
From minor assault	37,310	0.2	14,960	0.1 ^a
Without injury	205,570	1.1	56,310	0.3
Assault	2,370,600	12.3	2,286,820	11.9
Aggravated assault	913,260	4.8	760,060	4.0
Completed with injury	268,390	1.4	327,570	1.7
Attempted assault with weapon	644,860	3.4	432,490	2.3
Simple assault	1,457,340	7.6	1,526,760	8.0
Completed with injury	329,120	1.7	458,400	2.4
Attempted assault without weapon	1,128,220	5.9	1,068,360	5.6

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

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

**Table 36. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
Percent of victimizations involving strangers,
by sex and age of victims and type of crime**

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes		Total	Robbery		Assault		
			Rape	Total		With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple
Both sexes	55.5	53.8	56.4	53.5	74.7	72.3	76.2	50.9	54.6	48.8
12-15	44.5	40.5	47.2	39.1 ^a	58.3	47.3	63.3	41.8	49.3	39.6
16-19	48.1	47.2	48.7	63.8	69.5	74.4	67.5	43.5	53.1	37.0
20-24	54.7	47.8	58.4	55.3	67.5	64.4	69.4	51.9	53.7	50.8
25-34	59.6	59.6	59.6	38.3 ^a	76.5	68.9	81.6	56.1	56.8	55.8
35-49	60.4	64.0	58.6	71.7	88.5	83.6	92.0	53.3	53.1	53.4
50-64	69.1	69.1	69.1	59.5 ^a	88.1	100.0	78.3	61.5	63.1	60.1
65 and over	67.0	79.3	57.9	100.0 ^a	82.6	72.4 ^a	88.2	53.6	53.9 ^a	53.5
Male	63.1	63.9	62.7	51.3^a	80.3	79.7	80.6	59.0	61.0	57.6
12-15	49.0	47.7	50.0	0.0 ^a	60.8	55.0 ^a	63.1	46.5	53.7	44.2
16-19	55.9	55.8	55.9	0.0 ^a	72.9	77.7	70.6	52.2	60.4	45.0
20-24	65.8	59.2	69.1	100.0 ^a	78.7	74.7	81.4	63.0	60.1	65.3
25-34	69.1	73.7	66.8	0.0 ^a	84.9	78.9	88.0	65.6	66.0	65.4
35-49	64.8	78.7	59.2	56.9 ^a	91.7	90.2	92.9	58.1	55.4	59.7
50-64	73.7	74.0	73.4	100.0 ^a	87.2	100.0	80.2	66.0	66.1	65.9
65 and over	75.5	89.4 ^a	69.9	0.0 ^a	93.4	100.0 ^a	91.5	59.9	100.0 ^a	49.9 ^a
Female	43.4	39.0	46.2	53.7	64.9	60.9	67.7	37.6	40.3	36.4
12-15	37.0	26.9	43.0	43.8 ^a	51.4	32.5 ^a	63.8 ^a	34.2	40.9	32.5
16-19	35.0	33.1	36.4	63.8	60.8	62.6 ^a	60.3	28.6	33.3	26.7
20-24	37.1	31.4	40.5	52.4	50.4	43.5 ^a	53.6	31.9	37.1	29.7
25-34	44.6	40.6	47.3	41.5 ^a	63.6	58.1	68.9	39.9	38.9	40.5
35-49	52.8	45.0	57.6	75.1 ^a	51.6	68.6 ^a	90.2	44.8	46.0	44.5
50-64	63.8	61.5	64.8	43.3 ^a	89.7	100.0	72.2 ^a	56.9	59.4	55.2
65 and over	61.2	75.5	45.7	100.0 ^a	74.6	62.0 ^a	84.9 ^a	49.3	33.6 ^a	56.2

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

**Table 37. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
Percent of victimizations involving strangers,
by sex and race of victims and type of crime**

Sex and race	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes		Total	Robbery		Assault		
			Rape	Total		With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple
Both sexes	55.7	54.5	56.4	54.4	75.4	72.3	77.3	51.6	55.6	49.6
White	55.7	54.5	56.4	54.4	75.4	72.3	77.3	51.6	55.6	49.6
Black	52.4	50.1	54.2	53.0	70.7	69.3	71.5	44.5	49.4	40.3
Male	63.6	65.5	62.6	51.6^a	80.5	78.2	81.8	59.9	61.9	58.6
White	63.6	65.5	62.6	51.6 ^a	78.5	84.2	75.3	51.0	54.9	46.6
Black	59.0	57.2	60.4	50.9 ^a	60.3	49.1	66.3	35.3	38.3	33.5
Female	43.0	37.8	46.0	54.7	65.5	62.7	67.6	37.8	41.1	36.5
White	43.0	37.8	46.0	54.7	65.5	62.7	67.6	37.8	41.1	36.5
Black	44.0	41.3	46.2	53.3	60.3	49.1	66.3	35.3	38.3	33.5

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

Table 38. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
 Percent of victimizations involving strangers,
 by sex and marital status of victims
 and type of crime

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Robbery				Assault		
				Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple
Both sexes										
Never married	53.0	50.7	54.5	54.4	71.6	71.1	71.9	48.7	53.4	46.2
Married	64.4	68.8	62.6	39.4 ^a	82.1	83.5	81.4	60.8	64.7	58.3
Widowed	56.9	58.3	55.8	100.0 ^a	72.6	56.7 ^a	81.1	45.0	32.6 ^a	51.3
Divorced and separated	46.6	43.6	48.7	56.5	71.0	62.4	78.3	39.6	39.4	39.7
Male										
Never married	58.9	58.4	59.2	38.7 ^a	75.0	76.1	74.3	55.1	57.7	53.5
Married	70.6	77.8	67.6	46.7 ^a	87.2	89.4	86.2	66.8	71.6	63.7
Widowed	92.3	100.0 ^a	90.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	86.3 ^a	100.0 ^a	79.1 ^a
Divorced and separated	61.7	62.9	61.0	100.0 ^a	84.2	75.5	90.7	54.6	48.8	60.9
Female										
Never married	41.6	36.0	45.3	55.9	63.3	57.9	66.2	35.6	40.9	33.7
Married	52.6	51.5	53.0	38.2 ^a	72.0	75.8	68.9	48.7	50.2	47.8
Widowed	49.2	54.7	44.2	100.0 ^a	65.1	50.0 ^a	74.6 ^a	36.9	19.0 ^a	45.8
Divorced and separated	36.0	32.8	38.7	54.0	59.1	51.9	65.8	28.7	25.4	29.8

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

Table 39. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
 Percent of victimizations involving strangers,
 by race and annual family income of victims
 and type of crime

Race and annual family income	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Robbery				Assault		
				Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple
All races^a										
Less than \$7,500	48.4	48.2	48.5	61.1 ^b	74.1	67.8	78.2	40.1	41.3	39.4
\$7,500-\$9,999	43.7	39.7	45.7	34.5 ^b	70.4	78.9	61.7	37.4	43.7	35.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	54.8	48.9	58.3	65.2	74.8	68.1	79.4	49.2	47.5	50.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	60.7	53.9	64.2	50.2 ^b	66.8	67.6	66.3	59.8	65.2	56.9
\$25,000-\$29,999	59.3	66.6	54.9	31.4 ^b	89.4	92.3	88.0	54.7	55.8	54.2
\$30,000-\$49,999	59.6	61.1	58.8	69.6 ^b	77.9	71.7	80.8	55.5	62.0	51.6
\$50,000 or more	59.6	55.9	61.6	43.4 ^b	67.7	66.9 ^b	67.9	58.3	67.2	54.1
White										
Less than \$7,500	48.1	46.2	49.3	67.2 ^b	72.4	64.5	79.2	41.3	42.1	40.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	46.4	45.4	46.9	43.5 ^b	77.0	81.6	72.2	38.4	46.8	36.0
\$10,000-\$14,999	52.5	48.4	54.7	57.9 ^b	79.0	71.3	84.2	47.0	45.6	47.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	59.8	53.9	62.4	46.0 ^b	65.6	65.8	65.5	59.3	64.7	56.6
\$25,000-\$29,999	60.2	67.9	55.9	31.4 ^b	88.6	91.4	87.3	56.0	55.8	56.0
\$30,000-\$49,999	59.4	61.3	58.4	69.6 ^b	76.1	68.5	79.6	55.6	62.5	51.5
\$50,000 or more	59.3	56.7	60.7	43.4 ^b	70.6	81.1 ^b	68.5	57.6	65.6	54.2
Black										
Less than \$7,500	47.7	50.5	45.1	51.1 ^b	74.9	74.7	74.9	35.2	37.6	33.1
\$7,500-\$9,999	27.3 ^b	11.7 ^b	36.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	27.9 ^b	60.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	27.1 ^b	31.0 ^b	23.2 ^b
\$10,000-\$14,999	65.6	55.1	72.2	3.2 ^b	63.7	62.3 ^b	65.0	64.0	70.0	61.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	62.6	52.3	73.8	0.0 ^b	67.4	66.1 ^b	68.1	60.3	63.1	57.5
\$25,000-\$29,999	46.8 ^b	56.2 ^b	27.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^b	35.9 ^b	55.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
\$30,000-\$49,999	56.2	51.8 ^b	59.4	0.0 ^b	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^b	50.4	54.7 ^b	47.0 ^b
\$50,000 or more	48.9 ^b	19.6 ^b	66.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	22.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	41.8 ^b	61.3 ^b	74.6 ^b	32.5 ^b

NOTE: Excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

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

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

**Table 40. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived sex of offender**

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offender			Not known and not available
		Male	Female		
Crimes of violence (4,219,850)	100.0	86.6	13.0	0.4	
Completed violent crimes (1,419,010)	100.0	88.0	11.5	0.5 ^a	
Attempted violent crimes (2,800,840)	100.0	85.9	13.7	0.4 ^a	
Rape (152,010)	100.0	98.2	0.9 ^a	0.9 ^a	
Robbery (545,440)	100.0	90.3	9.0	0.6 ^a	
Completed robbery (335,700)	100.0	89.4	10.0	0.5 ^a	
With injury (125,710)	100.0	87.0	13.0	0.0 ^a	
Without injury (209,990)	100.0	90.9	8.3	0.8 ^a	
Attempted robbery (209,740)	100.0	91.7	7.5	0.8 ^a	
With injury (68,050)	100.0	98.1	1.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Without injury (141,690)	100.0	88.7	10.1 ^a	1.2 ^a	
Assault (3,522,400)	100.0	85.6	14.1	0.4 ^a	
Aggravated assault (1,178,210)	100.0	87.9	11.5	0.6 ^a	
Simple assault (2,344,180)	100.0	84.4	15.4	0.2 ^a	

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

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

**Table 41. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived age of offender**

Type of crime	Total	Under 12	Perceived age of offender					Not known and not available
			12-20	21-29	30+	30+	30+	
Crimes of violence (4,219,850)	100.0	0.5	28.6	5.4	9.9	13.3	36.2	32.0
Completed violent crimes (1,419,010)	100.0	0.6 ^a	32.0	5.8	10.9	15.3	38.8	25.9
Attempted violent crimes (2,800,840)	100.0	0.5 ^a	26.8	5.2	9.4	12.3	34.9	35.1
Rape (152,010)	100.0	0.0 ^a	18.4	2.2 ^a	6.7 ^a	9.6 ^a	48.4	31.1
Robbery (545,440)	100.0	0.0 ^a	34.3	4.5	12.2	17.5	41.9	19.4
Completed robbery (335,700)	100.0	0.0 ^a	30.8	4.7	10.7	15.3	44.4	18.6
With injury (125,710)	100.0	0.0 ^a	29.3	2.8 ^a	6.8 ^a	19.6	45.1	7.7 ^a
Without injury (209,990)	100.0	0.0 ^a	31.6	5.9 ^a	13.0	12.7	43.9	19.0
Attempted robbery (209,740)	100.0	0.0 ^a	39.9	4.3 ^a	14.6	21.0	38.1	1.4 ^a
With injury (68,050)	100.0	0.0 ^a	28.4	1.9 ^a	15.6 ^a	10.9 ^a	55.3	14.3 ^a
Without injury (141,690)	100.0	0.0 ^a	45.4	5.4 ^a	14.1	25.9	29.8	23.7
Assault (3,522,400)	100.0	0.6	28.1	5.6	9.7	12.8	34.8	34.0
Aggravated assault (1,178,210)	100.0	0.6 ^a	22.4	3.5	7.2	11.7	37.8	36.4
Simple assault (2,344,180)	100.0	0.7 ^a	31.0	6.7	10.9	13.4	33.3	32.7

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

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

Table 42. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offender			
		White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (4,219,850)	100.0	68.6	26.1	3.8	1.4
Completed violent crimes (1,419,010)	100.0	65.3	29.2	4.4	1.2
Attempted violent crimes (2,800,840)	100.0	70.4	24.6	3.5	1.5
Rape (152,010)	100.0	60.1	29.9	8.8 ^a	1.1 ^a
Robbery (545,440)	100.0	44.8	48.7	5.2	1.3 ^a
Completed robbery (335,700)	100.0	44.8	49.9	4.7	0.6 ^a
With injury (125,710)	100.0	46.4	45.1	8.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (209,990)	100.0	43.9	52.8	2.4 ^a	0.9 ^a
Attempted robbery (209,740)	100.0	44.9	46.8	5.9 ^a	2.3 ^a
With injury (68,050)	100.0	48.0	39.9	4.9 ^a	7.2 ^a
Without injury (141,690)	100.0	43.4	50.2	6.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault (3,522,400)	100.0	72.7	22.5	3.4	1.4
Aggravated assault (1,178,210)	100.0	67.5	26.9	4.0	1.6
Simple assault (2,344,180)	100.0	75.3	20.2	3.1	1.4

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

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

Table 43. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Type of crime and age of victim	Total	Perceived age of offender						30 and over	Not known and not available
		Under 12	Total	12-20	12-14	15-17	18-20		
Crimes of violence									
12-19 (1,148,370)	100.0	1.3 ^b	65.5	16.2	28.3	21.0	19.2	12.0	2.0
20-34 (2,097,700)	100.0	0.1 ^b	15.0	1.1	2.9	11.0	49.8	33.1	2.0
35-49 (664,480)	100.0	0.8 ^b	11.1	1.1 ^b	3.3	6.7	28.1	55.8	4.2
50-64 (226,960)	100.0	0.0 ^b	18.5	2.7 ^b	2.1 ^b	13.8	28.2	45.5	7.8
65 and over (82,360)	100.0	0.0 ^b	29.4	5.7 ^b	6.8 ^b	16.9 ^b	14.9 ^b	51.4	4.2 ^b
Robbery									
12-19 (125,520)	100.0	0.0 ^b	68.1	13.0	29.0	26.2	22.3	5.1 ^b	4.4 ^b
20-34 (280,050)	100.0	0.0 ^b	23.2	1.1 ^b	7.3	14.8	51.8	21.9	3.1 ^b
35-49 (68,490)	100.0	0.0 ^b	17.2 ^b	2.8 ^b	7.0 ^b	7.5 ^b	44.3	29.2	9.3 ^b
50-64 (41,780)	100.0	0.0 ^b	32.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	8.3 ^b	23.8 ^b	44.7	19.4 ^b	3.8 ^b
65 and over (29,600)	100.0	0.0 ^b	37.7 ^b	11.8 ^b	5.5 ^b	20.5 ^b	22.3 ^b	33.7 ^b	6.3 ^b
Assault									
12-19 (978,350)	100.0	1.5 ^b	66.3	17.2	28.7	20.4	18.4	12.1	1.8
20-34 (1,736,590)	100.0	0.1 ^b	13.9	1.1	2.2	10.6	48.8	35.4	1.8
35-49 (574,000)	100.0	1.0 ^b	10.8	1.0 ^b	3.0	6.9	25.8	58.7	3.7
50-64 (180,700)	100.0	0.0 ^b	14.8	2.3 ^b	0.7 ^b	11.8	25.0	51.2	9.0
65 and over (52,760)	100.0	0.0 ^b	24.8 ^b	2.4 ^b	7.5 ^b	14.9 ^b	10.8 ^b	61.4	1.1 ^b

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

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

**Table 44. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
based on race of victims, by type of crime
and perceived race of offender**

Type of crime and race of victim	Total	Perceived race of offender			
		White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence					
White (3,519,230)	100.0	78.5	16.4	3.6	1.5
Black (612,810)	100.0	17.0	80.6	1.4 ^a	1.0 ^a
Completed violent crimes					
White (1,150,330)	100.0	77.0	17.9	4.0	1.1 ^a
Black (233,250)	100.0	13.2	85.3	0.6 ^a	0.8 ^a
Attempted violent crimes					
White (2,368,900)	100.0	79.2	15.8	3.4	1.6
Black (379,560)	100.0	19.3	77.6	1.9 ^a	1.1 ^a
Rape					
White (110,950)	100.0	77.0	15.2	7.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black (34,460)	100.0	12.6 ^a	83.1	4.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery					
White (415,350)	100.0	54.8	38.5	5.9	0.8 ^a
Black (108,470)	100.0	14.0 ^a	82.7	0.0 ^a	3.3 ^a
Completed robbery					
White (252,910)	100.0	55.8	39.4	4.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black (72,430)	100.0	12.9 ^a	84.4	0.0 ^a	2.7 ^a
With injury					
White (108,800)	100.0	51.3	40.6	8.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black (11,290)	100.0 ^a	22.2 ^a	77.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury					
White (144,110)	100.0	59.2	38.6	2.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black (61,140)	100.0	11.2 ^a	85.6	0.0 ^a	3.2 ^a
Attempted robbery					
White (162,440)	100.0	53.3	37.0	7.7 ^a	2.1 ^a
Black (36,040)	100.0	16.4 ^a	79.2	0.0 ^a	4.4 ^a
With injury					
White (50,920)	100.0	60.1	26.8 ^a	6.5 ^a	6.6 ^a
Black (13,260)	100.0 ^a	15.6 ^a	72.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	12.1 ^a
Without injury					
White (111,520)	100.0	50.2	41.7	8.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black (22,780)	100.0	16.8 ^a	83.2	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault					
White (2,992,930)	100.0	81.8	13.4	3.1	1.6
Black (469,880)	100.0	18.0	79.9	1.5 ^a	0.6 ^a
Aggravated assault					
White (945,350)	100.0	79.6	14.8	3.6	1.9
Black (206,500)	100.0	15.1	83.2	1.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
Simple assault					
White (2,047,580)	100.0	82.9	12.8	2.9	1.4
Black (263,380)	100.0	20.3	77.3	1.4 ^a	1.0 ^a

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

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

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

**Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
based on perceived race of offender, by type of crime
and race of victims**

Type of crime and race of victims	Perceived race of offender			
	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	(2,866,720)	(1,072,610)	(135,310)	(57,390)
White	96.4	54.0	93.5	89.0
Black	3.6	46.0	6.5 ^a	11.0 ^a
Completed violent crimes	(916,320)	(404,780)	(47,760)	(14,710)
White	96.6	50.8	96.9	86.6 ^a
Black	3.4	49.2	3.1 ^a	13.4 ^a
Attempted violent crimes	(1,950,400)	(667,840)	(87,540)	(42,680)
White	96.2	55.9	91.7	89.9
Black	3.8	44.1	8.3 ^a	10.1 ^a
Rape	(89,800)	(45,460)	(10,150)	(0)
White	95.2	37.0	85.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black	4.8 ^a	63.0	14.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery	(242,840)	(249,550)	(24,520)	(6,910)
White	93.7	64.1	100.0	48.3 ^a
Black	6.3 ^a	35.9	0.0 ^a	51.7 ^a
Completed robbery	(150,410)	(160,880)	(12,070)	(1,970)
White	93.8	62.0	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black	6.2 ^a	38.0	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
With injury	(58,300)	(52,940)	(8,850)	(0)
White	95.7	83.4	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black	4.3 ^a	16.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury	(92,120)	(107,930)	(3,230)	(1,970)
White	92.6	51.5	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black	7.4 ^a	48.5	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Attempted robbery	(92,430)	(88,670)	(12,450)	(4,940)
White	93.6	67.8	100.0 ^a	67.6 ^a
Black	6.4 ^a	32.2	0.0 ^a	32.4 ^a
With injury	(32,660)	(23,260)	(3,330)	(4,940)
White	93.7	58.8 ^a	100.0 ^a	67.6 ^a
Black	6.3 ^a	41.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	32.4 ^a
Without injury	(59,760)	(65,420)	(9,120)	(0)
White	93.6	71.0	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Black	6.4 ^a	29.0	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault	(2,534,090)	(777,600)	(100,640)	(50,480)
White	96.7	51.7	92.8	94.6
Black	3.3	48.3	7.2 ^a	5.4 ^a
Aggravated assault	(783,750)	(311,890)	(37,830)	(18,390)
White	96.0	44.9	90.2	100.0
Black	4.0	55.1	9.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
Simple assault	(1,750,340)	(465,710)	(62,800)	(32,110)
White	96.9	56.3	94.3	91.5
Black	3.1	43.7	5.7 ^a	8.5 ^a

NOTE: Number of victimizations shown
in parentheses.

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

Table 46. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Type of crime	Total	Total	Spouse
Crimes of violence (2,036,710)	100.0	22.8	8.8
Completed violent crimes (756,640)	100.0	29.0	12.3
Attempted violent crimes (1,280,090)	100.0	19.1	6.8
Rape (72,220)	100.0	9.4 ^b	2.2 ^b
Robbery (156,520)	100.0	23.3	8.1 ^b
Completed robbery (101,710)	100.0	20.2	5.6 ^b
Attempted robbery (54,800)	100.0	29.1	12.8 ^b
Assault (1,807,980)	100.0	23.2	9.2
Aggravated assault (574,340)	100.0	24.3	10.6
Simple assault (1,233,650)	100.0	22.8	8.5

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

^aIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

Table 47. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offenders			
		All male	All female	Male and female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (1,637,960)	100.0	79.4	7.5	12.1	1.0
Completed violent crimes (750,010)	100.0	82.4	5.8	10.7	1.1 ^a
Attempted violent crimes (887,950)	100.0	76.9	9.0	13.3	0.9 ^a
Rape (26,480)	100.0	93.3	6.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (562,680)	100.0	88.2	3.0	7.4	1.4 ^a
Completed robbery (409,030)	100.0	87.4	2.7 ^a	8.6	1.3 ^a
With injury (183,220)	100.0	84.8	4.2 ^a	11.0	0.0 ^a
Without injury (225,820)	100.0	89.5	1.4 ^a	6.7 ^a	2.3 ^a
Attempted robbery (153,640)	100.0	90.5	3.8 ^a	4.2 ^a	1.6 ^a
With injury (38,220)	100.0	90.0	3.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	6.3 ^a
Without injury (115,420)	100.0	90.6	3.8 ^a	5.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault (1,048,800)	100.0	74.3	10.0	14.9	0.8 ^a
Aggravated assault (452,890)	100.0	79.3	5.0	15.7	0.0 ^a
Simple assault (595,910)	100.0	70.6	13.8	14.2	1.4 ^a

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

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

Related		Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Brother or sister	Other relative	Well-known not related ^a	Casual acquaintance
4.9	1.2							
5.4	1.9 ^b	0.6 ^b	4.4	4.4	41.9	29.1		
4.6	0.8 ^b	0.2 ^b	2.2	4.5	45.4	35.6		
3.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	3.9 ^b	39.2	51.4		
7.1 ^b	1.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	4.2 ^b	2.4 ^b	49.2	27.5		
9.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	3.4 ^b	1.7 ^b	48.5	31.3		
2.4 ^b	4.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	5.8 ^b	3.8 ^b	50.5	20.4 ^b		
4.7	1.2	0.4 ^b	3.0	4.7	43.8	32.9		
4.3	3.3	0.6 ^b	3.8	1.7 ^b	44.8	31.0		
4.9	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	2.7	6.1	43.4	33.8		

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

Table 48. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offenders					Not known and not available
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21-29	All 30 and over	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence (1,637,960)	100.0	0.4^a	39.5	16.3	7.9	26.6	9.4
Completed violent crimes (750,010)	100.0	0.0 ^a	36.3	17.5	6.5	29.2	10.4
Attempted violent crimes (887,950)	100.0	0.7 ^a	42.2	15.2	9.1	24.4	8.4
Rape (26,480)	100.0	0.0 ^a	22.1 ^a	32.6 ^a	12.4 ^a	33.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (562,680)	100.0	0.3 ^a	39.8	17.5	5.7	22.1	14.6
Completed robbery (409,030)	100.0	0.0 ^a	36.5	18.4	7.5	22.3	15.3
With injury (183,220)	100.0	0.0 ^a	34.5	20.5	8.2 ^a	23.0	13.8
Without injury (225,820)	100.0	0.0 ^a	38.1	16.7	7.0	21.7	16.6
Attempted robbery (153,6400)	100.0	1.2 ^a	48.5	15.2	1.0 ^a	21.4	12.8
With injury (38,220)	100.0	0.0 ^a	51.3	12.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	10.2 ^a	25.9 ^a
Without injury (115,420)	100.0	1.6 ^a	47.5	16.1	1.3 ^a	25.1	8.4 ^a
Assault (1,048,800)	100.0	0.4 ^a	39.8	15.2	9.0	28.9	6.8
Aggravated assault (452,890)	100.0	0.0 ^a	33.6	16.0	9.2	34.6	6.6
Simple assault (595,910)	100.0	0.8 ^a	44.5	14.5	8.8	24.5	6.9

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

Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

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

**Table 49. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived race of offenders**

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offenders				
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (1,637,960)	100.0	49.8	34.4	4.5	9.9	1.3
Completed violent crimes (750,010)	100.0	41.5	42.6	3.4	11.1	1.5 ^a
Attempted violent crimes (887,950)	100.0	56.9	27.4	5.5	9.0	1.1 ^a
Rape (26,480)	100.0	18.2 ^a	55.1 ^a	14.2 ^a	12.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (562,680)	100.0	27.2	55.1	3.6	12.5	1.6 ^a
Completed robbery (409,030)	100.0	24.6	56.2	4.0	13.1	2.2 ^a
With injury (183,220)	100.0	27.7	54.8	5.5 ^a	9.6	2.4 ^a
Without injury (225,820)	100.0	22.0	57.4	2.8 ^a	15.9	1.9 ^a
Attempted robbery (153,640)	100.0	34.3	52.1	2.6 ^a	11.0	0.0 ^a
With injury (38,220)	100.0	30.4 ^a	50.1	10.4 ^a	9.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (115,420)	100.0	35.7	52.7	0.0 ^a	11.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault (1,048,800)	100.0	62.8	22.7	4.8	8.5	1.2 ^a
Aggravated assault (452,890)	100.0	63.7	24.2	5.8	4.6	1.8 ^a
Simple assault (595,910)	100.0	62.1	21.7	4.1	11.5	0.7 ^a

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

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

**Table 50. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime, age of victims,
and perceived age of offenders**

Type of crime age of victim	Total	Perceived age of offenders					Not known and not available
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21-29	All 30 and over	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence^a							
12-19 (591,840)	100.0	0.2 ^b	67.7	5.8	1.9 ^b	19.7	4.7
20-34 (704,610)	100.0	0.2 ^b	19.0	25.0	11.0	33.8	11.0
35-49 (203,830)	100.0	0.0 ^b	31.7	16.5	10.7	26.5	14.6
50-64 (94,370)	100.0	4.0 ^b	31.8	15.6 ^b	11.6 ^b	21.1	15.9 ^b
65 and over (43,310)	100.0	0.0 ^b	39.8	17.0 ^b	18.6 ^b	17.2 ^b	7.4 ^b
Robbery							
12-19 (156,590)	100.0	0.0 ^b	70.4	5.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	17.6	6.1 ^b
20-34 (227,580)	100.0	0.0 ^b	23.8	21.8	8.6	28.3	17.6
35-49 (97,140)	100.0	0.0 ^b	37.8	21.6	1.9 ^b	20.7	18.0
50-64 (53,460)	100.0	3.4 ^b	26.3 ^b	23.8 ^b	7.4 ^b	16.4 ^b	22.7 ^b
65 and over (27,910)	100.0	0.0 ^b	30.8 ^b	21.5 ^b	24.3 ^b	12.0 ^b	11.5 ^b
Assault							
12-19 (425,180)	100.0	0.3 ^b	67.9	4.8	2.2 ^b	20.4	4.3
20-34 (465,580)	100.0	0.3 ^b	16.7	26.4	12.1	36.5	8.1
35-49 (103,500)	100.0	0.0 ^b	26.9	12.1 ^b	19.4	29.7	11.9 ^b
50-64 (39,130)	100.0	4.9 ^b	36.3 ^b	5.0 ^b	17.8 ^b	28.5 ^b	7.4 ^b
65 and over (15,400)	100.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	56.0 ^b	8.9 ^b	8.4 ^b	26.8 ^b	0.0 ^b

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

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 51. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Type of crime race of victims	Total	Perceived race of offenders				
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence^a						
White (1,330,390)	100.0	58.6	25.0	5.3	10.1	0.9 ^b
Black (282,200)	100.0	8.6	78.4	0.6 ^b	9.2	3.1 ^b
Robbery						
White (408,490)	100.0	34.7	45.3	4.6	14.4	1.0 ^b
Black (148,330)	100.0	7.7 ^b	80.2	1.2 ^b	7.7 ^b	3.3 ^b
Assault						
White (907,080)	100.0	69.8	15.9	5.4	8.0	1.0 ^b
Black (123,750)	100.0	10.5 ^b	74.6	0.0 ^b	11.8 ^b	3.1 ^b

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

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 52. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

**Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and detailed victim-offender
relationship**

Type of crime	Total	Total	Spouses, ex-spouses	Parents	Children	Brothers, sisters	Other relatives	Some or all well-known, not related ^a	Some or all casual acquaintances
Crimes of violence (383,100)	100.0	7.7	1.1 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.9 ^b	1.7 ^b	2.9 ^b	46.7	45.6
Completed violent crimes (166,670)	100.0	10.1	1.8 ^b	2.2 ^b	2.2 ^b	1.9 ^b	2.0 ^b	38.7	51.2
Attempted violent crimes (216,420)	100.0	5.8 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.6 ^b	3.6 ^b	52.9	41.3
Rape (7,640)	100.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	77.7 ^b	22.3 ^b
Robbery (71,210)	100.0	7.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	5.1 ^b	2.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	39.5	53.2
Completed robbery (59,660)	100.0	8.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	6.1 ^b	2.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	36.3	55.0
Attempted robbery (11,550)	100.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	56.0 ^b	44.0 ^b
Assault (304,240)	100.0	8.0	1.4 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.6 ^b	3.7 ^b	47.6	44.4
Aggravated assault (119,300)	100.0	10.1 ^b	1.3 ^b	3.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.3 ^b	4.4 ^b	41.7	48.3
Simple assault (184,940)	100.0	6.6 ^b	1.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.8 ^b	3.3 ^b	51.4	41.9

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

^aIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

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

Table 53. Personal crimes, 1984:

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

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	5,036,190	5,953,990	1:1.18
Completed violent crimes	1,906,030	2,192,640	1:1.15
Attempted violent crimes	3,130,160	3,761,350	1:1.20
Rape	169,820	179,890	1:1.06
Completed rape	59,850	60,630	1:1.01
Attempted rape	109,970	119,260	1:1.08
Robbery	997,920	1,116,680	1:1.12
Completed robbery	666,750	748,530	1:1.12
With injury	290,860	312,720	1:1.08
From serious assault	145,450	159,890	1:1.10
From minor assault	145,410	152,830	1:1.05
Without injury	375,890	435,810	1:1.16
Attempted robbery	331,170	368,150	1:1.11
With injury	98,590	106,270	1:1.08
From serious assault	48,480	54,000	1:1.11
From minor assault	50,110	52,270	1:1.04
Without injury	232,580	261,880	1:1.13
Assault	3,868,450	4,657,420	1:1.20
Aggravated assault	1,288,210	1,673,320	1:1.30
Completed with injury	487,640	595,970	1:1.22
Attempted assault with weapon	800,570	1,077,350	1:1.35
Simple assault	2,580,250	2,984,100	1:1.16
Completed with injury	691,800	741,520	1:1.14
Attempted assault without weapon	1,888,450	2,196,580	1:1.16
Crimes of theft	13,630,780	13,789,000	1:1.01
Completed crimes of theft	12,822,460	12,969,360	1:1.01
Attempted crimes of theft	808,320	819,640	1:1.01
Personal larceny with contact	455,180	529,590	1:1.16
Purse snatching	116,790	125,310	1:1.07
Completed purse snatching	85,190	91,270	1:1.07
Attempted purse snatching	31,600	34,040	1:1.08
Pocket picking	338,390	404,280	1:1.19
Personal larceny without contact	13,175,610	13,259,410	1:1.01
Completed larceny without contact	12,398,880	12,473,800	1:1.01
Less than \$50	6,116,380	6,145,070	1:1.00
\$50 or more	5,753,700	5,797,280	1:1.01
Amount not available	528,800	531,460	1:1.01
Attempted larceny without contact	776,720	785,610	1:1.01

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

Table 54. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims

Relationship and type of crime	Total ^a	Number of victims			
		One	Two	Three	Four or more
All incidents					
Crimes of violence (4,968,330)	100.0	87.3	10.0	1.5	1.2
Completed violent crimes (1,867,170)	100.0	89.6	8.3	1.1	1.0
Attempted violent crimes (3,101,170)	100.0	85.9	11.0	1.7	1.4
Rape (164,910)	100.0	94.9	5.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery (981,310)	100.0	91.1	7.6	0.6 ^b	0.7 ^b
Completed robbery (653,650)	100.0	91.1	7.6 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.8 ^b
With injury (285,050)	100.0	94.6	4.6 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b
Without injury (368,600)	100.0	88.4	9.9	0.6 ^b	1.1 ^b
Attempted robbery (327,660)	100.0	91.2	7.6	0.8 ^b	0.5 ^b
With injury (98,600)	100.0	92.7	6.8 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury (229,080)	100.0	90.5	7.9	0.9 ^b	0.7 ^b
Assault (3,822,110)	100.0	86.0	10.8	1.8	1.4
Aggravated assault (1,268,510)	100.0	81.0	13.8	2.5	2.8
Simple assault (2,553,600)	100.0	88.4	9.4	1.4	0.8
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence (2,687,330)	100.0	86.0	10.9	1.5 ^b	1.6 ^b
Completed violent crimes (970,650)	100.0	87.7	9.8	1.1 ^b	1.4 ^b
Attempted violent crimes (1,716,680)	100.0	85.1	11.5	1.7	1.7
Rape (85,400)	100.0	92.7	7.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery (733,930)	100.0	91.4	7.5	0.5 ^b	0.6 ^b
Completed robbery (479,290)	100.0	91.2	7.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.9 ^b
With injury (205,840)	100.0	95.1	4.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.5 ^b
Without injury (273,450)	100.0	88.3	9.9	0.6 ^b	1.2 ^b
Attempted robbery (254,620)	100.0	91.6	7.8	0.5 ^b	0.1 ^b
With injury (72,420)	100.0	93.1	6.2 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury (182,200)	100.0	90.9	8.5 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.1 ^b
Assault (1,868,010)	100.0	83.6	12.4	2.0	2.1
Aggravated assault (642,580)	100.0	76.1	16.8	3.0	4.1 ^b
Simple assault (1,225,450)	100.0	87.6	10.0	1.4	1.0 ^b
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence (2,281,000)	100.0	88.8	8.9	1.5 ^b	0.8 ^b
Completed violent crimes (896,510)	100.0	91.6	6.7	1.1 ^b	0.6 ^b
Attempted violent crimes (1,384,480)	100.0	86.9	10.4	1.8	0.9 ^b
Rape (79,510)	100.0	97.3	2.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery (247,390)	100.0	90.5	7.7	0.9 ^b	1.0 ^b
Completed robbery (174,360)	100.0	90.7	8.1 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b
With injury (79,210)	100.0	93.3	5.8 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.3 ^b
Without injury (95,160)	100.0	88.6	10.0 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.9 ^b
Attempted robbery (73,040)	100.0	89.9	6.7 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.8 ^b
With injury (26,160)	100.0	91.6	8.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury (46,870)	100.0	89.0	5.7 ^b	2.5 ^b	2.8 ^b
Assault (1,954,090)	100.0	88.2	9.4	1.6	0.8 ^b
Aggravated assault (625,930)	100.0	86.1	10.6	2.0 ^b	1.4 ^b
Simple assault (1,328,170)	100.0	89.2	8.8	1.5	0.6 ^b

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

Number of incidents shown in parentheses.

^aExcludes incidents in which the number of

victims could not be determined.

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

Table 55. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

**Number and percent distribution of incidents,
by type of crime and victim-offender relationship**

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent
Crimes of violence	5,036,190	100.0	2,738,820	54.4	2,297,380	45.6
Completed violent crimes	1,906,030	100.0	999,890	52.5	906,130	47.5
Attempted violent crimes	3,130,160	100.0	1,738,920	55.6	1,391,240	44.4
Rape	169,820	100.0	88,380	52.0	81,450	48.0
Completed rape	59,850	100.0	29,110	48.6	30,730	51.3
Attempted rape	109,970	100.0	59,260	53.9	50,710	46.1
Robbery	997,920	100.0	748,850	75.0	249,070	25.0
Completed robbery	666,750	100.0	490,710	73.6	176,040	26.4
With injury	290,860	100.0	210,740	72.5	80,120	27.5
From serious assault	145,450	100.0	103,060	70.9	42,390	29.1
From minor assault	145,410	100.0	107,680	74.1	37,730	25.9
Without injury	375,890	100.0	279,970	74.5	95,920	25.5
Attempted robbery	331,170	100.0	258,140	77.9	73,030	22.1
With injury	98,590	100.0	72,430	73.5	26,170	26.5
From serious assault	48,480	100.0	35,800	73.8	12,680	26.2 ^a
From minor assault	50,110	100.0	36,630	73.1	13,480	26.9 ^a
Without injury	232,580	100.0	185,710	79.8	46,870	20.2
Assault	3,868,450	100.0	1,901,950	49.2	1,966,860	50.8
Aggravated assault	1,288,210	100.0	658,180	51.1	630,030	48.9
Completed with injury	487,640	100.0	204,710	42.0	282,920	58.0
Attempted assault with weapon	800,570	100.0	453,460	56.6	347,110	43.4
Simple assault	2,580,250	100.0	1,243,410	48.2	1,336,830	51.8
Completed with injury	691,800	100.0	275,360	39.8	416,440	60.2
Attempted assault without weapon	1,888,450	100.0	968,050	51.3	920,390	48.7

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

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

Table 56. Personal and household crimes, 1984:

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

Type of crime	Total	Daytime		Nighttime				Not known and not available
		6 a.m.- 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.- mid- night	Mid- night- 6 a.m.	Not known		
Crimes of violence (5,036,190)	100.0	48.2	51.3	36.5	14.4	0.4	0.5	
Completed violent crimes (1,906,030)	100.0	42.3	57.5	38.8	18.1	0.7 ^a	0.2 ^a	
Attempted violent crimes (3,130,160)	100.0	51.8	47.5	35.2	12.1	0.2 ^a	0.7	
Rape (169,820)	100.0	35.4	64.6	34.3	29.7	0.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Robbery (997,920)	100.0	43.8	56.2	40.8	15.0	0.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Completed robbery (666,750)	100.0	44.3	55.7	39.6	15.5	0.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	
With injury (290,860)	100.0	39.8	60.2	42.8	16.8	0.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	
From serious assault (145,450)	100.0	35.9	64.1	44.4	19.7	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	
From minor assault (145,410)	100.0	43.6	56.4	41.2	13.8	1.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Without injury (375,890)	100.0	47.8	52.2	37.2	14.5	0.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Attempted robbery (331,170)	100.0	42.9	57.1	43.2	13.9	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	
With injury (98,590)	100.0	35.2	64.8	50.8	14.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	
From serious assault (48,480)	100.0	35.6	64.4	53.1	11.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	
From minor assault (50,110)	100.0	34.7	65.3	48.5	16.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Without injury (232,580)	100.0	46.1	53.9	40.0	13.9	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Assault (3,868,450)	100.0	49.9	49.5	35.5	13.5	0.4 ^a	0.7	
Aggravated assault (1,288,210)	100.0	46.7	53.1	37.0	15.6	0.5 ^a	0.2 ^a	
Completed with injury (487,640)	100.0	42.6	57.2	38.7	18.0	0.6 ^a	0.2 ^a	
Attempted assault with weapon (800,570)	100.0	49.2	50.5	35.9	14.2	0.4 ^a	0.3 ^a	
Simple assault (2,580,250)	100.0	51.5	47.7	34.8	12.5	0.3 ^a	0.9	
Completed with injury (691,800)	100.0	41.8	57.8	39.1	17.9	0.8 ^a	0.4 ^a	
Attempted assault without weapon (1,888,450)	100.0	55.0	43.9	33.2	10.6	0.2 ^a	1.0	
Crimes of theft (13,630,780)	100.0	48.7	34.8	18.8	8.7	7.4	16.5	
Completed crimes of theft (12,822,460)	100.0	49.3	34.0	18.6	8.2	7.2	16.7	
Attempted crimes of theft (808,320)	100.0	38.9	48.5	23.0	15.1	10.4	12.6	
Personal larceny with contact (455,180)	100.0	62.5	37.2	28.4	8.2	0.6 ^a	0.3 ^a	
Purse snatching (116,790)	100.0	61.7	38.3	34.3	4.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Pocket picking (338,390)	100.0	62.8	36.8	26.3	9.7	0.8 ^a	0.4 ^a	
Personal larceny without contact (13,175,610)	100.0	48.2	34.8	18.5	8.7	7.6	17.0	
Completed larceny without contact (12,398,880)	100.0	48.9	33.8	18.2	8.2	7.4	17.3	
Less than \$50 (6,116,380)	100.0	57.6	25.2	14.6	4.9	5.6	17.2	
\$50 or more (5,753,700)	100.0	39.9	43.7	22.2	12.3	9.2	16.4	
Amount not available (528,800)	100.0	44.8	27.3	15.8	3.2	8.3	28.0	
Attempted larceny without contact (776,720)	100.0	37.7	49.2	22.9	15.5	10.8	13.1	
Household crimes (15,733,370)	100.0	27.6	44.1	14.0	16.9	13.2	28.3	
Completed household crimes (13,324,130)	100.0	28.3	42.5	13.6	15.6	13.3	29.2	
Attempted household crimes (2,409,240)	100.0	23.5	53.1	16.2	23.9	13.0	23.4	
Burglary (5,642,860)	100.0	35.6	33.0	15.3	11.0	6.7	31.4	
Completed burglary (4,321,630)	100.0	37.4	31.4	15.7	9.3	6.4	31.2	
Forcible entry (1,843,900)	100.0	38.8	37.1	19.1	10.8	7.2	24.1	
Unlawful entry without force (2,477,730)	100.0	36.4	27.1	13.1	8.1	5.8	36.5	
Attempted forcible entry (1,321,230)	100.0	29.6	38.4	13.8	16.8	7.8	32.0	
Household larceny (8,750,200)	100.0	22.5	48.4	12.0	18.9	17.5	29.1	
Completed household larceny (8,166,910)	100.0	23.3	46.4	11.6	17.6	17.1	30.3	
Less than \$50 (3,982,220)	100.0	22.3	44.0	10.4	15.7	17.8	33.8	
\$50 or more (3,790,790)	100.0	23.7	50.5	13.2	20.6	16.7	25.8	
Amount not available (393,890)	100.0	28.7	31.8	9.1	8.1	14.6	39.4	
Attempted household larceny (583,280)	100.0	12.0	75.7	17.1	36.3	22.3	12.3	
Motor vehicle theft (1,340,310)	100.0	26.8	62.9	21.8	28.2	12.9	10.4	
Completed theft (835,590)	100.0	30.3	61.3	21.9	28.3	11.1	8.4	
Attempted theft (504,730)	100.0	20.9	65.4	21.5	28.0	15.9	13.7	

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

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

**Table 57. Personal robbery and assault
by armed or unarmed offenders, 1984:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime
and offender and time of occurrence**

Type of crime and offender	Total	Daytime		Nighttime			Not known and not available	
		6 a.m.- 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.- midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	Not known		
Robbery								
By armed offenders (466,200)	100.0	34.2	65.8	46.9	18.5	0.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	
By unarmed offenders (421,230)	100.0	51.1	48.9	35.7	12.7	0.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Assault								
By armed offenders (1,209,150)	100.0	46.8	53.0	36.8	15.7	0.5 ^a	0.2 ^a	
By unarmed offenders (2,432,160)	100.0	52.1	47.1	34.4	12.4	0.3 ^a	0.8	

NOTE: Number of incidents shown in parentheses. Excludes incidents in which the presence of a weapon could

not be determined.

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

**Table 58. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender
relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence**

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Daytime		Nighttime			Not known and not available	
		6 a.m.- 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.- midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	Not known		
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence (2,738,820)	100.0	42.2	57.2	40.2	16.8	0.3 ^a	0.5 ^a	
Rape (88,380)	100.0	36.1	63.9	45.4	18.5	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Robbery (748,850)	100.0	39.6	60.4	42.9	17.3	0.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Assault (1,901,590)	100.0	43.6	55.7	38.9	16.5	0.3 ^a	0.8 ^a	
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence (2,297,380)	100.0	55.3	44.3	31.7	11.5	0.6 ^a	0.5 ^a	
Rape (81,450)	100.0	34.5	65.5	22.2	41.9	1.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Robbery (249,070)	100.0	56.5	43.5	34.7	8.1	0.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	
Assault (1,966,860)	100.0	56.0	43.5	32.2	10.7	0.5 ^a	0.5 ^a	

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

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

**Table 59. Selected personal and household crimes, 1984:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime
and place of occurrence**

Type of crime	Total	Inside own home, other building on property	Near own home	Inside restaurant, bar	Other commercial buildings	On public transportation, inside station
Crimes of violence (5,036,190)	100.0	13.9	10.4	4.9	5.8	1.0
Completed violent crimes						
(1,906,030)	100.0	16.5	8.7	3.8	3.2	1.1
Attempted violent crimes	100.0	12.4	11.4	5.6	7.4	1.0
(3,130,160)						
Rape (169,820)	100.0	25.8	4.4 ^a	1.0 ^a	5.1 ^a	1.2 ^a
Robbery (997,920)	100.0	11.2	9.5	1.3 ^a	4.0	2.7
Completed robbery (666,750)	100.0	12.1	10.8	1.7 ^a	4.5	2.8
With injury (290,860)	100.0	12.1	8.9	2.8 ^a	5.2 ^a	1.6 ^a
Without injury (375,890)	100.0	12.1	12.3	0.8 ^a	4.1 ^a	3.7 ^a
Attempted robbery (331,170)	100.0	9.5	6.9	0.6 ^a	3.0 ^a	2.5 ^a
With injury (98,590)	100.0	12.5 ^a	6.5 ^a	1.9 ^a	1.9 ^a	1.0 ^a
Without injury (232,580)	100.0	8.1	7.0	0.0 ^a	3.5 ^a	3.2 ^a
Assault (3,868,450)	100.0	14.1	10.9	6.0	6.3	0.6
Aggravated assault						
(1,288,210)	100.0	15.8	11.1	4.6	4.0	0.5 ^a
Simple assault (2,580,250)	100.0	13.3	10.8	6.7	7.4	0.7
Personal larceny with contact (445,180)	100.0	3.1 ^a	3.6	8.3	19.3	10.5
Motor vehicle theft (1,340,310)	100.0	1.5	37.7	0.2 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Completed theft (835,590)	100.0	1.8 ^a	33.9	0.3 ^a	0.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
Attempted theft (504,730)	100.0	1.1 ^a	44.0	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a

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

Number of incidents shown in parentheses.

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

**Table 60. Personal robbery and assault
by armed or unarmed offenders, 1984:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime
and offender and place of occurrence**

Type of crime and offender	Total	Inside own home, other building on property	Near own home	Inside restaurant, bar	Other commercial buildings	On public transportation, inside station
Robbery						
By armed offenders (466,200)	100.0	10.9	9.3	0.9 ^a	4.1	2.1 ^a
By unarmed offenders (421,230)	100.0	12.8	7.9	1.8 ^a	4.5	3.2 ^a
Assault						
By armed offenders (1,209,150)	100.0	15.1	11.8	4.3	4.3	0.5 ^a
By unarmed offenders (2,432,160)	100.0	13.6	10.3	6.9	7.1	0.7

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

Number of incidents shown in parentheses. Excludes incidents in which the presence of a weapon could not be determined.

On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Other location
28.6	8.4	2.3	8.8	7.8	8.0
29.6	8.7	3.0	9.0	9.2	7.2
28.0	8.3	1.8	8.7	6.9	8.6
22.9	6.5 ^a	0.9 ^a	1.7 ^a	21.3	9.3
44.5	10.8	3.1	3.8	3.6	5.4
43.7	9.5	2.4	3.4	4.7	4.4
43.4	9.8	3.8 ^a	1.8 ^a	5.5	5.1 ^a
43.8	9.2	1.4 ^a	4.6	4.1 ^a	3.8 ^a
46.3	13.4	4.5 ^a	4.5 ^a	1.3 ^a	7.5
51.8	11.5 ^a	5.4 ^a	2.8 ^a	0.8 ^a	4.0 ^a
44.0	14.3	4.1 ^a	5.2 ^a	1.5 ^a	9.0
24.7	7.9	2.1	10.4	8.3	8.7
27.2	9.9	2.5	6.4	8.1	9.9
23.5	7.0	1.9	12.4	8.3	8.0
32.6	4.2	0.8 ^a	9.3	2.6 ^a	5.8
16.9	32.1	0.5 ^a	1.4	6.7	2.4
15.7	33.6	0.5 ^a	1.3 ^a	10.1	2.0
18.7	29.7	0.6 ^a	1.6 ^a	1.2 ^a	3.1 ^a

On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Other location
47.4	14.2	1.5 ^a	1.4 ^a	3.0 ^a	5.2
37.0	8.3	4.8	7.4	5.2	7.1
28.1	9.7	2.6	5.4	8.3	10.0
21.8	7.2	1.8	13.6	8.6	8.3

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

**Table 61. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
Percent distribution of incidents,
by victim-offender relationship, type of crime,
and place of occurrence**

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Inside own home, other building on property	Near own home
Involving strangers			
Crimes of violence (2,738,820)	100.0	4.4	9.3
Rape (88,380)	100.0	18.0	6.1 ^a
Robbery (748,850)	100.0	3.7	9.7
Assault (1,901,590)	100.0	4.0	9.3
Involving nonstrangers			
Crimes of violence (2,297,380)	100.0	25.4	11.7
Rape (81,450)	100.0	34.2	2.4 ^a
Robbery (249,070)	100.0	34.0	9.0
Assault (1,966,860)	100.0	23.9	12.5

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

**Table 62. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
Percent distribution between stranger and nonstranger
incidents within place of occurrence, by type of crime**

Type of crime and victim-offender relationship	Inside own home, other building on property	Near own home	Inside restaurant, bar	Other commercial buildings	On public transpor- tation, in- side station
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Strangers	17.1	48.5	64.6	55.8	94.3
Nonstrangers	82.9	51.5	35.4	44.2	5.7 ^a
Rape	100.0	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a
Strangers	36.4	73.3 ^a	52.7 ^a	76.5 ^a	100.0 ^a
Nonstrangers	63.6	26.7 ^a	47.3 ^a	23.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery	100.0	100.0	100.0 ^a	100.0	100.0
Strangers	24.6	76.4	93.2 ^a	71.2	100.0
Nonstrangers	75.4	23.6	6.8 ^a	28.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Strangers	14.0	41.8	63.1	52.6	87.4
Nonstrangers	86.0	58.2	36.9	47.4	12.6 ^a

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

Inside restaurant, bar	Other commercial buildings	On public transportation, in- side station	On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Friend's, relative's, or neigh- bor's home	Other location
5.9	6.0	1.8	41.4	10.7	2.4	5.4	4.2	8.7
1.0 ^a	7.5 ^a	2.2 ^a	32.5	10.6 ^a	1.7 ^a	3.3 ^a	9.2 ^a	7.8 ^a
1.7 ^a	3.8	3.6	53.5	12.3	2.6	1.7 ^a	1.6 ^a	5.9
7.7	6.7	1.1	37.0	10.1	2.4	7.0	4.9	9.8
3.8	5.6	0.1 ^a	13.3	5.7	2.1	12.8	12.1	7.3
1.0 ^a	2.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	12.4 ^a	2.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	34.5	11.0 ^a
0.4 ^a	4.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	17.6	6.4	4.7 ^a	9.9	9.5	4.0 ^a
4.4	5.9	0.2 ^a	12.8	5.8	1.8	13.7	11.5	7.6

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

On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Friend's, relative's, or neigh- bor's home	Other location
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
78.7	69.1	58.1	33.5	29.1	58.5
21.3	31.0	41.9	66.5	70.9	41.5
100.0	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0	100.0
74.0	84.8 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	22.5 ^a	43.4 ^a
26.0 ^a	15.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	77.5	56.6 ^a
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
90.2	85.3	62.3	34.4 ^a	33.6 ^a	81.8
9.8	14.7	37.7 ^a	65.6	66.4	18.2 ^a
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
73.6	62.8	55.8	33.0	29.3	55.4
26.4	37.2	44.2	67.0	70.7	44.6

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

Table 63. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1984:

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

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Percent within type	Percent of total
Total	...	100.0
Household larceny	100.0	39.9
Inside own home, other building on property	15.7	6.2
Near own home	84.3	33.7
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	60.1
Inside restaurant, bar	4.5	2.7
Other commercial buildings	11.6	7.0
On public transportation, inside station	1.1	0.7
On the street	11.0	6.6
In a parking lot	29.1	17.5
In a park, field, or playground	1.9	1.1
Inside school, on school property	21.1	12.7
Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	7.8	4.7
Other location	12.0	7.2

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

... Represents not applicable.

Table 64. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1984:

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

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Less than \$50	\$50 or more	Amount not available	Attempted larceny
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household larceny	39.4	39.7	42.7	42.9
Inside own home, other building on property	5.2	7.7	9.1	2.5
Near own home	34.3	32.1	33.6	40.4
Personal larceny without contact	60.6	60.3	57.3	57.1
Inside restaurant, bar	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.6 ^a
Other commercial buildings	8.3	6.2	7.8	1.8
On public transportation, inside station	0.3	1.0	0.5 ^a	1.3
On the street	4.1	8.6	7.5	10.0
In a parking lot	12.6	21.0	14.1	30.6
In a park, field, or playground	1.1	1.2	1.3 ^a	0.3 ^a
Inside school, on school property	20.1	6.2	11.1	4.1
Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	3.8	5.8	3.5	4.4
Other location	7.4	7.4	8.5	4.0

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

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

Table 65. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship,
type of crime, and number of offenders

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Number of offenders				
		One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
All incidents						
Crimes of violence (5,036,190)	100.0	73.0	12.1	7.3	5.4	2.2
Completed violent crimes (1,906,030)	100.0	66.5	15.0	8.9	7.4	2.2
Attempted violent crimes (3,130,160)	100.0	77.0	10.3	6.4	4.1	2.3
Rape (169,820)	100.0	85.0	8.9 ^a	3.7 ^a	0.4 ^a	2.0 ^a
Robbery (997,920)	100.0	50.8	23.3	14.3	9.9	1.7
Completed robbery (666,750)	100.0	46.6	25.7	14.9	10.8	2.1 ^a
With injury (290,860)	100.0	41.5	23.6	17.5	14.1	3.4 ^a
Without injury (375,890)	100.0	50.5	27.3	12.9	8.2	1.0 ^a
Attempted robbery (331,170)	100.0	59.3	18.4	13.1	8.2	1.0 ^a
With injury (98,590)	100.0	66.2	13.8 ^a	15.9	4.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (232,580)	100.0	56.4	20.3	11.8	10.0	1.4 ^a
Assault (3,868,450)	100.0	78.2	9.3	5.7	4.4	2.4
Aggravated assault (1,288,210)	100.0	73.2	11.4	6.6	6.2	2.7
Simple assault (2,580,250)	100.0	80.7	8.3	5.2	3.5	2.3
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence (2,738,820)	100.0	67.1	14.5	9.2	5.8	3.4
Completed violent crimes (999,890)	100.0	56.0	19.9	12.0	8.7	3.3
Attempted violent crimes (1,738,920)	100.0	73.5	11.3	7.6	4.2	3.4
Rape (88,380)	100.0	84.1	10.6 ^a	2.8 ^a	0.9 ^a	1.6 ^a
Robbery (748,850)	100.0	47.0	26.1	15.8	8.9	2.2
Completed robbery (490,710)	100.0	42.0	28.7	16.0	10.6	2.6 ^a
With injury (210,740)	100.0	36.2	29.9	17.5	11.6	4.7 ^a
Without injury (279,970)	100.0	46.4	27.8	14.9	9.8	1.1 ^a
Attempted robbery (258,140)	100.0	56.6	20.9	15.4	5.8 ^a	1.3 ^a
With injury (72,430)	100.0	63.6	16.3 ^a	16.8 ^a	3.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (185,710)	100.0	53.8	22.8	14.8	6.8 ^a	1.8 ^a
Assault (1,901,590)	100.0	74.2	10.1	6.9	4.9	3.9
Aggravated assault (658,180)	100.0	67.1	11.9	8.8	6.9	5.2
Simple assault (1,243,410)	100.0	78.0	9.1	6.0	3.8	3.2
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence (2,297,380)	100.0	80.1	9.2	5.0	4.8	0.9
Completed violent crimes (906,130)	100.0	78.1	9.5	5.4	5.9	1.1 ^a
Attempted violent crimes (1,391,240)	100.0	81.4	9.0	4.8	4.0	0.8 ^a
Rape (81,450)	100.0	86.0	6.9 ^a	4.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	2.4 ^a
Robbery (249,070)	100.0	62.2	14.9	9.7	12.9	0.4 ^a
Completed robbery (176,040)	100.0	59.3	17.2	11.7	11.3	0.5 ^a
With injury (80,120)	100.0	55.3	6.8 ^a	17.3 ^a	20.5	0.0 ^a
Without injury (95,920)	100.0	62.6	25.8	6.9 ^a	3.7 ^a	0.9 ^a
Attempted robbery (73,030)	100.0	69.1	9.2 ^a	4.9 ^a	16.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
With injury (26,170)	100.0	73.4	6.8 ^a	13.7 ^a	6.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (46,870)	100.0	66.8	10.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	22.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault (1,966,860)	100.0	82.1	8.6	4.5	3.9	0.9
Aggravated assault (630,030)	100.0	79.5	10.9	4.2	5.4	0.0 ^a
Simple assault (1,336,830)	100.0	83.3	7.5	4.6	3.3	1.4

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

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

Table 66. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	34.0	37.8	29.5
Completed violent crimes	39.4	44.7	33.5
Attempted violent crimes	30.7	33.8	26.9
Rape	22.2	36.8	6.2 ^b
Robbery	46.7	49.6	37.9
Completed robbery	49.0	52.2	40.0
With injury	38.9	38.0	41.3
Without injury	56.8	62.9	39.0
Attempted robbery	42.1	44.7	32.9
With injury	43.2	43.7	42.0 ^b
Without injury	41.6	45.1	27.8 ^b
Assault ^a	31.3	33.2	29.4
Aggravated assault	93.9	95.9	91.8

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

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

Table 67. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents
by armed offenders, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime
and type of weapon

Relationship and type of crime	Firearm						Type unknown
	Total	Total	Hand Gun	Other Gun	Knife	Other	
All incidents							
Crimes of violence (1,807,550)	100.0	29.2	23.6	5.7	26.7	39.2	5.0
Completed violent crimes (801,850)	100.0	24.6	22.3	2.3	27.1	41.7	6.7
Attempted violent crimes (1,005,690)	100.0	32.9	24.6	8.4	26.3	37.1	3.6
Rape (39,140)	100.0	37.8 ^a	37.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	36.8 ^a	21.6 ^a	3.8 ^a
Robbery (496,710)	100.0	34.5	31.6	3.0 ^a	32.3	27.2	6.0
Completed robbery (353,650)	100.0	38.7	36.7	2.0 ^a	30.5	24.6	6.2
With injury (119,130)	100.0	19.0	19.0	0.0 ^a	23.4	47.3	10.3 ^a
Without injury (234,520)	100.0	48.7	45.7	3.0 ^a	34.1	13.1	4.1 ^a
Attempted robbery (143,060)	100.0	24.3	18.9	5.4 ^a	36.7	33.6	5.4 ^a
With injury (44,200)	100.0	17.1 ^a	13.7 ^a	3.3 ^a	30.2 ^a	43.5	9.3 ^a
Without injury (98,970)	100.0	27.5	21.2	6.3 ^a	39.6	29.1	3.7 ^a
Aggravated assault (1,271,700)	100.0	26.9	20.0	6.9	24.1	44.4	4.6
Completed with injury (433,090)	100.0	12.3	9.8	2.6 ^a	24.0	56.8	6.9
Attempted with weapon (838,610)	100.0	34.4	25.3	9.1	24.2	38.0	3.4
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence (1,081,230)	100.0	33.3	27.4	5.8	26.6	36.1	4.0
Rape (34,050)	100.0	43.5 ^a	43.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	27.4 ^a	24.8 ^a	4.3 ^a
Robbery (391,940)	100.0	37.3	34.4	2.8 ^a	34.5	23.2	5.0
Aggravated assault (655,250)	100.0	30.4	22.4	7.9	21.8	44.5	3.4
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence (726,310)	100.0	23.1	17.8	5.4	26.8 ^a	43.7	6.4
Rape (5,090)	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (104,780)	100.0	24.3	20.9	3.4 ^a	24.1	42.1	9.4 ^a
Aggravated assault (616,440)	100.0	23.1	17.4	5.7	26.6	44.3	6.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of weapons used shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than one weapon present.

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

**Table 68. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective
measures, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship**

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	77.7	76.6	79.1
Completed violent crimes	72.1	65.8	79.4
Attempted violent crimes	81.0	82.6	78.9
Rape	85.8	82.9	89.2
Robbery	65.7	63.5	72.0
Completed robbery	52.9	48.6	64.9
With injury	66.6	63.5	74.7
From serious assault	63.5	56.5	80.7
From minor assault	69.9	70.6	68.0
Without injury	43.0	38.3	57.1
Attempted robbery	91.6	92.5	88.6
With injury	91.7	92.7	89.0
From serious assault	92.9	94.1	89.1 ^a
From minor assault	90.5	91.2	88.8 ^a
Without injury	91.6	92.5	88.5
Assault	80.3	81.0	79.6
Aggravated assault	81.3	82.6	79.8
Completed with injury	79.7	80.8	78.9
Attempted assault with weapon	82.2	83.3	80.6
Simple assault	79.8	80.0	79.5
Completed with injury	84.1	82.2	85.4
Attempted assault without weapon	78.2	79.3	77.0

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

**Table 69. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective
measures, by characteristics of victims and type of crime**

Characteristic	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Total	Robbery		Assault		
						With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple
Sex										
Male	76.2	70.1	79.6	70.0 ^a	65.0	72.6	60.8	79.0	81.4	77.4
Female	80.1	75.1	83.2	87.3	66.8	73.5	62.2	82.5	81.1	83.0
Race										
White	78.3	74.6	80.3	85.3	66.7	72.3	63.1	80.5	81.7	79.9
Black	75.4	62.2	86.3	88.5	59.5	72.4	52.4	81.3	80.6	81.9
Age										
12-19	77.6	73.3	80.5	86.1	65.7	75.7	61.4	79.7	79.0	80.0
20-34	80.9	77.9	82.6	84.3	73.1	82.5	67.1	82.6	84.3	81.5
35-49	75.1	64.9	80.0	91.9	57.6	68.4	49.8	78.6	81.1	77.5
50-64	65.2	48.0	75.5	100.0 ^a	44.1	43.2	44.9	73.0	71.4	74.4
65 and over	59.3	42.3	71.9	0.0 ^a	58.2	46.7 ^a	64.5	61.4	61.4 ^a	61.4

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

Table 70. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Self-protective measure	Crimes of violence (6,201,380)	Completed violent crimes		Attempted violent crimes		Rape (249,290)	Total (986,760)	Robbery		Assault		
		Crimes of violence (2,299,850)	Completed violent crimes (3,901,530)	Attempted violent crimes (249,290)	Total (986,760)			With injury (445,540)	Without injury (541,230)	Total (4,965,330)	Aggravated (1,844,420)	Simple (3,120,890)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm	1.6	1.0	2.0	0.0 ^a	1.7	2.0 ^a	1.5 ^a	1.7	3.1	0.8		
Used or brandished knife	0.6	0.7 ^a	0.6	0.0 ^a	0.9 ^a	0.7 ^a	1.0 ^a	0.6	0.9	0.4 ^a		
Used or brandished some other weapon	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.0 ^a	1.6	0.8 ^a	2.3 ^a	1.4	1.7	1.1		
Used physical force	23.1	32.4	17.6	26.2	28.7	32.4	25.6	21.8	17.7	24.2		
Tried to get help or frighten offender	16.8	20.5	14.5	27.4	21.0	23.4	19.0	15.4	17.0	14.4		
Threatened or reasoned with offender	20.2	15.0	23.2	20.3	16.0	12.9	18.6	21.0	18.3	22.5		
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	31.7	25.6	35.3	24.6	25.3	23.9	26.4	33.3	36.2	31.6		
Other	4.7	3.7	5.4	1.5 ^a	4.8	4.0	5.6	4.9	5.0	4.8		

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of self-protective measures employed by victims shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than one self-protective measure employed.

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

Table 71. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race	
	Both sexes (6,201,380)	Male (3,592,370)	Female (2,608,990)	White (5,193,580)	Black (897,600)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm	1.6	2.5	0.5 ^a	1.7	1.1 ^a
Used or brandished knife	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.4 ^a
Used or brandished some other weapon	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.4	1.4 ^a
Used physical force	23.1	26.7	18.0	23.0	24.1
Tried to get help or frighten offender	16.8	12.2	23.0	16.5	18.2
Threatened or reasoned with offender	20.2	20.4	19.8	20.3	19.4
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	31.7	31.1	32.6	31.7	30.8
Other	4.7	5.0	4.4	5.0	3.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of self-protective measures employed by victims shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than

one self-protective measure employed.
^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 72. Personal robbery and assault, 1984:

Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	31.2	37.5	29.7
Male	30.0	35.5	28.6
Female	33.3	41.1	31.5
Age			
12-15	34.3	31.2	35.0
16-19	35.2	29.6	36.2
20-24	32.1	37.4	30.9
25-34	30.3	40.1	27.9
35-49	31.2	41.8	23.2
50-64	27.1	44.9	19.7
65 and over	25.6	35.7	17.3 ^a
Race			
White	30.6	38.3	29.0
Black	33.5	35.3	32.7
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	28.1	36.3	25.2
Nonstrangers	35.1	41.1	34.4
Income			
Less than \$7,500	34.7	39.6	33.2
\$7,500-\$9,999	29.6	50.5	24.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	31.5	41.1	29.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	29.4	38.0	27.9
\$25,000-\$29,999	32.0	31.3	32.1
\$30,000-\$49,999	28.1	32.4	27.2
\$50,000 or more	29.0	21.7 ^a	30.6

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

Table 73. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

Percent distribution of victims receiving medical care, by type of crime and where care was received

Type of crime	Total	At the scene	At home or neighbor's or friend's home	Health unit at work or first aid station	Doctor's office or health clinic	Emergency room at hospital, emergency clinic	Hospital	Other
Crimes of violence (1,249,060)	100.0	5.5	24.5	1.9	11.4	31.3	23.3	2.1
Completed violent crimes (1,170,590)	100.0	5.5	24.9	1.9	10.8	31.3	23.4	2.1
Attempted violent crimes (78,480)	100.0	5.7 ^a	18.2 ^a	1.7 ^a	19.2 ^a	31.4	21.9	1.9 ^a
Rape (88,220)	100.0	3.2 ^a	8.5 ^a	1.6 ^a	15.1 ^a	44.2	25.8	1.7 ^a
Robbery (256,800)	100.0	6.9	28.0	0.0 ^a	11.5	31.7	20.5	1.4 ^a
Completed robbery (205,050)	100.0	6.4 ^a	29.8	0.0 ^a	9.8	32.4	19.8	1.7 ^a
Attempted robbery (51,740)	100.0	1.8 ^a	4.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.8 ^a	6.1 ^a	4.8 ^a	0.0 ^a
Assault (904,060)	100.0	5.4	25.0	2.5	10.9	29.9	23.9	2.4
Aggravated assault (501,640)	100.0	5.2	18.8	1.5 ^a	10.1	34.5	26.7	3.2
Simple assault (402,410)	100.0	5.6	32.7	3.8 ^a	12.0	24.2	20.5	1.3 ^a

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

Number of places where victims received medical care shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have received medical

attention at more than one location.

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

Table 74. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ^a	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races ^b	9.7	10.9	8.9
White	9.0	9.9	8.4
Black	13.2	14.6	11.2
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	9.6	11.8	8.1
Nonstrangers	9.8	8.4	9.6

NOTE: Data include victimizations in which the amount of medical expense incurred was not known.

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 75. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ^a	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races ^b	30.3	29.1	29.8
White	28.7	25.9	29.0
Black	38.5	41.3	34.4
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	33.5	32.5	32.3
Nonstrangers	27.2	20.4	27.9

NOTE: Data include victimizations in which the amount of medical expense incurred was not known.

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 76. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Less than \$50	\$50– \$249	\$250 or more	Amount not known
Race					
All races ^a					
Crimes of violence ^b (577,490)	100.0	11.0	25.4	28.9	34.7
Robbery (122,100)	100.0	11.1 ^c	20.8	31.2	36.9
Assault (412,630)	100.0	11.2	27.1	28.6	33.2
White					
Crimes of violence ^b (442,900)	100.0	11.0	26.2	31.8	31.0
Robbery (82,760)	100.0	9.5 ^c	19.0	39.2	32.3
Assault (334,250)	100.0	11.6	27.6	30.4	30.4
Black					
Crimes of violence ^b (188,620)	100.0	11.2 ^c	19.6	20.4	48.8
Robbery (37,430)	100.0	15.3 ^c	25.7 ^c	15.3 ^c	43.7
Assault (67,460)	100.0	8.0 ^c	20.1 ^c	24.4	47.5
Victim-offender relationship					
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence ^b (317,230)	100.0	7.3	26.2	32.0	34.6
Robbery (98,440)	100.0	9.2 ^c	25.8	31.4	33.6
Assault (193,070)	100.0	7.3 ^c	25.8	34.0	32.9
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence ^b (260,270)	100.0	15.6	24.4	25.1	34.9
Robbery (23,680)	100.0	18.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	30.7 ^c	50.5 ^c
Assault (219,550)	100.0	14.6	28.2	23.9	33.4

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

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

^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 77. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Characteristic	Percent covered
Race	
All races ^a	69.8
White	70.5
Black	68.4
Annual family income	
Less than \$7,500	57.9
\$7,500–\$9,999	55.9
\$10,000–\$14,999	63.0
\$15,000–\$24,999	70.0
\$25,000–\$29,999	87.5
\$30,000–\$49,999	87.1
\$50,000 or more	88.7

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

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

Table 78. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ^a	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	8.2	9.3	7.4
Male	8.7	10.8	8.2
Female	7.5	6.7	6.1
Age			
12-19	6.1	1.9 ^b	6.1
20-34	9.1	9.7	8.4
35-49	10.1	19.6	7.2
50-64	9.4	13.2 ^b	8.1
65 and over	2.7 ^b	6.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Race			
White	7.5	8.8	6.8
Black	11.9	12.0	11.2
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	8.4	10.6	6.8
Nonstrangers	8.0	5.5 ^b	8.0

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 79. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ^a	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	25.7	24.9	24.9
Male	29.0	30.5	28.5
Female	21.4	16.3	19.4
Age			
12-19	16.9	6.3 ^b	17.0
20-34	28.5	25.1	28.7
35-49	37.1	46.8	31.2
50-64	35.3	29.4 ^b	41.0
65 and over	10.1 ^b	16.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
Race			
White	24.1	23.1	23.3
Black	35.0	33.9	34.4
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	29.2	29.3	26.8
Nonstrangers	22.3	13.4 ^b	23.4

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.^bEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 80. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

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

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Emergency room care	Inpatient care					
			Total	Less than one day	1-3 days	4 days or more	Not available	
Sex								
Both sexes								
Crimes of violence ^a (490,040)	100.0	40.5	59.5	47.6	5.0 ^b	6.2	0.7 ^b	
Robbery (104,290)	100.0	49.6	50.4	34.4	5.5 ^b	8.8 ^b	1.8 ^b	
Assault (343,990)	100.0	37.2	62.8	51.7	5.1	5.6	0.4 ^b	
Male								
Crimes of violence ^a (315,830)	100.0	40.6	59.4	45.9	5.2	7.4	1.0 ^b	
Robbery (77,470)	100.0	49.7	50.3	33.8	4.6 ^b	9.4 ^b	2.4 ^b	
Assault (236,930)	100.0	37.9	62.1	49.5	5.4 ^b	6.7	0.6 ^b	
Female								
Crimes of violence ^a (174,210)	100.0	40.3	59.7	50.7	4.8 ^b	4.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Robbery (26,810)	100.0	49.1 ^b	50.9 ^b	36.1 ^b	7.8 ^b	6.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Assault (107,020)	100.0	35.6	64.4	56.7	4.5 ^b	3.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Race								
White								
Crimes of violence ^a (371,820)	100.0	37.3	62.7	49.5	6.3	6.0	0.9 ^b	
Robbery (73,600)	100.0	45.6	54.4	36.2	7.7 ^b	7.9 ^b	2.5 ^b	
Assault (269,060)	100.0	34.8	65.2	53.1	6.1	5.5 ^b	0.5 ^b	
Black								
Crimes of violence ^a (107,680)	100.0	50.3	49.7	41.3	1.1 ^b	7.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Robbery (30,690)	100.0	59.1	40.9 ^b	30.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	10.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Assault (67,520)	100.0	42.3	57.7	49.2	1.8 ^b	6.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Victim-offender relationship								
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence ^a (276,850)	100.0	39.2	60.8	46.7	5.2 ^b	7.8	1.2 ^b	
Robbery (88,790)	100.0	51.2	48.8	32.1	6.4 ^b	8.2 ^b	2.1 ^b	
Assault (160,340)	100.0	33.5	66.5	53.5	4.5 ^b	7.8 ^b	0.8 ^b	
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence ^a (213,190)	100.0	42.3	57.7	48.8	4.9 ^b	4.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Robbery (15,500)	100.0	40.2 ^b	59.8 ^b	47.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	12.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Assault (183,650)	100.0	40.4	59.6	50.3	5.6 ^b	3.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 81. Personal and household crimes, 1984:

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss,
by type of crime, and type of loss

Type of crime	All economic losses	Theft losses			Damage losses		
		All theft losses	With damage	With- out damage	All damage losses	With theft	With- out theft
All personal crimes	75.3	69.5	7.8	61.7	13.7	7.8	5.9
Crimes of violence	26.5	12.5	2.2	10.4	16.2	2.2	14.0
Completed violent crimes	51.5	33.5	5.7	27.8	23.8	5.7	18.1
Attempted violent crimes	11.9	0.3 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^a	11.7	0.1 ^a	11.6
Rape	19.0	9.0	2.7 ^a	6.3 ^a	12.7	2.7 ^a	10.0
Robbery	71.4	65.2	11.1	54.2	17.3	11.1	6.2
Completed robbery	100.0	100.0	17.0	83.0	17.0	17.0	...
With injury	100.0	100.0	26.3	73.7	26.3	26.3	...
Without injury	100.0	100.0	10.7	89.3	10.7	10.7	...
Attempted robbery	17.6	17.6	...	17.6
With injury	22.2	22.2	...	22.2
Without injury	15.8	15.8	...	15.8
Assault	16.0	16.0	...	16.0
Aggravated assault	20.5	20.5	...	20.5
Simple assault	13.5	13.5	...	13.5
Crimes of theft	96.4	94.1	10.2	83.8	12.6	10.2	2.3
Completed crimes of theft	100.0	100.0	10.9	89.1	10.9	10.9	...
Attempted crimes of theft	39.4	39.4	...	39.4
Personal larceny with contact	93.6	93.6	1.5 ^a	92.1	1.5 ^a	1.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
Purse snatching	72.8	72.8	1.5 ^a	71.4	1.5 ^a	1.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
Pocket picking	100.0	100.0	1.5 ^a	98.5	1.5 ^a	1.5 ^a	...
Personal larceny without contact	96.5	94.1	10.6	83.5	13.0	10.6	2.4
Completed larceny without contact	100.0	100.0	11.3	88.7	11.3	11.3	...
Less than \$50	100.0	100.0	4.7	95.3	4.7	4.7	...
\$50 or more	100.0	100.0	18.1	81.9	18.1	18.1	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	12.6	87.4	12.6	12.6	...
Attempted larceny without contact	41.1	41.1	...	41.1
All household crimes	91.0	80.2	12.5	67.7	23.3	12.5	10.8
Completed household crimes	96.9	94.4	14.6	79.8	17.1	14.6	2.5
Attempted household crimes	58.7	1.9	1.0	0.9	57.8	1.0	56.8
Burglary	85.0	64.1	20.7	43.3	41.7	20.7	20.9
Completed burglary	90.4	82.6	26.5	56.1	34.3	26.5	7.8
Forcible entry	94.7	78.8	57.3	21.6	73.1	57.3	15.8
Unlawful entry without force	87.2	85.4	3.6	81.8	5.4	3.6	1.8
Attempted forcible entry	67.5	3.5	1.8	1.7	65.8	1.8	64.0
Household larceny	95.5	93.3	7.6	85.8	9.7	7.6	2.2
Completed household larceny	100.0	100.0	8.1	91.9	8.1	8.1	...
Less than \$50	100.0	100.0	4.0	96.0	4.0	4.0	...
\$50 or more	100.0	100.0	12.6	87.4	12.6	12.6	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	6.5	93.5	6.5	6.5	...
Attempted household larceny	32.3	32.3	...	32.3
Motor vehicle theft	87.3	62.3	9.7	52.7	34.6	9.7	24.9
Completed theft	100.0	100.0	15.5	84.5	15.5	15.5	...
Attempted theft	66.2	66.2	...	66.2

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.

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

Table 82. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

**Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss,
by type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship**

Type of crime	Theft losses				Damage losses		
	All economic losses	All victimizations	Involving non-strangers	Involving strangers	All victimizations	Involving non-strangers	Involving strangers
Crimes of violence	26.5	12.5	16.6	7.4	16.2	14.9	17.7
Completed violent crimes	51.5	33.5	45.7	19.3	23.8	21.9	26.0
Attempted violent crimes	11.9	0.3 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.1 ^a	11.7	11.1	12.5
Rape	19.0	9.0	15.3 ^a	1.7 ^a	12.7	13.1 ^a	12.2 ^a
Robbery	71.4	65.2	63.9	69.3	17.3	15.8	21.5
Completed robbery	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.0	15.4	21.2
With injury	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	26.3	23.8	32.4
Without injury	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.7	10.1	12.5 ^a
Attempted robbery	17.6	17.6	16.8	20.4
With injury	22.2	22.2	20.7	26.3 ^a
Without injury	15.8	15.8	15.3	17.4 ^a
Assault	16.0	16.0	14.7	17.4
Aggravated assault	20.5	20.5	18.8	22.6
Simple assault	13.5	13.5	12.2	14.8

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

... Represents not applicable.

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

Table 83. Personal and household crimes, 1984:

**Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by race
of victims, type of crime, and value of loss**

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500 or more	Not known and not available
All races^a								
All personal crimes (14,870,450)	100.0	1.1	46.0	14.5	15.4	7.6	7.6	7.8
Crimes of violence ^b (1,578,360)	100.0	5.0	37.0	10.1	13.8	8.8	9.3	15.9
Completed violent crimes (1,130,280)	100.0	4.4	36.4	9.5	15.2	9.7	10.9	13.9
Attempted violent crimes (448,060)	100.0	6.6	38.6	11.4	10.4	6.7	5.3	21.0
Robbery (797,780)	100.0	0.8 ^c	34.6	8.7	17.9	12.5	12.9	12.5
Completed robbery (732,870)	100.0	0.5 ^c	32.9	9.2	17.5	13.3	13.8	12.7
With injury (297,040)	100.0	0.0 ^c	34.6	10.7	16.1	15.3	9.6	13.6
Without injury (435,810)	100.0	0.9 ^c	31.7	8.1	18.5	12.0	16.6	12.1
Attempted robbery (64,920)	100.0	4.7 ^c	54.4	2.8 ^c	22.3 ^c	2.9 ^c	2.8 ^c	10.1 ^c
With injury (23,610)	100.0	0.0 ^c	49.0 ^c	7.6 ^c	27.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	16.2 ^c
Without injury (41,310)	100.0	7.4 ^c	57.5	0.0 ^c	19.5 ^c	4.6 ^c	4.4 ^c	6.6 ^c
Assault (746,370)	100.0	9.7	39.6	11.0	9.9	4.6	5.9	19.2
Aggravated assault (343,540)	100.0	8.0	34.3	13.6	10.4	6.2	6.0	21.5
Simple assault (402,830)	100.0	11.2	44.2	8.8	9.4	3.3 ^c	5.9	17.2
Crimes of theft (13,292,090)	100.0	0.6	47.1	15.1	15.6	7.4	7.3	6.9
Completed crimes of theft (12,969,370)	100.0	0.3	47.7	15.1	15.6	7.5	7.5	6.5
Attempted crimes of theft (322,730)	100.0	12.2	24.4	15.3	17.3	6.0	1.9 ^c	22.8
Personal larceny with contact (495,550)	100.0	0.0 ^c	47.0	11.5	18.9	6.8	4.7	11.2
Personal larceny without contact (12,796,530)	100.0	0.6	47.1	15.2	15.5	7.4	7.4	6.7
All household crimes (14,322,960)								
Completed household crimes (12,908,860)	100.0	0.8	36.5	12.6	15.1	8.3	18.5	8.1
Attempted household crimes (1,414,100)	100.0	13.6	30.6	9.8	9.2	5.2	3.2	28.5
Burglary (4,798,110)	100.0	4.7	24.2	8.8	13.0	9.4	24.4	15.4
Completed burglary (3,906,350)	100.0	1.5	22.1	9.4	14.8	11.2	29.7	11.2
Forcible entry (1,745,540)	100.0	2.7	12.8	6.6	9.0	8.9	43.2	16.8
Unlawful entry without force (2,160,820)	100.0	0.6 ^c	29.7	11.7	19.5	13.1	18.8	6.6
Attempted forcible entry (891,740)	100.0	18.7	33.1	6.1	5.0	1.8	1.3 ^c	34.0
Household larceny (8,355,270)	100.0	0.7	46.8	15.3	16.5	7.4	6.6	6.8
Completed household larceny (8,166,920)	100.0	0.6	47.0	15.4	16.6	7.4	6.6	6.5
Attempted household larceny (188,360)	100.0	7.2 ^c	35.5	9.2	12.3	10.0	6.9 ^c	18.9
Motor vehicle theft (1,169,600)	100.0	1.1 ^c	6.6	5.9	6.6	6.3	61.0	12.5
Completed theft (835,580)	100.0	0.0 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.3 ^c	1.8 ^c	4.1	83.0	9.9
Attempted theft (333,990)	100.0	3.8 ^c	21.0	19.9	18.4	11.6	6.0	19.2
White								
All personal crimes (12,773,850)	100.0	1.1	46.6	14.4	15.4	7.6	7.6	7.3
Crimes of violence ^b (1,209,110)	100.0	5.5	35.9	9.8	14.0	8.6	10.2	16.0
Completed violent crimes (857,100)	100.0	4.5	35.8	9.3	15.0	9.4	12.0	14.0
Attempted violent crimes (352,010)	100.0	8.0	35.9	10.9	11.6	6.9	5.9	20.8
Robbery (575,980)	100.0	0.8 ^c	33.7	8.7	16.7	12.6	14.9	12.7
Completed robbery (528,310)	100.0	0.3 ^c	32.5	9.1	16.2	13.3	15.9	12.6
With injury (224,430)	100.0	0.0 ^c	35.5	10.6	15.6	16.9	10.3	11.1
Without injury (303,880)	100.0	0.5 ^c	30.3	8.0	16.8	10.7	20.1	13.7
Attempted robbery (47,660)	100.0	6.4 ^c	46.9	3.8 ^c	21.4 ^c	4.0 ^c	3.8 ^c	13.8 ^c
With injury (12,860)	100.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	39.7 ^c	13.9 ^c	16.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	29.8 ^c
Without injury (34,800)	100.0	8.7 ^c	49.5	0.0 ^c	23.2 ^c	5.5 ^c	5.3 ^c	7.9 ^c
Assault (611,990)	100.0	10.1	38.1	10.5	12.0	4.4	6.2	18.7
Aggravated assault (265,640)	100.0	9.0	31.7	10.8	13.4	5.8 ^c	6.5	22.7
Simple assault (346,340)	100.0	10.9	43.0	10.3	11.0	3.3 ^c	5.9	15.6
Crimes of theft (11,564,740)	100.0	0.6	47.8	14.9	15.6	7.5	7.3	6.4
Completed crimes of theft (11,282,500)	100.0	0.3	48.4	14.9	15.5	7.5	7.4	6.0
Attempted crimes of theft (282,240)	100.0	13.5	22.9	14.9	18.0	5.7	2.2 ^c	22.9
Personal larceny with contact (361,440)	100.0	0.0 ^c	46.2	12.0	20.7	8.1	5.3	7.6
Personal larceny without contact (11,203,320)	100.0	0.7	47.8	14.9	15.4	7.5	7.3	6.4

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500 or more	Not known and not available
White								
All household crimes (11,978,500)	100.0	2.2	37.1	12.4	14.8	7.6	16.4	9.5
Completed household crimes (10,828,570)	100.0	0.9	37.7	12.7	15.4	8.0	17.7	7.7
Attempted household crimes (1,149,930)	100.0	15.2	30.8	9.9	9.4	4.6	3.5	26.6
Burglary (3,948,660)	100.0	5.3	25.4	9.2	13.4	9.1	23.3	14.3
Completed burglary (3,222,220)	100.0	1.8	23.7	9.7	15.3	10.6	28.2	10.6
Forcible entry (1,343,380)	100.0	3.2	15.0	6.9	8.6	8.1	42.2	16.0
Unlawful entry without force (1,878,830)	100.0	0.7 ^c	30.0	11.7	20.1	12.4	18.3	6.8
Attempted forcible entry (726,430)	100.0	20.7	33.0	6.7	5.1	2.2	1.7 ^c	30.7
Household larceny (7,118,450)	100.0	0.7	47.4	15.1	16.5	7.0	6.8	6.4
Completed household larceny (6,954,370)	100.0	0.5	47.7	15.2	16.6	7.0	6.8	6.1
Attempted household larceny (164,090)	100.0	8.3 ^c	35.9	9.6	12.4	9.3 ^c	6.9 ^c	17.7
Motor vehicle theft (911,390)	100.0	1.2 ^c	6.7	5.6	7.3	6.0	60.5	12.8
Completed theft (651,990)	100.0	0.0 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.2 ^c	2.3 ^c	5.1	82.0	9.6
Attempted theft (259,400)	100.0	4.2 ^c	21.6	19.1	19.8	8.2	6.4	20.8
Black								
All personal crimes (1,749,060)	100.0	1.0	42.8	14.8	16.0	6.9	6.7	11.7
Crimes of violence ^b (339,110)	100.0	3.9 ^c	41.4	12.0	13.2	8.8	4.8	15.9
Completed violent crimes (253,660)	100.0	4.6 ^c	39.8	11.2	15.4	10.1	5.2 ^c	13.7
Attempted violent crimes (85,410)	100.0	1.8 ^c	46.0	14.6 ^c	6.7 ^c	4.6 ^c	3.7 ^c	22.5
Robbery (205,720)	100.0	1.1 ^c	38.1	9.3	21.0	12.5	4.9 ^c	13.0
Completed robbery (192,340)	100.0	1.2 ^c	36.1	10.0	20.3	13.4	5.2 ^c	13.9
With injury (66,980)	100.0	0.0 ^c	34.5	12.0 ^c	13.7 ^c	11.0 ^c	5.5 ^c	23.2
Without injury (125,340)	100.0	1.8 ^c	36.9	8.9 ^c	23.8	14.6	5.1 ^c	8.9 ^c
Attempted robbery (13,390)	100.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	68.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	32.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
With injury (6,880)	100.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	37.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	62.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury (6,510)	100.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	100.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Assault (121,930)	100.0	8.9 ^c	47.0	14.8	0.0 ^c	3.2 ^c	5.2 ^c	20.8
Aggravated assault (67,380)	100.0	5.4 ^c	42.1	26.9	0.0 ^c	3.2 ^c	4.7 ^c	17.8 ^c
Simple assault (54,540)	100.0	13.3 ^c	53.2	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.3 ^c	5.8 ^c	24.4 ^c
Crimes of theft (1,409,950)	100.0	0.3 ^c	43.2	15.4	16.7	6.5	7.1	10.7
Completed crimes of theft (1,371,440)	100.0	0.3 ^c	43.4	15.3	16.8	6.4	7.3	10.5
Attempted crimes of theft (38,520)	100.0	3.7 ^c	37.0 ^c	18.8 ^c	12.9 ^c	8.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	18.7 ^c
Personal larceny with contact (114,070)	100.0	0.0 ^c	50.1	6.8 ^c	13.3 ^c	3.6 ^c	1.7 ^c	24.5
Personal larceny without contact (1,295,880)	100.0	0.4 ^c	42.6	16.2	17.0	6.7	7.6	9.5
All household crimes (2,041,460)	100.0	1.4	29.5	12.3	12.6	9.9	20.3	14.0
Completed household crimes (1,802,110)	100.0	0.7 ^c	29.4	12.7	13.5	10.0	22.8	11.0
Attempted household crimes (239,360)	100.0	6.8	30.6	9.4	6.1 ^c	8.8	2.2 ^c	36.1
Burglary (749,030)	100.0	2.6	18.8	7.2	11.3	10.5	27.9	21.6
Completed burglary (591,990)	100.0	1.5 ^c	15.0	8.2	13.2	13.3	35.3	14.4
Forcible entry (353,380)	100.0	0.9 ^c	5.0	5.1	11.9	11.1	45.1	20.9
Unlawful entry without force (238,620)	100.0	0.0 ^c	29.8	12.8	15.2	16.6	20.9	4.8 ^c
Attempted forcible entry (157,040)	100.0	10.4	33.1	3.7 ^c	3.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	48.8
Household larceny (1,058,290)	100.0	0.8 ^c	42.1	17.1	15.7	9.9	5.0	9.5
Completed household larceny (1,036,690)	100.0	0.9 ^c	42.3	17.3	15.9	9.7	4.9	9.1
Attempted household larceny (21,600)	100.0	0.0 ^c	31.3 ^c	7.3 ^c	6.5 ^c	16.3 ^c	8.4 ^c	30.1 ^c
Motor vehicle theft (234,140)	100.0	0.0 ^c	7.0	7.0	2.9 ^c	8.1	65.6	9.5
Completed theft (173,420)	100.0	0.0 ^c	1.1 ^c	0.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.8 ^c	86.5	10.9
Attempted theft (60,720)	100.0	0.0 ^c	23.7 ^c	24.8 ^c	11.4 ^c	28.8	5.8 ^c	5.5 ^c

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

^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

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

Table 84. Selected personal crimes, 1984:
Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss,
by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500 or more	Not known and not available
All races ^a									
Robbery (728,600)	100.0	0.5 ^c	11.3	24.0	9.3	18.3	16.2	8.9	11.6
Crimes of theft ^b (12,969,360)	100.0	0.3	15.6	33.3	15.5	16.1	11.6	3.0	4.6
White									
Robbery (525,150)	100.0	0.3 ^c	9.7	24.8	9.0	17.6	16.5	10.3	11.8
Crimes of theft ^b (11,282,500)	100.0	0.3	15.8	33.8	15.2	16.1	11.7	2.9	4.1
Black									
Robbery (191,260)	100.0	1.2 ^c	16.3	23.3	10.7	19.2	15.9	1.7 ^c	11.8
Crimes of theft ^b (1,371,430)	100.0	0.3 ^c	14.6	29.9	16.4	16.7	10.3	3.2	8.6

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

Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

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

^bIncludes both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

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

Table 85. Personal and household crimes, 1984:

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

Race and type of crime	Total	None re-covered ^c	Some recovered				All re-covered	Not available
			Total	Less than half	Half or more	Proportion unknown ^d		
All races^a								
All personal crimes ^b (13,714,120)	100.0	82.4	10.4	3.2	4.3	3.0	6.6	0.6
Robbery (728,620)	100.0	69.8	17.8	4.6	4.0	9.2	9.3	3.1
Crimes of theft (12,969,340)	100.0	83.1	10.0	3.1	4.3	2.6	6.4	0.5
Personal larceny with contact (495,550)	100.0	72.3	22.5	9.9	4.8	7.8	4.7	0.5 ^e
Personal larceny without contact (12,473,790)	100.0	83.5	9.5	2.9	4.3	2.4	6.5	0.5
All household crimes (12,616,650)	100.0	79.0	12.2	2.9	5.9	3.4	8.2	0.6
Burglary (3,616,220)	100.0	77.4	15.2	4.7	7.8	2.7	6.8	0.5
Household larceny (8,166,920)	100.0	85.8	7.3	1.9	3.3	2.1	6.2	0.7
Motor vehicle theft (833,490)	100.0	18.8	47.7	5.0	23.5	19.2	33.2	0.3 ^e
White								
All personal crimes ^b (11,816,010)	100.0	82.0	10.7	3.3	4.5	2.9	6.8	0.6
Robbery (525,140)	100.0	68.6	18.6	4.4	4.7	9.5	10.1	2.7 ^e
Crimes of theft (11,282,490)	100.0	82.6	10.3	3.2	4.5	2.6	6.6	0.5
Personal larceny with contact (361,430)	100.0	70.0	26.0	11.1	6.1	8.8	3.9 ^e	0.0 ^e
Personal larceny without contact (10,921,060)	100.0	83.0	9.8	3.0	4.4	2.4	6.7	0.5
All household crimes (10,574,020)	100.0	78.9	12.5	3.0	6.2	3.4	8.0	0.5
Burglary (2,969,770)	100.0	76.5	16.7	5.0	8.7	3.0	6.4	0.4 ^e
Household larceny (6,954,360)	100.0	85.6	7.6	1.9	3.6	2.1	6.2	0.6
Motor vehicle theft (649,900)	100.0	18.3	46.7	5.0	23.5	18.2	34.9	0.0 ^e
Black								
All personal crimes ^b (1,570,490)	100.0	85.4	8.9	2.7	2.8	3.5	4.5	1.2
Robbery (191,260)	100.0	74.2	15.0	4.2 ^e	2.6 ^e	8.2	6.7 ^e	4.2 ^e
Crimes of theft (1,371,440)	100.0	87.2	7.8	2.3	2.8	2.7	4.2	0.8 ^e
Personal larceny with contact (114,060)	100.0	80.6	12.0 ^e	4.6 ^e	1.4 ^e	5.9 ^e	5.2 ^e	2.2 ^e
Personal larceny without contact (1,257,380)	100.0	87.8	7.5	2.1	2.9	2.4	4.1	0.6 ^e
All household crimes (1,773,010)	100.0	80.2	10.3	2.2	4.3	3.8	8.7	0.8 ^e
Burglary (562,890)	100.0	82.9	7.3	2.8	2.9	1.6 ^e	8.7	1.2 ^e
Household larceny (1,036,700)	100.0	88.5	5.0	1.4 ^e	1.8	1.8	5.9	0.6 ^e
Motor vehicle theft (173,420)	100.0	21.4	52.3	5.3 ^e	24.2	22.8	25.4	0.9 ^e

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

Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

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

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

^cIncludes items that were taken that had no value.

^dIncludes items that were recovered that had no value.

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

Table 86. Personal and household crimes, 1984:

**Percent distribution of theft loss victimizations
which resulted in either recovery and/or insurance reimbursement,
by type of crime**

Type of crime	Total	No recovery and insurance reimbursement	Recovery and no insurance reimbursement	Both recovery and insurance reimbursement	Recovery or insurance reimbursement not available
All personal crimes ^a (2,416,480)	100.0	36.4	58.0	1.6	4.0
Robbery ^b (220,360)	100.0	9.0	75.4	4.4 ^c	11.3
Completed robbery (220,360)	100.0	9.0	75.4	4.4 ^c	11.3
With injury (83,110)	100.0	4.0 ^c	80.4	1.6 ^c	14.0 ^c
From serious assault (45,430)	100.0	4.0 ^c	77.0	3.0 ^c	16.0 ^c
From minor assault (37,690)	100.0	4.0 ^c	84.5	0.0 ^c	11.6 ^c
Without injury (137,250)	100.0	12.0	72.3	6.1 ^c	9.6 ^c
Crimes of theft (2,191,340)	100.0	39.2	56.3	1.2	3.2
Personal larceny with contact (137,260)	100.0	6.3 ^c	90.7	1.2 ^c	1.9 ^c
Personal larceny without contact (2,054,070)	100.0	41.5	54.0	1.2	3.3
All household crimes (2,654,070)	100.0	35.6	52.6	8.5	3.3
Burglary (816,270)	100.0	54.1	38.2	5.2 ^c	2.5
Household larceny (1,158,540)	100.0	35.2	58.1	1.3 ^c	5.4
Motor vehicle theft (679,290)	100.0	14.0	60.3	24.7	0.9 ^c

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

Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

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

^bExcludes data on attempted robbery, which by definition does not involve theft loss.

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

Table 87. Household crimes, 1984:

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

Value of loss	All household crimes (12,618,730)	Burglary (3,616,230)	Household larceny (8,166,910)	Motor vehicle theft (835,590)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No monetary value	0.5	0.4 ^a	0.6	0.0 ^a
Less than \$10	11.8	6.0	15.5	0.8 ^a
\$10-\$49	25.9	16.6	32.7	0.0 ^a
\$50-\$99	13.1	10.1	15.8	0.3 ^a
\$100-\$249	15.9	17.1	16.9	2.0
\$250-\$999	15.5	25.2	11.4	13.5
\$1,000 or more	12.2	20.2	2.4	74.4
Not available	5.0	4.3	4.8	9.0

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

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

Table 88. Personal and household crimes, 1984:

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

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	5.9
Crimes of violence	10.2
Completed violent crimes	19.3
Attempted violent crimes	4.9
Rape	13.6
Robbery	14.6
Completed robbery	17.0
With injury	27.1
From serious assault	31.0
From minor assault	23.0
Without injury	9.7
Attempted robbery	10.0
With injury	27.8
From serious assault	38.3
From minor assault	17.0 ^a
Without injury	2.7 ^a
Assault	9.0
Aggravated assault	13.8
Simple assault	6.3
Crimes of theft	4.0
Completed crimes of theft	4.1
Attempted crimes of theft	2.6
Personal larceny with contact	5.0
Personal larceny without contact	4.0
Completed larceny without contact	4.1
Less than \$50	2.1
\$50 or more	6.2
Amount not available	3.6
Attempted larceny without contact	2.8
All household crimes	6.1
Completed household crimes	6.4
Attempted household crimes	4.7
Burglary	6.9
Completed burglary	8.1
Forcible entry	12.2
Unlawful entry without force	5.1
Attempted forcible entry	2.9
Household larceny	3.6
Completed household larceny	3.7
Less than \$50	1.6
\$50 or more	5.9
Amount not available	3.6 ^a
Attempted household larceny	3.0
Motor vehicle theft	19.1
Completed theft	23.7
Attempted theft	11.5

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

Table 89. Personal and household crimes, 1984:
 Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work,
 by type of crime and race of victims

Type of crime	White	Black
All personal crimes	5.8	6.5
Crimes of violence	10.4	10.0
Completed violent crimes	20.0	17.5
Attempted violent crimes	5.2	3.8
Rape	15.9	9.5 ^a
Robbery	15.1	13.3
Assault	9.2	8.6
Crimes of theft	4.0	4.4
Completed crimes of theft	4.1	4.3
Attempted crimes of theft	2.2	5.7 ^a
Personal larceny with contact	5.0	3.2 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	3.9	4.5
All household crimes	5.8	7.7
Completed household crimes	6.1	7.9
Attempted household crimes	4.4	6.4
Burglary	6.6	8.6
Household larceny	3.5	4.2
Motor vehicle theft	19.0	19.8

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

Table 90. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
 Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work,
 by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	10.2	10.1	10.3
Completed violent crimes	19.3	21.1	17.2
Attempted violent crimes	4.9	4.1	6.1
Rape	13.6	11.0 ^a	16.5 ^a
Robbery	14.6	14.3	15.6
Assault	9.0	8.6	9.4

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

Table 91. Personal and household crimes, 1984:
 Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by
 type of crime and number of days lost

Type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day				Not known and not available
		1 day	1-5 days	6-10 days	11 days or more	
All personal crimes (1,164,600)	100.0	40.8	40.7	4.5	6.0	8.0
Crimes of violence (608,690)	100.0	23.0	50.3	7.7	11.0	7.9
Completed violent crimes (422,800)	100.0	17.7	50.9	10.7	13.3	7.4
Attempted violent crimes (185,890)	100.0	35.2	49.1	1.0 ^a	5.7 ^a	9.0
Rape (24,430)	100.0	39.6 ^a	29.6 ^a	17.3 ^a	7.9 ^a	5.7 ^a
Robbery (163,520)	100.0	24.3	50.4	8.5 ^a	13.4	3.4 ^a
Assault (420,740)	100.0	21.6	51.5	6.9	10.2	9.8
Crimes of theft (555,910)	100.0	60.1	30.2	0.9 ^a	0.6 ^a	8.0
Completed crimes of theft (534,300)	100.0	59.6	30.4	1.0 ^a	0.7 ^a	8.4
Attempted crimes of theft (21,610)	100.0	73.3	26.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Personal larceny with contact (26,250)	100.0	60.1	32.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	7.0 ^a
Personal larceny without contact (529,660)	100.0	60.1	30.1	1.0 ^a	0.7 ^a	8.1
All household crimes (963,490)	100.0	42.9	43.5	1.7	1.8	10.1
Completed household crimes (849,130)	100.0	41.9	44.5	2.0	2.0	9.7
Attempted household crimes (114,360)	100.0	50.0	36.4	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	13.6
Burglary (389,440)	100.0	43.8	43.5	1.2 ^a	1.9 ^a	9.6
Household larceny (317,870)	100.0	50.6	33.3	1.9 ^a	0.9 ^a	13.3
Motor vehicle theft (256,190)	100.0	31.9	56.2	2.3 ^a	2.7 ^a	6.9

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

Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

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

**Table 92. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time
from work, by number of days lost and victim-offender relationship**

Number of days lost	All victimizations (608,690)	Involving strangers (334,940)	Involving nonstrangers (273,750)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 day	23.0	26.7	18.6
1-5 days	50.3	46.5	55.0
6-10 days	7.7	7.6	7.9
11 days or more	11.0	12.1	9.6
Not known and not available	7.9	7.1	8.9

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

**Table 93. Personal and household crimes, 1984:
Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time
from work, by race of victims, type of crime and number of days lost**

Race and type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day				Not known and not available
		1 day	1-5 days	6-10 days	11 days or more	
White						
All personal crimes (987,110)	100.0	43.5	37.8	4.3	5.3	9.1
Crimes of violence (513,350)	100.0	25.2	48.6	7.3	9.8	9.1
Crimes of theft (473,760)	100.0	63.3	26.2	1.1 ^a	0.4 ^a	9.1
All household crimes (765,910)						
Burglary (305,440)	100.0	47.5	40.8	1.0 ^a	0.6 ^a	10.1
Household larceny (258,730)	100.0	56.0	29.1	1.8 ^a	1.1 ^a	12.1
Motor vehicle theft (201,740)	100.0	36.9	50.7	2.9 ^a	2.6 ^a	7.0 ^a
Black						
All personal crimes (154,990)	100.0	22.8	57.2	6.3 ^a	11.7	2.0 ^a
Crimes of violence (90,170)	100.0	10.0 ^a	59.5	10.8 ^a	18.0	1.8 ^a
Crimes of theft (64,820)	100.0	40.6	54.1	0.0 ^a	2.9 ^a	2.4 ^a
All household crimes (171,850)						
Burglary (76,110)	100.0	29.2	54.1	2.1 ^a	7.4 ^a	7.1 ^a
Household larceny (46,530)	100.0	25.0 ^a	48.0	3.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	23.8 ^a
Motor vehicle theft (49,210)	100.0	11.6 ^a	81.0	0.0 ^a	3.4 ^a	4.0 ^a

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

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

**Table 94. Personal and household crimes, 1994:
Percent distribution of victimizations, by type of crime and
whether or not reported to the police**

Sector and type of crime	Total	Reported to the police		
		Yes ^a	No	Not known and not available
All crimes (35,476,360)	100.0	35.1	63.6	1.2
All personal crimes (19,742,990)	100.0	32.4	65.9	1.7
Crimes of violence (5,953,990)	100.0	46.6	52.1	1.3
Completed violent crimes (2,192,640)	100.0	58.5	40.8	0.8
Attempted violent crimes (3,761,350)	100.0	39.7	58.6	1.7
Rape (179,890)	100.0	56.0	44.0	0.0 ^b
Completed rape (60,630)	100.0	68.4	31.5	0.0 ^b
Attempted rape (119,260)	100.0	49.6	50.4	0.0 ^b
Robbery (1,116,680)	100.0	54.8	44.9	0.4 ^b
Completed robbery (748,530)	100.0	65.3	34.4	0.3 ^b
With injury (312,720)	100.0	66.4	33.6	0.0 ^b
From serious assault (159,890)	100.0	74.4	25.6	0.0 ^b
From minor assault (152,830)	100.0	58.0	42.0	0.0 ^b
Without injury (435,810)	100.0	64.5	35.0	0.5 ^b
Attempted robbery (368,150)	100.0	33.4	66.0	0.5 ^b
With injury (106,270)	100.0	44.4	55.6	0.0 ^b
From serious assault (54,000)	100.0	55.0	45.0	0.0 ^b
From minor assault (52,270)	100.0	33.5	66.5	0.0 ^b
Without injury (261,880)	100.0	29.0	70.3	0.8 ^b
Assault (4,657,420)	100.0	44.3	54.1	1.6
Aggravated assault (1,673,320)	100.0	53.4	44.7	1.9
Completed with injury (595,970)	100.0	56.0	42.4	1.6 ^b
Attempted assault with weapon (1,077,350)	100.0	52.0	46.0	2.0
Simple assault (2,984,100)	100.0	39.2	59.4	1.4
Completed with injury (787,520)	100.0	53.0	46.4	0.6 ^b
Attempted assault without weapon (2,196,580)	100.0	34.2	64.0	1.8
Crimes of theft (13,789,000)	100.0	26.3	71.9	1.8
Completed crimes of theft (12,969,360)	100.0	26.8	71.5	1.8
Attempted crimes of theft (819,640)	100.0	18.5	79.6	2.0
Personal larceny with contact (529,590)	100.0	31.5	66.2	2.3 ^b
Purse snatching (125,310)	100.0	40.7	59.3	0.0 ^b
Completed purse snatching (91,270)	100.0	47.8	52.2	0.0 ^b
Attempted purse snatching (34,040)	100.0	21.4 ^b	78.6	0.0 ^b
Pocket picking (404,280)	100.0	28.6	68.4	3.0 ^b
Personal larceny without contact (13,259,410)	100.0	26.1	72.2	1.8
Completed larceny without contact (12,473,800)	100.0	26.6	71.7	1.8
Less than \$50 (6,145,070)	100.0	11.2	87.4	1.4
\$50 or more (5,797,280)	100.0	42.8	55.2	2.1
Amount not available (531,460)	100.0	27.1	70.4	2.5 ^b
Attempted larceny without contact (785,610)	100.0	18.4	79.6	2.0
All household crimes (15,733,370)	100.0	38.5	60.8	0.7
Completed household crimes (13,324,130)	100.0	39.4	59.9	0.7
Attempted household crimes (2,409,240)	100.0	33.5	65.7	0.8
Burglary (5,642,860)	100.0	49.4	49.7	0.9
Completed burglary (4,321,630)	100.0	54.2	44.8	1.0
Forcible entry (1,843,900)	100.0	74.5	24.9	0.6 ^b
Unlawful entry without force (2,477,730)	100.0	39.1	59.5	1.4
Attempted forcible entry (1,321,230)	100.0	33.7	65.8	0.6 ^b
Household larceny (8,750,200)	100.0	26.8	72.5	0.6
Completed household larceny (8,166,910)	100.0	26.8	72.6	0.6
Less than \$50 (3,982,220)	100.0	12.3	87.3	0.5
\$50 or more (3,790,790)	100.0	42.8	56.8	0.5 ^b
Amount not available (393,890)	100.0	20.1	76.8	3.1 ^b
Attempted household larceny (583,280)	100.0	27.3	71.8	0.9 ^b
Motor vehicle theft (1,340,310)	100.0	68.8	30.5	0.8 ^b
Completed theft (835,590)	100.0	86.0	13.5	0.4 ^b
Attempted theft (504,730)	100.0	40.2	58.5	1.3 ^b

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

^aFigures in this column represent the rates at which victimizations were reported

to the police, or "police reporting rates."

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

**Table 95. Personal crimes, 1984:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime**

Characteristic	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Both sexes	32.4	46.6	26.3
Male	31.7	43.5	25.6
Female	33.2	51.5	27.0
Race			
White	32.2	45.5	26.0
Black	33.0	51.6	21.6
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	32.0	42.6	26.1
Non-Hispanic	32.5	46.9	26.3

**Table 96. Personal crimes, 1984:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime,
victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims**

Type of crime	All victimizations		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	46.6	43.5	51.5
Completed violent crimes	58.5	56.4	61.4
Attempted violent crimes	39.7	36.4	45.2
Rape	56.0	44.4 ^a	57.0
Robbery	54.8	48.5	66.0
Completed robbery	65.3	60.0	73.7
With injury	66.4	62.5	72.6
From serious assault	74.4	68.6	90.0
From minor assault	58.0	53.2	62.7
Without injury	64.5	58.3	74.4
Attempted robbery	33.4	27.6	46.5
With injury	44.4	40.7	49.6
From serious assault	55.0	50.7	63.3 ^a
From minor assault	33.5	27.2 ^a	39.9 ^a
Without injury	29.0	23.4	44.5
Assault	44.3	42.3	47.7
Aggravated assault	53.4	52.4	55.6
Completed with injury	56.0	58.8	49.8
Attempted assault with weapon	52.0	48.9	58.9
Simple assault	39.2	35.5	44.3
Completed with injury	53.0	49.9	56.6
Attempted assault without weapon	34.2	31.0	39.2
Crimes of theft	26.3	25.6	27.0
Completed crimes of theft	26.8	26.1	27.4
Attempted crimes of theft	18.5	17.5	19.7
Personal larceny with contact	31.5	26.4	36.6
Purse snatching	40.7	64.9 ^a	39.5
Completed purse snatching	47.8	64.9 ^a	46.7
Attempted purse snatching	21.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	21.4 ^a
Pocket picking	28.6	25.5	34.2
Personal larceny without contact	26.1	25.5	26.6
Completed larceny without contact	26.6	26.1	27.0
Less than \$50	11.2	9.8	12.5
\$50 or more	42.8	41.6	44.2
Amount not available	27.1	26.8	27.3
Attempted larceny without contact	18.4	17.5	19.5

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

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

Both sexes	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
48.9	46.6	54.2	43.7	38.2	49.4
62.5	59.6	69.3	53.8	50.7	56.4
41.4	39.3	46.1	37.5	31.5	44.5
63.4	24.5 ^a	66.8	47.4	65.3 ^a	45.7
54.1	47.9	67.9	56.7	50.9	62.4
66.3	61.5	75.1	62.6	54.8	70.8
69.2	66.5	74.4	59.3	48.6	69.6
78.3	73.1	94.1	64.9	55.6	82.8 ^a
59.8	57.5	62.9	53.0	32.0 ^a	62.4
64.2	58.0	75.6	65.2	59.4	71.8
30.4	25.1	47.8	42.9	41.2	44.4
48.0	41.1	53.2 ^a	34.6 ^a	38.4 ^a	32.9 ^a
56.5	48.2	100.0 ^a	50.4 ^a	100.0 ^a	42.8 ^a
38.7 ^a	28.9 ^a	49.6 ^a	20.5 ^a	22.3 ^a	18.9 ^a
24.0	19.8	39.4	47.1	41.9 ^a	53.7 ^a
46.5	46.3	47.0	42.0	36.5	48.0
58.2	58.2	57.9	47.7	43.4	54.1
64.2	65.0	60.8	49.3	51.7	45.9
55.6	55.2	57.0	46.5	37.2	60.6
39.2	37.9	42.0	39.2	32.3	45.7
53.4	52.4	56.5	52.8	46.4	56.6
35.0	33.2	38.9	33.4	28.0	39.4
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32.2	26.0	38.5	19.9 ^a	31.8 ^a	8.4 ^a
42.0	64.9 ^a	40.9	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
47.8	64.9 ^a	46.7	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
24.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	24.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
29.1	25.1	36.4	22.7 ^a	31.8 ^a	11.1 ^a
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Table 97. Personal crimes, 1984:
 Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime,
 victim-offender relationship, and race of victims

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Crimes of violence	45.5	51.6	48.4	50.7	41.8	52.7
Completed violent crimes	56.4	65.4	61.7	62.5	50.1	68.4
Attempted violent crimes	39.6	40.3	41.5	41.7	37.2	38.6
Rape	51.3	64.7	61.7	63.3 ^a	38.9	66.4 ^a
Robbery	52.9	60.3	52.3	58.9	54.7	63.8
Completed robbery	63.1	69.1	65.3	66.1	56.7	76.0
With injury	62.0	78.7	65.8	77.6	52.4	81.4
From serious assault	69.2	90.2	73.9	91.9	57.1	86.8 ^a
From minor assault	54.6	65.6	57.3	62.7 ^a	47.7	73.7 ^a
Without injury	64.0	63.9	64.9	59.5	60.7	73.2
Attempted robbery	33.9	32.5	28.9	38.3	50.7	14.3 ^a
With injury	49.3	23.2 ^a	50.4	35.0 ^a	46.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
From serious assault	63.6	36.6 ^a	62.1	49.5 ^a	68.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault	36.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	39.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	27.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury	27.9	37.3 ^a	20.9	39.7 ^a	52.7	27.3 ^a
Assault	43.8	46.9	46.8	44.0	40.6	49.3
Aggravated assault	53.9	51.3	59.2	55.3	47.3	47.4
Completed with injury	55.4	58.1	65.4	59.9	47.1	56.6
Attempted assault with weapon	53.1	47.4	56.7	53.0	47.5	41.4
Simple assault	38.5	43.2	39.6	32.0	37.5	50.7
Completed with injury	51.7	60.0	53.8	31.6 ^a	50.1	66.8
Attempted assault without weapon	34.0	36.0	35.7	32.1	32.6	39.8
Crimes of theft	26.8	21.6
Completed crimes of theft	27.2	22.2
Attempted crimes of theft	19.5	14.0 ^a
Personal larceny with contact	32.6	26.2	34.1	24.8	11.3 ^a	44.8 ^a
Purse snatching	41.9	33.2 ^a	42.7	35.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Completed purse snatching	52.6	33.8 ^a	52.6	33.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Attempted purse snatching	19.6 ^a	30.7 ^a	20.9 ^a	51.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Pocket picking	30.0	23.7	31.4	20.8	12.2 ^a	61.2 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	26.6	21.2
Completed larceny without contact	27.0	21.8
Less than \$50	11.2	11.0
\$50 or more	44.0	32.6
Amount not available	29.2	16.2 ^a
Attempted larceny without contact	19.5	13.1 ^a

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

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

Table 98. Personal crimes, 1984:

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

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Crimes of violence	42.6	46.9	41.8	49.5	43.9	43.7
Completed violent crimes	55.3	58.7	54.7	63.4	56.5	53.5
Attempted violent crimes	32.9	40.2	30.5	42.1	36.1	37.6
Rape	53.3 ^a	56.1	36.6 ^a	64.8	100.0 ^a	46.3
Robbery	43.3	56.0	41.4	55.8	53.7 ^a	56.7
Completed robbery	52.1	67.1	47.8	69.3	79.0 ^a	61.3
With injury	51.1	69.4	41.7 ^a	75.3	100.0 ^a	55.8
From serious assault	70.7	75.2	65.4 ^a	81.5	100.0 ^a	61.5
From minor assault	17.4 ^a	63.8	0.0 ^a	69.4	100.0 ^a	49.8
Without injury	53.2	65.4	53.6	65.4	50.1 ^a	65.5
Attempted robbery	14.4 ^a	34.9	18.3 ^a	31.5	0.0 ^a	45.9
With injury	30.1 ^a	45.2	48.6 ^a	47.9	0.0 ^a	37.4 ^a
From serious assault	48.6 ^a	55.4	48.6 ^a	57.2	0.0 ^a	50.4 ^a
From minor assault	0.0 ^a	34.9	0.0 ^a	38.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	23.9 ^a
Without injury	10.0 ^a	30.6	12.0 ^a	25.1	0.0 ^a	50.1
Assault	42.1	44.4	42.2	46.8	42.1	42.0
Aggravated assault	54.4	53.3	59.2	58.1	47.7	47.7
Completed with injury	56.4	56.0	63.9 ^a	64.2	48.2 ^a	49.4
Attempted assault with weapon	53.3	51.9	57.0	55.5	47.4 ^a	46.5
Simple assault	32.9	39.6	26.4	39.9	38.7	39.2
Completed with injury	56.6	52.8	64.4 ^a	52.7	50.8 ^a	52.9
Attempted assault without weapon	23.6	34.8	13.7 ^a	36.2	33.4	33.4
Crimes of theft	26.1	26.3
Completed crimes of theft	26.8	26.8
Attempted crimes of theft	14.6 ^a	18.7
Personal larceny with contact	25.3 ^a	32.2	25.3 ^a	33.1	0.0 ^a	19.9 ^a
Purse snatching	41.5 ^a	40.6	41.5 ^a	42.1	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Completed purse snatching	37.5 ^a	49.0	37.5 ^a	49.0	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Attempted purse snatching	52.8 ^a	18.2 ^a	52.8 ^a	20.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Pocket picking	19.8 ^a	29.7	19.8 ^a	30.3	0.0 ^a	22.7 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	26.2	26.1
Completed larceny without contact	27.1	26.5
Less than \$50	10.0	11.2
\$50 or more	41.2	42.9
Amount not available	26.9 ^a	27.1
Attempted larceny without contact	11.7 ^a	18.8

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

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

Table 99. Personal crimes, 1984:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by type of crime and age of victims

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	20.8	36.1	38.0	38.2	32.1
Crimes of violence	34.8	50.4	50.7	60.5	60.6
Completed violent crimes	43.6	64.9	60.1	80.5	72.1
Attempted violent crimes	28.8	42.4	46.1	48.4	52.0
Rape	72.3	50.1	41.2 ^a	71.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
Completed rape	78.2	57.2	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Attempted rape	68.5	46.6	18.2 ^a	71.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery	39.5	57.7	54.3	74.6	72.1
Completed robbery	52.4	67.1	59.3	83.7	88.2
With injury	50.0	63.1	64.2	94.9	90.9
From serious assault	40.8 ^a	72.8	83.1	91.7	100.0 ^a
From minor assault	55.9	50.9	50.2	100.0 ^a	79.2 ^a
Without injury	53.5	70.3	55.2	74.4	85.5
Attempted robbery	17.5	40.8	41.7	29.9 ^a	30.6 ^a
With injury	18.5 ^a	45.3	78.5 ^a	71.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
From serious assault	30.8 ^a	51.9	84.9 ^a	100.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
From minor assault	11.3 ^a	36.0 ^a	67.4 ^a	61.3 ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury	16.7 ^a	38.9	24.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	30.6 ^a
Assault	32.4	48.8	50.1	54.3	52.2
Aggravated assault	42.4	57.5	60.1	55.0	48.0 ^a
Completed with injury	38.5	66.6	58.5	63.6	56.4 ^a
Attempted assault with weapon	45.4	52.8	60.8	52.0	46.4 ^a
Simple assault	27.5	43.3	45.3	53.7	53.8
Completed with injury	39.3	62.1	59.2	93.8	14.8 ^a
Attempted assault without weapon	21.9	36.7	41.9	47.2	62.1
Crimes of theft	13.8	29.0	33.7	32.7	25.2
Completed crimes of theft	13.8	30.0	34.1	33.5	26.9
Attempted crimes of theft	13.3 ^a	17.0	26.4	23.3	12.7 ^a
Personal larceny with contact	9.4 ^a	27.1	51.8	37.0	34.5
Purse snatching	0.0 ^a	24.7 ^a	64.8	50.3 ^a	49.9 ^a
Completed purse snatching	0.0 ^a	39.1 ^a	63.7 ^a	44.8 ^a	75.9 ^a
Attempted purse snatching	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	69.2 ^a	67.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
Pocket picking	10.5 ^a	27.9	47.1	32.8	26.5 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	14.0	29.1	33.0	32.4	23.9
Completed larceny without contact	14.0	30.0	33.4	33.3	25.3
Less than \$50	6.3	14.0	15.1	12.5	15.2
\$50 or more	34.2	42.0	47.3	50.9	38.4
Amount not available	7.3 ^a	35.3	33.2	30.6	15.9 ^a
Attempted larceny without contact	13.3 ^a	17.7	24.5	21.0	14.3 ^a

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

Table 100. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by age of victims and victim-offender relationship

Age	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
All ages	46.6	48.9	43.7
12-19	34.8	37.3	32.6
20-34	50.4	52.0	48.3
35-49	50.7	52.6	47.6
50-64	60.5	57.0	68.3
65 and over	60.6	56.9	68.1

Table 101. Household crimes, 1984:

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime,
size of head of household, and form of tenure

Type of crime	All households ^a			White			Black		
	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented
All household crimes	38.5	41.6	35.2	38.0	41.4	33.8	40.8	43.4	39.2
Completed household crimes	39.4	42.5	35.9	38.8	42.3	34.5	42.0	45.4	39.9
Attempted household crimes	33.5	35.9	31.2	33.2	36.0	30.2	35.3	33.9	36.1
Burglary	49.4	54.0	44.8	48.8	53.4	43.5	51.1	58.2	47.6
Completed burglary	54.2	58.9	49.2	53.2	58.2	47.3	57.5	64.8	53.8
Forcible entry	74.5	80.1	69.0	74.4	80.6	67.6	74.1	76.7	72.2
Unlawful entry without force	39.1	44.0	33.7	39.3	44.5	32.6	34.9	36.2	34.6
Attempted forcible entry	33.7	36.2	31.4	33.6	35.7	31.3	35.2	39.0	33.7
Household larceny	26.8	29.8	23.3	27.2	30.3	23.1	23.9	26.3	22.2
Completed household larceny	26.8	29.7	23.4	27.1	30.1	23.2	24.2	27.7	21.8
Less than \$50	12.3	15.0	9.0	12.5	15.0	9.2	10.0	14.5	7.2
\$50 or more	42.8	46.4	38.6	43.3	47.4	38.2	37.9	40.1	36.4
Amount not available	20.1	20.5	19.5	21.3	21.4	21.3	16.5 ^b	18.7 ^b	14.4 ^b
Attempted household larceny	27.3	30.9	22.7	28.2	33.4	21.5	19.8 ^b	12.6 ^b	29.7 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	68.8	72.5	65.2	66.6	71.9	61.3	79.7	78.5	80.5
Completed theft	86.0	90.9	81.3	84.5	91.1	77.5	92.3	89.4	94.6
Attempted theft	40.2	41.6	38.9	38.4	40.2	36.6	50.5	51.2 ^b	50.1

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

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

Table 102. Household crimes, 1984:

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

Type of crime	Less than	\$7,500-	\$10,000-	\$15,000-	\$25,000-	\$30,000-	\$50,000
	\$7,500	\$9,999	\$14,999	\$24,999	\$29,999	\$49,999	or more
All household crimes	32.5	34.1	35.4	40.4	45.1	42.0	45.2
Completed household crimes	33.1	34.9	35.7	42.5	46.1	42.8	45.7
Attempted household crimes	29.1	29.8	33.5	28.5	39.1	37.4	43.2
Burglary	40.0	47.0	49.0	53.5	58.4	54.8	57.3
Completed burglary	42.9	53.5	54.1	60.9	66.2	58.9	59.9
Forcible entry	61.8	69.2	75.4	83.5	82.0	82.6	81.7
Unlawful entry	30.4	32.1	37.9	43.3	53.9	44.2	44.5
Attempted forcible entry	30.9	31.4	32.6	30.3	24.7	39.1	48.2
Household larceny	22.8	19.8	22.9	30.3	32.8	29.1	31.2
Completed household larceny	22.7	20.5	22.5	30.6	31.8	29.6	30.8
Less than \$50	10.3	12.7	8.2	14.6	19.0	10.5	19.0
\$50 or more	39.5	29.3	37.9	47.0	48.9	47.4	43.0
Amount not available	17.9	27.0 ^a	23.7 ^a	16.4 ^a	13.3 ^a	37.5	6.2 ^a
Attempted household larceny	24.2	6.3 ^a	28.8	25.7	45.5	22.4	34.2
Motor vehicle theft	57.1	71.7	69.7	64.8	78.9	70.1	74.8
Completed theft	78.7	77.7	83.2	89.3	90.6	86.1	93.7
Attempted theft	25.7	54.4 ^a	43.3	27.9	55.0	48.2	45.6

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

Table 103. Household crimes, 1984: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by value of loss and type of crime

Value of loss ^a	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All losses ^b	39.1	56.2	26.8	86.0
Less than \$10 ^c	12.0	23.7	9.5	100.0 ^d
\$10-\$49	15.9	25.7	13.7	0.0 ^d
\$50-\$99	27.1	30.1	26.2	53.0 ^d
\$100-\$249	44.6	51.5	41.8	27.9 ^d
\$250-\$999	67.2	71.5	61.1	82.5
\$1,000 or more	88.3	90.2	71.9	91.2

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

^bAll losses include data for victims who did not provide a specific value for their

losses.

^cIncludes items that had no value.

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

Table 104. Personal and household crimes, 1984: Percent distribution of reasons for reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime

Type of crime	Total	To stop or prevent this incident from happening	To keep if from happening again or to others	In order to collect insurance
All personal crimes (7,076,750)	100.0	10.4	18.2	8.9
Crimes of violence (2,732,210)	100.0	17.9	23.5	1.5
Completed violent crimes (1,303,650)	100.0	14.4	20.6	2.1
Attempted violent crimes (1,428,530)	100.0	21.1	26.3	1.0 ^a
Rape (106,930)	100.0	12.4 ^a	32.1	0.0 ^a
Robbery (738,940)	100.0	11.5	20.9	2.7
Completed robbery (618,580)	100.0	11.4	18.3	2.7
With injury (233,120)	100.0	10.0	17.8	1.6 ^a
From serious assault (152,280)	100.0	11.7	15.7	2.4 ^a
From minor assault (80,820)	100.0	6.7 ^a	21.7	0.0 ^a
Without injury (385,470)	100.0	12.2	18.6	3.5 ^a
Attempted robbery (120,350)	100.0	12.2 ^a	34.3	2.5 ^a
With injury (37,270)	100.0	5.9 ^a	36.6 ^a	3.8 ^a
From serious assault (23,310)	100.0	0.0 ^a	35.4 ^a	6.1 ^a
From minor assault (13,960)	100.0 ^a	15.8 ^a	38. ^a	0.0 ^a
Without injury (83,080)	100.0	15.0 ^a	33.2	1.9 ^a
Assault (1,886,310)	100.0	20.7	24.1	1.1
Aggravated assault (806,170)	100.0	17.6	23.0	1.5 ^a
Simple assault (1,080,150)	100.0	23.0	24.9	0.9 ^a
Crimes of theft (4,344,540)	100.0	5.8	14.9	13.5
Completed crimes of theft (4,181,920)	100.0	5.6	14.3	13.5
Attempted crimes of theft (162,600)	100.0	8.9 ^a	31.1	13.9
Personal larceny with contact (245,040)	100.0	6.6	16.1	2.1 ^a
Personal larceny without contact (4,099,480)	100.0	5.7	14.8	14.2
All household crimes (7,307,940)	100.0	9.1	18.3	10.0
Completed household crimes (6,485,480)	100.0	7.7	17.4	10.3
Attempted household crimes (822,460)	100.0	20.0	26.0	7.0
Burglary (3,611,760)	100.0	10.5	19.2	8.4
Completed burglary (3,185,680)	100.0	8.9	18.1	9.3
Forcible entry (2,030,570)	100.0	10.0	18.4	9.9
Unlawful entry without force (1,155,110)	100.0	7.1	17.5	8.1
Attempted forcible entry (426,080)	100.0	21.9	27.2	2.0 ^a
Household larceny (2,639,080)	100.0	8.5	19.2	10.3
Completed household larceny (2,437,600)	100.0	7.4	18.8	10.5
Attempted household larceny (201,490)	100.0	21.6	23.9	7.4 ^a
Motor vehicle theft (1,057,070)	100.0	6.2	13.3	14.4
Completed theft (862,200)	100.0	4.4	10.5	13.7
Attempted theft (194,850)	100.0	14.3	25.4	17.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of reasons shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for reporting victimizations to the police.

Desire to re- cover property	Need for help after incident	There was evidence or proof	To punish the offender	Respond- ent's duty	Because it was a crime	Some other reason	Not available
20.2	2.0	2.8	14.3	11.8	3.2	7.1	1.0
5.2	4.6	3.9	19.4	10.8	3.1	9.1	1.0
9.6	6.7	3.9	21.7	10.8	2.7	6.9	0.7 ^a
1.1	2.7	3.8	17.3	10.7	3.5	11.2	1.3
1.3 ^a	8.6 ^a	4.4 ^a	25.9	6.5 ^a	1.7 ^a	7.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
16.1	4.9	3.4	18.4	11.0	3.3	7.5	0.2 ^a
18.8	4.5	3.6	18.8	11.4	3.3	6.9	0.3 ^a
16.4	12.0	4.8 ^a	15.9	10.1	3.2 ^a	7.6	0.8 ^a
13.5	15.1	4.1 ^a	15.2	10.1 ^a	4.8 ^a	7.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
21.9	6.1 ^a	6.2 ^a	17.1 ^a	10.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	7.9 ^a	2.2 ^a
20.3	0.0 ^a	2.9 ^a	20.5	12.2	3.4 ^a	6.5	0.0 ^a
1.8 ^a	7.2 ^a	2.4 ^a	16.7	9.1 ^a	3.2 ^a	10.7 ^a	0.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	12.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	9.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	4.7 ^a	26.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	20.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	8.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	7.5 ^a	21.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	10.8 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	34.9 ^a	0.0 ^a
2.6 ^a	4.6 ^a	3.5 ^a	20.0	13.2 ^a	2.6 ^a	3.6 ^a	0.0 ^a
1.1	4.2	4.0	19.4	10.9	3.1	9.9	1.4
1.0 ^a	5.4	5.1	19.5	12.6	3.7	8.6	2.0
1.2 ^a	3.4	3.1	19.4	9.6	2.7	10.8	0.9 ^a
29.7	0.3 ^a	2.1	11.0	12.5	3.3	5.8	1.0
30.8	0.3 ^a	2.0	11.0	12.4	3.2	5.9	1.0
1.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	5.0 ^a	10.5	14.5	7.7 ^a	5.1 ^a	2.0 ^a
36.2	0.7 ^a	2.7 ^a	15.6	8.5	2.6 ^a	7.8	1.2 ^a
29.3	0.3 ^a	2.1	10.7	12.8	3.4	5.7	1.0
26.8	0.3	3.4	11.4	11.3	4.6	3.9	1.1
29.9	0.3	3.3	11.5	10.9	4.1	3.5	1.0
1.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	4.3	9.8	15.2	8.0	6.6	1.1 ^a
22.3	0.3 ^a	4.3	12.2	13.0	4.4	4.3	1.1
25.0	0.4 ^a	4.2	12.6	12.6	4.3	3.7	1.0
23.1	0.6 ^a	5.1	12.8	12.7	3.6	3.1	0.7 ^a
28.2	0.0 ^a	2.7	12.2	12.4	5.6	4.8	1.4
2.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	4.8	9.2	16.5	5.4	8.5	1.8 ^a
28.7	0.1 ^a	2.6	10.7	10.2	4.6	3.8	1.3
31.1	0.2 ^a	2.5	10.6	9.5	4.4	3.6	1.4
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.7 ^a	12.5	18.1	7.5 ^a	5.2 ^a	0.0 ^a
36.9	0.3 ^a	2.3	10.2	8.5	4.9	2.7	0.4 ^a
44.8	0.4 ^a	1.9	10.6	8.3	2.8	2.4	0.2 ^a
2.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.8 ^a	8.3	9.5	14.0	3.9 ^a	0.9 ^a

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

Table 105. Personal and household crimes, 1984:
 Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations
 to the police, by type of crime

Type of crime	Total	Object recovered, offender un- successful	Not im- portant enough	Private or personal matter	Reported to some- one else
All personal crimes (15,808,230)	100.0	3.4	24.7	8.4	16.4
Crimes of violence (3,579,420)	100.0	3.9	19.9	24.8	12.0
Completed violent crimes (1,038,720)	100.0	1.6	14.2	24.4	13.5
Attempted violent crimes (2,540,710)	100.0	4.8	22.2	24.9	11.4
Rape (102,010)	100.0	2.1 ^a	10.0 ^a	19.7	5.8 ^a
Robbery (606,870)	100.0	9.0	14.6	13.9	6.3
Completed robbery (317,570)	100.0	4.1 ^a	13.4	10.5	6.9
With injury (129,880)	100.0	5.5 ^a	9.6 ^a	11.5 ^a	7.8 ^a
From serious assault (53,010)	100.0	6.5 ^a	3.9 ^a	17.1 ^a	3.0 ^a
From minor assault (76,890)	100.0	4.8 ^a	13.6 ^a	7.7 ^a	11.2 ^a
Without injury (187,680)	100.0	3.2 ^a	16.1	9.7	6.2 ^a
Attempted robbery (289,290)	100.0	14.3	15.9	17.7	5.7
With injury (70,790)	100.0	11.7 ^a	12.4 ^a	19.8 ^a	4.1 ^a
From serious assault (29,520)	100.0	11.0 ^a	13.3 ^a	10.6 ^a	4.9 ^a
From minor assault (41,290)	100.0	12.1 ^a	11.7 ^a	26.4 ^a	3.5 ^a
Without injury (218,520)	100.0	15.1	17.0	17.1	6.2 ^a
Assault (2,870,530)	100.0	2.8	21.3	27.2	13.4
Aggravated assault (853,390)	100.0	3.1	16.9	26.6	12.3
Simple assault (2,017,130)	100.0	2.7	23.2	27.5	13.9
Crimes of theft (12,228,820)	100.0	3.2	26.1	3.7	17.7
Completed crimes of theft (11,415,440)	100.0	1.5	26.6	3.5	18.7
Attempted crimes of theft (813,400)	100.0	27.6	18.4	5.9	4.8
Personal larceny with contact (451,750)	100.0	6.9	14.1	1.6 ^a	10.4
Purse snatching (95,390)	100.0	25.3	5.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	7.7 ^a
Pocket picking (356,370)	100.0	2.0 ^a	16.3	2.0 ^a	11.1
Personal larceny without contact (11,777,080)	100.0	3.1	26.6	3.8	18.0
Completed larceny without contact (10,998,600)	100.0	1.4	27.1	3.6	19.0
Less than \$50 (6,507,620)	100.0	1.4	36.0	3.7	21.0
\$50 or more (4,065,700)	100.0	1.2	12.7	3.6	15.6
Amount not available (425,350)	100.0	3.6 ^a	28.0	2.2 ^a	20.6
Attempted larceny without contact (778,470)	100.0	26.8	19.2	6.1	4.7
All household crimes (11,673,970)	100.0	5.6	28.0	6.5	4.0
Completed household crimes (9,762,190)	100.0	2.1	29.2	7.2	3.8
Attempted household crimes (1,911,780)	100.0	23.7	22.0	3.1	4.9
Burglary (3,460,940)	100.0	8.4	20.5	6.4	6.9
Completed burglary (2,400,910)	100.0	3.7	18.9	8.2	6.7
Forcible entry (564,640)	100.0	4.7	15.2	9.9	4.9
Unlawful entry without force (1,836,300)	100.0	3.3	20.1	7.7	7.3
Attempted forcible entry (1,060,040)	100.0	19.0	23.9	2.2	7.2
Household larceny (7,718,120)	100.0	3.2	32.5	6.4	2.8
Completed household larceny (7,225,700)	100.0	1.2	33.1	6.4	2.9
Less than \$50 (4,126,240)	100.0	1.3	45.8	5.0	2.5
\$50 or more (2,724,240)	100.0	1.0	14.4	8.5	3.1
Amount not available (375,200)	100.0	1.4 ^a	28.5	7.5	6.4
Attempted household larceny (492,420)	100.0	32.7	24.6	5.1	1.2 ^a
Motor vehicle theft (494,920)	100.0	24.6	10.7	10.3	3.0 ^a
Completed theft (135,590)	100.0	23.1	5.4 ^a	30.6	2.6 ^a
Attempted theft (359,340)	100.0	25.2	12.7	2.7 ^a	3.2 ^a

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of reasons shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number		Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too incon- venient or time consuming	Other and not given
	Lack of proof						
5.8	4.3	14.8	6.0	2.3	1.2	2.5	10.1
0.4 ^a	0.4 ^a	7.7	6.1	3.7	4.7	3.0	13.6
0.8 ^a	1.3 ^a	8.3	5.3	5.3	6.5	3.9	14.8
0.2 ^a	0.1 ^a	7.4	6.4	3.1	3.9	2.6	13.2
1.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	8.0 ^a	4.7 ^a	13.7 ^a	11.0 ^a	1.5 ^a	22.4
1.6 ^a	2.2 ^a	16.8	6.5	7.2	2.8	4.8	14.2
2.2 ^a	4.2 ^a	22.8	7.7	6.8	2.9 ^a	4.9 ^a	13.7
0.0 ^a	5.5 ^a	24.8	9.9 ^a	5.4 ^a	3.6 ^a	5.1 ^a	11.2 ^a
0.0 ^a	3.9 ^a	28.8 ^a	11.2 ^a	10.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	6.5 ^a	8.5 ^a
0.0 ^a	6.6 ^a	22.0	9.0 ^a	1.8 ^a	6.0 ^a	4.1 ^a	13.1 ^a
3.7 ^a	3.2 ^a	21.4	6.2 ^a	7.8 ^a	2.4 ^a	4.7 ^a	15.5
1.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	10.3	5.2 ^a	7.7	2.7 ^a	4.7 ^a	14.8
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	12.4 ^a	3.7 ^a	9.0 ^a	7.9 ^a	5.8 ^a	13.3 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	12.9 ^a	8.8 ^a	8.8 ^a	5.8 ^a	8.8 ^a	15.0 ^a
0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	12.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	9.1 ^a	9.4 ^a	3.7 ^a	12.1 ^a
1.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	9.6	5.7 ^a	7.3	1.0 ^a	4.4 ^a	15.2
0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	5.7	6.0	2.6	4.8	2.7	13.2
0.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	6.8	4.5	3.8	6.6	3.7	15.6
0.0 ^a	0.1 ^a	5.3	6.6	2.1	4.1	2.3	12.2
7.4	5.5	16.9	6.0	1.9	0.3	2.4	9.1
7.4	5.8	17.0	5.9	1.8	0.3	2.4	9.1
6.8	0.5 ^a	15.7	6.7	2.1	0.2 ^a	2.1	9.2
14.6	6.1	24.6	6.3	4.0	0.9 ^a	1.9 ^a	8.5
4.1 ^a	4.4 ^a	18.6	9.0 ^a	8.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.4 ^a	13.6 ^a
17.5	6.6	26.3	5.6	2.9 ^a	1.1 ^a	1.5 ^a	7.2
7.1	5.4	16.6	6.0	1.8	0.2	2.4	9.1
7.1	5.8	16.6	5.9	1.8	0.2	2.4	9.1
4.9	3.7	14.4	5.2	0.7	0.2	1.6	7.3
10.5	9.3	20.7	7.1	3.6	0.2 ^a	3.8	11.6
8.9	4.3	12.9	5.7	0.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.6 ^a	11.3
7.1	0.5 ^a	15.7	6.4	1.7 ^a	0.2 ^a	2.0	9.5
8.8	5.7	17.8	7.4	3.7	0.5	1.9	9.9
9.0	6.8	18.2	7.4	3.8	0.4	1.9	10.1
7.9	0.4 ^a	15.6	7.3	3.3	0.5 ^a	2.2	9.1
10.6	3.8	18.1	6.4	4.5	0.7	1.8	12.0
11.7	5.5	19.2	5.5	5.0	0.6 ^a	2.1	12.8
9.3	4.6	18.4	6.8	8.7	1.0 ^a	4.0	12.5
12.5	5.8	19.5	5.1	3.9	0.5 ^a	1.6	13.0
8.2	0.0 ^a	15.5	8.6	3.5	0.9 ^a	0.9 ^a	10.0
8.1	6.9	17.8	7.8	3.3	0.4	1.9	8.9
8.2	7.3	18.2	8.1	3.4	0.4	1.8	9.0
6.2	4.4	15.8	7.6	2.3	0.4	1.3	7.4
11.6	11.8	22.1	8.8	4.7	0.4 ^a	2.3	11.3
7.0	7.6	15.2	8.3	5.0	0.4 ^a	2.9 ^a	9.8
5.6	0.3 ^a	12.6	4.4	2.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	3.1 ^a	7.9
7.6	1.5 ^a	15.1	7.3	4.9	0.0 ^a	3.9	11.1
0.9 ^a	1.4 ^a	2.7 ^a	6.4 ^a	6.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	1.3 ^a	18.6
10.1	1.5 ^a	19.8	7.6	4.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	4.8	8.3

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

**Table 106. Personal crimes, 1984:
Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations
to the police, by race of victims and type of crime**

Race and type of crime	Total	Object recovered, offender un- successful	Not im- portant enough	Private or personal matter
White				
All personal crimes (13,545,380)	100.0	3.4	25.1	8.4
Crimes of violence (3,012,520)	100.0	3.9	20.1	25.3
Rape (84,680)	100.0	2.5 ^a	3.9 ^a	20.2
Robbery (461,170)	100.0	9.4	15.8	15.0
Assault (2,466,700)	100.0	2.9	21.5	27.3
Crimes of theft (10,532,860)	100.0	3.2	26.6	3.5
Personal larceny with contact (337,570)	100.0	8.2	13.2	1.4 ^a
Personal larceny without contact (10,195,300)	100.0	3.0	27.0	3.6
Black				
All personal crimes (1,888,270)	100.0	3.3	21.6	10.1
Crimes of violence (509,470)	100.0	2.4 ^a	18.6	23.6
Rape (15,720)	100.0	0.0 ^a	44.1 ^a	19.3 ^a
Robbery (134,700)	100.0	3.1 ^a	11.8	10.1 ^a
Assault (359,030)	100.0	2.3 ^a	20.0	28.9
Crimes of theft (1,378,800)	100.0	3.6	22.7	5.1
Personal larceny with contact (97,040)	100.0	3.7 ^a	17.9	2.4 ^a
Personal larceny without contact (1,281,760)	100.0	3.6	23.1	5.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of reasons shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Reported to someone else	Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other and not given
16.7	5.7	4.2	15.0	5.5	2.2	1.2	2.5	10.0
12.3	0.3 ^a	0.4 ^a	7.4	5.6	3.7	4.8	2.9	13.4
5.0 ^a	1.4 ^a	0.0 ^a	6.5 ^a	5.6 ^a	14.6 ^a	13.3 ^a	1.8 ^a	25.3
7.0	1.0 ^a	2.0 ^a	17.7	5.7	6.9	2.7 ^a	5.8	11.2
13.6	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	5.5	5.5	2.7	4.9	2.5	13.4
17.9	7.3	5.3	17.2	5.5	1.8	0.2	2.4	9.0
12.8	14.9	6.6	25.6	6.2	3.7 ^a	0.5 ^a	1.1 ^a	5.8
18.1	7.0	5.3	16.9	5.4	1.7	0.2	2.4	9.1
15.3	6.1	4.7	13.1	9.4	2.9	1.0	2.2	10.2
10.7	1.1 ^a	0.8 ^a	9.1	9.7	4.0	2.7 ^a	3.3	14.1
10.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	17.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	8.9 ^a
4.5 ^a	4.0 ^a	3.1 ^a	15.2	9.9 ^a	8.9 ^a	1.6 ^a	1.9 ^a	25.9
13.0	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	6.5	10.0	2.4 ^a	3.1 ^a	4.0 ^a	9.9
17.1	7.9	6.2	14.6	9.3	2.5	0.4 ^a	1.8	8.8
3.9 ^a	13.0 ^a	3.7 ^a	22.2	7.6 ^a	5.6 ^a	2.4 ^a	5.1 ^a	12.5 ^a
18.0	7.6	6.3	14.0	9.5	2.2	0.2 ^a	1.5	8.5

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

Table 107. Personal crimes, 1984:

**Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations
to the police, by type of crime and annual family income**

Type of crime and reason for not reporting	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$29,999	\$30,000- \$49,999	\$50,000 or more
All personal crimes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	4.5	3.8	4.0	3.1	3.6	2.9	2.5
Not important enough	24.8	24.6	21.8	24.6	21.3	27.2	27.0
Private or personal matter	11.6	8.6	10.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	6.4
Reported to someone else	11.6	11.4	13.9	17.1	20.5	20.0	19.4
Not aware crime occurred until later	4.9	4.2	6.2	6.3	5.6	5.8	6.0
Unable to recover property because no ID number	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.9	4.5	3.7	3.8
Lack of proof	13.6	20.5	16.1	15.7	13.1	14.4	14.4
Police would not want to be bothered	6.9	4.4	6.2	5.7	7.2	4.1	5.3
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4
Fear of reprisal	2.3	1.4 ^a	2.2	0.8	0.1 ^a	0.9	0.9 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	3.3
Other and not given	10.2	11.1	9.5	10.0	12.7	9.2	9.7
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	4.4	4.2 ^a	6.2	4.1	2.3 ^a	3.1	3.1 ^a
Not important enough	25.5	15.2	12.0	21.0	16.2	23.0	22.7
Private or personal matter	25.2	27.6	25.6	23.9	26.9	23.5	21.4
Reported to someone else	7.6	7.5	12.3	15.2	15.4	12.7	20.8
Not aware crime occurred until later	0.4 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.7 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a
Unable to recover property because no ID number	0.7 ^a	1.0 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Lack of proof	7.1	5.6 ^a	7.0	7.5	6.0	11.1	8.4
Police would not want to be bothered	6.3	2.9 ^a	7.2	5.8	5.8	4.3	3.2 ^a
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	3.4	7.3	3.8	3.5	5.1 ^a	2.1 ^a	0.0 ^a
Fear of reprisal	6.1	5.3 ^a	8.6	3.0	0.0 ^a	3.2	4.5 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.0	4.1 ^a	2.7 ^a	2.6	4.8 ^a	3.5	2.0 ^a
Other and not given	11.2	18.5	13.2	12.7	17.6	13.2	13.9
Crimes of theft	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	4.5	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.9	2.9	2.4
Not important enough	24.5	27.8	25.0	25.6	22.6	28.2	27.8
Private or personal matter	5.3	1.9 ^a	5.8	3.1	2.5	3.8	3.5
Reported to someone else	13.5	12.8	14.5	17.6	21.7	21.8	19.1
Not aware crime occurred until later	6.9	5.5	8.0	7.8	7.0	7.1	7.2
Unable to recover property because no ID number	6.0	5.2	5.6	6.1	5.7	4.5	4.5
Lack of proof	16.6	25.7	19.1	17.8	14.9	15.2	15.5
Police would not want to be bothered	7.1	4.9	5.9	5.6	7.5	4.1	5.7
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	2.5	1.8 ^a	2.4	1.7	0.9 ^a	1.4	1.7
Fear of reprisal	0.6 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.8	2.1 ^a	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.4	3.5
Other and not given	9.8	8.5	8.3	9.3	11.4	8.3	8.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

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

Table 108. Personal crimes of violence, 1984:

**Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations
to the police, by victim-offender relationship and type of crime**

Victim-offender relationship and type of crime	Total	Object recovered, offender un- success- ful	Not im- portant enough	Private or personal matter	Reported to some- one else	Not aware crime occurred until later
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence (1,914,080)	100.0	5.0	23.3	16.3	9.7	0.4 ^a
Rape (52,820)	100.0	4.0 ^a	14.4 ^a	7.1 ^a	8.5 ^a	0.0 ^a
Robbery (467,180)	100.0	8.6	16.3	11.3	3.0 ^a	1.0 ^a
Assault (1,394,120)	100.0	3.8	25.9	18.3	11.9	0.2 ^a
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence (1,665,330)	100.0	2.5	15.9	34.5	14.7	0.4 ^a
Rape (49,190)	100.0	0.0 ^a	5.3 ^a	33.2	2.8 ^a	2.3 ^a
Robbery (139,720)	100.0	10.1 ^a	8.8 ^a	22.6	17.2	3.6 ^a
Assault (1,476,410)	100.0	1.9	17.0	35.6	14.8	0.0 ^a

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of reasons shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too incon- venient or time consuming	Other and not given
0.7 ^a	13.0	7.0	4.4	2.8	4.1	13.2
0.0 ^a	11.8 ^a	9.0 ^a	6.8 ^a	5.9 ^a	2.8 ^a	29.4
2.5 ^a	20.1	6.7	8.6	1.6 ^a	5.9	14.1
0.2 ^a	10.7	7.1	2.9	3.1	3.6	12.4
0.1 ^a	1.5	4.9	2.9	6.7	1.7	14.1
0.0 ^a	3.9 ^a	0.0 ^a	21.1 ^a	16.5 ^a	0.0 ^a	14.7 ^a
1.0 ^a	5.8 ^a	5.8 ^a	2.6 ^a	6.6 ^a	1.1 ^a	14.8
0.0 ^a	1.0 ^a	5.0	2.4	6.4	1.8	14.0

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

**Table 109. Household crimes, 1984:
Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting
victimizations to the police, by race of head of household
and type of crime**

Race and reason for not reporting	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
White				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	5.4	7.9	3.2	23.2
Not important enough	28.6	20.7	33.1	11.0
Private or personal matter	6.4	6.6	6.1	11.3
Reported to someone else	4.2	6.8	3.0	3.3 ^a
Not aware crime occurred until later	9.0	11.3	8.1	8.3
Unable to recover property because no ID number	5.7	3.7	6.9	1.0 ^a
Lack of proof	18.0	18.6	17.8	15.0
Police would not want to be bothered	7.1	6.4	7.4	8.3
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	3.8	4.2	3.5	5.0
Fear of reprisal	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2 ^a
Other and not given	9.5	11.2	8.6	11.3
Black				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	6.7	10.2	3.3	33.7
Not important enough	23.8	18.1	27.3	8.1 ^a
Private or personal matter	6.8	5.1	7.9	2.2 ^a
Reported to someone else	3.3	7.1	1.6	2.0 ^a
Not aware crime occurred until later	8.3	7.6	8.8	4.1 ^a
Unable to recover property because no ID number	6.0	4.2	7.0	5.1 ^a
Lack of proof	17.0	15.8	17.5	18.9 ^a
Police would not want to be bothered	9.6	7.2	11.3	2.1 ^a
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	3.6	5.8	2.4	5.1 ^a
Fear or reprisal	0.4 ^a	0.5 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.0 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.1	1.6 ^a	1.9	9.8 ^a
Other and not given	12.3	16.2	10.6	8.9 ^a

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown
because of rounding. Some respondents may
have cited more than one reason for not

reporting victimizations to the police.

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

**Table 110. Household crimes, 1984:
Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting
victimizations to the police,
by annual family income**

Type of crime and reason for not reporting	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500– \$9,999	\$10,000– \$14,999	\$15,000– \$24,999	\$25,000– \$29,999	\$30,000– \$49,999	\$50,000 or more
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	6.0	4.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.9
Not important enough	24.9	25.9	30.2	28.6	31.6	30.7	28.3
Private or personal matter	8.0	6.1	5.4	7.3	5.8	5.1	6.2
Reported to someone else	6.8	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.3	3.0
Not aware crime occurred until later	7.5	6.8	8.5	8.4	10.9	10.3	10.9
Unable to recover property because no ID number	5.5	7.6	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.5	6.8
Lack of proof	17.1	18.8	18.1	18.0	17.0	18.1	18.2
Police would not want to be bothered	7.6	7.9	8.1	7.9	4.8	6.4	6.4
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	4.7	2.7	3.9	4.4 ^a	3.3	2.0 ^a	2.0 ^a
Fear of reprisal	0.6	0.6 ^a	0.9 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.5 ^a	0.2 ^a
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.0	4.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.1 ^a
Other and not given	10.1	10.7	9.4	9.3	10.7	10.1	10.9

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

Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

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

**Table 111. Household crimes, 1984:
Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting
victimizations to the police, by type of crime
and value of theft loss**

Type of crime and value of theft loss ^a	Total	Object recovered, offender un- successful	Not im- portant enough
All household crimes ^b (9,272,170)	100.0	1.4	29.7
Less than \$50 ^c (4,873,490)	100.0	1.2	43.4
\$50-\$249 (2,877,770)	100.0	1.0	16.2
\$250-\$999 (800,880)	100.0	1.9 ^d	5.6
\$1,000 or more (227,230)	100.0	7.7	3.2 ^d
Burglary ^b (1,910,880)	100.0	0.9	18.9
Less than \$50 ^c (747,230)	100.0	0.8 ^d	30.4
\$50-\$249 (665,730)	100.0	0.5 ^d	14.6
\$250-\$999 (310,030)	100.0	1.8 ^d	6.9
\$1,000 or more (97,850)	100.0	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d
Household larceny ^b (7,225,700)	100.0	1.2	33.1
Less than \$50 ^c (4,126,220)	100.0	1.3	45.8
\$50-\$99 (1,186,750)	100.0	0.9 ^d	20.5
\$100-\$249 (1,005,040)	100.0	1.5 ^d	12.3
\$250-\$999 (467,710)	100.0	0.4 ^d	4.9
\$1,000 or more (64,760)	100.0	0.0 ^d	5.1 ^d
Motor vehicle theft ^b (135,590)	100.0	23.1	5.4 ^d
Less than \$250 (20,280)	100.0	0.0 ^d	7.1 ^d
\$250-\$999 (23,160)	100.0	31.8 ^d	0.0 ^d
\$1,000 or more (64,600)	100.0	27.2	6.2 ^d

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of reasons shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Private or personal matter	Reported to someone else	Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other and not given
6.9	3.7	9.2	7.2	18.3	7.5	3.8	0.4	1.9	9.9
5.0	3.4	6.8	4.4	16.2	7.2	2.3	0.4	1.3	8.5
7.4	2.8	12.4	11.3	21.8	8.7	4.9	0.3 ^d	2.4	10.7
10.4	5.4	13.5	9.7	21.1	6.7	7.7	0.2 ^d	3.3	14.6
21.7	6.0 ^d	8.5	8.8	18.0	3.3 ^d	5.5 ^d	3.9 ^d	1.7 ^d	11.8
6.9	6.8	13.3	6.9	20.0	5.5	5.2	0.6 ^d	2.2	12.7
5.0	8.5	10.1	4.4	18.2	4.6	2.2	0.2 ^d	1.1 ^d	14.5
7.6	5.4	15.7	8.3	24.4	5.2	5.5	0.2 ^d	2.4	10.3
9.9	4.3 ^d	15.4	8.9	16.1	8.5	9.2	0.5 ^d	4.8 ^d	13.8
6.3 ^d	3.0 ^d	17.0	16.5	19.5	3.2 ^d	11.5 ^d	6.6 ^d	4.0 ^d	12.4 ^d
6.4	2.9	8.2	7.3	18.2	8.1	3.4	0.4	1.8	9.0
5.0	2.5	6.2	4.4	15.8	7.6	2.3	0.4	1.3	7.4
6.7	2.6	11.5	11.6	19.9	10.5	2.9	0.1 ^d	2.7	10.1
8.1	1.4 ^d	11.5	13.2	22.9	8.6	6.4	0.7 ^d	2.1	11.2
10.7	6.3	13.0	10.7	25.1	5.8	6.3	0.0 ^d	2.1 ^d	14.6
30.2	13.6 ^d	4.1 ^d	3.0 ^d	30.2	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	3.6 ^d	0.0 ^d	10.1 ^d
30.6	2.6 ^d	0.9 ^d	1.4 ^d	2.7 ^d	6.4 ^d	6.9 ^d	0.0 ^d	1.3 ^d	18.6
13.7 ^d	0.0 ^d	6.2 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	21.5 ^d	21.8 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	29.6 ^d
12.3 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	6.4 ^d	0.0 ^d	15.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	7.8 ^d	26.7 ^d
36.3	2.8 ^d	0.0 ^d	3.0 ^d	3.4 ^d	6.8 ^d	2.2 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	12.4 ^d

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

^bIncludes data for victims who did not provide a specific value for their losses.

^cIncludes items that had no value.

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

Appendix II

Survey instruments

A basic screen questionnaire (Form NCS-1) and a crime incident report (Form NCS-2) are used to elicit information on the relevant crimes committed against the household as a whole and against any of its members age 12 and over. Form NCS-1 is designed to screen for all instances of victimization before details of any specific incident are collected. The screening form also is used for obtaining information on the characteristics of each household and its members. Screening questions are asked of all members age 12 and over. However, a knowledgeable adult member of the household serves as a proxy respondent for 12- and 13-year-olds, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent during the entire field-interviewing period. Details about the method of interviewing are given in Appendix III, under "Data collection."

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

The basic screen questionnaire and incident report underwent revision in January 1979. Facsimiles of the revised questionnaires are included here. Readers should consult previous annual reports, 1973 through 1977, for copies of the original instruments. The revised incident report was expanded to collect greater details about series victimizations, crime characteristics, and reporting to the police.

FORM NCS-1 AND NCS-2

(15-2-701)

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

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
NCS-1 - BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE
NCS-2 - CRIME INCIDENT REPORT

INC
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1
and
2

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		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.																									
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY NCS-1 - BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE NCS-2 - CRIME INCIDENT REPORT		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">P G M 2</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Sample (cc 3)</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Control number (cc 4)</td> <td colspan="3" style="width: 40%;">Household number (cc 5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>PSU</td> <td>Segment</td> <td>Ck.</td> <td>Serial</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>JO</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					P G M 2	Sample (cc 3)	Control number (cc 4)	Household number (cc 5)				PSU	Segment	Ck.	Serial			JO							
P G M 2	Sample (cc 3)	Control number (cc 4)	Household number (cc 5)																								
	PSU	Segment	Ck.	Serial																							
	JO																										
ITEMS FILLED AT START OF INTERVIEW		TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD - Con.																									
<p>1. Interviewer identification Code Name (010) _____</p> <p>2. Unit Status (011) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Unit in sample the previous enumeration period - Fill 3 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Unit in sample first time this period - SKIP to 4</p> <p>3. Household Status - Mark first box that applies (012) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Same household interviewed the previous enumeration 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement household since the previous enumeration 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Noninterview the previous enumeration 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify 7</p>		<p>11. Number of housing units in structure (cc 27) (021) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-9 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 10+ 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile home or trailer 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Only OTHER units</p>																									
<p>4. Line number of household respondent (cc 12) (013) _____</p> <p>TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD</p> <p>5. Special place type code (cc 6c) (014) _____</p> <p>6. Tenure (cc 8) (015) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Owned or being bought 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Rented for cash 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No cash rent</p> <p>7. Land Use (cc 9-10) (016) _____</p> <p>8. Farm Sales (cc 11) (017) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Item blank/URBAN in cc 9</p> <p>9. Type of living quarters (cc 15) Housing unit (018) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> House, apartment, flat 2 <input type="checkbox"/> HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> HU - Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> HU in rooming house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile home or trailer 6 <input type="checkbox"/> HU not specified above - Describe 7</p> <p>OTHER Unit 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant tent site or trailer site 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified above - Describe 7</p> <p>Use of telephone (refer to cc 26a-d)</p> <p>10a. Location of phone - Mark first box that applies (019) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Phone in unit 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Phone in common area (hallway, etc.) } F:II 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Phone in another unit (neighbor, friend, etc.) } 10b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Work/office phone 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No phone - SKIP to 11</p> <p>b. Is phone interview acceptable? (020) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 7 <input type="checkbox"/> No 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to give number in 26c</p>		<p>12. Family income (cc 28) (022) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$3,000 (a) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$13,000 to 14,999 (h) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$3,000 to 4,999 (b) 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 15,000 to 17,499 (i) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5,000 to 5,999 (c) 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 17,500 to 19,999 (j) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 6,000 to 7,499 (d) 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 20,000 to 24,999 (k) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 7,500 to 9,999 (e) 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 25,000 to 29,999 (l) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 10,000 to 11,999 (f) 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 30,000 to 49,999 (m) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 12,000 to 12,999 (g) 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 50,000 and over (n)</p>																									
		ITEMS FILLED AFTER INTERVIEW																									
<p>13. Date last household member completed (023) _____ Month Day Year</p>																											
		<p>14. Proxy information - Fill for all proxy interviews</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">a. Proxy interview obtained for Line No.</td> <td style="width: 30%;">b. Proxy respondent Name</td> <td style="width: 40%;">c. Reason (Enter code)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(030) _____</td> <td>(031) _____</td> <td>(032) _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(033) _____</td> <td>(034) _____</td> <td>(035) _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(036) _____</td> <td>(037) _____</td> <td>(038) _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(039) _____</td> <td>(040) _____</td> <td>(041) _____</td> </tr> </table> <p>Codes for item 14c: 1 - Under 14 2 - 14+ and physically/mentally unable to answer 3 - 14+ and TA, won't return before closeout</p>					a. Proxy interview obtained for Line No.	b. Proxy respondent Name	c. Reason (Enter code)	(030) _____	(031) _____	(032) _____	(033) _____	(034) _____	(035) _____	(036) _____	(037) _____	(038) _____	(039) _____	(040) _____	(041) _____						
a. Proxy interview obtained for Line No.	b. Proxy respondent Name	c. Reason (Enter code)																									
(030) _____	(031) _____	(032) _____																									
(033) _____	(034) _____	(035) _____																									
(036) _____	(037) _____	(038) _____																									
(039) _____	(040) _____	(041) _____																									
		<p>15. Type Z noninterview</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">a. Interview not obtained for Line No.</td> <td style="width: 30%;">b. Reason (Enter code)</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Codes for item 15b:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(042) _____</td> <td>(043) _____</td> <td>1 - Never available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(044) _____</td> <td>(045) _____</td> <td>2 - Refused</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(046) _____</td> <td>(047) _____</td> <td>3 - Physically/mentally unable to answer - no proxy available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(048) _____</td> <td>(049) _____</td> <td>4 - TA and no proxy available</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5 - Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6 - Office use only</td> </tr> </table> <p>FILL INTER-COMM</p> <p>► Complete 18-29 for each Line No. in 15a.</p>					a. Interview not obtained for Line No.	b. Reason (Enter code)	Codes for item 15b:	(042) _____	(043) _____	1 - Never available	(044) _____	(045) _____	2 - Refused	(046) _____	(047) _____	3 - Physically/mentally unable to answer - no proxy available	(048) _____	(049) _____	4 - TA and no proxy available			5 - Other			6 - Office use only
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		5 - Other																									
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		<p>16a. Household members 12 years of age and OVER (050) _____ Total number</p> <p>b. Household members UNDER 12 years of age (051) _____ Total number</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p>																									
		<p>17. Crime Incident Reports filled (052) _____ Total number - Fill BOUNDING INFORMATION (cc 32)</p> <p>Notes</p>																									
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">OFFICE USE ONLY</td> <td>(053)</td> <td>(054)</td> <td>(055)</td> <td>(056)</td> <td>(057)</td> <td>(058)</td> </tr> </table>					OFFICE USE ONLY	(053)	(054)	(055)	(056)	(057)	(058)														
OFFICE USE ONLY	(053)	(054)	(055)	(056)	(057)	(058)																					

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS											
18. NAME (of household respondent)	19. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	20. LINE NO.	21. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	22. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	23. MARITAL STATUS	24. SEX	25. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	26. Educa-tion - highest grade	27. Educa-tion - complete that year?	28. RACE	29. ORIGIN
	PGM 4	(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	(cc 22)	(cc 23)	(cc 24)
Last	(085) 1 [] Per. - Self-respondent 2 [] Tel. - Self-respondent 3 [] Per. - Proxy <i>Fill 14 on cover page</i> 4 [] Tel. - Proxy <i>Fill 14 on cover page</i> 5 [] NI - <i>Fill 20-29 and 15 on cover page</i>	(086) Line No.	(087) 1 [] Ref. person 2 [] Husband 3 [] Wife 4 [] Own child 5 [] Parent 6 [] Bro/Sis. 7 [] Other relative 8 [] Non-relative	(088) Age 1 [] M, 6 [] M 2 [] Wd, 7 [] F 3 [] D 4 [] Sep. 5 [] NM	(089) 1 [] Yes 2 [] No	(090) 1 [] Yes 2 [] No	(091) 1 [] Yes 2 [] No	(092) 1 [] Yes 2 [] No	(093) 1 [] Yes 2 [] No	(094) 1 [] White 2 [] Black 3 [] American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo 4 [] Asian, Pacific Islander 5 [] Other - Specify <i>p</i>	(095) Origin
► INTERVIEWER: Read if respondent 16+ Before we get to the crime questions, I have a few (additional) items that are useful in studying why people may or may not become victims of crime.											
<p>CHECK ITEM A → Look at item 3 on cover page. Is this the same household interviewed the previous enumeration period? (box I marked)</p> <p>1 [] No - Ask 30 Yes - Is this person a new household member? (added to Control Card as member this period) 1 [] Yes - Ask 30 2 [] No - SKIP to Check Item C</p>											
<p>30. How long have you lived at this address?</p> <p>(101) _____ Months (If more than 11 months, leave blank OR and enter 1 year below.) (102) _____ Years (Round to nearest whole year)</p>											
<p>CHECK ITEM B → Is entry in 30 - 1 [] 5 years or more? - SKIP to Check Item C 2 [] Less than 5 years? - Ask 31</p>											
<p>31. Altogether, how many times have you moved in the last 5 years, that is, since _____, 197_____?</p> <p>(103) _____ Number of times</p>											
<p>CHECK ITEM C → Is this person 16 years old or older? 1 [] Yes - Ask 32a 2 [] No - SKIP to 37a</p>											
<p>32a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?</p> <p>(104) 1 [] Working - SKIP to 32c 2 [] With a job but not at work 3 [] Looking for work 4 [] Keeping house 5 [] Going to school 6 [] Unable to work - SKIP to 35 7 [] Retired 8 [] Armed Forces - SKIP to 36a 9 [] Other - Specify <i>p</i></p>											
<p>b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HHLD, ask about unpaid work.)</p> <p>(105) 1 [] Yes 2 [] No - SKIP to 33a</p>											
<p>c. How many hours did you work LAST WEEK at all jobs?</p> <p>(106) _____ Hours - SKIP to 36a</p>											
<p>If "with a job but not at work" in 32a, SKIP to 33b.</p>											
<p>33a. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?</p> <p>(107) 1 [] Yes 2 [] No - SKIP to 34a</p>											
<p>b. Why were you absent from work LAST WEEK?</p> <p>(108) 1 [] Layoff - SKIP to 34c 2 [] New job to begin within 30 days - SKIP to 34c 3 [] Other - Specify <i>p</i> } SKIP to 36a</p>											
<p>If "looking for work" in 32a, SKIP to 34b</p>											
<p>34a. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?</p> <p>(109) 1 [] Yes 2 [] No - SKIP to 35</p>											
<p>b. What have you been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? Anything else?</p> <p>Mark all methods used. Do not read list.</p> <p>Checked with - (110)* 1 [] Public employment agency 2 [] Private employment agency 3 [] Employer directly 4 [] Friends or relatives 5 [] Placed or answered ads 6 [] Other - Specify (e.g., CETA, union or professional register, etc.) <i>p</i></p> <p>7 [] Nothing - SKIP to 35</p>											
<p>c. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?</p> <p>(111) 1 [] No Yes - 2 [] Already had a job 3 [] Temporary illness 4 [] Going to school 5 [] Other - Specify <i>p</i></p>											
<p>If "layoff" in 33b, SKIP to 36a</p>											
<p>35. When did you last work at a full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more?</p> <p>(112) 1 [] 6 months ago or less 2 [] More than 6 months but less than 5 years 3 [] 5 or more years ago 4 [] Never worked full time 2 weeks or more 5 [] Never worked at all } SKIP to 37a</p>											
<p>36a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)</p>											
<p>b. What kind of business or industry is this? (e.g., TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)</p> <p>(113) _____</p>											
<p>c. What kind of work were you doing? (e.g., electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)</p> <p>(114) _____</p>											
<p>d. What were your most important activities or duties? (e.g., typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, Armed Forces)</p>											
<p>e. Were you -</p> <p>(115) 1 [] An employee of a PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commissions? 2 [] A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice, or farm? If yes, Is the business incorporated? 3 [] Yes 4 [] No (or farm) 5 [] Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?</p>											

37a. (Other than the . . . business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address?		(16)							
b. What kind of business is that? ►INTERVIEWER: Enter unrecognizable business only		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask b <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 38							
HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS									
38. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 6 months - between _____ 1, 19____ and _____, 19_____. During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No	41. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No						
39. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No	42. How many DIFFERENT motor vehicles (cars, trucks, motorcycles, etc.) were owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 45 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more						
40. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No	43. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No						
		44. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal parts attached to (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No						
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS									
45. The following questions refer only to things that happened to YOU during the last 6 months - between _____ 1, 19____ and _____, 19_____. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No	55. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No						
46. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No	56. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.)	<input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 57 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____ _____ _____						
47. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No		(17)						
48. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No		* <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>						
49. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No	Look at 56. Was HHLD member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No						
50. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No	57. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item F <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____ _____ _____						
51. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No		(18)						
52. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck, such as packages or clothing?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No		* <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>						
53. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No	Look at 57. Was HHLD member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No						
54. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No	Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports. <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HHLD member End interview if last respondent.							

Line number (201)	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.																									
Screen question number (202)		FORM NCS-2 (1-2-70) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE																									
Incident number (203)		CRIME INCIDENT REPORT NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY																									
<p>CHECK ITEM A</p> <p>Has this person lived at this address for 6 months or less? (If not sure, refer to Item 30, NCS-1.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Item 30 = 6 months or less) — Read A, Ask 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No (Item 30 blank or more than 6 months) — Read A, SKIP to 2a</p> <p>(A) You said that during the last 6 months — (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime).</p> <p>1. Did (this/the first) incident happen while you were living here or before you moved to this address?</p> <p>(204) <input type="checkbox"/> While living at this address <input type="checkbox"/> Before moving to this address</p> <p>2a. In what month did (this/the first) incident happen? (Show calendar if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)</p> <p>(205) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td>Month</td><td>Year</td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>CHECK ITEM B</p> <p>Is this incident report for a series of crimes?</p> <p>(206) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 2b (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately. Reduce entry in screen question if necessary.) <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 3a</p> <p>b. Altogether, how many times did this happen during the last six months?</p> <p>(207) _____ Number of incidents</p> <p>c. In what month or months did these incidents take place? (If more than one quarter involved, ask z) How many in (name months)?</p> <p>► INTERVIEWER: Enter number for each quarter as appropriate. If number falls below 3 or respondent can now recall incidents separately, still fill as a series. If all are out of scope, end incident report.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Number of incidents per quarter</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Jan., Feb., or March (Qtr. 1)</th> <th>April, May, or June (Qtr. 2)</th> <th>July, Aug., or Sept. (Qtr. 3)</th> <th>Oct., Nov., or Dec. (Qtr. 4)</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(208) _____</td> <td>(209) _____</td> <td>(210) _____</td> <td>(211) _____</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>► INTERVIEWER: If this report is for a series, read: The following questions refer only to the most recent incident.</p> <p>3a. Was it daylight or dark outside when (this/the most recent) incident happened?</p> <p>(212) <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Dark <input type="checkbox"/> Dawn, almost light, dusk, twilight <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know — SKIP to 4a</p> <p>b. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen? During day</p> <p>(213) <input type="checkbox"/> After 6 a.m.—12 noon <input type="checkbox"/> After 12 noon—6 p.m. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know what time of day</p> <p>At night</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> After 6 p.m.—12 midnight <input type="checkbox"/> After 12 midnight—6 a.m. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know what time of night OR <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know whether day or night</p>					Month	Year		Number of incidents per quarter					Jan., Feb., or March (Qtr. 1)	April, May, or June (Qtr. 2)	July, Aug., or Sept. (Qtr. 3)	Oct., Nov., or Dec. (Qtr. 4)		(208) _____	(209) _____	(210) _____	(211) _____		<p>4a. Did this incident happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p>(214) <input type="checkbox"/> Outside U.S. — SKIP to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Ask 4b</p> <p>Yes — What is the name of that city/town/village?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Same city, town, village as present residence — SKIP to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Different city, town, village from present residence. — Specify z</p> <p>(215) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p> <p>If not sure, ask:</p> <p>b. In what State and county did it occur?</p> <p>State _____ County _____</p> <p>If not sure, ask:</p> <p>c. Is this the same State and county as your PRESENT RESIDENCE?</p> <p>(216) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>5. Where did this incident take place?</p> <p>(217) <input type="checkbox"/> At or in own dwelling, or own attached garage (Always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same) <input type="checkbox"/> At or in detached buildings on own property, such as detached garage, storage shed, etc. (Always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same) <input type="checkbox"/> At or in vacation home, hotel/motel <input type="checkbox"/> Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, on street immediately adjacent to own home, apartment hall/storage area/laundry room (does not include apartment parking lots) <input type="checkbox"/> At, in, or near a friend/relative/neighbor's home, other building on their property, yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, on street immediately adjacent to their home, apartment hall/storage area/laundry room <input type="checkbox"/> On the street (other than immediately adjacent to own/friend/relative/neighbor's home) <input type="checkbox"/> Inside restaurant, bar, nightclub <input type="checkbox"/> Inside other commercial building such as store, bank, gas station <input type="checkbox"/> On public transportation or in station (bus, train, plane, airport, depot, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Inside office, factory, or warehouse <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial parking lot <input type="checkbox"/> Noncommercial parking lot <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment parking lot <input type="checkbox"/> Inside school building <input type="checkbox"/> On school property (school parking area, play area, school bus, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> In a park, field, playground other than school <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify z</p> <p>SKIP to Check Item C, page 14</p> <p>Notes</p>				
Month	Year																										
Number of incidents per quarter																											
Jan., Feb., or March (Qtr. 1)	April, May, or June (Qtr. 2)	July, Aug., or Sept. (Qtr. 3)	Oct., Nov., or Dec. (Qtr. 4)																								
(208) _____	(209) _____	(210) _____	(211) _____																								

INCIDENT REPORT

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

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

- (228) 1 Yes - SKIP to Check Item C
 2 No
 3 Don't know

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

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

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

- (220) 0 No

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

Window

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

Door

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

9 Other than window or door - Specify

SKIP to
Check
Item C

d. How did the offender(s) (get in/TRY to get in)? Mark one only

- (222) 1 Let in
 2 Offender pushed his way in after door opened
 3 Through open door or other opening
 4 Through unlocked door or window

 Through locked door or window
 5 Had key
 6 Other means (picked lock, used credit card, etc.)
 7 Don't know
 8 Don't know
 9 Other - Specify

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

- (223) 1 Yes - Ask 7a
 2 No - SKIP to 13a, page 16

7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?

- (224) 1 No
 * 2 Don't know

* Yes - What was the weapon? Anything else?
Mark all that apply

- 3 Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.)
 4 Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.)
 5 Knife
 6 Other - Specify

b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in any way?

- (225) 1 Yes - SKIP to 7f
 2 No

c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?

- (226) 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 7e

7d. How were you threatened? Any other way?

Mark all that apply

- (227) 1 Verbal threat of rape
 2 Verbal threat of attack other than rape
 3 Weapon present or threatened with weapon
 4 Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)
 5 Object thrown at person
 6 Followed, surrounded
 7 Other - Specify

SKIP
to 10a,
page 15

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

- (228) 1 Something taken without permission
 2 Attempted or threatened to take something
 3 Harassed, argued, abusive language
 4 Forceable entry or attempted forceable entry of house/apt.
 5 Forceable entry or attempted entry of car
 6 Damaged or destroyed property
 7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
 8 Other - Specify

SKIP
to 10a,
page 15

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

- (229) 1 Raped
 2 Tried to rape
 3 Shot
 4 Knifed
 5 Hit with object held in hand
 6 Hit by thrown object
 7 Hit, slapped, knocked down
 8 Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.
 9 Other - Specify

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

- (230) 0 None - SKIP to 10a, page 15
 * 1 Raped
 2 Attempted rape
 3 Knife wounds
 4 Gun shot, bullet wounds
 5 Broken bones or teeth knocked out
 6 Internal injuries
 7 Knocked unconscious
 8 Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth
 9 Other - Specify

b. Were you injured to the extent that you received any medical care after the attack, including self treatment?

- (231) 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 10a, page 15

c. Where did you receive this care? Anywhere else?

Mark all that apply

- (232) 1 At the scene
 2 At home/neighbor's/friend's
 3 Health unit at work, school, first aid station, at a stadium, park, etc.
 4 Doctor's office/health clinic
 5 Emergency room at hospital/emergency clinic
 6 Other (does not include hospital) - Specify
 7 Hospital

Did you stay overnight in the hospital?

- (233) 1 No
 2 Yes - How many days did you stay?

Number of days

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

<p>9a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veterans Administration, or Public Welfare?</p> <p>(235) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 9f</p>	<p>11a. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?</p> <p>(243) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Only one 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 3 <input type="checkbox"/> More than one SKIP to 12a, page 16</p>
<p>b. What kinds of health insurance or benefit programs were you covered by? Any others? Mark all that apply</p> <p>(236) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Private plans 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Medicare 4 <input type="checkbox"/> VA, CHAMPUS 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Public welfare 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>b. Was this person male or female?</p> <p>(244) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>c. How old would you say the person was?</p> <p>(245) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12-14 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-20 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 21-29 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 30+ 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>c. Was a claim filed with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get all or part of your medical expenses paid?</p> <p>(237) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 9f</p>	<p>d. Was the person someone you knew or a stranger you had never seen before?</p>
<p>d. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?</p> <p>(238) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Part 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet settled 4 <input type="checkbox"/> None } SKIP to 9f</p>	<p>(246) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Known 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger } SKIP to 11g 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>e. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay? Obtain an estimate, if necessary.</p> <p>(239) \$ _____ . <input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>e. How well did you know the person - by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known?</p> <p>(247) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sight only } SKIP to 11g 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Well known</p>
<p>CHECK ITEM D Is "All" marked in 9d? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 10a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Ask 9f</p>	<p>f. What was the person's relationship to you? For example, a friend, cousin, etc.</p> <p>(248) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Ex-spouse 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Parent 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative - Specify } 7</p>
<p>f. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, (INCLUDING anything paid by insurance)? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses.</p> <p>► INTERVIEWER: Obtain an estimate, if necessary.</p>	<p>g. Was the person someone you knew or a stranger you had never seen before?</p> <p>(255) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All known 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Some known 3 <input type="checkbox"/> All strangers } SKIP to 11o 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident? Include getting away from the offender, yelling for help, resisting in any way.</p> <p>(241) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 11a</p>	<p>m. How well did you know the person(s) - by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known? Mark all that apply</p> <p>(256) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sight only * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance(s) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Well known</p>
<p>b. What did you do? Anything else? Mark all that apply</p> <p>(242) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Used/brandished a gun 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Used/brandished a knife 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Used/brandished some other weapon 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Used/tried physical force (hit, chased, threw object, etc.) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called police, turned on lights, etc.) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify } 7</p>	<p>CHECK ITEM E Is "well known" marked in 11m? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 11n 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 11o</p>
<p>10b. Was he/she White, Black, or some other race?</p> <p>(249) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify } 7 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>n. What (was/were) the well known person's relationship(s) to you? For example, friend, cousin, etc. Mark all that apply</p> <p>(257) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Ex-spouse 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Girlfriend/ex-girlfriend 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Parent 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/ex-friend 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative - Specify } 7 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative - Specify } 7</p>
<p>Notes</p>	<p>o. Were the offenders White, Black, or some other race? Mark all that apply</p> <p>(258) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know race of any/some</p>
<p>CHECK ITEM F Is more than one box marked in 11o? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 11p 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 12a, page 16</p>	<p>p. What race were most of the offenders?</p> <p>(259) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly White 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Evenly divided 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Black 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly some other race</p>

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

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

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

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

- (261) 0 None - SKIP to 13a

_____ Number of persons

x Don't know - SKIP to 13a

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

- (262) 0 No

Yes - How many, not counting yourself? 7

_____ Number of household members

Enter name of other HHLD member(s). If not sure, ask _____

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

Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household?

► INTERVIEWER: Include anything stolen from UNrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.

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

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

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

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

- (265) 1 Cash
2 Purse
3 Wallet
4 Car
5 Other motor vehicle
6 Part of motor vehicle (hubcap, attached tape deck, attached C.B. radio, etc.)
7 TV, stereo equipment (tape deck, receiver, speaker, etc.), radios, cameras, small household appliances (blender, hair blower, toaster oven, etc.)
8 Silver, china, jewelry, furs
9 Bicycle
10 Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.)
11 Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.)
12 Other - Specify 7

13 Don't know

► CHECK ITEM G Did they try to take cash, or a purse, or a wallet?
(box 1, 2, or 3 marked in 13c)

- Yes - Ask 13d
 No - SKIP to 18a, page 17

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

- (266) 1 Yes } SKIP to 18a, page 17
2 No }

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

- (270) Cash \$.00
and/or

Property - Mark all that apply

- (271) 1 Only cash taken - Enter amount above and SKIP to 14c.
2 Purse } Did it contain any money?
3 Wallet } Yes - Enter amount above.
4 Car
5 Other motor vehicle
6 Part of motor vehicle (hubcap, attached tape deck, attached C.B. radio, etc.)
7 TV, stereo equipment (tape deck, receiver, speaker, etc.), radios, cameras, small household appliances (blender, hair blower, toaster oven, etc.)
8 Silver, china, jewelry, furs
9 Bicycle
10 Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.)
11 Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.)
12 Other - Specify 7

► OFFICE USE ONLY

(274) Was a car or other motor vehicle taken?
(box 4 or 5 marked in 13e)
 Yes - Ask 14a
 No - SKIP to Check Item I

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

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

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

- (276) 1 Yes
2 No

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

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

- (277) 1 Yes
2 No

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

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

(278) \$.00

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

Mark all that apply

- (279) 1 Original cost
2 Replacement cost
3 Personal estimate of current value
4 Insurance report estimate
5 Police estimate
6 Don't know
7 Other - Specify 7

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

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

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

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

b. What was recovered? Anything else?

Cash:

(281) \$.
 and/or

Property - Mark all that apply

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

(285) ← OFFICE USE ONLY

CHECK ITEM L → Refer to 16b. Was anything other than cash/checks/credit cards recovered?

- Yes - Ask 16c
 No - SKIP to 16f

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

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

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

(287) \$.
 00 - SKIP to 16f

CHECK ITEM M → Look at 16a
 All recovered in 16a - SKIP to 16f
 Part recovered in 16a - Ask 16e

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

(288) \$.
 00

f. Who recovered the (money/property/money and property)? Anyone else?

Mark all that apply

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

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

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

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

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

c. How much was paid?

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

(292) \$.
 x Don't know

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

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

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

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

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

- (295) 0 No cost - SKIP to Check Item N
 \$.
 x Don't know } SKIP to 18e

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?

- (296) 0 No cost - SKIP to Check Item N
 \$.
 x Don't know

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

Mark all that apply

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

CHECK ITEM N → Look at Item 5, Page 13, Did the incident happen in any of the commercial places described in boxes 7-11?

- Yes - Ask 19
 No - SKIP to 20a, page 18

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

- (298) 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 Don't know

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

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

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

SKIP to
Check
Item Q

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

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

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

No NEED to call

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

Police COULDN'T do anything

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

Police WOULDN'T do anything

- (303) * 8 Police wouldn't think it was important enough, they wouldn't want to be bothered
 9 Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive (they'd arrive late, wouldn't pursue case properly, would harass/insult respondent, etc.)

Some other reason

- (303) * 10 Afraid of reprisal by offender or his family/friends
 11 Did not want to take time - too inconvenient
 12 Other - Specify ↗

13 Respondent doesn't know why it wasn't reported

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

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

- (304) _____ Reason number } SKIP to
 No one reason most important } Check Item Q

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

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

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

- (305) 1 To stop or prevent this incident from happening
 2 To keep it from happening again or to others
 3 In order to collect insurance
 4 Desire to recover property
 5 Need for help after incident because of injury, etc.
 6 There was evidence or proof
 7 To punish the offender
 8 Because you felt it was your duty
 9 Some other reason - Specify ↗

0 No other reason

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

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

(307) _____ Reason number

- x No one reason more important
 o Because it was a crime was most important

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

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

- (308) 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 24a, page 19

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

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

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

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

(310) _____

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

(311) _____

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

g. Were you -

- (312) 1 An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
 2 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?

SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? If yes ↗

Was the business incorporated?

- 3 Yes
 4 No (or farm)

5 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

Was this person injured in this incident?

► **CHECK ITEM R** Yes (injury marked in 8a page 14) - Ask 22a
 No (blank or none marked in 8a) - SKIP to 23a, page 19

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

- (313) 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 23a, page 19

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

- (314) o Less than one day - SKIP to 23a, page 19

_____ Number of days

x Don't know

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

- (315) 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to 23a, page 19

d. About how much pay did you lose?

(316) \$ _____ .00

x Don't know

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT – Continued

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

- 317** Repairing damaged property?
 Replacing stolen items?
 Police related activities, such as cooperating
with an investigation?
 Court related activities, such as testifying in court?
 Any other reason? — Specify _____

6 None - SKIP to 24a

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

- 318** o Less than one day — SKIP to 24a

Number of days
x Don't know

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

- 319 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to 24a

d. About how much gas did you lose?

- 320 S _____
x Don't know

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

- 321 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to Check Item S

b. How much time did they lose altogether?

- (322)** o Less than 1 day

Number of days

Don't know

Notes

**CHECK
ITEMS**

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

Check BOUNDING INFORMATION (cc. 32)

Look at 12c, page 16. Is there an entry for "Number of household members?"

- Yes - Be sure you fill or have filled an Incident Report for each interviewed HHLD member 12 years of age or over who was harmed, threatened with harm, or had something taken from him/her by force or threat in this incident.

Is this the last Incident Report to be filled
for this person?

No - Go to next Incident Report
Yes - Is this the last HHLD member to be interviewed?

- Yes - END INTERVIEW
 No - Interview next HHLD member

**CHECK
ITEM U**

Survey methodology and standard errors

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

Data collection

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

For 12- and 13-year-olds the interviewer is required to obtain the necessary information from a knowledgeable adult member of the household, unless the latter insists that the child be interviewed and the alternative is no interview at all.

In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents and, in certain situations (under rigidly prescribed rules), nonhousehold members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Prior to February 1980 the second through seventh interviews were conducted in the same manner as the initial interview. At that time, however, the mode of interviewing was changed to cut data collection costs. Telephone interviewing was increased and in-person interviewing was reduced. This change was implemented in a manner that reduced the possibility of biasing the results. For half the remaining interviews at a sample address, the procedure was the same as that used for the entire sample prior to February 1980: The third, fifth, and seventh interviews were conducted primarily in person, with telephone follow-up permitted. The three even-numbered interviews have been conducted insofar as possible by telephone.

Before February 1980 about 20% of the interviews were by telephone, whereas the proportion has been approximately 50% under the newer procedure. The results of an assessment of the change in the data collection mode on results for 1980 were reported in the initial data release for that year. The procedure adopted in 1980 has remained unchanged.

Sample design and size

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

⁷See *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: 1979-80 Changes, 1973-80 Trends*. BJS Technical Report, NCJ-80838, July 1982.

The remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of dwelling units and group quarters within each of the selected areas.⁸ This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1970 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1970 population size, followed by the selection of clusters of approximately four housing units each from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1970 census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons occupying housing built after 1970 to be properly represented in the survey. With the passage of time, newly constructed units accounted for an increased proportion of the total sample.⁹

Approximately 65,000 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. For purposes of conducting the field interviews, the sample was divided into six groups, or rotations, each of which contained housing units whose occupants were to be interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years; the initial interview was for purposes of bounding (i.e., establishing a time frame to avoid duplicative recording of information on subsequent interviews) but was not used in computing annual estimates. Each rotation group was further divided into six panels. Individuals occupying housing units within one-sixth of each rotation group, or one panel, were interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, additional housing units are selected in the manner

⁸Self-weighting means that each sample housing unit had the same initial probability of being selected.

⁹A revised NCS sample, based on 1980 census data, was introduced starting in January 1985.

Appendix III

Month of interview by month of reference

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

Month of interview	Period of reference											
	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
January												
February	X											
March	X	X										
April	X	X	X									
May	X	X	X	X								
June	X	X	X	X	X							
July	X	X	X	X	X	X						
August	X	X	X	X	X	X						
September		X	X	X	X	X	X					
October		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
November			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
December				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
January				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
February					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
March						X	X	X	X	X	X	
April							X	X	X	X	X	
May								X	X			
June									X			
July										X		

described and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 54,000 of the 65,000 housing units designated for the sample. The large majority of the remaining 11,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 2,000 of the 11,000 units were occupied by persons who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available. Thus, the occupants of about 96% of all eligible housing units, or some 114,000 persons, participated in the survey.¹⁰

¹⁰ During the course of data processing, two-tenths of 1% of the sample cases were erroneously included in the tallies; conversely, five-tenths of 1% were excluded, which should not have been. These errors, however, had no significant effect on the crime rates presented in this report.

Estimation procedure

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

The estimation procedure produces quarterly estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. As shown in the accompanying chart, for example, data collected during February through September are required to produce an estimate for the first quarter of any given calendar year. Each quarterly estimate is made up of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. Thus, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month ago) 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 arrange-

ment is to minimize expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing—from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household figures shown on victimization rate tables are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of the data collection period, in this case, October 1984.

The first step in the estimation procedure was the application of a basic weight, the reciprocal of the probability of each housing unit's selection for the sample, to the data from each person interviewed; this weight is a rough measure of the population within the scope of the NCS that is represented by each person in the sample. An adjustment was then made to account for 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, two stages of ratio estimation were employed to bring distributions of the two populations into closer agreement, thereby reducing the variability of the sample estimates.

The first stage of ratio estimation was applied only to data records obtained from sample areas that were nonselfrepresenting. Its purpose was to reduce the error arising from the fact that one area was selected to represent an entire stratum. For various categories of race and residence, ratios were calculated reflecting the relationships between weighted 1980 census counts for all sample areas in each region and the total population in the non-self-

representing parts of the region at the time of the census.¹¹

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

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

In producing estimates of personal incidents (as opposed to those of victimizations), a further adjustment was made in those cases where an incident involved more than one person, thereby allowing for the probability that such incidents had more than a single chance of coming into the sample. Thus, if two persons were victimized during the same incident, the weight assigned to the record for that incident (and associated characteristics) was reduced by one-half in order not to introduce double counts into the estimated data. However, the details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual were reflected in the survey results. If a person was victimized during a crime against a business concern (such as a customer injured in a store robbery), the event counts as an incident of personal crime. This differs from what was done in

the years prior to 1983. No adjustment was necessary in estimating data on crimes against households, as each separate criminal act was defined as involving only one household.

Series victimizations

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

Before 1979, NCS interviewers recorded series victimizations by the season (or seasons) of occurrence within the 6-month reference period, and the data were tabulated by the quarter of the year in which data were collected. Since January of that year, however, data on series crimes have been gathered by the calendar quarter (or quarters) of occurrence, making it possible to match the time frames used in tabulating the data for regular crimes. An assessment of the effects of combining regular crimes and series crimes—with each of the latter counting as a single victimization (based on the details of the most recent incident only)—was included in the initial release of 1980 data, referenced previously in this appendix (footnote 7). As was expected, that report showed that victimization counts and rates were higher in 1979 and 1980 when the series crimes were added. However, rate changes between those 2 years were essentially in the same direction and significantly affected the same crimes as those for the regular crimes alone.

Table I shows the counts of regular and series victimizations for 1984, as well as the results of combining the two, with each series tallied as a single event. A total of 761,060 personal series crimes and

577,000 household series crimes were measured. As in the past, series crimes for 1984 tended disproportionately to be either assaults (more likely simple than aggravated) or household larcenies for which the value of loss was less than \$50.

Issues relating to the methods of collecting and analyzing data on series crimes have been addressed initially by means of a follow-up questionnaire administered to persons reporting series crimes during interviews from January through June of 1985. Any modifications in the current methods of collecting and analyzing series crimes await the analysis of the test data.

Reliability of estimates

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

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

¹¹Results of the 1980 census also were used for producing revised 1980 NCS estimates. This change in estimation affected the comparability of victimization and incident levels, but rates and percentages were affected little, if at all. See *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: 1980-81 Changes Based on New Estimates*, BJS Technical Report, NCJ-87577, March 1983.

Table I. Personal and household crimes, 1984:
Number and percent distribution of series victimizations
and of victimizations not in series,
by sector and type of crime

Sector and type of crime	Total victimizations		Series victimizations		Victimizations not in series	
	Number	Percent in sector	Number	Percent in sector	Number	Percent in sector
Personal Sector	20,504,050	100.0	761,060	100.0	19,742,990	100.0
Crimes of violence	6,454,630	31.5	500,640	65.8	5,953,990	30.2
Completed violent crimes	2,320,020	11.3	127,380	16.7	2,192,640	11.1
Attempted violent crimes	4,134,610	20.2	373,260	49.0	3,761,350	19.1
Rape	185,590	0.9	5,700	0.7 ^a	179,890	0.9
Completed rape	62,620	0.3	1,990	0.3 ^a	60,630	0.3
Attempted rape	122,970	0.6	3,710	0.5 ^a	119,260	0.6
Robbery	1,155,370	5.6	38,690	5.1	1,116,680	5.7
Completed robbery	765,370	3.7	16,840	2.2	748,530	3.8
With injury	318,730	1.6	6,010	0.8 ^a	312,720	1.6
From serious assault	161,580	0.8	1,690	0.2 ^a	159,890	0.8
From minor assault	157,150	0.8	4,320	0.6 ^a	152,830	0.8
Without injury	446,640	2.2	10,830	1.4 ^a	435,810	2.2
Attempted robbery	390,000	1.9	21,850	2.9	368,150	1.9
With injury	113,130	0.6	6,860	0.9 ^a	106,270	0.5
From serious assault	54,000	0.3	0	0.0 ^a	54,000	0.3
From minor assault	59,130	0.3	6,860	0.9 ^a	52,270	0.3
Without injury	276,860	1.4	14,980	2.0 ^a	261,880	1.3
Assault	5,113,670	24.9	456,250	59.9	4,657,420	23.6
Aggravated assault	1,758,050	8.6	84,730	11.1	1,673,320	8.5
Completed with injury	611,570	3.0	15,600	2.0	595,970	3.0
Attempted assault with weapon	1,146,490	5.6	69,140	9.1	1,077,350	5.5
Simple assault	3,355,610	16.4	371,510	48.8	2,984,100	15.1
Completed with injury	880,470	4.3	92,950	12.2	787,520	4.0
Attempted assault without weapon	2,475,140	12.1	278,560	36.6	2,196,580	11.1
Crimes of theft	14,049,420	68.5	260,420	34.2	13,789,000	69.8
Completed crimes of theft	13,219,480	64.5	250,120	32.9	12,969,360	65.7
Attempted crimes of theft	829,940	4.0	10,300	1.4 ^a	819,640	4.2
Personal larceny with contact	532,690	2.6	3,100	0.4 ^a	529,590	2.7
Purse snatching	125,310	0.6	0	0.0 ^a	125,310	0.6
Completed purse snatching	91,270	0.4	0	0.0 ^a	91,270	0.5
Attempted purse snatching	34,040	0.2	0	0.0 ^a	34,040	0.2
Pocket picking	407,380	2.0	3,100	0.4 ^a	404,280	2.0
Personal larceny without contact	13,516,730	65.9	257,320	33.8	13,259,410	67.2
Completed larceny without contact	12,720,820	62.0	247,020	32.5	12,473,800	63.2
Less than \$50	6,304,660	30.7	159,590	21.0	6,145,070	31.1
\$50 or more	5,875,120	28.7	77,840	10.2	5,797,280	29.4
Amount not available	541,050	2.6	9,590	1.3 ^a	531,460	2.7
Attempted larceny without contact	795,910	3.9	10,300	1.4 ^a	785,610	4.0
Household sector	16,310,370	100.0	577,000	100.0	15,733,370	100.0
Completed household crimes	13,835,140	84.8	511,010	88.6	13,324,130	84.7
Attempted household crimes	2,475,230	15.2	65,990	11.4	2,409,240	15.3
Burglary	5,841,460	35.8	198,600	34.4	5,642,860	35.9
Completed burglary	4,477,660	27.5	156,030	27.0	4,321,630	27.5
Forcible entry	1,886,200	11.6	42,300	7.3	1,843,900	11.7
Unlawful entry without force	2,591,460	15.9	113,730	19.7	2,477,730	15.7
Attempted forcible entry	1,363,800	8.4	42,570	7.4	1,321,230	8.4
Household larceny	9,123,970	55.9	373,770	64.8	8,750,200	55.6
Completed household larceny	8,517,270	52.2	350,360	60.7	8,166,910	51.9
Less than \$50	4,204,210	25.8	221,990	38.5	3,982,220	25.3
\$50 or more	3,897,280	23.9	106,490	18.5	3,790,790	24.1
Amount not available	415,760	2.5	21,870	3.8	393,890	2.5
Attempted household larceny	606,700	3.7	23,420	4.1	583,280	3.7
Motor vehicle theft	1,344,930	8.2	4,620	0.8 ^a	1,340,310	8.5
Completed theft	840,210	5.2	4,620	0.8 ^a	835,590	5.3
Attempted theft	504,730	3.1	0	0.0 ^a	504,730	3.2

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

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

and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that a figure from a complete census would be within that range.

Likewise, the 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

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

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

the effect of telescoping is minimized by the bounding procedure described above. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it then can be determined from discussion with the respondent whether the reported incident is indeed a new one.

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

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

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

Computation and application of standard errors

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

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

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

where

x = estimated number of personal or household victimizations or incidents

a = a constant equal to
-.00001502379

b = a constant equal to 2884

To illustrate the use of formula 1, table 1 (Appendix I) shows 748,530 completed robbery victimizations in 1984. This estimate and the appropriate parameters are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} s.e.(x) &= \sqrt{(-.00001502379)(748,530)^2} \\ &\quad + (2884)(748,530) \\ &= 46,500 \text{ (rounded to nearest 100).} \end{aligned}$$

Appendix III

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 748,530 at one standard error is 46,000 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at two standard errors would be double that figure, or 92,000 (plus or minus).

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

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\left[\frac{b}{y}\right] \left[p(1.0-p)\right]}$$

where

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

y = base population or total number of crimes

b = a constant equal to 2884

To illustrate the use of formula 2, table 4 (Appendix I) shows an estimated robbery rate of 10.8 per 1,000 persons age 20-24.

Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\left[\frac{2884}{20,705,360}\right] \left[.0108(1.0-.0108)\right]} \\ = .0012199, \text{ which rounds to } .0012$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate 10.8 at one standard error is 1.2 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at two standard errors would be double that figure, or 2.4 (plus or minus).

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

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

where

p_1 = first percent or rate
(expressed in decimal form)

y_1 = base from which first percent or rate was derived

p_2 = second percent or rate
(expressed in decimal form)

y_2 = base from which second percent or rate was derived

b = a constant equal to 2884.

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

To illustrate the use of this formula, table 3 (Appendix I) of this report shows that the victimization rate for aggravated assault for males was 12.6 per 1,000 and the rate for females was 5.2 per 1,000. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference
(.0126 - .0052)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{.0126(1.0-.0126)}{91,930,860} (2884)} \\ + \frac{.0052(1.0-.0052)}{100,031,350} (2884) \\ = .0007345, \text{ which rounds to } .0007.$$

Thus the confidence interval at one standard error is approximately .7 per thousand, plus or minus, around the difference of 7.4 (12.6 - 5.2) or 1.4 per thousand, plus or minus, at the two-standard-error level. The one-standard-error confidence interval (68 chances out of 100) places the true difference between 6.7 and 8.1 (.74 plus and minus .7).

The ratio of the difference to its standard error is equivalent to its level of statistical significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95% confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95%, and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90%. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (7.4) to its standard error (.7) equals 10.6. Therefore, it was concluded that the difference in the aggravated assault rate for males and females was statistically significant at a confidence level exceeding 95%.

Formula 4. The standard error of a difference between two rates or percentages derived from the same base is calculated using the formula:

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

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

To illustrate the application of this formula, table 55 shows that the proportion of violent crime incidents involving strangers was 54.4%; the proportion involving nonstrangers was 45.6%. Substituting the appropriate values in the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference
(.544-.456)

$$= \sqrt{\left[\frac{2884}{5,036,190}\right] \left[(.544 + .456) - (.544 - .456)^2\right]} \\ = .0238374, \text{ which rounds to } .0238.$$

The confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of 8.8 would be from 6.4 to 11.2 (8.8 minus and plus 2.4). The ratio of the difference (8.8) to its standard error (2.4) equals 3.7, which is greater than 2.0. Thus, the difference between the two percentages was statistically significant.

Appendix IV

Survey estimate of the economic cost of crime to victims

This appendix provides a special supplementary analysis on the cost of crime to victims in 1984.¹² Although Appendix I presents data tables on several specific aspects of economic cost (such as medical expenses and value of stolen property), this analysis estimates the total cost of crime sustained by victims in a given year.

In 1984 the estimated cost of crime to victims exceeded \$12 billion, which included losses from property theft or damage, cash losses, medical expenses, and other crime-related costs. This estimate was derived by summing crime victims' estimates of the amount of cash stolen, value of stolen property, estimated or actual costs of replacing damaged property, total amount of medical expenses, amount of pay loss due to injuries suffered, police-related activities, court-related activities, or pay loss due to time spent repairing or replacing property.

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

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

¹²The methodology used in this analysis is similar to that of a previous BJS Special Report, The Economic Cost of Crime to Victims, NCJ-93450, April 1984.

Table II. Personal and household crimes:
Total economic loss to victims of crime, 1984

Type of crime	Gross loss in dollars (in millions)
All crimes	12,473
Personal crimes	3,404
Crimes of violence	883
Rape	20
Robbery	539
Assault	324
Crimes of theft	2,521
Personal larceny with contact	64
Personal larceny without contact	2,457
Household crimes	9,068
Burglary	3,523
Household larceny	1,385
Motor vehicle theft	4,160

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

Glossary

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

Aggravated assault—Attack with a weapon, irrespective of whether or not there was injury, and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

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

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery. Severity of crimes in this general category range from minor threats to incidents that bring the victim near death.

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

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry. The entry may be by force, such as 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 struc-

Glossary

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

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

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

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

Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual can be defined as head of household. The head of household is one of the persons who owns, rents, or is buying the housing unit and is 18 years of age or older. An individual under the age of 18 may be identified as the household head if his or her spouse is age 18 or older or if all household members are under age 18.

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

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

Household crimes—Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft, crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery person, or a guest. Forceable entry, attempted forceable entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Incident—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. Personal crimes that occurred during the course of a commercial crime are now counted as incidents of personal crime contrary to previous practice, which assumed that such incidents were primarily directed against the business and, therefore, were not counted as incidents in the National Crime Survey.

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

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

Metropolitan area—See "Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outside central cities—See "Suburban area."

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

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

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

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

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

Personal larceny without contact—Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. The property need not be strictly personal in nature; the act is distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence. Examples of personal larceny without contact include the theft of a briefcase or umbrella from a restaurant, a portable radio from the beach, clothing from an automobile parked in a shopping center, a bicycle from a school yard, food from a shopping cart in front of a supermarket, etc. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Physical injury—The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence. 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. All completed rapes are defined as having resulted in physical injury. Attempted rapes are defined as having resulted in injury if the victim reported having suffered some form of physical injury.

Race—Asked once for the entire household at the time of the first interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and persons of Asian ancestry.

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

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate."

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

Robbery with injury—Completed or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault, irrespective of the extent of injury, if a weapon was used in the commission of the crime, or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (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.

Series—Three or more similar but separate events, which the respondent is unable to describe separately in detail to an interviewer.

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

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)—Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or a grouping of two or three cities having a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSAs consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. The definitions used for this variable were determined by the 1970 census. Even though the variable has since been redefined by the Office of Management and Budget, it has not been updated in the NCS to ensure the comparability of results over time.¹³

¹³On June 27, 1983, the Office of Management and Budget issued revised definitions of the Nation's metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), formerly called SMSAs. The redefined geographical areas, derived by applying new standards to the final results of the 1980 census, took effect on June 30, 1983, and are being incorporated as the revised NCS sample is introduced.

Glossary

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

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

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

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

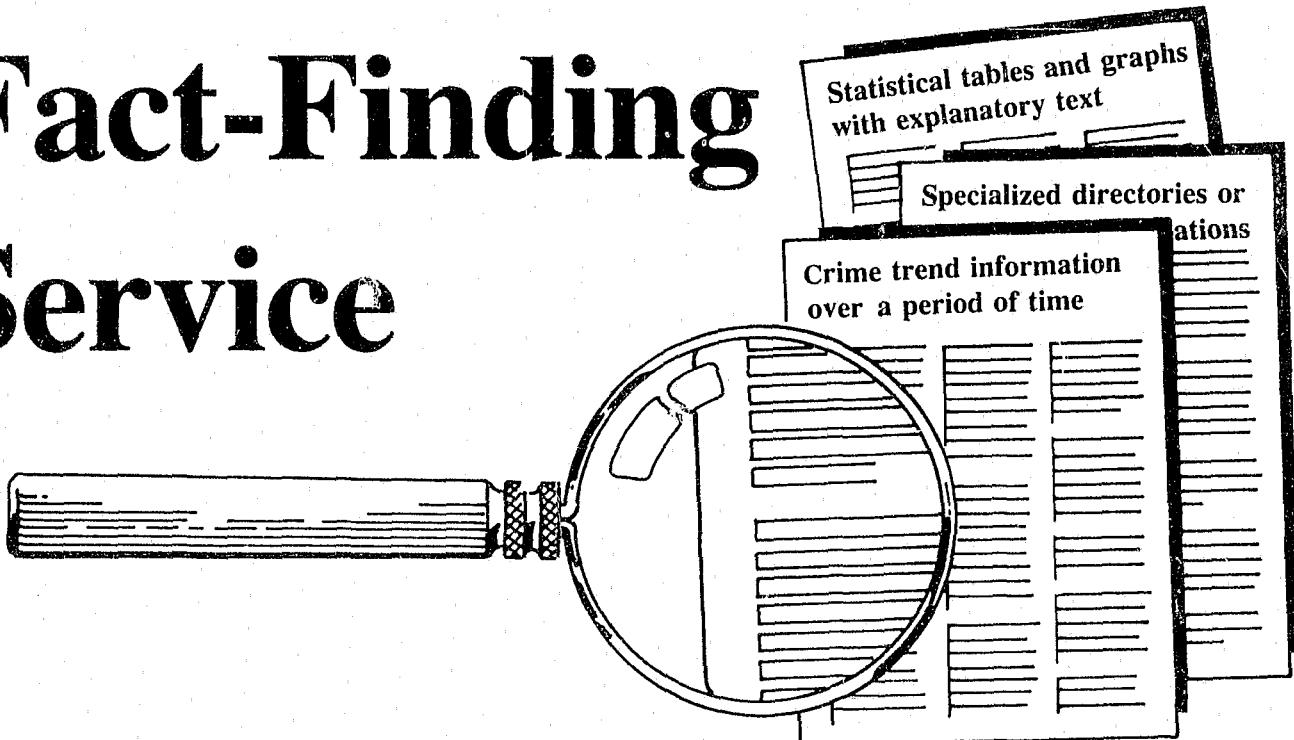
Victim—The recipient of a criminal act; usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one individual is victimized during certain incidents. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

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

Victimize—To perpetrate a crime against a person or household.

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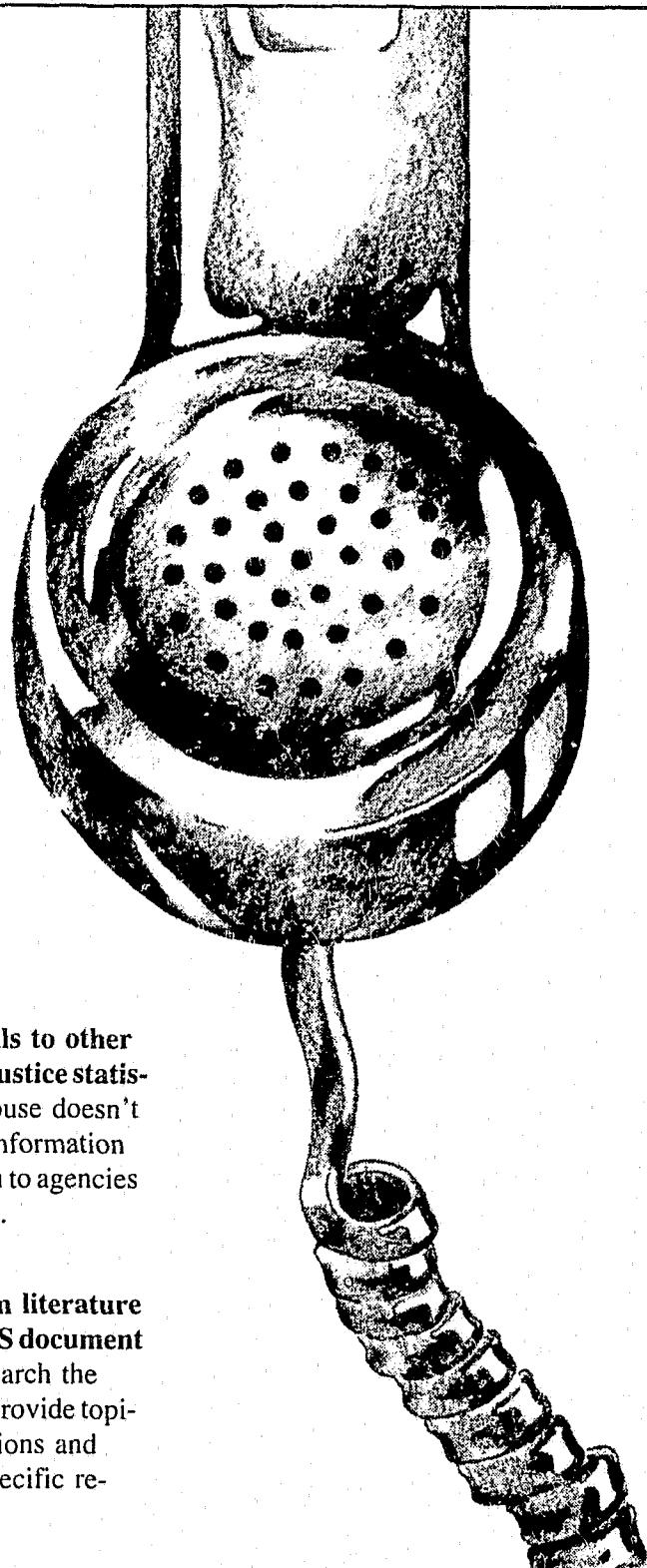
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