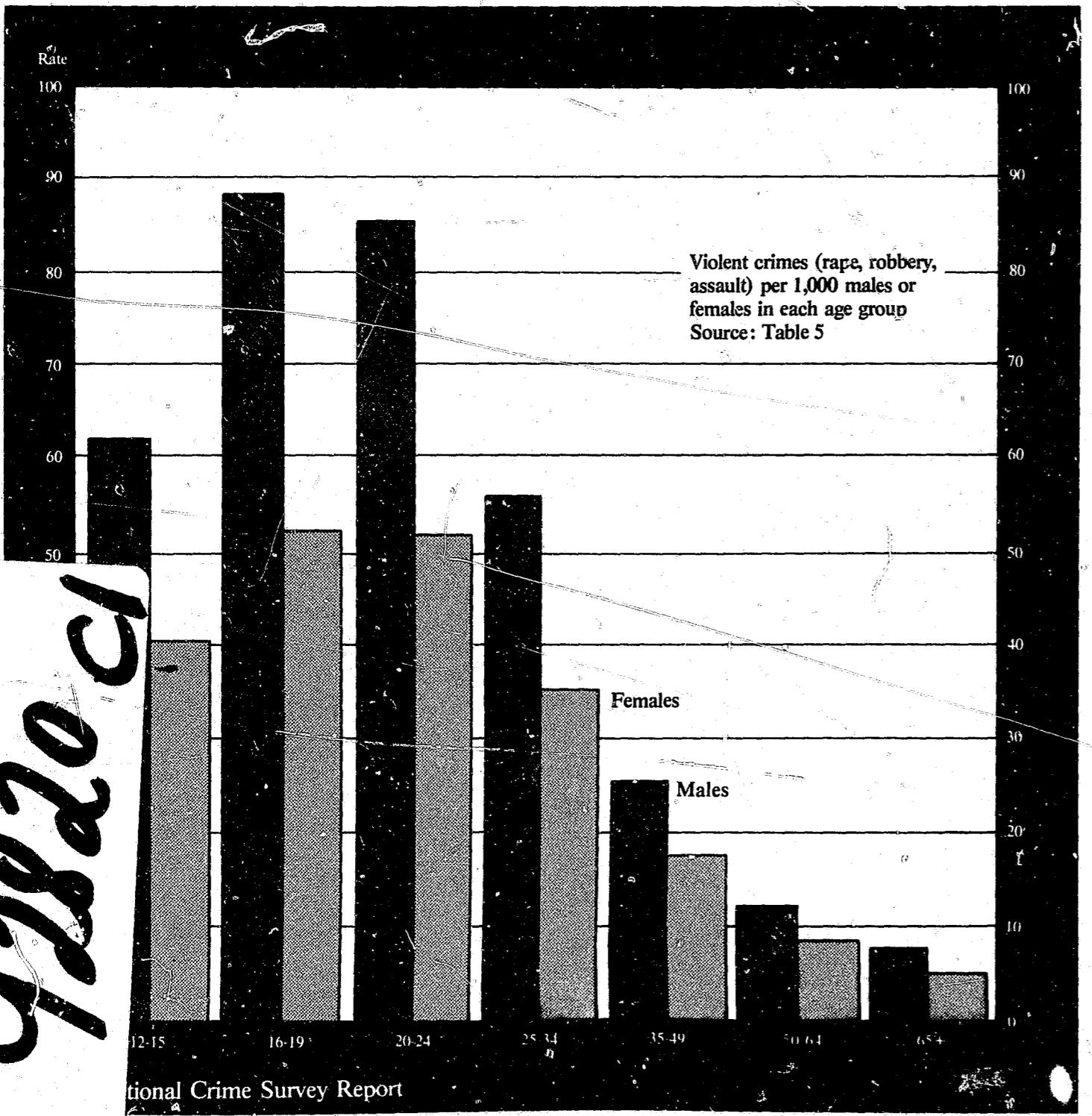




Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1982

Quincy



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A National Crime Survey Report
NCJ-92820

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National Institute of Justice

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Preface

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States during 1982. It is the tenth 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 60,000 housing units, inhabited by about 127,000 individuals age 12 and over, took part in the survey. The participation rate for 1982—97 percent of all eligible housing units—was 1-point higher than that recorded in the preceding 9 years.

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. 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 parallels that of the 1981 edition. Selected general findings for 1982 are combined with technical information designed to aid in the interpretation of data contained in the 106 tables that follow in Appendix I.

Statistics in this report are fully comparable with those in the 1981 edition. Attention is drawn, however, to the discussion in the introduction concerning this report's comparability with the pre-1981 editions.

¹Definitions 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*.

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. The latter appendix also includes instructions concerning the computation and application of standard errors. 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.

With respect to sampling errors, estimates of variability can be determined and used in analyzing survey data. In the summary findings for 1982, comparisons passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of statistical significance (i.e., the 90-percent "confidence level"), or better. In fact, most comparisons passed the test at the 0.05 level (or the 95-percent confidence level).

The format of this report parallels that of the 1981 edition. Selected general findings for 1982 are combined with technical information designed to aid in the interpretation of data contained in the 106 tables that follow in Appendix I.

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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 occurred to them and how it happened and who are willing to report what they know. More specifically, such surveys have been shown to be most applicable to rape, robbery, assault, burglary, personal and household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—crimes measured by the NCS.

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

Crimes not measured

Murder and kidnapping are not covered, and commercial burglary and robbery were dropped from the program during 1977, largely for methodological 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 were both robbed and assaulted, the event would be classified as robbery; if the victim suffered physical harm, the crime would be categorized as robbery with injury. Personal crimes take precedence over household offenses; among the latter, burglary is the most serious and motor vehicle theft, the least serious.

Victimizations vs. Incidents

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. It is possible, for example, that two or more individuals are 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 criminal act against a household is assumed to involve only one victim—the affected household as a unit.

A victimization, basic measure of the occurrence of crime, is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. The number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Victimization

Introduction

counts serve as key elements in computing rates of victimization, as described in the "Victim characteristics" section of this report. Victimization also are used in developing a variety of information on crime characteristics and on the effects of crime upon victims: victim injury and medical care, economic losses, time lost from work, victim self-protection, and reporting to police. For violent personal crimes, offender characteristics also are measured by victimizations.

An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. For reasons indicated above and discussed fully in the "Crime characteristics" section, the number of incidents of personal crime is lower than that of victimizations. 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. For crimes against households, victimizations and incidents are synonymous.

Comparability with pre-1981 data

As indicated in the preface, this edition—tenth in an annual series—is similar in content, as well as statistically comparable, to that for 1981. Results of the 1980 census were used in generating the data in both reports.

However, estimates appearing in the 1980 and previous annual reports made use of population controls derived from the 1970 census. As a result, the numbers (or levels) of victimizations and incidents in this report are not directly comparable with those appearing in pre-1981 editions of this series. Victimization rates, key measures of the occurrence of crime, and all percentages appearing in this report (as well as in the 1981 edition) generally were unaffected by the change in the estimation procedure.² Thus, the vast

majority of statistics found in this report are compatible with the corresponding pre-1981 NCS results.

Trends in criminal victimization since 1973 were examined in the initial release of the 1982 data.³ It reported a general downturn in victimization levels and rates between 1981 and 1982, with virtually all categories of crime contributing to the reduction and no statistically significant increases. A record low rate for residential burglary—by far the lowest since 1973—was measured in 1982.

With respect to victimization rates over the entire 10-year period, the NCS-measured declines for 1982 were characterized as "one of the most sweeping, single-direction changes to have taken place since the program's inception." Police reporting rates over the 10-year period also were examined in that release.

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.

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

³See *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-82 Trends*. BJS Special Report NCJ-90541, September 1983.

²See *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: 1980-81 Changes Based on New Estimates*. BJS Technical Report NCJ-87577, March 1983.

Although the combining of series and regular crimes has been facilitated, the issue of how best to accomplish this is being addressed by the NCS Redesign Consortium. Pending a resolution of the problem, summary data on series crimes will be presented separately in the NCS annual reports. A table displaying the relationships between series and regular crimes for 1982 can be found in Appendix III.

Summary findings

The National Crime Survey (NCS) determined that an estimated 39.8 million criminal victimizations, including both completed and attempted offenses, were incurred by individuals across the United States in 1982.⁵ Rape, personal robbery, and assault—the most serious of the measured crimes because they involved confrontation between victim and offender and the threat or act of violence—made up 16 percent of the victimizations.

Thefts of personal and household property, or larcenies, are the most common of the NCS-measured crimes. Combined, they made up 64 percent of all crimes in 1982. The remaining 20 percent included motor vehicle thefts and residential burglaries.

The relative occurrence of NCS crimes is gauged by the victimization rate. Reflecting differences in their frequency, violent crimes generally had lower rates than property crimes during 1982. The rate for all three violent crimes combined was 34 per 1,000 population age 12 and over. By contrast, the overall rate for personal larcenies was 63 per 1,000.

For the NCS household crimes, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of households, not population. Household larceny was the most frequent of the residential crimes, occurring at a rate of 114 incidents per 1,000 households. It was followed by burglary (78 per 1,000) and motor vehicle theft (16 per 1,000). Table 2 displays the victimization rates for all personal and household crimes measured by the NCS, as well as for detailed subcategories.

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 directly comparable with those in the 1981 edition. For reasons given in the introduction (see "Comparability with pre-1981 data"), the levels appearing in this report are not comparable with those found in the corresponding tables of annual NCS reports for the period from 1973 to 1980. Relative figures—namely rates of victimization and percentages of victimizations or incidents—were affected little, if at all, by the change in estimation. Also see *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: 1980-81 Changes Based on New Estimates*, BJS Technical Report NCJ-87577, March 1983.

Victim characteristics

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

Victimizations of households, unlike those of persons, cannot involve more than one victim during a specific criminal act. However, repeated victimizations of individuals or households can and do occur. As general indicators of the danger of having been victimized during 1982, the rates are not sufficiently refined to represent true measures of risk for specific individuals or households. In other words, they do not reflect variations in the degree of risk of repeated, or multiple, victimization; and, because of the manner in which they are calculated, the rates in effect apportion multiple victimizations among the population at large, thereby distorting somewhat the probability that any single person or household actually was victimized.

Over the years, the NCS has demonstrated that crime occurs to a greater extent within certain population groups. Some of the more striking differences between rates at which selected subpopulations were victimized by violent crime in 1982 are shown in figure 1.

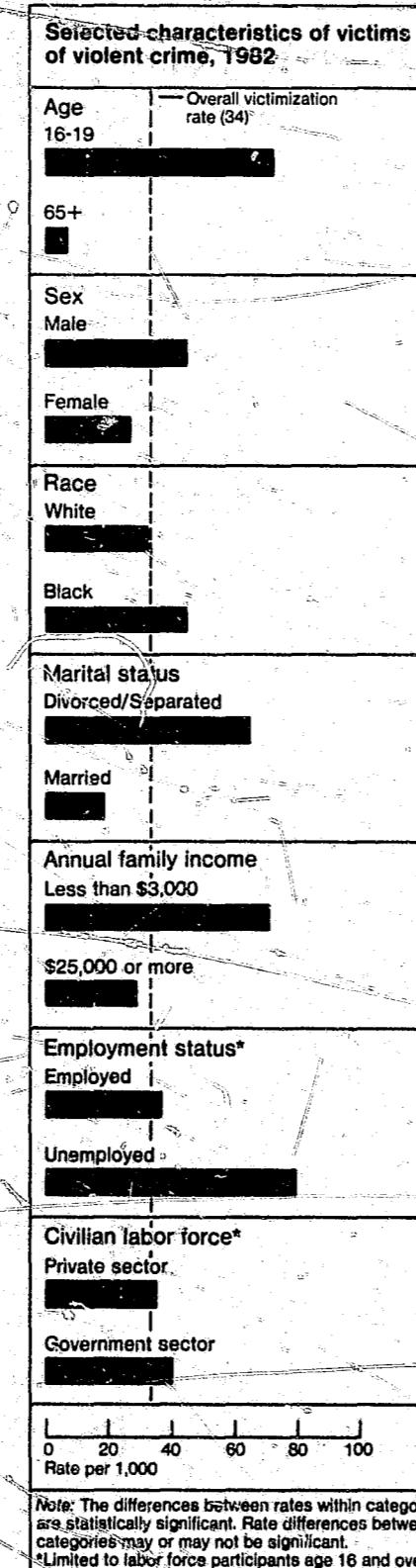


Figure 1

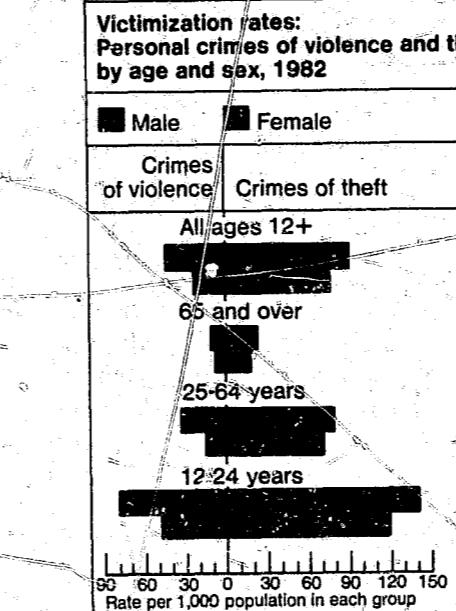


Figure 2

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity (Tables 3-10 and 22-25)

In 1982, as in the preceding 9 years for which NCS results are available, violent crime rates were much higher for males than for females. Men were considerably more likely than women to have been robbed or assaulted, and they also had a somewhat higher victimization rate for crimes of theft—the result of a high rate of personal larceny without contact. Rape, the rarest of the NCS-measured violent offenses, affected an average of 1.4 women per 1,000.

For crimes of violence or theft as a whole, persons age 12-24 had the highest victimization rates, and the elderly (age 65 and over), the lowest. After age 24, both violent and theft crime rates decreased with each older age category. This pattern was also evident for each of the rates among males and females categorized separately by age (figure 2). Males age 12-24 and females age 12-34 were far more vulnerable than older members of their respective groups to robbery or assault.

Blacks experienced violent crime at an overall rate higher than those

for whites or members of other minority races (Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, etc., considered collectively), but the rates for the latter group and for whites did not differ significantly. Much of the difference in vulnerability for whites and blacks was the result of a considerably higher robbery rate among blacks. There were no significant differences between the overall personal theft rates (or between the noncontact larceny rates as well) for whites and blacks. However, blacks were more vulnerable than whites to personal larceny with contact. Joint consideration of race and sex indicated black males sustained violent crime at the highest rate, followed in order by white males, black females, and white females. Hispanics had a somewhat higher violent crime rate than did non-Hispanics, but the apparent difference between the personal theft rates for the two groups was not statistically significant.

With respect to residential burglary and larceny, the rates decreased as the age of the household head increased. This pattern appeared to apply to motor vehicle theft as well, but some of the differences were not statistically significant; households headed by the elderly, however, clearly had the lowest rate for this offense. Motor vehicle theft rates based on the number of vehicles owned were considerably higher in households headed by individuals under age 50 than in those headed by older persons.

Households headed by blacks were more vulnerable than those headed by whites to each of the residential crimes. Households headed by blacks also had a higher burglary rate than did those headed by members of other minority races, but the rates for the other two crimes did not differ significantly. Similarly, and for each of the three offenses, the rates among whites did not differ significantly from those for the "other" group (figure 3). Compared with their non-Hispanic counterparts, Hispanic households sustained relatively more residential burglaries, larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts.

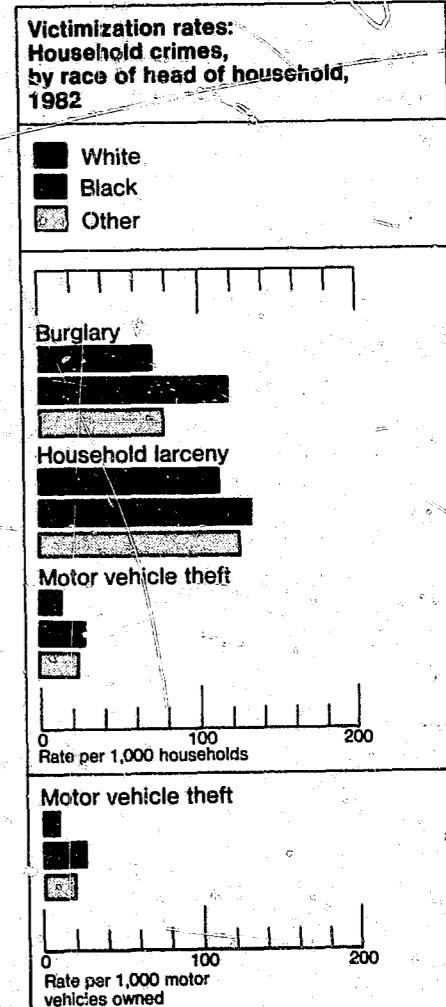


Figure 3

Marital status (Tables 11-12)

NCS victimization rates for personal crimes distinguish among four categories of marital status, as defined in the glossary. It should be pointed out that general relationships exist between age and marital status, so that differences in the relative incidence of crime may be attributable in large measure to variations in the age composition of the populations within each group. As indicated previously, young people had comparatively high victimization rates and older persons

Victim characteristics

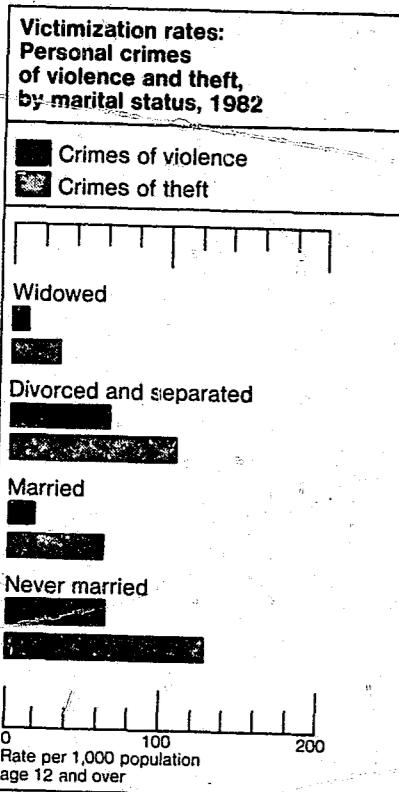


Figure 4

had relatively low rates. That no doubt contributed, for example, to the prevalence of relatively high rates for violent or personal theft crimes among persons never married and of low rates for widows and widowers.

For the fourth consecutive year, the overall rate for violent offenses among divorced and separated persons did not differ significantly from that for persons never married. And, for the second year in a row, the latter group had the highest rate for personal crimes of theft. For the violent and theft crimes alike, the rates for married persons ranked third and those for widowed persons, fourth (figure 4). These relationships generally applied when gender was examined in conjunction with marital status.

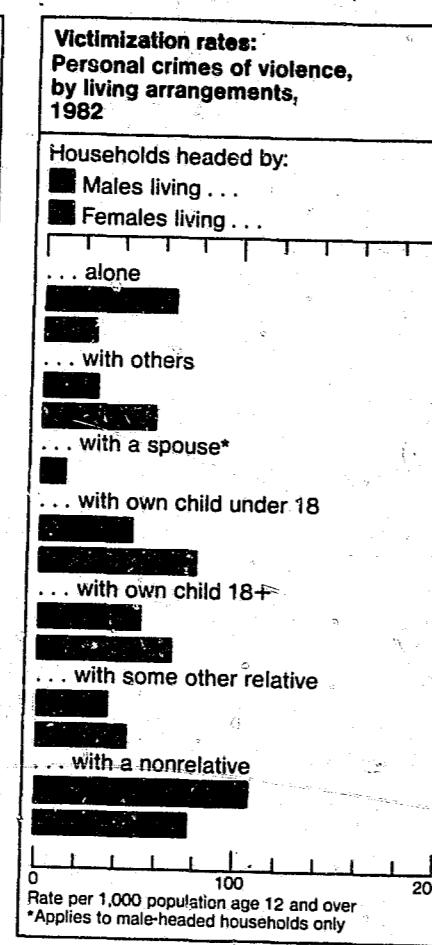


Figure 5

Household composition (Table 13)

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

Examination of the relationship between crime rates and living arrangements disclosed that in households headed by men, persons unrelated to the household head had

the highest overall rate for violent crime; men living alone had the second-highest rate, whereas the wives of male heads of households had the lowest (figure 5). Males residing alone and nonrelatives living in male-headed households also had comparatively high rates for personal larcenies.

In households headed by women, nonrelatives also incurred both violent crime and personal larceny at relatively high rates. Women living alone clearly had the lowest violent crime rate, and they also had a relatively low rate for personal larcenies.

Educational attainment (Table 16)

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

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

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

Annual family income (Tables 14-15 and 26-29)

Yearly incomes for 1982 were ascertained for 89 percent of all NCS households, enabling the calculation of victimization rates for this group. The rates were calculated for all personal and household crimes on the basis of six income ranges. As described in the glossary, all monetary proceeds were considered in

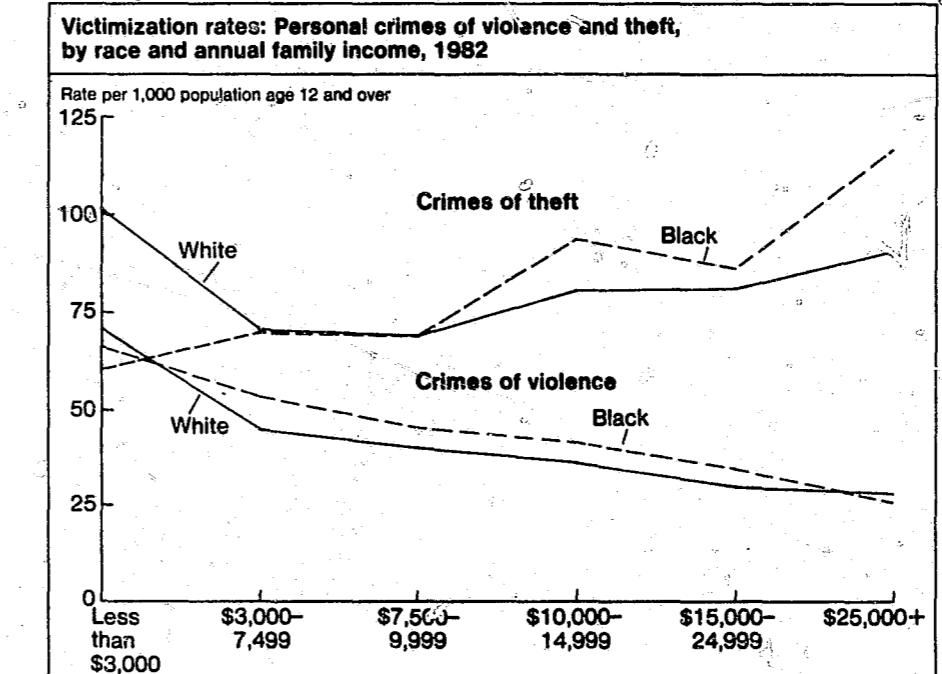


Figure 6

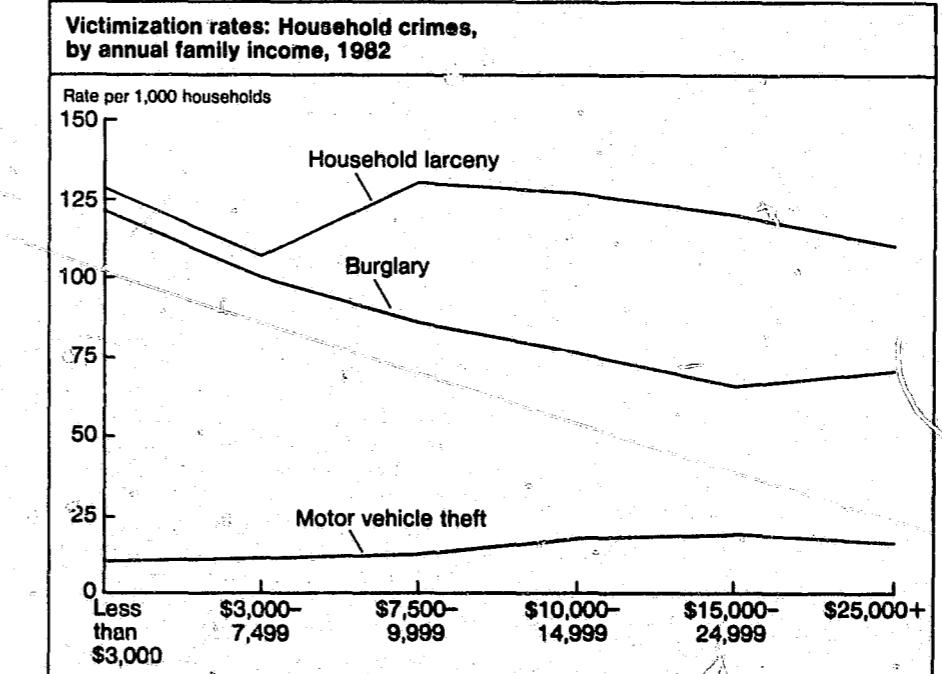


Figure 7

determining the amount of annual income.
In 1982, as in prior years, members of families in the lowest income

category (less than \$3,000 per year) had the highest overall rate for crimes of violence, but their rate for personal crimes of theft did not differ significantly from that for members of the wealthiest families.

Each of these relationships also applied to the white population, but not to the black population (figure 6).

Among the latter, the violent crime rates for persons in the two lowest income groups did not differ significantly, and those in the uppermost bracket clearly had the highest rate for crimes of theft.

Within both the white and black populations, members of families with incomes of less than \$15,000 had violent crime rates that were above the average for their respective groups (33 for whites and 44 for blacks), whereas those with incomes of \$15,000 or more had below-average rates.

Turning to household crimes, the larceny rates generally were not significantly different across income categories, but the poorest households (less than \$3,000 annually) had the highest burglary rate (figure 7). Households with incomes under \$10,000 were less likely than those with greater income to incur motor vehicle theft.

Employment (Tables 17-19)

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

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

Victim characteristics

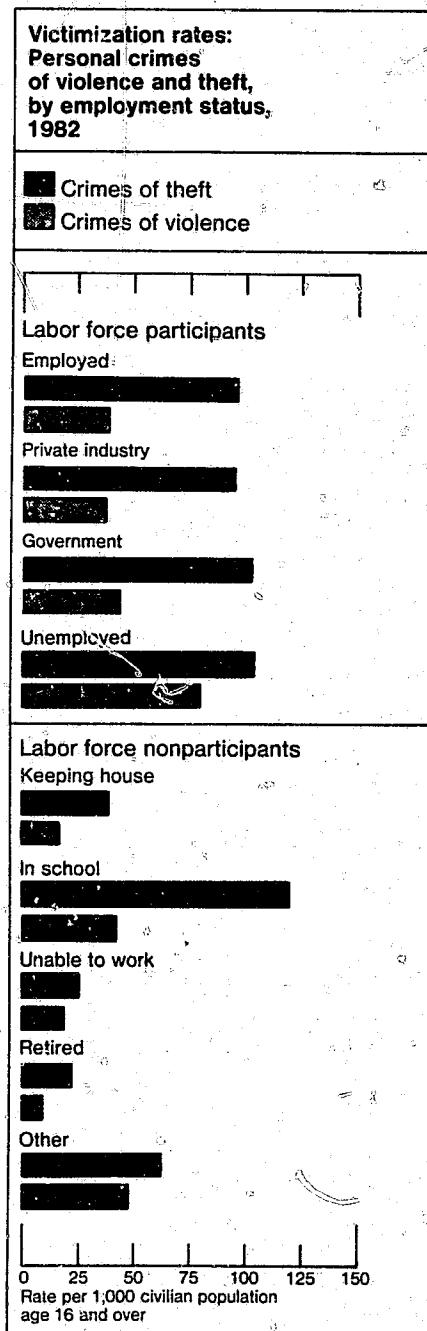


Figure 8

week for the questions on employment.

During 1982, unemployed persons—whether male, female, white, or black—had a violent crime rate that was considerably higher than that for employed individuals in their

respective groups. Compared with labor force nonparticipants, the unemployed had higher rates for violent crime and personal theft. Among the various groups of nonparticipants, the rates for persons attending school were comparatively high and those for retired persons were low (figure 8). Workers in government service had a somewhat higher violent crime rate than those in private industry, and there was some indication that their personal theft rate was higher as well. For the latter offenses, agricultural workers had a considerably lower rate than did persons engaged in nonagricultural work.

With respect to the gender of labor force members, unemployed men and women had violent crime rates that did not differ significantly, and both were followed in order by the rates for employed men and employed women. Among nonparticipants, males generally had appreciably higher violent crime rates than did females. For nonparticipants as a whole, the rates were 32 per 1,000 for men and 18 for women.

As noted previously with respect to the general population, men had a relatively higher incidence of personal larceny without contact. Such was not the case when employment status was considered, as the rate for personal larceny among men in the labor force (combining those employed and unemployed) did not differ significantly from that for women of comparable status.

Household size and tenure (Tables 30-32)

A number of NCS variables were developed to explore possible relationships between the household offenses and types of residences. First, and because the types of places where people live often are determined by the size of the household, victimization rates were calculated according to the number of members per household. A basic distinction is made between one-person households and multiple-member households; three size range subcategories are associated with

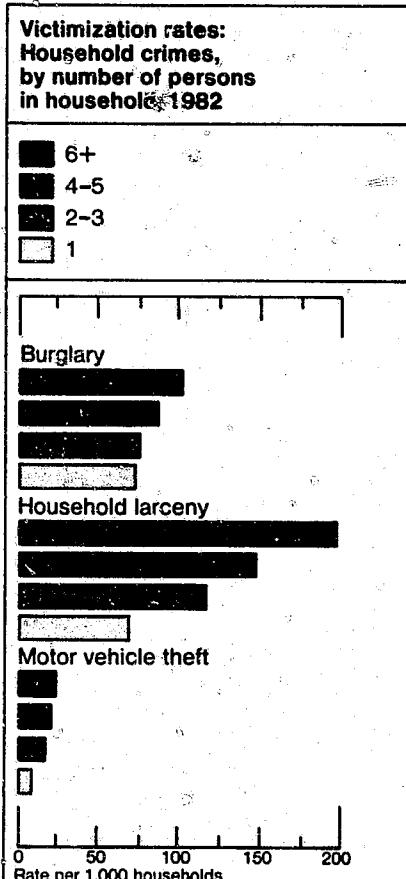


Figure 9

the latter. Second, rates were computed according to the kind of residential tenure—where the distinction is between dwellings occupied by owners and by renters. And, third, rates were calculated from the perspective of the number of units in the structure, with distinctions being made between single- and multiple-unit buildings.

In 1982, as in prior years, rates for household larceny increased directly in relation to household size (figure 9). The pattern also appeared to hold for motor vehicle theft, but the increases were not statistically significant. Households with six or more members had a relatively high burglary rate. The overall pattern of higher victimization rates as the size of the household increases may possibly be related to a greater abundance of property items in multiple-person residences.

Vulnerability to household crime also was related to tenure. For each of the three household offenses, persons living in rented dwellings had higher victimization rates than those in owner-occupied homes. As in the past, this relationship held for each of the three crimes among white households; among black households, however, it did not apply to motor vehicle theft.

Occupants of single-unit homes generally experienced burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft at the lowest rates, compared with most categories of multiple-unit residences, as well as with places other than housing units, such as boarding houses. Among the multiple-unit residences, no one category was most susceptible to either burglary or household larceny.

Locality of residence (Tables 20-21 and 33-34)

As used in the NCS, data on the locality of residence pertain to the places where people lived at the time of the interview, not to the place where victimizations occurred. Basic distinctions are made among central city, suburban, and nonmetropolitan populations. Together, the first two populations represent those persons living in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs), as defined in the glossary. The nonmetropolitan population refers to those residing in places outside SMSAs. To further distinguish differences in the degree of victimization within metropolitan localities, residents of central cities and their surrounding suburbs have been categorized according to the following four ranges of central city size: 50,000 to $\frac{1}{4}$ million; $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ million; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 million; and 1 million or more.

⁶On 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 will be incorporated when the NCS sample is redrawn at a future date.

Geographical areas were assigned to the appropriate type-of-locality category on the basis of the 1970 census, even though the variable since has been redefined by the Office of Management and Budget. To ensure the comparability of NCS results over time, the locality variable has not been updated.⁶

The incidence of personal crimes of violence in 1982 clearly was higher in the Nation's central cities than in its suburbs or rural and semirural areas (figure 10). The rate among city residents was 47 violent crimes per 1,000, considerably higher than that for suburbanites (32) or rural residents (26). This rank order generally applied to the household offenses as well.

Among the cities, those with a million or more inhabitants had comparatively high rates for violent crime and motor vehicle theft in 1982, but such was not the case for burglary or household larceny. In fact, the household larceny rate for those largest cities was lower than those for the smaller central cities, and the burglary rates did not differ significantly among the four size classes. In all four, however, the residents of central cities appeared to have higher victimization rates than those in the corresponding suburbs, but the differences were not always statistically significant.

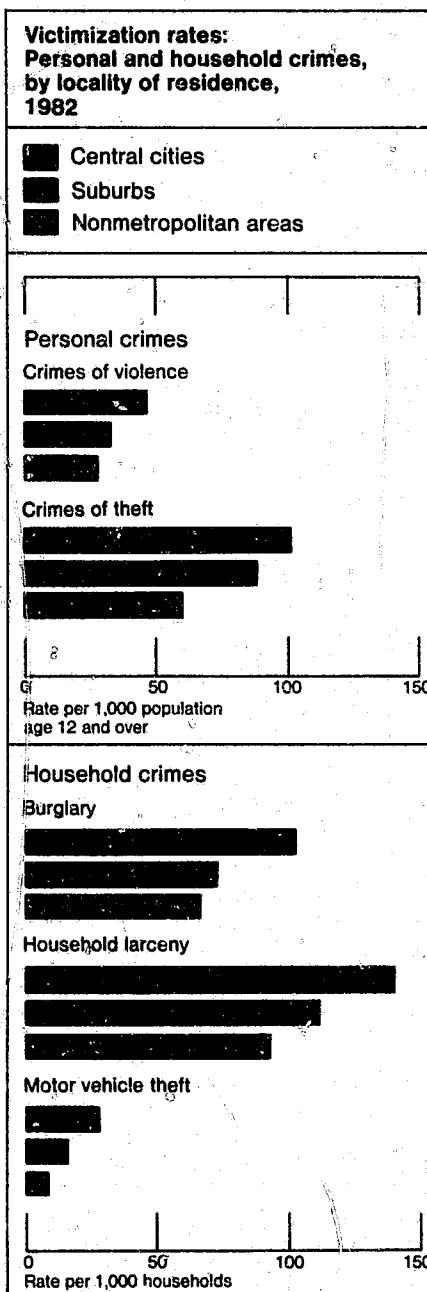


Figure 10

Offender characteristics

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

Strangers or nonstrangers (Tables 35-39)

One of the more significant dimensions of violent crime concerns the relationship between victim and offender. Public attention about crime in the streets in large measure has focused on unprovoked physical attacks made on citizens by unknown assailants. The nature of the relationship between victim and offender is a key element to understanding crime and judging the risks involved for the various groups in society. Prior to the introduction of the NCS, the only available national statistics on the matter were for homicide; these demonstrated that most murder victims were at least acquainted with their killers, if not related to them. The NCS makes it possible to examine the relationship between victim and offender for each of the violent offenses that it measures.

Although basic information on stranger-to-stranger violent crimes appears in tables 35-39, the victim-offender relationship variable is used recurrently in data tables dealing with the characteristics of violent crimes and on reporting to the police. Conditions governing the classification of crimes as having involved "strangers or nonstrangers" are described in the glossary, listed under each of those categories.

About 64 percent of the violent crimes measured by the NCS in 1982 were attributed to strangers. Representing 4.1 of the 6.5 million violent victimizations measured, that proportion has not changed appreciably since 1973. There is reason to believe, however, that violence or

attempted violence involving family members or close friends is under-reported in the NCS (as in other victimization surveys) because some victims do not consider such events crimes or are reluctant to implicate family members or relatives, who in some instances may be present during the interview.

Translated into a rate of victimization, the number of stranger-to-stranger violent crimes in 1982 was 21.8 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over, compared with 12.5 per 1,000 by acquaintances, friends, or relatives of the victims. Among the victims of violent crime, the probability of attack by strangers was substantially greater for males than for females (70 vs. 53 percent). Unlike in 1981, when the proportion of violence by strangers was somewhat higher for white persons than black persons, the 1982 figures for the two groups were not significantly different (figure 11). This general observation also applied to robbery, but not to assault, as the share of assaults by strangers was somewhat higher among blacks. A relatively high ratio—roughly 4 in every 5 cases—of violent crime against elderly persons (age 65 and over) was by strangers.

Sex, age, and race (Tables 40-49)

Some of the tables on this subject display data on the offenders only and others cover both victims and offenders. The offender characteristics examined are sex, age, and race, based on information furnished by victims who saw the offender and knew that either one or more than one person was involved in the crime. No attempt is made to gather such information from respondents who cannot distinguish between single- and multiple-offender situations. For 1982, victims did not furnish particulars about the offenders in 1.5 percent of all cases, representing roughly 97,000 of the 6.5 million violent crimes estimated for that year. The applicable numbers of victimizations per category of crime are displayed on data tables covering this subject.

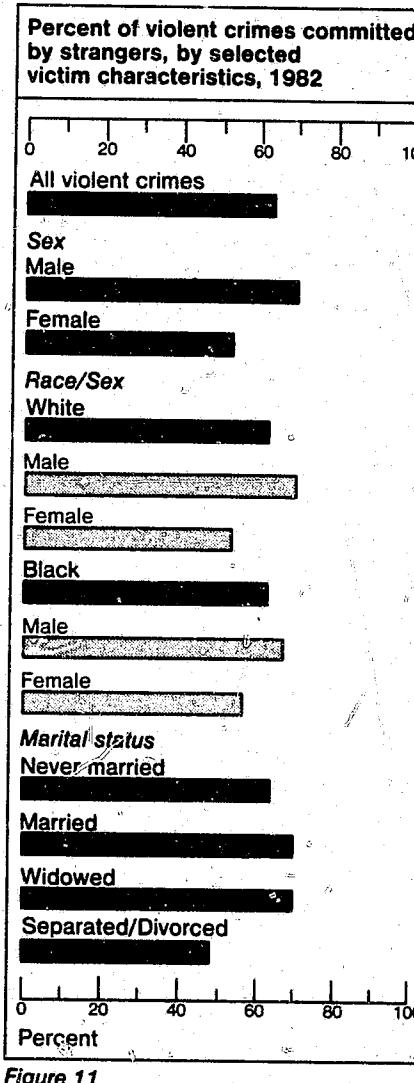


Figure 11

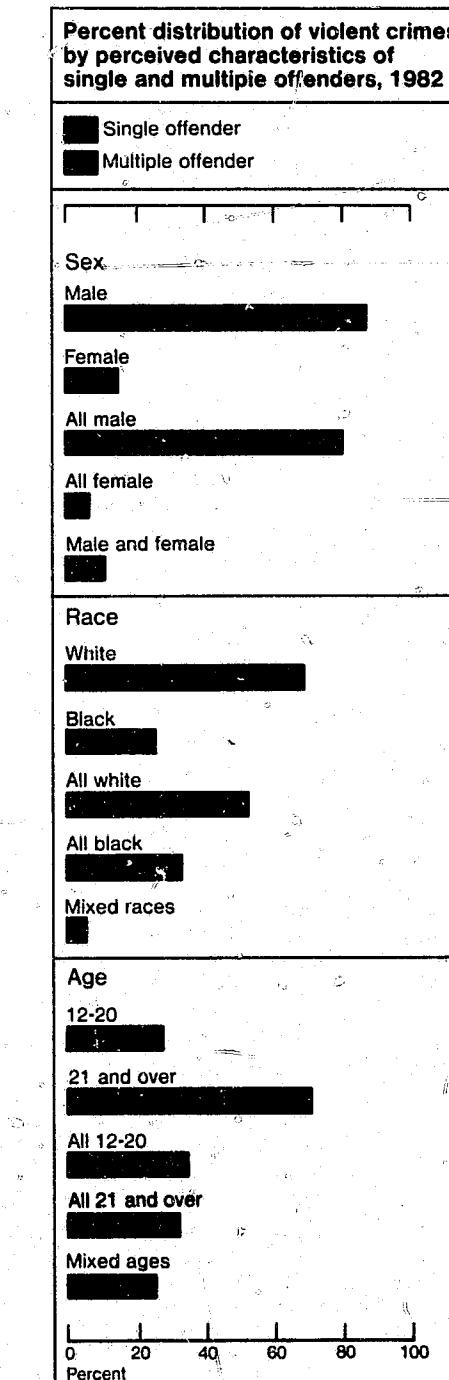


Figure 12

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

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

Among the violent crimes for which victims provided offender characteristics, the vast majority of both single- and multiple-offender cases were perceived by victims to have been committed by males. Women were the offenders in 13 percent of the single-offender crimes and in 7 percent of the multiple-offender cases. In an additional 11 percent of the multiple-offender crimes, persons of each gender took part in each victimization (figure 12).

Victims were unable to provide information specifically about the offenders' age in roughly 3 percent of the violent crimes for which offender characteristics were obtained. Seven in every 10 of the single-offender violent crimes measured for 1982 were said to have been committed by persons over age 20, with 27 percent attributed to younger persons (ages 12-20). With respect to the multiple-offender crimes, the proportions ascribed to those two age groups (12-20 and 21 and over) did not differ significantly; however, about a fourth of the multiple-offender cases involved perpetrators in the mixed ages category, encompassing individuals in both age groups.

Considering victims age 20 and over, a comparatively high share of the violent crimes perceived to have been committed by youthful individuals (ages 12-20) were against the elderly (65 and over). For single- and multiple-offender cases combined, 29 percent of the violent crimes against the elderly were by offenders age 12-20. This compares with 17 percent against persons in the larger adult group (ages 20-64).

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

Crime characteristics

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

The victimization concept and its method of calculation were discussed previously. An incident, on the other hand, is a specific criminal act against one or more persons. The number of incidents is lower than that of victimizations for two reasons: (1) some crimes are simultaneously committed against more than one individual, and (2) certain personal crimes occur during the course of a commercial offense. For each personal victimization reported to an NCS interviewer, it was determined whether others were victimized at the same time and place or whether the offense happened during a commercial crime. If, for example, two customers are beaten during the course of a store holdup, the assault on each customer is reflected in data on personal victimizations. However, the event is not classified as a personal incident, but is assumed to be a commercial

robbery. With respect to crimes against households, there is no distinction between victimizations and incidents, as each criminal act against a residence is assumed to have involved a single victim, the affected household. In fact, the terms "victimization" and "incident" can be used interchangeably in analyzing data on household crimes. The titles to tables referenced in this section stipulate whether victimizations or incidents are the relevant units of measure.

For the violent crimes as a group, victimizations outnumbered incidents by 17 percent in 1982. This was ascribable, in part, to the finding that 11 percent of the incidents were against two or more people. Most multiple-victim incidents of violence involved a pair of victims rather than three or more, and 63 percent of the incidents were between strangers (tables 51-52).

Time of occurrence (Tables 53-55)

More violent crimes measured by the NCS in 1982 took place in the evening or at night, that is, between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. than during the day. Incidents occurring between 6 p.m. and midnight outnumbered those happening during the second half of night by more than 2 to 1. By contrast, 64 percent of all pocket pickings and purse snatchings took place in the daytime (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.).

It is more difficult to generalize about noncontact property thefts, whether personal or household, because the victims often did not know when the incidents happened. In 3 of every 10 burglaries, for example, the residents did not know when the incidents took place or the information was not available; the remaining incidents were about evenly divided between day and night. Motor vehicle theft—with 65 percent at night—was predominantly a nighttime crime.

⁷Differences in the levels of incidents and victimizations for 1982 are shown in table 50. The percentages found in tables 51-64 are based on incident levels. The incident and victimization levels given in table 50 are not comparable with those appearing in the corresponding tables of pre-1981 reports in this series; for an explanation, see the discussion on "Comparability with pre-1981 data" in the introduction.

Place of occurrence (Tables 56-61)

Crimes involving personal contact can happen virtually anywhere. The violent incidents counted for 1982 were distributed among six kinds of sites. The greatest share (42 percent) happened in outdoor public areas, such as streets, parks, parking lots, and play- or schoolgrounds. About 15 percent of all violent acts took place inside nonresidential buildings, other than schools (which accounted for another 5 percent). Some 24 percent of all violent incidents were in or near the victim's home.

For certain offenses not involving contact between victim and offender, the classification of crimes is chiefly determined on the basis of their place of occurrence. Thus, by definition, most household burglaries happen at principal residences, with a small share (5 percent in 1982) at second homes or at places occupied temporarily, such as hotels and motels.

Personal larceny without victim-offender contact and household larceny differ from one another solely on the basis of where the crimes occur. In 1982, 41 percent of those offenses were classified in the household sector because they took place in or near victims' homes. The majority of larcenies occurred at sites away from home and, thus, were classified as personal larceny without contact between the victim and the offender. To have been classified as a household larceny within the victim's own home, the offenses had to be committed by a person (or persons) admitted to the residence or by someone having customary access to it, such as a delivery person, servant, acquaintance, or relative. Otherwise, the crime would have been classified as a household burglary or as a personal robbery if force or the threat of force were used. The vast majority of household larcenies take place in the immediate vicinity of the home. Only 14 percent of the larcenies happened inside the home.

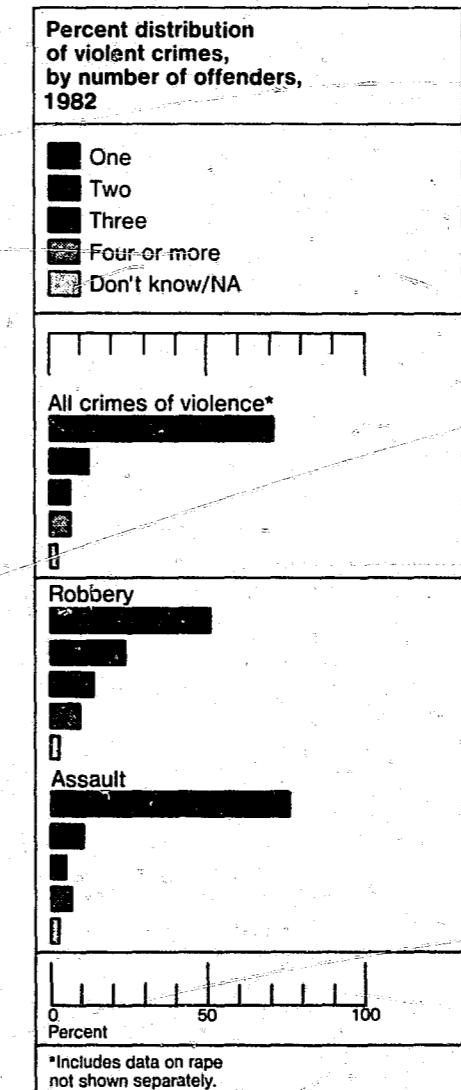


Figure 13

Number of offenders (Table 62)

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

As indicated previously, the vast majority of violent crimes (89 percent) were directed against a lone victim. A substantial but smaller majority of incidents, 71 percent in 1982, involved lone offenders. Single-offender violence was relatively more common among nonstrangers (85 percent) than it was in stranger-to-stranger incidents (62 percent). The proportions of multiple-offender crimes committed by a pair of perpetrators and by three or more did not differ significantly. As in past years, the NCS again indicated that personal robberies were about evenly divided between single- and multiple-offender cases (figure 13).

Use of weapons (Tables 63-64)

For personal crimes of violence, information was gathered on whether or not the victims observed that the offenders were armed, and, if so, the types of weapons that were present. As used in the NCS, the term "weapons use" applies both to situations in which weapons were used to intimidate (or threaten) and to those in which they actually were employed in a physical attack.

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

Crime characteristics

Number of incidents in which offenders used weapons and of types of weapons, 1982		
Type of crime	Incidents	Types of weapons for each weapon incident, totaled ¹
Crimes of violence	1,838	1,937
Rape	25	27
Robbery	537	573
With injury	149	165
Without injury	388	408
Aggravated assault	1,276	1,337
With injury	389	416
Attempts with weapon	887	921

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

Figure 14

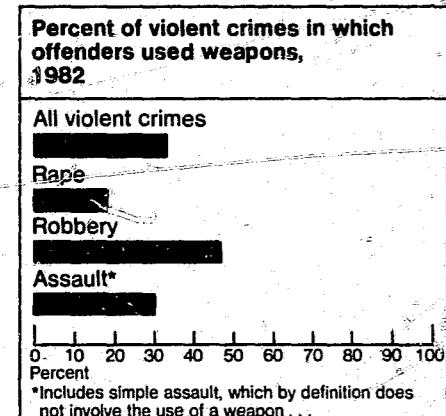


Figure 15

accompanying percentage distribution of types of weapons (table 64) is based on numbers that exceed the count of incidents in which weapons were used. In 1982, this difference amounted to roughly 5 percent (figure 14).

Weapons were used by the offenders in about a third of all violent crimes measured for 1982 (figure 15). The rate was somewhat higher in stranger-to-stranger incidents (38 percent) than in those between nonstrangers (26 percent). For the violent crimes as a whole, firearms, knives, and other weapons were used by offenders in proportions that did not differ significantly.

Victim self-protection (Tables 65-68)

In three of every four cases measured by the NCS in 1982, the victims of violent crime tried to avoid or thwart the attack in some manner. Measures of self-defense were used relatively more often in victimizations by persons who were not strangers than in those by strangers, but the difference was small. Males were about as likely as females to use some form of self-defense, and whites were slightly more apt than blacks to do so. There was some indication that elderly victims (age 65 and over) of violent crime were less likely than younger victims to defend themselves.

For victims who employed self-protection, the NCS determines the kinds of measures taken. The following reactions, ranging from nonviolent to forceful, were considered self-protective measures: reasoning with the offender; fleeing from the offender; screaming or yelling for help; hitting, kicking, or scratching the offender; and using or brandishing a weapon. The pertinent tables (67-68) distribute all measures employed by victims in each crime; no determination was made of the single most important measure used by victims who defended themselves in more than one way. Because of this, data on this subject are based on numbers that exceed the count of victimizations in which victims used self-protection measures. In 1982, this difference amounted to 30 percent (figure 16).

Nonviolent resistance, including evasion, was used in roughly 3 of every 10 crimes (figure 17). It was the single most frequent measure used. While there were no salient differences by race in the kinds of self-defense measures taken, male and female victims reacted to violence in ways that differed. Whereas about 34 percent of the men used forceful measures, only 19 percent of the women did so.

Numbers of victimizations with victim self-protection and of types of self-protection, 1982

Type of Crime	Victimizations	Types of self-protection for each victimization, totaled ¹
Crimes of violence	4,874	6,357
Rape	134	220
Robbery	840	1,084
With injury	311	439
Without injury	529	646
Assault	3,900	5,053
Aggravated	1,409	1,894
Simple	2,491	3,159

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

Figure 16

Physical injury to victims (Tables 69-76)

The NCS gathers information concerning physical injuries sustained by the victims of violent crime. In 1982, victims were physically harmed in roughly 3 of every 10 personal robberies and assaults. Female victims had a slightly higher injury rate than male victims (figure 18). Violence by offenders who were not strangers was more likely than stranger-to-stranger crimes to result in victim injury. The NCS makes a distinction between two degrees of injury, which in turn govern the subclassification of crimes, as described in the glossary under "Physical injury."

Victims who had been injured by any of the NCS violent crimes furnished data on hospitalization, on medical expenses, and on the availability of assistance in meeting medical expenses arising from their victimization. With regard to medical expenses, the data are based on victims who knew with certainty that they incurred such expenses because some victims may have been unaware of any partial or complete medical expenses they incurred (or were unable to give estimated amounts), while others may have paid for their medical services after the NCS interview.

Percent distribution of victim self-protection measures in violent crimes, by sex, 1982

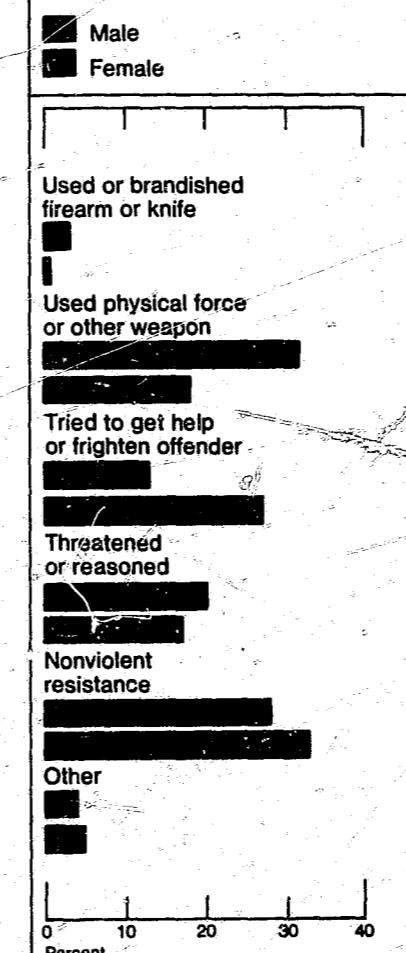


Figure 17

Percent of robberies and assaults resulting in victim injury, by selected characteristics, 1982

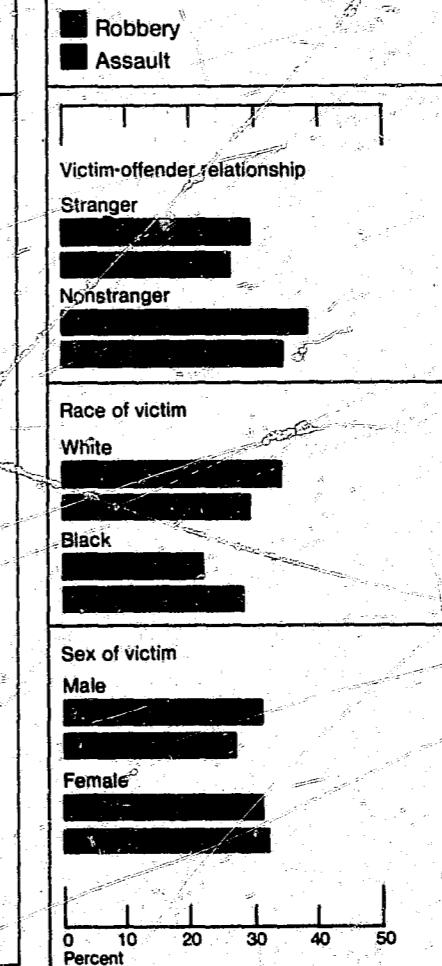


Figure 18

Economic losses (Tables 77-82)

Economic loss from theft or property damage occurred in about three-fourths of all personal crimes and in 9 of every 10 household offenses measured in 1982. A basic distinction between "theft losses" and "damage losses" is made in the NCS program. The first term refers to stolen cash and/or property, whereas damage losses pertain to property only. Losses of both kinds can occur in most, but not all, NCS offenses. The notable exception is assault, a crime which by definition can only be accompanied by damage losses (such as torn clothing), because assaults attended by theft are classified as robbery. This accounts for the relatively low rate of economic loss—15 percent in 1982—stemming from assault.

Similarly, theft losses cannot be associated with certain crime subcategories, such as attempted household larcenies or motor vehicle thefts, although damage losses may occur in some instances. The NCS does not measure attempted pocket picking; therefore, all cases of pocket picking have the outcome of theft loss, and damage losses may take place as well. Among the property offenses where both theft and damage losses do occur, the incidence of theft generally is greater than that of damage. The chief exception is attempted forcible entry, which has a relatively high rate of damage loss.

With the passage of time, the value of economic losses has shifted upwards because of inflation. As of 1982, 49 percent of all losses from personal crime were valued at less than \$50 per victimization; this compares with about 70 percent in 1973. Those proportions included items that had "no monetary value," a category that includes trivial, truly valueless objects, as well as those having sentimental importance. Relatively few NCS offenses result in losses of \$250 or more (figure 19). The major exception is completed motor vehicle theft—89 percent of the cases recorded in 1982 were valued in that range.

Crime characteristics

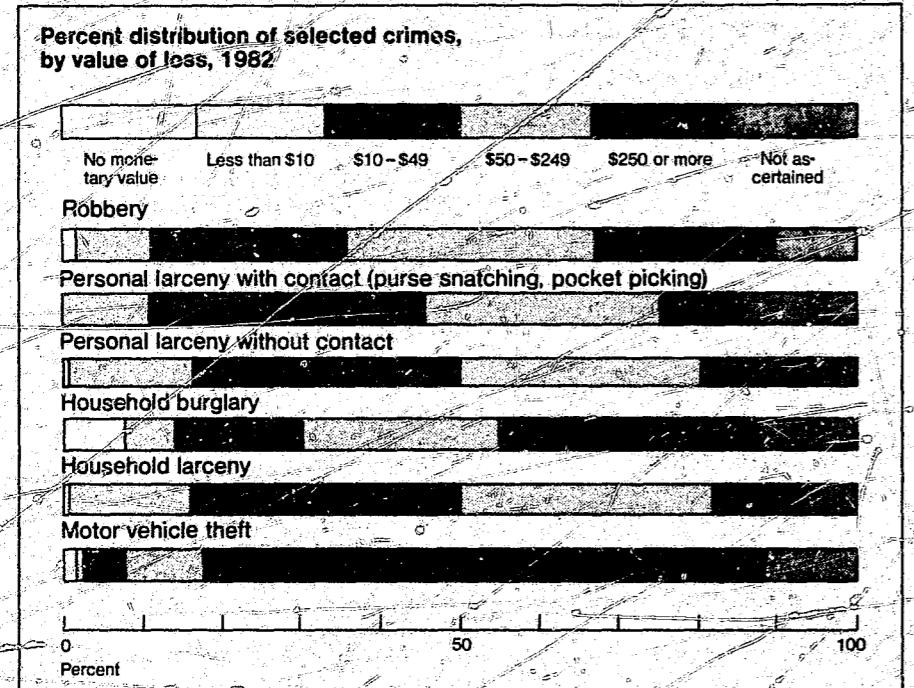


Figure 19

Although ranking as the costliest crime relative to others measured by the NCS, motor vehicle theft is the offense most likely to be followed by the recovery of theft losses. There was at least a partial recovery of theft losses in 77 percent of all vehicle thefts tallied in 1982. By contrast, there was no recovery whatsoever in roughly 4 of every 5 larcenies, whether personal or household, and in most personal robberies or residential burglaries.

Among the offenses for which there was at least a partial recovery of theft losses, burglary had a comparatively high rate of insurance compensation (51 percent). For the other crimes in which there was recovery, methods other than insurance generally prevailed. These other methods would include cases in which stolen property was located and retrieved by the owner, the police, or someone else, as well as instances where restitution or replacement takes place (such as by a relative or other benefactor).

Worktime losses (Tables 84-85)

For each crime reported to an NCS interviewer, it was determined whether persons lost time from work as a result of that experience, and, if so, the length of time involved. About 6 percent of all victimizations measured in 1982 were followed by worktime losses. For roughly 9 in every 10 of those cases, the absence from work was for no more than 5 days. The incidence of worktime loss was relatively high for completed motor vehicle thefts and for robberies resulting in victim injury.

Reporting crimes to the police

The police can learn about the occurrence of a crime directly from the victim or from someone else, such as another household member, a neighbor, or a bystander. Or, they may happen upon the scene at the time of the crime or immediately after. The first group of accompanying data tables (Nos. 90-99) deals with the proportions of crimes made known to the police, irrespective of the source. To enable examination of the characteristics of the victims of crimes that were reported to the authorities, data on this subject are based on victimizations, not incidents. The initial table in this group shows the rates at which victimizations were reported and not reported to the police; in a small proportion of cases, about 2 percent of all crimes counted in 1982, the respondents did not know if the police had been informed. The nine tables that follow display only the police reporting rates.

The second group of tables deals with reasons for not reporting crimes to the police. The NCS procedure allows respondents to cite a number of reasons for not reporting offenses, and tables on this subject (Nos. 100-106) distribute all reasons given; in preparing the tables, no determination was made of the reason identified as most important by respondents who gave more than a single answer. Thus, the number of reasons exceeds that of unreported victimizations. For 1982, this difference was about 22 percent (figure 20).

Future NCS reports will present information on who reports crimes to the police and on factors that influence people to do so. Additional details about reasons for not reporting, including an examination of the most important reason, will also be available.

As a group, the violent crimes had a 48-percent reporting rate, but the figure was about 10 points higher for women than men. There were no significant differences, however, between the violent crime police reporting rates for white and black victims or for Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Teenagers were less apt

Numbers of victimizations not reported to the police and of reasons for not reporting, 1982

Type of crime	Number (in thousands) of victimizations not reported	Reasons for not reporting for each victimization, totaled ¹
Total	24,934	29,698
Crimes of violence	3,176	3,641
Rape	69	88
Robbery	554	683
Assault	2,553	2,770
Crimes of theft	11,078	13,271
Burglary	3,293	4,031
Household larceny	7,025	8,325
Motor vehicle theft	362	430

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

¹A victimization for which the victim gave two reasons for not reporting to the police is counted as two reasons for that victimization. See accompanying discussion.

Figure 20

Rates of reporting (Tables 90-99)

Roughly a third of all personal crimes and 39 percent of all household offenses were reported to the police in 1982. Generally, the more serious or costly crimes were more likely to be reported (figure 21). Thus, robberies with injury, forcible entry burglaries, aggravated assaults, and completed thefts of motor vehicles had comparatively high police reporting rates. An 89-percent rate was associated with completed vehicle thefts, for example. By contrast, only about 27 percent of all noncontact personal and household larcenies were reported. Because of their relatively high incidence, those two forms of larceny had the effect of reducing the overall police reporting rates for personal and household crimes.

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As a group, the violent crimes had a 48-percent reporting rate, but the figure was about 10 points higher for women than men. There were no significant differences, however, between the violent crime police reporting rates for white and black victims or for Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Teenagers were less apt

Reporting crimes to the police

than adults to report violent crimes. And, stranger-to-stranger violent crimes had a slightly higher overall reporting rate than did those involving nonstrangers.

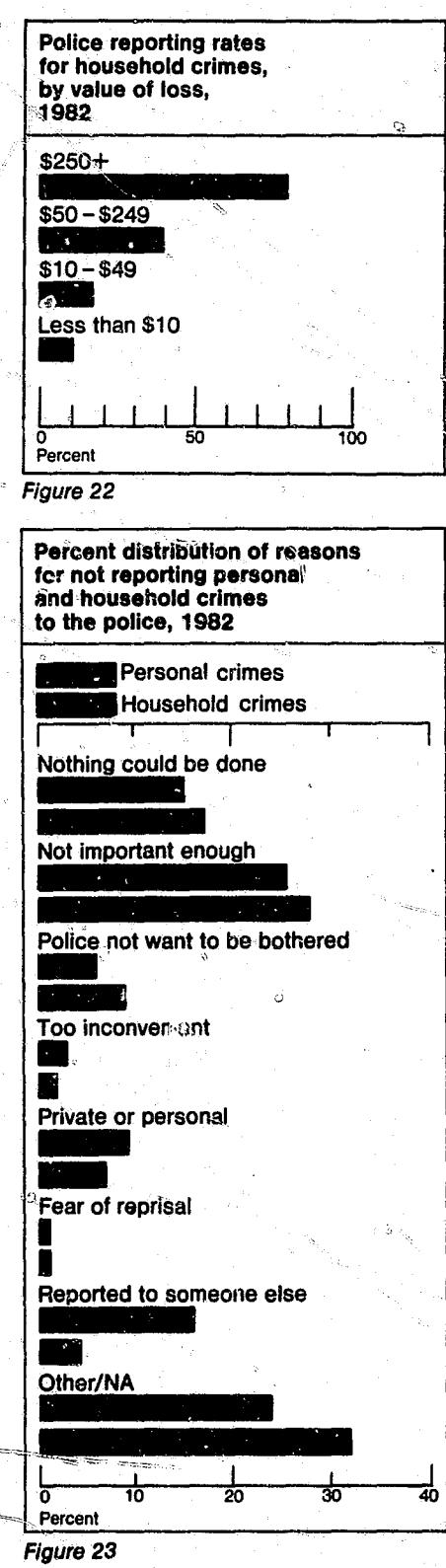
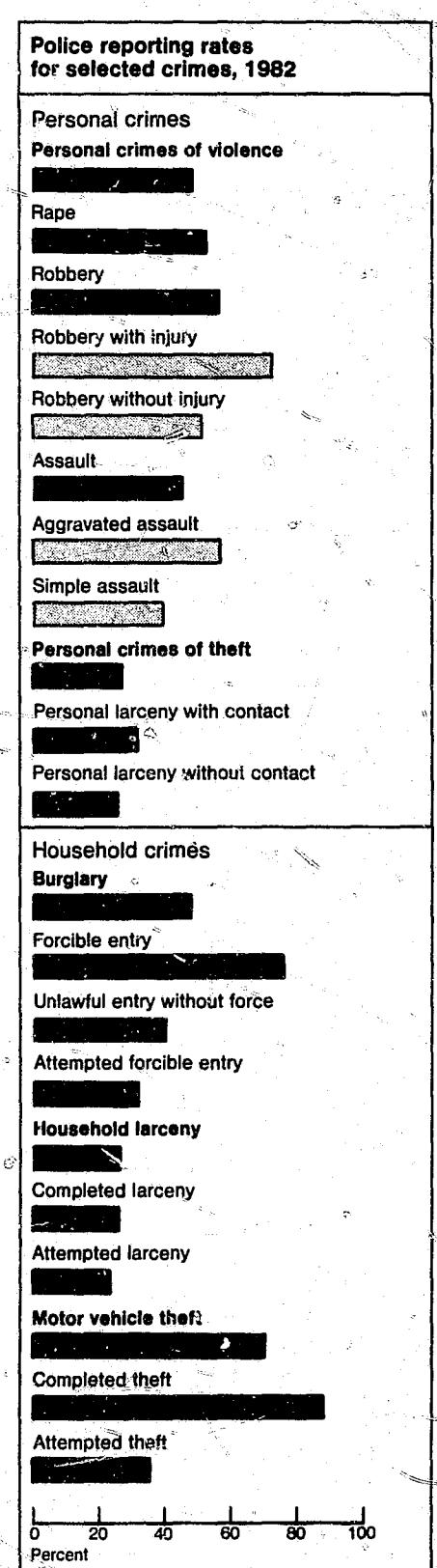
Among the victims of household crime, homeowners were somewhat more likely than renters to inform the police. Similarly, the members of households with annual incomes of \$25,000 or more had a higher reporting rate than those in each of the lower income group.⁸ In general, the greater the loss, the more likely that the police were notified (figure 22).

Reasons for not reporting (Tables 100-106)

In 1982, as in past years, the most frequent specific reason given by victims for not reporting personal or household crimes to the police was that the offense was not important enough to warrant police attention (figure 23).⁸ Among the victims of household crimes, that particular view tended to diminish as the value of losses rose. Many victims also believed that it would be futile to report the offenses—that "nothing could be done" about them, perhaps because of a lack of proof. Fear of reprisal and inconvenience were infrequently cited as reasons.

There were few noteworthy differences among the reasons given for not reporting to the police by victims of differing race or income. For the violent crimes, however, there was a marked difference with respect to the relationship between victims and offenders. In 40 percent of all violent crimes involving nonstrangers, as compared with 19 percent of all stranger-to-stranger crimes, the victims regarded the matter as personal and, thus, did not inform the authorities.

⁸ A substantial share (28 percent) of the reasons given by victims of personal and household crimes did not fall into one of the specific categories or, in a few instances, no reason was ascertained.



Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and household crimes to the police, 1982

Personal crimes

Household crimes

Nothing could be done

Not important enough

Police not want to be bothered

Too inconvenient

Private or personal

Fear of reprisal

Reported to someone else

Other/NA

0 10 20 30 40

Percent

Appendix I Survey data tables

The 106 data tables in this appendix present results of the National Crime Survey for calendar 1982. They are grouped along topical lines, generally paralleling the summary findings.

All topics treated in the previous report, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1981*, are covered again, and the statistics in both editions are fully comparable. Persons wishing to make long-range comparisons of data appearing in the annual reports should refer to the section entitled "Comparability with pre-1981 data" in the introduction.

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 less than 15,000—have been considered statistically unreliable. Rates or percentages derived from levels of less than 15,000 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 out to the maximum extent possible insofar as the forms, or subcategories, of each offense are concerned.

Personal and household crimes
Number and percent distribution of victimizations —
1. By sector and type of crime, 22
Victimization rates —
2. By sector and type of crime, 23

Victim characteristics
(Tables 3–34)

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

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

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

18. By participation in the civilian labor force, employment status and sector, race of victims, and type of crime, 32

Victimization rates for employed persons age 16 and over —
19. By civilian labor force sector, type of employment of victims, and type of crime, 33

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, 37

Household crimes

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

Household burglary

Victimization rates —
27. By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary, 38

Household larceny

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

Motor vehicle theft

Victimization rates —
29. By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft, 39

Household crimes

Victimization rates —
30. By type of crime and number of persons in household, 40
31. By type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household, 40
32. By type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household, 41
33. By type of crime and type of locality of residence, 42
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 35–49)

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 (40–49), six present demographic information on the offenders only and four others have such data on both victims and offenders; a basic distinction is made in these 10 tables between single- and multiple-offender victimizations.

Personal crimes of violence

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

35. By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 44

Percent of victimizations involving strangers —

36. By sex and age of victims and type of crime, 45

37. By sex and race of victims and type of crime, 45

38. By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime, 46

39. By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime, 46

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations —

40. By type of crime and perceived sex of offender, 47

41. By type of crime and perceived age of offender, 47

42. By type of crime and perceived race of offender, 48

43. By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender, 48

44. By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offender, 49

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations —

45. By type of crime and perceived sex of offenders, 49

46. By type of crime and perceived age of offenders, 50

47. By type of crime and perceived race of offenders, 50

48. By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders, 51

49. By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders, 51

Crime characteristics
(Tables 50–89)

The first of these tables illustrates the distinction between victimizations and incidents, as the terms relate to crimes against persons. Table 51 displays data on the number of victims per incident, whereas table 52 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 (53–55); place of occurrence (56–61); number of offenders (62); use of weapons (63–64); victim self-protection (65–68); physical injury to victims (69–76); economic losses (77–83); and time lost from work (84–89). As applicable, the tables cover crimes against person 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 —

50. By type of crime, 52

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —

51. By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims, 52

Number and percent distribution of incidents —

52. By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 53

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents —

53. By type of crime and time of occurrence, 53

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents —

54. By type of crime and offender and time of occurrence, 54

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —

55. By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence, 54

Selected personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents —

56. By type of crime and place of occurrence, 54

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents —

57. By type of crime and offender and place of occurrence, 55

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —

58. By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence, 55

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

59. By type of crime, 56

Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact

Percent distribution of incidents —

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

61. By type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss, 56

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —

62. By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders, 57

Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons —

63. By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 57

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

64. By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon, 58

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

65. By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 58

66. By characteristics of victims and type of crime, 59

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims —

67. By type of measure and type of crime, 59

68. By selected characteristics of victims, 59

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss —

69. By race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered, 66

Percent distribution of victimizations in which theft losses were recovered —

70. By type of crime and method of recovery of loss, 67

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims —

67. By type of measure and type of crime, 59

68. By selected characteristics of victims, 59

Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury —

69. By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 60

Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses —

70. By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 60

Percent distribution of incidents —

71. By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 61

Percent distribution of incidents —

72. By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses, 61

Percent distribution of incidents —

73. By selected characteristics of victims, 62

Percent distribution of incidents —

74. By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 62

Percent distribution of incidents —

75. By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 63

Percent distribution of incidents —

76. By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 64

Percent distribution of incidents —

77. By type of crime and type of loss, 64

Percent distribution of incidents —

78. By type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship, 64

Percent distribution of incidents —

79. By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 65

Percent distribution of incidents —

80. By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 66

Percent distribution of incidents —

81. By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 67

Percent distribution of incidents —

82. By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 68

Percent distribution of incidents —

83. By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 69

Reporting of victimizations to the police
(Tables 90–106)

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

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations —

90. By type of crime and whether or not reported to the police, 70

Personal crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police —

91. By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 71

92. By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims, 71

93. By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims, 72

94. By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims, 72

95. By type of crime and age of victims, 73

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victim

**Table 1. Personal and household crimes, 1982:
Number and percent distribution of victimizations,
by sector and type of crime**

Sector and type of crime	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes
All crimes	39,756,000	...	100.0
Personal sector	22,012,000	100.0	55.4
Crimes of violence	6,459,000	29.3	16.2
Rape	153,000	0.7	0.4
Completed rape	46,000	0.2	0.1
Attempted rape	106,000	0.5	0.3
Robbery	1,334,000	6.1	3.4
Robbery with injury	414,000	1.9	1.0
From serious assault	213,000	1.0	0.5
From minor assault	202,000	0.9	0.5
Robbery without injury	919,000	4.2	2.3
Assault	4,973,000	22.6	12.5
Aggravated assault	1,754,000	8.0	4.4
With injury	587,000	2.7	1.5
Attempted assault with weapon	1,167,000	5.3	2.9
Simple assault	3,219,000	14.6	8.1
With injury	859,000	3.9	2.2
Attempted assault without weapon	2,360,000	10.7	5.9
Crimes of theft	15,553,000	70.7	39.1
Personal larceny with contact	577,000	2.6	1.5
Purse snatching	177,000	0.8	0.4
Completed purse snatching	131,000	0.6	0.3
Attempted purse snatching	46,000	0.2	0.1
Pocket picking	399,000	1.8	1.0
Personal larceny without contact	14,976,000	68.0	37.7
Total population age 12 and over	188,497,000
Household sector	17,744,000	100.0	44.6
Burglary	6,663,000	37.5	16.8
Forcible entry	2,104,000	11.9	5.3
Unlawful entry without force	2,932,000	16.5	7.4
Attempted forcible entry	1,627,000	9.2	4.1
Household larceny	9,705,000	54.7	24.4
Less than \$50	4,614,000	26.0	11.6
\$50 or more	3,964,000	22.3	10.0
Amount not available	444,000	2.5	1.1
Attempted larceny	683,000	3.9	1.7
Motor vehicle theft	1,377,000	7.8	3.5
Completed theft	947,000	5.3	2.4
Attempted theft	430,000	2.4	1.1
Total number of households	85,211,000

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

based on unrounded figures.
...Represents not applicable.

**Table 2. Personal and household crimes, 1982:
Victimization rates,
by sector and type of crime**

Sector and type of crime	Rate
Personal sector (Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over)	
Crimes of violence	
Rape	34.3
Completed rape	0.8
Attempted rape	0.3
Robbery	7.1
Robbery with injury	2.2
From serious assault	1.1
From minor assault	1.1
Robbery without injury	4.9
Assault	26.4
Aggravated assault	9.3
With injury	3.1
Attempted assault with weapon	6.2
Simple assault	17.1
With injury	4.6
Attempted assault without weapon	12.5
Crimes of theft	82.5
Personal larceny with contact	3.1
Purse snatching	1.0
Completed purse snatching	0.7
Attempted purse snatching	0.3
Pocket picking	2.1
Personal larceny without contact	79.5
Household sector (Rate per 1,000 households)	
Burglary	78.2
Forcible entry	24.7
Unlawful entry without force	34.4
Attempted forcible entry	19.1
Household larceny	113.9
Less than \$50	54.1
\$50 or more	46.5
Amount not available	5.2
Attempted larceny	8.0
Motor vehicle theft	16.2
Completed theft	11.1
Attempted theft	5.1

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

**Table 3. Personal crimes, 1982:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and sex of victims**

Type of crime	Both sexes (188,497,000)	Male (90,212,000)	Female (98,285,000)
Crimes of violence			
Rape	34.3	43.6	25.7
Completed rape	0.8	0.1	1.4
Attempted rape	0.3	0.0	0.5
Robbery	7.1	9.3	5.0
Robbery with injury	2.2	2.9	1.6
From serious assault	1.1	1.8	0.6
From minor assault	1.1	1.1	1.0
Robbery without injury	4.9	6.4	3.5
Assault	26.4	34.2	19.2
Aggravated assault	9.3	13.6	5.3
With injury	3.1	4.7	1.7
Attempted assault with weapon	6.2	9.0	3.6
Simple assault	17.1	20.6	13.9
With injury	4.6	4.6	4.5
Attempted assault without weapon	12.5	15.9	9.4
Crimes of theft	82.5	89.5	76.1
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	2.7	3.4
Purse snatching	1.0	0.0	1.8
Pocket picking	2.1	2.7	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	79.5	86.8	72.7

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

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

Table 4. Personal crimes, 1982:

**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 (14,533,000)	16-19 (15,676,000)	20-24 (21,128,000)	25-34 (39,120,000)	35-49 (39,299,000)	50-64 (33,181,000)	65 and over (25,560,000)
Crimes of violence	32.0	71.2	68.6	46.0	21.5	10.5	5.7
Rape	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
Robbery	10.2	11.9	13.0	9.1	4.6	3.7	2.7
Robbery with injury	1.5	3.8	3.6	3.4	1.5	1.3	0.9
From serious assault	0.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.4
From minor assault	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.5
Robbery without injury	8.7	8.1	9.3	5.7	3.1	2.4	1.8
Assault	40.5	57.3	54.3	35.7	16.5	6.6	3.0
Aggravated assault	10.7	21.5	20.6	13.3	5.3	2.3	1.0
With injury	3.2	5.4	8.6	4.9	1.4	0.8	0.1
Attempted assault with weapon	7.4	16.1	12.0	8.4	3.8	1.6	0.9
Simple assault	29.8	35.8	33.7	22.4	11.2	4.3	2.0
With injury	10.4	11.3	9.2	4.9	2.9	0.7	0.4
Attempted assault without weapon	19.5	24.5	24.5	17.0	8.4	3.6	1.6
Crimes of theft	127.4	127.9	132.1	98.3	73.5	47.7	23.2
Personal larceny with contact	2.1	3.6	3.9	3.5	2.2	3.2	3.0
Purse snatching	0.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.3
Pocket picking	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.7
Personal larceny without contact	125.3	124.2	128.1	94.8	71.2	44.4	20.2

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, 1982:

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

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

Sex and age	Crimes of violence		Robbery		Assault		Crimes of theft		Personal larceny		
	Male	Female	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Male											
12-15 (7,410,000)	63.0	0.2	14.9	2.3	12.6	47.8	14.0	33.8	136.5	3.8	132.7
16-19 (7,857,000)	89.3	0.2	15.6	5.1	10.5	73.6	30.9	42.6	133.6	3.7	129.9
20-24 (10,388,000)	86.3	0.2	16.8	4.4	12.4	69.4	31.4	38.0	147.3	4.0	143.3
25-34 (19,279,000)	56.8	0.2	11.3	4.3	7.0	45.3	18.5	26.8	108.4	2.2	106.2
35-49 (19,206,000)	25.7	0.2	5.2	1.8	3.5	20.3	7.3	13.0	72.8	2.1	70.8
50-64 (15,632,000)	13.1	0.1	5.1	2.0	3.1	7.9	2.7	5.3	47.2	3.0	44.2
65 and over (10,439,000)	7.6	0.0	3.4	0.9	2.5	4.2	1.8	2.4	24.5	1.5	23.0
Female											
12-15 (7,123,000)	40.6	2.5	5.2	0.5	4.7	32.9	7.2	25.7	118.0	0.4	117.6
16-19 (7,819,000)	53.1	3.9	8.2	2.5	5.7	41.0	12.1	28.9	122.1	3.5	118.6
20-24 (10,739,000)	51.5	2.5	9.3	2.9	6.4	39.7	10.1	29.6	117.3	3.9	113.4
25-34 (19,841,000)	35.6	2.3	7.0	2.4	4.5	26.4	8.2	18.2	88.5	4.6	83.8
35-49 (20,093,000)	17.5	0.7	3.9	1.3	2.7	12.8	3.3	9.5	74.1	2.4	71.6
50-64 (17,549,000)	8.2	0.2	2.5	0.7	1.8	5.5	2.0	3.5	48.2	3.5	44.7
65 and over (15,121,000)	4.4	0.1	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.1	0.5	1.6	22.3	4.0	18.3

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

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

Table 6. Personal crimes, 1982:

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

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

Type of crime	White (163,488,000)	Black (20,962,000)	Other (4,046,000)
Crimes of violence	33.2	43.7	30.8
Rape	0.8	0.9	0.0
Robbery	6.0	14.4	10.9
Robbery with injury	2.0	3.3	3.7
From serious assault	1.0	1.8	2.3
From minor assault	1.0	1.5	1.4
Robbery without injury	4.0	11.2	7.2
Assault	26.3	28.3	19.9
Aggravated assault	8.7	14.7	6.0
With injury	3.0	4.6	1.0
Attempted assault with weapon	5.7	10.1	5.1
Simple assault	17.6	13.7	13.8
With injury	4.7	3.3	4.4
Attempted assault without weapon	12.9	10.4	9.4
Crimes of theft	82.5	84.2	73.4
Personal larceny with contact	2.8	5.0	5.5
Purse snatching	0.9	1.6	1.8
Pocket picking	1.9	3.4	3.7
Personal larceny without contact	79.8	79.2	67.9

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 7. Personal crimes, 1982:

**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 (78,710,000)	Black (9,523,000)	White (84,778,000)	Black (11,439,000)
Crimes of violence	42.0	56.7	24.9	32.8
Rape	0.1	0.2	1.5	1.5
Robbery	7.9	19.2	4.3	10.5
Robbery with injury	2.7	3.7	1.4	2.9
Robbery without injury	5.2	15.4	2.9	7.7
Assault	34.0	37.4	19.2	20.8
Aggravated assault	12.9	21.4	4.8	9.1
Simple assault	21.1	15.9	14.4	11.8
Crimes of theft	89.0	95.6	76.5	74.5
Personal larceny with contact	2.4	5.0	3.1	5.0
Personal larceny without contact	86.6	90.8	73.5	69.5

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, 1982:
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)		Hispanic (10,883,000)	Non-Hispanic (177,614,000)
Type of crime			
Crimes of violence	40.1	33.9	
Rape	1.4	0.8	
Robbery	12.3	6.8	
Robbery with injury	3.5	2.1	
From serious assault	2.0	1.1	
From minor assault	1.6	1.0	
Robbery without injury	6.8	4.6	
Assault	26.4	26.4	
Aggravated assault	11.9	9.1	
With injury	4.5	3.0	
Attempted assault with weapon	7.4	6.1	
Simple assault	14.5	17.2	
With injury	4.6	4.6	
Attempted assault without weapon	9.9	12.7	
Crimes of theft	86.7	82.3	
Personal larceny with contact	5.3	2.9	
Purse snatching	2.1	0.9	
Pocket picking	3.2	2.1	
Personal larceny without contact	81.4	79.3	

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

Table 9. Personal crimes, 1982:
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		Robbery		Assault		Crimes of theft		Personal larceny		
	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact		
White											
12-15 (12,024,000)	51.5	1.3	8.3	1.4	6.9	42.0	10.2	31.8	131.7	1.6	130.0
16-19 (13,070,000)	70.7	2.2	9.4	3.2	6.2	59.2	21.3	37.8	131.5	3.4	128.0
20-24 (17,874,000)	68.2	1.4	11.8	3.8	7.9	55.0	19.1	35.9	137.0	3.5	133.5
25-34 (33,487,000)	45.7	1.2	8.4	3.3	5.1	36.2	12.8	23.4	96.5	3.0	93.5
35-49 (34,222,000)	20.8	0.5	3.9	1.2	2.6	16.4	4.6	11.6	75.4	2.2	73.2
50-64 (29,634,000)	9.9	0.2	3.1	1.3	1.8	6.6	2.3	4.3	47.0	2.9	44.0
65 and over (23,178,000)	5.2	0.1	2.2	0.6	1.6	3.0	0.8	2.1	23.3	2.7	20.7
Black											
12-15 (2,132,000)	59.4	2.0	21.3	2.1	19.3	36.1	14.2	21.9	115.4	4.3	110.2
16-19 (2,252,000)	76.4	1.4	25.0	5.8	19.3	49.9	24.9	25.0	106.7	4.8	101.9
20-24 (2,761,000)	72.5	1.0	20.7	2.4	18.3	50.7	31.2	19.5	102.1	4.3	97.9
25-34 (4,550,000)	51.6	1.8	14.6	4.5	10.1	35.3	19.0	16.2	112.9	7.2	105.7
35-49 (4,098,000)	26.8	0.0	8.5	2.7	5.9	18.2	8.5	9.8	64.1	2.0	62.2
50-64 (3,036,000)	15.7	0.0	8.5	1.6	6.9	7.3	2.6	4.7	55.7	5.9	49.8
65 and over (2,133,000)	11.2	0.0	7.8	4.0	3.8	3.4	2.7	0.6	23.8	5.7	18.1

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

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

Table 10. Personal crimes, 1982:
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 (6,149,000)			61.1	140.1
16-19 (6,576,000)			89.3	136.0
20-24 (8,856,000)			85.9	149.4
25-34 (16,735,000)			56.0	106.8
35-49 (16,874,000)			24.3	74.0
50-64 (14,053,000)			12.1	46.3
65 and over (9,468,000)			6.9	25.3
Female				
12-15 (5,875,000)			41.5	122.8
16-19 (6,493,000)			51.8	126.9
20-24 (9,018,000)			50.9	124.7
25-34 (16,752,000)			35.5	86.1
35-49 (17,348,000)			17.4	76.8
50-64 (15,581,000)			7.9	47.6
65 and over (13,710,000)			4.0	21.9
Black				
Male				
12-15 (1,068,000)			80.8	125.3
16-19 (1,100,000)			90.5	114.7
20-24 (1,276,000)			85.4	141.1
25-34 (2,062,000)			66.4	122.3
35-49 (1,832,000)			36.6	71.3
50-64 (1,336,000)			21.8	54.8
65 and over (849,000)			14.2	19.1
Female				
12-15 (1,065,000)			37.9	105.5
16-19 (1,153,000)			62.9	99.0
20-24 (1,485,000)			61.4	68.7
25-34 (2,487,000)			39.4	105.0
35-49 (2,266,000)			18.8	58.4
50-64 (1,699,000)			11.0	56.4
65 and over (1,285,000)			9.1	26.9

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

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

Table 11. Personal crimes, 1982:
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	Married	Widowed	Divorced and separated
			(55,748,000)	(104,344,000)	(12,733,000)	(15,303,000)
Crimes of violence						
Rape			61.7	18.2	9.5	64.3
Robbery			1.6	0.2	0.3	2.4
Robbery with injury			12.9	3.4	3.5	14.3
From serious assault			3.6	1.1	1.3	5.2
From minor assault			2.0	0.5	0.7	2.4
Robbery without injury			9.3	2.3	2.3	9.0
Assault			47.2	14.6	5.7	47.7
Aggravated assault			17.1	5.1	1.9	16.1
With injury			5.8	1.6	0.7	6.0
Attempted assault with weapon			11.3	3.5	1.2	10.1
Simple assault			30.1	9.6	3.8	31.6
With injury			8.7	1.7	0.9	12.0
Attempted assault without weapon			21.4	7.9	2.9	19.6
Crimes of theft			127.1	61.3	31.4	107.5
Personal larceny with contact			4.4	1.8	3.8	6.2
Purse snatching			1.1	0.6	1.7	2.0
Pocket picking			3.3	1.2	2.1	4.2
Personal larceny without contact			122.7	59.5	27.6	101.3

Table 12. Personal crimes, 1962:
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			Robbery		Assault			Crimes of theft		Personal larceny	
	Crimes of violence	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact	With contact	Without contact
Male												
Never married (29,714,000)	76.6	0.2	16.9	4.9	12.1	59.5	23.9	35.6	135.7	4.3	131.4	
Married (52,625,000)	23.7	0.1	4.3	1.4	2.9	19.4	7.4	12.0	62.2	1.4	60.7	
Widowed (1,956,000)	15.4	0.0	9.5	2.9	6.6	5.9	1.4	4.4	33.1	2.9	30.2	
Divorced/separated (5,746,000)	65.2	0.3	16.3	6.0	10.3	48.7	21.0	27.1	121.4	6.1	115.3	
Female												
Never married (26,034,000)	44.6	3.2	8.2	2.2	6.1	33.2	9.3	23.9	117.2	4.4	112.3	
Married (51,719,000)	12.6	0.3	2.5	0.8	1.7	9.8	2.7	7.1	60.5	2.2	58.3	
Widowed (10,777,000)	8.4	0.4	2.5	1.0	1.5	5.6	2.0	3.7	31.1	3.9	27.2	
Divorced/separated (9,557,000)	63.7	3.6	13.0	4.8	8.3	47.1	12.8	34.3	99.2	6.2	92.9	

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

not ascertained.
Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Personal crimes, 1972:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by sex of head of household,
relationship of victims to head,
and type of crime

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

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

**Table 14. Personal crimes, 1992:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and annual family income of victims**

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000- \$7,499	\$7,500- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 or more
	(7,325,000)	(22,344,000)	(10,497,000)	(27,248,000)	(45,140,000)	(55,198,000)
Crimes of violence	70.3	47.7	41.0	37.5	30.0	27.8
Rape	2.5	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4
Robbery	16.5	11.8	10.5	7.3	6.2	4.4
Robbery with injury	5.3	3.7	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.6
From serious assault	3.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.7
From minor assault	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.8	
Robbery without injury	11.2	8.2	7.6	5.4	4.1	2.9
Assault	31.4	34.3	30.0	29.2	23.3	22.9
Aggravated assault	17.8	14.6	13.1	10.1	7.9	6.6
With injury	6.7	5.2	4.6	3.0	2.5	2.1
Attempted assault with weapon	11.1	9.3	8.3	7.1	5.5	4.5
Simple assault	33.6	19.8	16.9	19.2	15.4	16.3
With injury	12.0	5.7	5.1	4.9	3.9	3.9
Attempted assault without weapon	21.6	14.0	11.8	14.3	11.5	12.4
Crimes of theft	90.8	72.3	69.4	62.1	83.3	93.6
Personal larceny with contact	4.5	4.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.4
Purse snatching	11.2	1.4	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.6
Pocket picking	3.3	2.9	1.0	2.7	2.0	1.8
Personal larceny without contact	85.3	68.1	66.4	79.6	80.5	91.2

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

Table 15. Personal crimes, 1982:
**Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
 by race and annual family income of victims
 and type of crime**

Race and income	Crimes of violence	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
		Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
White										
Less than \$3,000 (5,102,000)	72.9	3.0	13.8	5.2	8.6	56.1	17.8	38.3	101.1	3.9
\$3,000-\$7,499 (17,081,000)	45.8	1.8	9.0	3.4	5.6	35.0	13.2	21.7	72.2	3.4
\$7,500-\$9,999 (8,559,000)	40.6	0.6	9.5	3.2	6.4	30.5	12.1	18.4	69.2	2.4
\$10,000-\$14,999 (23,211,000)	36.6	1.1	6.4	1.7	4.7	29.2	9.5	19.7	81.7	3.1
\$15,000-\$24,999 (40,350,000)	29.7	0.4	5.5	2.0	3.6	23.8	7.9	15.8	82.9	2.6
\$25,000 or more (51,149,000)	27.8	0.5	4.3	1.4	2.8	23.2	6.6	16.6	93.0	2.5
Black										
Less than \$3,000 (2,036,000)	65.6	1.5	23.0	6.0	17.0	41.0	19.4	21.7	65.6	4.8
\$3,000-\$7,499 (4,802,000)	54.0	0.8	20.0	4.6	15.5	33.2	19.2	13.9	70.9	6.9
\$7,500-\$9,999 (4,749,000)	45.6	0.0	15.5	2.0	13.6	30.1	18.8	11.3	68.6	4.5
\$10,000-\$14,999 (3,466,000)	43.2	0.7	12.5	2.5	10.0	30.0	14.9	15.1	92.9	5.5
\$15,000-\$24,999 (3,948,000)	33.6	2.0	12.4	2.9	9.6	19.2	8.0	11.2	87.4	3.7
\$25,000 or more (2,749,000)	27.0	0.0	7.7	3.1	4.7	19.2	7.6	11.6	118.4	1.8

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

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

Table 16. Personal crimes, 1982:
Victimization rates for persons age 25 and over,
by level of educational attainment and race of victims
and type of crime

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

Level of educational attainment and race	Crimes of violence		Robbery		Assault		Crimes of theft		Personal larceny		
	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact		
Elementary school											
All races ^a (21,256,000)	13.2	0.5	4.7	1.4	3.3	8.1	4.0	4.1	28.8	2.7	26.1
White (17,529,000)	11.7	0.5	3.3	1.1	2.3	7.9	3.7	4.1	27.9	2.2	25.7
Black (3,282,000)	19.4	0.5	9.8	2.6	7.3	9.1	5.1	4.0	35.1	5.5	29.6
0-4 years											
All races ^a (4,788,000)	13.3	0.6	6.9	1.9	5.0	5.8	3.0	2.8	28.1	4.1	24.0
White (3,515,000)	11.9	0.4	5.6	1.6	4.0	5.9	3.1	2.8	30.5	4.7	25.7
Black (1,099,000)	18.6	1.3	10.9	3.4	7.6	6.3	3.1	3.2	21.4	2.0	18.5
5-7 years											
All races ^a (7,114,000)	16.7	0.6	5.3	1.9	3.4	10.8	4.9	5.9	30.2	1.8	28.3
White (5,655,000)	15.2	0.8	4.1	1.3	2.8	10.3	4.1	3.2	29.1	0.5	28.5
Black (1,301,000)	17.9	0.0	25.8	2.6	3.2	12.1	2.1	3.9	35.3	6.5	28.8
8 years											
All races ^a (9,355,000)	10.6	0.3	3.0	0.8	2.2	7.2	3.8	3.4	28.2	2.6	25.6
White (8,359,000)	9.3	0.3	1.9	0.7	1.2	7.1	3.8	3.3	26.0	2.2	23.8
Black (882,000)	22.8	0.0	14.4	1.6	12.8	8.4	3.3	5.1	51.0	7.2	44.6
High school											
All races ^a (68,432,000)	22.0	0.4	5.0	1.9	3.1	16.5	6.6	10.0	55.9	2.9	53.0
White (60,306,000)	20.9	0.4	4.3	1.7	2.6	16.1	5.9	10.2	54.4	2.4	52.0
Black (7,128,000)	32.4	0.9	1.0	3.3	6.8	21.4	12.5	8.9	68.1	6.4	61.7
1-3 years											
All races ^a (17,212,000)	23.9	0.7	5.5	2.1	3.4	17.8	8.0	9.8	51.4	3.6	47.8
White (14,465,000)	21.2	0.5	4.4	1.6	2.8	16.3	6.5	9.8	49.9	2.8	47.2
Black (2,520,000)	40.0	1.7	12.1	4.9	7.3	26.2	16.3	9.8	61.0	8.9	52.1
4 years											
All races ^a (51,220,000)	21.4	0.4	4.8	1.8	3.0	16.2	6.1	10.1	57.4	2.6	54.8
White (45,841,000)	20.8	0.3	4.3	1.8	2.6	16.1	5.7	10.4	55.8	2.3	53.5
Black (4,638,000)	26.3	0.5	8.9	2.4	6.5	18.8	10.5	8.3	72.0	5.0	67.0
College											
All races ^a (47,422,300)	28.5	0.7	6.0	2.0	4.0	21.7	6.1	15.6	94.1	3.2	90.9
White (42,642,000)	28.0	0.8	5.5	1.9	3.6	21.7	6.0	15.7	93.1	3.3	89.8
Black (3,374,000)	35.8	0.0	11.7	3.7	8.0	24.0	8.4	15.6	116.2	2.1	114.0
1-3 years											
All races ^a (21,899,000)	32.3	1.0	7.0	2.4	4.7	24.2	7.7	16.6	90.6	3.4	87.3
White (19,447,000)	31.7	1.2	6.2	2.3	4.0	24.2	7.7	16.5	88.0	3.4	85.5
Black (1,986,000)	36.6	0.0	13.2	3.0	10.2	23.4	7.9	15.6	115.6	2.5	113.1
4 years											
All races ^a (25,523,000)	25.2	0.4	5.2	1.8	3.4	19.6	4.8	14.8	97.2	3.1	94.1
White (23,195,000)	24.9	0.5	4.9	1.6	3.2	19.6	5.0	15.0	97.3	3.2	94.1
Black (1,388,000)	34.7	0.0	9.7	4.7	5.0	23.0	9.2	15.8	117.0	1.6	115.4

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

^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.

^dIncludes data on "other" rates, not shown separately.

Table 17. Personal crimes, 1982:

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

Labor force participation, employment status and sector, and sex	(Rate per 1,000 population age 16 and over)										
	Crimes of violence	Rape	Total	Robbery	With injury	Without injury	Assault	Aggravated	Simple	Crimes of theft	Personal larceny
Labor force participants											
Both sexes (110,025,000)	38.5	0.7	7.6	2.6	5.0	30.3	11.0	19.3	95.5	3.1	92.4
Male (62,132,000)	44.9	0.1	9.0	3.0	6.0	35.8	14.4	21.4	94.9	2.5	92.4
Female (47,872,000)	30.3	1.4	5.7	2.1	3.6	23.2	6.5	16.6	96.2	3.8	92.4
Employed											
Both sexes (102,863,000)	35.7	0.6	7.0	2.4	4.7	28.1	9.9	18.2	94.9	3.0	91.8
Male (58,306,000)	42.4	0.1	8.5	2.8	5.8	33.8	13.2	20.6	94.6	2.5	92.1
Female (44,557,000)	26.8	1.3	5.0	1.8	3.2	20.7	5.7	15.0	95.2	3.8	91.5
Private sector											
Both sexes (86,576,000)	34.8	0.5	7.2	2.4	4.8	27.0	9.7	24.0	94.0	3.2	90.6
Male (50,264,000)	55.0	0.0	5.8	1.9	3.9	33.7	9.7	20.7	102.7	2.9	99.3
Female (36,314,000)	40.4	0.1	8.7	2.9	5.8	31.6	13.0	18.6	93.9	3.2	91.3
Government sector											
Both sexes (16,284,000)	40.4	0.9	5.8	1.9	3.9	33.7	9.7	24.0	100.7	2.3	98.4
Male (8,042,000)	55.0	0.0	15.9	6.2	6.2	62.4	27.0	35.4	103.9	3.5	100.4
Female (8,243,000)	26.2	1.8	4.3	1.2	2.5	47.7	14.6	33.1	98.6	2.7	97.0
Unemployed											
Both sexes (7,162,000)	79.4	1.6	15.4	6.1	9.3	62.4	27.0	35.4	136.5	2.7	

Table 18. Personal crimes, 1982:

**Victimization rates for person 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		Robbery		Assault		Crimes of theft		Personal larceny		
	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple	With contact	Without contact		
Labor force participants											
White (96,352,000)	38.0	0.7	6.8	2.5	4.3	30.5	10.5	20.1	95.5	2.9	92.6
Black (11,320,000)	42.7	0.5	12.8	2.8	10.0	29.4	15.9	13.5	98.2	4.0	94.1
Employed											
White (90,765,000)	35.4	0.6	6.4	2.3	4.1	28.4	9.5	18.9	94.6	2.9	91.7
Black (9,890,000)	38.4	0.4	11.7	2.6	9.0	26.3	14.0	12.3	101.7	4.5	97.2
Private sector											
White (77,238,000)	34.3	0.6	6.7	2.4	4.3	27.0	9.3	17.7	93.9	3.0	90.9
Black (7,485,000)	40.6	0.2	11.6	2.1	10.0	28.8	16.6	12.2	96.3	4.6	91.7
Government sector											
White (13,527,000)	41.8	0.9	4.6	1.3	3.3	36.3	10.5	25.8	98.4	2.0	96.4
Black (2,405,000)	31.4	1.1	11.8	2.5	6.0	18.6	6.0	12.5	118.2	3.9	114.3
Unemployed											
White (5,587,000)	80.5	1.8	13.6	6.2	7.4	65.1	26.4	38.7	110.4	3.9	106.6
Black (1,430,000)	72.4	1.0	20.7	4.0	16.7	50.7	29.0	21.7	74.1	2.2	72.9
Labor force nonparticipants											
White (54,235,000)	20.2	1.0	4.1	1.3	2.8	15.1	5.1	10.0	47.6	2.7	44.9
Black (7,364,000)	40.0	1.2	14.9	4.4	10.6	23.8	12.6	11.2	52.7	6.3	46.4
Keeping house											
White (28,329,000)	14.8	0.9	3.0	1.0	2.0	10.9	3.4	7.5	40.8	2.2	38.5
Black (3,137,000)	33.1	2.4	12.0	4.2	7.8	18.8	8.6	10.2	45.8	6.4	39.4
In school											
White (5,077,000)	39.7	1.2	5.8	2.9	2.5	32.7	8.2	24.5	124.5	2.2	122.2
Black (1,145,000)	43.6	0.0	15.6	2.1	14.3	28.0	16.3	11.7	103.6	5.5	98.0
Unable to work											
White (3,017,000)	14.9	0.5	5.7	2.2	2.9	8.7	4.3	4.4	23.8	2.8	21.0
Black (671,000)	33.2	0.0	21.9	2.2	19.7	11.2	4.5	6.8	31.6	8.7	22.9
Retired											
White (10,019,000)	9.0	0.0	3.7	1.0	2.6	5.3	1.8	3.5	21.0	3.2	17.8
Black (791,000)	11.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	7.5	5.8	4.1	27.0	8.6	18.4
Other											
White (7,793,000)	43.8	2.4	7.0	2.5	4.5	34.4	14.0	20.3	65.5	4.0	61.4
Black (1,621,000)	67.4	1.0	22.6	9.9	12.8	43.7	24.5	19.2	51.3	4.6	46.6

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 19. Personal crimes, 1982:

**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		Robbery		Assault		Crimes of theft		Personal larceny		
	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple	With contact	Without contact		
Private sector (86,578,000)											
Agriculture (3,533,000)	34.8	0.5	7.2	2.4	4.8	27.0	9.9	17.1	93.8	3.2	90.6
Wage/salary (1,593,000)	29.3	b0.4	5.3	4.3	b0.9	23.7	12.8	10.9	72.0	b1.3	70.7
Self-employed/unpaid (1,940,000)	45.4	b0.9	10.7	b8.6	b2.1	33.8	20.0	13.8	86.8	b2.1	84.7
Non-agriculture (83,046,000)	16.1	b0.0	b0.8	b0.8	b0.0	15.3	b6.8	8.5	59.8	b0.7	59.1
Wage/salary (75,645,000)	35.0	0.5	7.3	2.4	5.0	27.2	9.8	17.4	94.7	3.3	91.5
Mining/construction (5,215,000)	45.9	b0.3	5.8	b1.2	4.6	39.8	19.4	20.4	95.4	3.4	91.9
Manufacturing (20,141,000)	24.7	b0.4	6.4	2.2	4.3	17.9	6.6	11.3	68.1	b2.5	110.8
Transportation/public utilities (5,497,000)	26.4	b0.5	7.0	b1.1	5.9	19.0	6.8	12.2	90.4	4.5	85.9
Wholesale trade (3,955,000)	30.1	b0.0	6.6	b1.9	4.6	23.5	8.6	14.9	94.0	5.5	88.5
Retail trade (15,460,000)	43.6	b1.1	9.2	2.8	6.5	33.4	11.1	22.3	109.9	3.0	106.9
Finance, insurance, real estate (5,766,000)	36.4	b0.0	6.8	b2.6	4.2	29.6	8.6	21.0	90.5	4.6	85.9
Services (19,612,000)	40.4	b0.7	7.6	2.8	4.8	32.1	11.3	20.8	110.2	4.3	105.9
Self-employed/unpaid (7,401,000)	31.1	b0.2	7.3	2.7	4.7	23.6	8.9	14.7	87.9	b1.3	86.6
Government sector^a (16,284,000)											
Services (8,873,000)	40.4	0.9	5.8	1.9	3.9	33.7	9.7	24.0	100.7	2.3	98.4
Public administration (5,557,000)	29.8	b1.2	4.6	1.7	2.9	24.1	4.6	19.5	113.0	2.4	110.7

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

separately.

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

^bIncludes data on other "government" categories, not shown.

**Table 20. Personal crimes, 1982:
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)		
	All metropolitan areas		
	All areas	Central cities	Outside central cities
Crimes of violence	34.3	47.0	32.4
Rape	0.8	1.5	0.5
Robbery	7.1	13.3	5.8
Robbery with injury	2.2	3.6	1.9
Robbery without injury	4.9	9.8	3.9
Assault	26.4	32.1	26.1
Aggravated assault	9.3	12.6	8.4
Simple assault	17.1	19.5	17.8
Crimes of theft	82.5	101.0	87.7
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	6.3	2.4
Personal larceny without contact	79.5	94.7	85.3

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

	Metropolitan areas							
	50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999		500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more	
	Central cities (15,799)	Outside central cities (21,920)	Central cities (10,708)	Outside central cities (17,525)	Central cities (10,852)	Outside central cities (17,836)	Central cities (15,231)	Outside central cities (17,838) Nonmetropolitan areas (60,787)
38.6	30.7	41.6	31.9	50.9	34.0	56.6	33.6	25.6
1.3	*0.3	2.2	*0.5	*1.2	*0.6	1.5	*0.7	0.5
5.6	4.3	8.6	5.9	13.2	6.6	24.8	6.6	3.3
2.7	1.4	2.2	2.3	3.5	2.2	5.6	1.8	1.4
2.9	2.9	6.5	3.6	9.7	4.4	19.2	4.8	1.9
31.7	26.0	30.7	25.5	36.5	26.7	30.3	26.3	21.8
11.8	7.0	11.6	9.2	15.7	8.3	11.8	9.2	7.7
19.9	19.0	19.1	16.2	20.8	18.5	18.6	17.1	14.1
94.2	79.0	99.0	86.6	108.1	95.6	104.4	91.6	60.1
2.8	1.4	3.5	3.2	4.2	2.5	13.4	2.9	1.1
91.4	77.6	95.5	83.5	104.0	93.1	91.1	88.7	59.0

population of the entire metropolitan area. Numbers in parentheses have been rounded to nearest thousand and refer to population in the group. Detail may not

add to total shown because of rounding.
^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21. Personal crimes, 1982:

**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*		Robbery		Assault		Crimes of theft		Personal larceny	
	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact	With contact	Without contact
All areas										
White male (78,710,000)	42.0	7.9	2.7	5.2	34.0	12.9	21.1	89.0	2.4	86.6
White female (84,778,000)	24.9	4.3	1.4	2.9	19.2	4.8	14.0	76.5	3.1	73.5
Black male (9,523,000)	56.7	19.2	3.7	15.4	37.4	21.4	15.9	95.8	5.0	90.8
Black female (11,439,000)	32.8	10.5	2.9	7.7	20.8	9.1	11.8	74.5	5.0	69.5
Metropolitan areas										
Central cities										
White male (18,537,000)	54.0	14.0	4.7	9.3	39.5	16.5	23.1	113.0	4.7	108.2
White female (20,802,000)	34.6	7.7	2.2	5.6	24.3	6.9	17.3	95.3	6.9	88.4
Black male (5,095,000)	79.7	30.3	5.6	24.7	49.1	25.4	23.7	109.8	7.6	102.2
Black female (6,405,000)	42.8	15.0	3.2	11.9	25.3	11.4	14.0	85.7	7.9	77.9
Outside central cities										
White male (33,188,000)	43.4	7.7	2.4	5.3	35.7	12.8	22.9	94.7	2.0	92.7
White female (35,334,000)	23.3	4.0	1.5	2.6	18.3	3.9	14.4	82.0	2.7	79.4
Black male (2,238,000)	31.4	b6.1	b0.8	b5.3	25.4	b7.9	7.4	88.9	b1.6	87.3
Black female (2,597,000)	23.2	b5.5	b1.5	b4.0	17.2	b5.7	11.5	82.3	b2.7	79.6
Nonmetropolitan areas										
White male (26,985,000)	32.1	4.0	1.6	2.5	28.0	10.5	17.6	65.5	1.4	64.1
White female (28,643,000)	19.9	2.1	0.8	1.3	16.6	4.5	12.1	56.1	0.8	55.4
Black male (2,191,000)	29.0	b6.7	b2.4	b4.3	22.3	15.7	b6.6	70.2	b2.4	67.8
Black female (2,437,000)	16.7	b4.0	b3.5	b0.6	12.7	6.6	b6.2	36.7	b0.0	36.7

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

*Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 22. Household crimes, 1982:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and race of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)				
Type of crime	All races (85,211,000)	White (74,414,000)	Black (9,261,000)	Other (1,536,000)
Burglary	78.2	73.4	117.2	75.9
Forcible entry	24.7	22.1	46.3	22.0
Unlawful entry without force	34.4	33.9	39.0	32.6
Attempted forcible entry	19.1	17.5	31.9	21.2
Household larceny	113.9	111.4	132.0	125.9
Less than \$50	54.1	54.4	51.6	57.1
\$50 or more	46.5	44.5	61.7	53.9
Amount not available	5.2	4.9	7.7	6.5
Attempted larceny	8.0	7.6	11.0	8.4
Motor vehicle theft	16.2	14.9	25.1	22.8
Completed theft	11.1	10.0	20.3	11.7
Attempted theft	5.1	5.0	4.9	11.1

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

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

Table 23. Household crimes, 1982:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and ethnicity of head of household

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 households)	Hispanic (4,305,000)	Non-Hispanic (80,905,000)
Burglary		102.9	76.9
Forcible entry		39.8	23.9
Unlawful entry without force		32.0	34.5
Attempted forcible entry		31.1	18.5
Household larceny		140.9	112.5
Less than \$50		64.6	53.6
\$50 or more		58.7	45.9
Amount not available		6.5	5.1
Attempted larceny		11.1	7.9
Motor vehicle theft		24.4	15.7
Completed theft		16.8	10.8
Attempted theft		7.6	4.9

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

Table 24. Motor vehicle theft, 1982:
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	85,211,000	1,377,000	16.2	143,250,000	1,475,000	10.3
White	74,414,000	1,109,000	14.9	130,793,000	1,188,000	9.1
Black	9,261,000	233,000	25.1	10,096,000	245,000	24.3
Other	1,536,000	35,000	22.8	2,361,000	43,000	18.2
Age of head of household						
12-19	875,000	20,000	23.2	941,000	22,000	23.4
20-34	25,757,000	592,000	23.0	42,732,000	621,000	14.5
35-49	21,933,000	420,000	19.2	44,303,000	454,000	10.2
50-64	19,241,000	255,000	13.2	36,479,000	278,000	7.6
65 and over	17,404,000	90,000	5.2	18,795,000	101,000	5.4
Form of tenure						
Owed or being bought	54,160,000	659,000	12.2	105,767,000	718,000	6.8
Rented	31,050,000	718,000	23.1	37,483,000	758,000	20.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification

of the event; motor vehicle theft is the least serious NCS crime and, thus, other personal or household crimes occurring in conjunction with such thefts take precedence in determining the classification.

Table 25. Household crimes, 1982:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and age of head of household

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 households)				
	12-19 (875,000)	20-34 (25,757,000)	35-49 (21,933,000)	50-64 (19,241,000)	65 and over (17,404,000)
Burglary	228.4	102.4	87.2	63.0	40.2
Forcible entry	40.4	34.7	26.0	21.3	11.3
Unlawful entry without force	141.0	40.1	40.9	26.9	20.9
Attempted forcible entry	47.1	27.7	20.4	14.9	8.0
Household larceny	218.8	155.9	126.7	92.1	54.5
Less than \$50	93.7	75.9	57.7	42.2	28.8
\$50 or more	105.3	62.3	56.0	37.9	17.8
Amount not available	48.2	6.4	5.0	4.2	4.7
Attempted larceny	11.7	11.4	8.0	7.8	3.2
Motor vehicle theft	23.2	23.0	19.2	13.2	5.2
Completed theft	19.3	16.0	13.1	9.2	3.2
Attempted theft	4.0	7.0	6.1	4.1	2.0

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

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

Table 26. Household crimes, 1982:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and annual family income

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 households)					
	Less than \$3,000 (4,461,000)	\$3,000-\$ 7,499 (12,992,000)	\$7,500-\$ 9,999 (5,285,000)	\$10,000-\$ 14,999 (12,911,000)	\$15,000-\$ 24,999 (19,064,000)	\$25,000 or more (20,924,000)
Burglary	121.2	100.3	86.2	76.0	66.1	70.6
Forcible entry	34.8	29.6	32.0	24.6	20.0	22.3
Unlawful entry without force	61.1	45.5	33.5	30.6	30.7	30.7
Attempted forcible entry	25.4	25.3	20.7	20.7	15.4	17.5
Household larceny	128.0	106.8	132.0	122.7	119.6	111.1
Less than \$50	65.8	54.4	62.4	56.0	60.3	51.1
\$50 or more	47.0	41.2	53.7	50.7	45.8	48.4
Amount not available	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	4.9	3.8
Attempted larceny	9.1	5.1	9.6	10.0	8.5	7.7
Motor vehicle theft	10.1	10.7	13.3	17.8	19.2	17.4
Completed theft	8.6	7.6	9.6	12.0	12.9	11.4
Attempted theft	2.5	3.0	3.7	5.7	6.3	6.1

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

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

Table 27. Household burglary, 1982:
Victimization rates, by race of head of household,
annual family income, and type of burglary

Race and income	(Rate per 1,000 households)			
	All burglaries	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White				
Less than \$3,000 (3,156,000)	118.6	25.6	73.0	20.0
\$3,000-\$7,499 (10,385,000)	90.9	25.6	42.8	22.3
\$7,500-\$9,999 (4,457,000)	75.8	27.4	31.6	16.7
\$10,000-\$14,999 (11,245,000)	71.4	22.5	30.3	18.6
\$15,000-\$24,999 (17,233,000)	64.9	18.5	31.1	15.3
\$25,000 or more (19,510,000)	68.8	21.5	30.4	16.9
Black				
Less than \$3,000 (1,212,000)	125.5	57.2	29.3	39.0
\$3,000-\$7,499 (2,386,000)	139.3	45.8	56.6	36.9
\$7,500-\$9,999 (746,000)	148.8	60.8	43.0	45.0
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,437,000)	111.8	40.4	37.4	34.2
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,520,000)	74.9	35.5	25.1	14.3
\$25,000 or more (992,000)	116.8	44.6	37.6	34.5

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

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

Table 28. Household larceny, 1982:
Victimization rates, by race of head of household,
annual family income, and type of larceny

Race and income	(Rate per 1,000 households)			
	All household larcenies ^a	Completed larceny	Less than \$50	\$50 or more
White				
Less than \$3,000 (3,156,000)	128.7	74.4	41.5	6.0
\$3,000-\$7,499 (10,385,000)	103.6	52.5	37.4	5.2
\$7,500-\$9,999 (4,457,000)	128.5	60.8	51.1	10.3
\$10,000-\$14,999 (11,245,000)	122.3	58.2	49.1	9.4
\$15,000-\$24,999 (17,233,000)	117.8	61.1	44.1	7.9
\$25,000 or more (19,510,000)	109.4	51.1	47.1	7.3
Black				
Less than \$3,000 (1,212,000)	126.1	47.4	57.3	16.7
\$3,000-\$7,499 (2,386,000)	128.2	57.5	56.5	14.7
\$7,500-\$9,999 (746,000)	148.8	65.6	70.0	16.5
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,437,000)	129.7	40.9	62.3	16.9
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,520,000)	127.5	47.6	57.8	15.0
\$25,000 or more (992,000)	149.5	56.5	77.0	13.3

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

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

^bIncludes data, not shown separately, on

larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

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

Table 29. Motor vehicle theft, 1982:
Victimization rates, by race of head of household,
annual family income, and type of theft

Race and income	(Rate per 1,000 households)		
	All vehicle thefts	Completed theft	Attempted theft
White			
Less than \$3,000 (3,156,000)	10.6	9.6	1.0
\$3,000-\$7,499 (10,385,000)	10.2	7.1	3.1
\$7,500-\$9,999 (4,457,000)	12.1	8.0	4.1
\$10,000-\$14,999 (11,245,000)	14.5	9.3	5.3
\$15,000-\$24,999 (17,233,000)	17.3	11.4	5.9
\$25,000 or more (19,510,000)	16.0	10.3	5.7
Black			
Less than \$3,000 (1,212,000)	8.4	6.8	1.6
\$3,000-\$7,499 (2,386,000)	12.2	10.4	1.8
\$7,500-\$9,999 (746,000)	20.2	20.2	0.0
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,437,000)	38.1	29.9	8.3
\$15,000-\$24,999 (1,520,000)	37.8	30.0	7.8
\$25,000 or more (992,000)	44.1	31.9	12.2

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

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

**Table 30. Household crimes, 1982:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and number of persons in household**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (19,883,000)	Two-three (43,036,000)	Four-five (18,761,000)	Six or more (3,527,000)
Burglary	71.5	75.5	87.4	100.7
Forcible entry	23.8	25.2	24.3	26.3
Unlawful entry without force	28.7	31.7	42.9	54.2
Attempted forcible entry	19.0	18.6	20.2	20.2
Household larceny	68.4	113.7	146.6	198.6
Less than \$50	36.1	54.1	66.3	92.7
\$50 or more	25.4	45.6	62.9	89.7
Amount not available	3.2	5.0	7.2	7.7
Attempted larceny	3.7	9.0	10.3	8.6
Motor vehicle theft	11.0	16.7	19.0	23.7
Completed theft	7.5	11.2	13.5	17.4
Attempted theft	3.5	5.4	5.6	6.3

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

households where the number of persons could not be ascertained.

**Table 32. Household crimes, 1982:
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 (60,334,000)	Two (6,107,000)	Three (1,639,000)	Four (2,735,000)	Five-nine (4,134,000)	Ten or more (9,329,000)	Other than housing unit (825,000)
Burglary	70.6	102.5	100.5	101.1	106.0	80.2	177.4
Forcible entry	22.3	36.1	29.3	30.8	37.5	24.5	25.3
Unlawful entry without force	32.2	39.8	38.9	40.0	40.0	31.1	142.1
Attempted forcible entry	16.1	26.6	32.3	30.2	28.5	24.7	10.0
Household larceny	110.9	132.0	144.4	135.2	136.6	95.4	160.9
Less than \$50	53.4	63.1	55.6	62.7	57.4	43.5	65.1
\$50 or more	44.7	54.1	66.3	58.2	57.8	39.4	69.7
Amount not available	5.5	5.1	8.9	5.6	2.7	4.2	6.8
Attempted larceny	7.3	9.7	13.7	10.7	8.6	8.4	19.2
Motor vehicle theft	12.2	25.7	28.6	21.9	25.2	27.1	24.1
Completed theft	8.6	18.6	17.7	15.5	17.3	16.9	18.3
Attempted theft	3.6	7.1	10.9	6.4	7.9	10.2	5.9

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

^aIncludes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

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

**Table 31. Household crimes, 1982:
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 (54,160,000)	White (49,390,000)	Black (4,048,000)	All races ^b (31,050,000)	White (25,024,000)	Black (5,213,000)
Burglary	61.4	58.8	95.5	107.5	102.3	134.0
Forcible entry	19.1	17.2	42.9	34.4	31.6	49.0
Unlawful entry without force	28.3	28.2	29.2	45.1	45.1	46.5
Attempted forcible entry	14.0	13.3	23.4	27.9	25.6	38.5
Household larceny	98.2	96.6	112.2	147.3	140.7	147.5
Less than \$50	46.7	47.1	38.6	52.2	68.8	61.7
\$50 or more	40.1	38.6	57.8	57.7	56.1	64.9
Amount not available	4.8	4.6	6.8	5.9	5.4	6.4
Attempted larceny	6.6	6.3	9.0	10.5	10.3	12.6
Motor vehicle theft	12.2	10.9	25.6	23.1	22.8	24.8
Completed theft	8.2	7.2	19.6	16.1	15.4	20.9
Attempted theft	3.9	3.7	6.0	7.0	7.4	3.9

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 33. Household crimes, 1982:
Victimization rates, by type of crime
and type of locality of residence**

(Rate per 1,000 households)			
Type of crime	All metropolitan areas		
	All areas (85,211)	Central cities (25,169)	Outside central cities (32,697)
Burglary	78.2	102.7	71.5
Forcible entry	24.7	37.3	22.4
Unlawful entry without force	34.4	38.0	31.4
Attempted forcible entry	19.1	27.4	17.6
Household larceny	113.9	138.8	111.0
Completed larceny*	105.9	127.4	103.0
Less than \$50	54.1	59.8	54.0
\$50 or more	46.5	60.9	44.3
Attempted larceny	8.0	11.4	8.0
Motor vehicle theft	16.2	27.4	14.8
Completed theft	11.1	18.6	10.4
Attempted theft	5.0	8.8	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 reflect the population of the entire metropolitan area. Numbers in parentheses have been rounded to nearest thousand and refer to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Metropolitan areas									
50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999		500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more		Nonmetropolitan	
Central cities	Outside cities	Central cities	Outside cities	Central cities	Outside cities	Central cities	Outside cities	central cities	Nonmetropolitan areas
(7,504)	(9,481)	(5,003)	(7,778)	(5,283)	(7,728)	(7,377)	(7,709)	(27,345)	
101.5	71.1	103.4	76.9	104.3	64.0	102.2	74.0	63.7	
32.4	20.4	37.5	29.1	40.5	18.2	40.0	22.3	15.8	
44.9	35.4	37.1	30.6	35.1	29.2	33.7	29.6	34.7	
24.2	15.3	28.9	17.2	28.7	16.6	28.6	22.0	13.2	
156.9	105.0	154.0	111.7	149.9	118.6	102.0	110.0	94.5	
149.3	96.3	140.0	105.6	141.0	109.6	92.5	101.9	89.5	
70.5	53.2	65.6	56.2	68.9	56.6	38.5	50.4	49.1	
65.5	38.3	67.3	45.7	66.3	47.6	48.1	46.9	36.0	
7.7	8.6	14.1	6.1	8.8	9.1	9.6	8.1	4.9	
15.5	8.1	20.1	14.1	25.0	16.5	45.3	22.2	7.4	
12.0	5.6	16.2	11.4	16.0	10.6	28.9	15.2	5.0	
3.5	2.5	4.0	2.8	9.0	5.9	17.3	7.1	2.3	

Table 34. Household crimes, 1982:
Victimization rates, by type of locality of residence,
race of head of household, and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 households)			
	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Area and race			
All areas			
White (74,414,000)	73.4	111.4	14.9
Black (9,261,000)	117.2	132.0	25.1
Metropolitan areas			
Central cities			
White (19,224,000)	93.0	136.0	26.2
Black (5,271,000)	142.0	149.4	31.6
Outside central cities			
White (30,002,000)	69.9	110.6	14.0
Black (2,055,000)	94.7	117.7	25.6
Nonmetropolitan areas			
White (25,188,000)	62.6	93.5	7.4
Black (1,935,000)	73.4	100.0	6.9

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

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

statistically unreliable.

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Number of victimizations and victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime
and victim-offender relationship

(Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over)			
Type of crime	Involving strangers Number	Involving strangers Rate	Involving nonstrangers Number
Crimes of violence			
Rape	4,109,000	21.8	2,350,000
Completed rape	100,000	0.5	53,000
Attempted rape	31,000	0.2	16,000
Robbery	69,000	0.4	38,000
Robbery with injury	1,089,000	5.8	244,000
From serious assault	321,000	1.7	93,000
From minor assault	174,000	0.9	39,000
Robbery without injury	147,000	0.8	54,000
Assault	768,000	4.1	151,000
Aggravated assault	2,920,000	15.5	2,053,000
With injury	1,117,000	5.9	637,000
Attempted assault with weapon	758,000	4.1	399,000
Simple assault	1,802,000	9.6	1,416,000
With injury	399,000	2.1	460,000
Attempted assault without weapon	1,403,000	7.5	956,000

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

Table 36. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent of victimizations involving strangers,
by sex and age of victims and type of crime

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery		Assault	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total
Both sexes	63.6	65.4	81.6	77.5	83.6	58.7
12-15	53.0	60.8	73.2	68.1	74.0	47.7
16-19	58.3	67.4	76.9	59.4	85.1	54.2
20-24	65.1	75.4	74.1	73.8	74.2	62.6
25-34	66.2	58.8	84.9	79.3	88.0	61.7
35-49	65.6	77.1	85.4	81.4	87.3	59.8
50-64	72.7	75.4	96.5	100.0	94.7	59.4
65 and over	80.0	0.0	90.8	83.6	94.1	71.9
Male	70.3	100.0	84.5	83.1	84.9	66.3
12-15	54.6	100.0	71.9	76.2	71.1	49.0
16-19	64.5	100.0	83.8	68.8	90.9	60.4
20-24	73.6	100.0	78.9	85.8	76.5	72.3
25-34	74.6	100.0	88.6	81.3	93.2	71.0
35-49	71.0	100.0	89.1	84.3	91.6	66.1
50-64	80.8	100.0	94.7	100.0	91.3	71.3
65 and over	85.3	0.0	92.3	100.0	89.7	79.7
Female	53.2	62.4	76.9	67.1	81.1	46.4
12-15	50.5	56.9	77.3	81.6	82.3	45.8
16-19	47.7	62.9	63.9	39.9	74.2	43.0
20-24	51.2	73.9	65.8	56.3	73.5	46.3
25-34	53.3	56.2	79.0	75.8	80.6	46.3
35-49	57.9	72.1	80.7	77.2	82.3	50.2
50-64	61.6	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	44.0
65 and over	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent of victimizations involving strangers,
by sex and race of victims and type of crime

Sex and race	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery		Assault	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total
Both Sexes	63.5	62.7	80.3	79.2	80.9	59.6
White	63.5	62.7	80.3	79.2	80.9	59.6
Black	62.5	84.2	85.1	75.0	88.5	50.2
Male	70.5	100.0	83.3	84.8	82.5	67.4
White	70.5	100.0	83.3	84.8	82.5	71.5
Black	67.3	100.0	88.3	80.6	90.2	56.4
Female	52.6	59.6	75.4	68.9	78.7	47.0
White	52.6	59.6	75.4	68.9	78.7	51.4
Black	55.7	83.9	80.9	68.6	85.5	41.0

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

**Table 38. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent of victimizations involving strangers,
by sex and marital status of victims
and type of crime**

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Robbery			Assault			
		Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes								
Never married	64.3	62.5	80.9	74.6	83.2	59.8	66.8	55.9
Married	69.8	81.0	90.3	91.4	90.2	64.9	65.9	64.4
Widowed	70.2	75.0	88.9	83.8	89.3	58.3	45.8	64.6
Separated and divorced	48.1	66.7	68.8	62.5	72.5	41.0	48.0	37.5
Male								
Never married	68.7	100.0	81.7	80.0	82.4	64.8	70.9	60.7
Married	73.3	100.0	89.5	92.1	88.1	69.6	68.4	70.4
Widowed	90.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.3	50.0	84.9
Separated and divorced	67.9	100.0	84.1	74.3	89.6	62.3	64.3	60.6
Female								
Never married	55.7	59.4	78.6	60.9	84.9	49.7	54.9	47.7
Married	63.1	75.9	91.9	89.7	93.1	55.4	58.7	54.2
Widowed	63.7	65.9	81.8	84.0	81.0	55.7	46.7	60.5
Separated and divorced	36.0	64.0	57.5	53.3	59.8	27.8	31.6	26.4

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

**Table 39. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
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	Robbery			Assault			
		Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
All races								
Less than \$3,000	60.3	b61.6	77.2	59.2	85.7	54.8	67.3	48.2
\$3,000-\$7,499	56.1	60.5	79.2	65.0	85.6	47.9	50.7	49.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	62.6	b100.0	84.9	75.7	88.4	54.2	56.9	52.1
\$10,000-\$14,999	56.8	59.0	73.0	73.2	72.9	52.7	58.9	49.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	67.1	72.1	84.7	82.5	85.8	62.3	62.5	62.2
\$25,000 and over	69.0	72.1	85.3	92.4	81.4	65.8	76.2	61.6
White								
Less than \$3,000	57.9	b63.6	74.0	60.8	82.2	53.6	68.9	46.5
\$3,000-\$7,499	54.2	55.4	75.2	62.0	83.1	48.7	51.5	47.0
\$7,500-\$9,999	61.5	b100.0	81.8	72.7	47.6	54.4	57.0	52.7
\$10,000-\$14,999	56.8	b54.5	70.7	77.2	68.2	53.9	63.2	49.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	67.3	b66.0	83.8	83.4	84.0	63.4	64.1	63.1
\$25,000 and over	68.8	72.1	84.9	93.7	80.6	65.7	76.6	61.3
Black								
Less than \$3,000	65.2	b51.6	80.4	b55.7	89.0	57.3	63.3	51.7
\$3,000-\$7,499	61.1	b100.0	84.5	77.6	86.3	46.0	50.7	39.6
\$7,500-\$9,999	66.0	80.0	93.4	b100.0	92.0	51.8	54.8	57.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	54.0	b100.0	80.6	b63.6	84.6	42.0	42.6	41.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	63.7	b84.4	89.4	b83.2	91.5	45.0	b43.8	45.6
\$25,000 and over	69.1	80.0	84.5	b78.6	b88.4	63.1	79.0	52.7

^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, 1982:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived sex of offender**

Type of crime	Perceived sex of offender			
	Total	Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (4,434,000)	100.0	87.1	12.6	*0.2
Rape (119,000)	100.0	100.0	*0.0	*0.0
Robbery (659,000)	100.0	93.6	6.2	*0.2
Robbery with injury (197,000)	100.0	92.2	*7.8	*0.0
Robbery without injury (462,000)	100.0	94.1	5.6	*0.3
Assault (3,656,000)	100.0	85.5	14.3	*0.2
Aggravated assault (1,171,000)	100.0	87.9	11.5	*0.6
Simple assault (2,486,000)	100.0	84.5	15.5	*0.1

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

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

**Table 41. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived age of offender**

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offender					
		Under 12	12-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50 and over
Crimes of violence (4,434,000)	100.0	0.5	27.2	4.0	9.5	13.6	70.0
Rape (119,000)	100.0	*0.0	16.5	*2.3	*2.4	*11.8	81.1
Robbery (659,000)	100.0	*0.4	29.3	3.7	8.7	16.9	63.6
Robbery with injury (197,000)	100.0	*0.0	30.8	*3.7	*6.0	21.1	59.4
Robbery without injury (462,000)	100.0	*0.6	28.6	3.7	9.8	15.2	65.4
Assault (3,656,000)	100.0	0.6	27.1	4.1	9.9	13.0	70.7
Aggravated assault (1,171,000)	100.0	*0.5	26.1	2.4	9.0	14.8	71.4
Simple assault (2,486,000)	100.0	*0.6	27.6	5.0	10.4	12.2	70.4

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

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

**Table 42. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived race of offender**

Type of crime	Perceived race of offender				
	Total	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (4,434,000)	100.0	69.3	26.2	3.3	1.3
Rape (119,000)	100.0	68.7	27.9	2.3	1.1
Robbery (659,000)	100.0	43.7	47.5	5.2	3.6
Robbery with injury (197,000)	100.0	47.3	45.1	3.8	3.8
Robbery without injury (462,000)	100.0	42.2	48.5	5.8	3.5
Assault (3,656,000)	100.0	73.9	22.3	3.0	0.9
Aggravated assault (1,171,000)	100.0	68.5	27.1	3.0	1.4
Simple assault (2,486,000)	100.0	76.4	20.0	3.0	0.6

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

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

**Table 43. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime, age of victims,
and perceived age of offender**

Type of crime and age of victims	Perceived age of offender						
	Total	Under 12		12-20		21 and over	Not known and not available
		Total	12	12-14	15-17		
Crimes of violence^a							
12-19 (1,211,000)	100.0	b1.3	59.4	12.5	26.0	21.0	37.0
20-34 (2,318,000)	100.0	b0.2	15.5	b0.8	3.4	11.3	82.5
35-49 (589,000)	100.0	b0.2	12.9	b1.2	3.4	8.3	84.0
50-64 (216,000)	100.0	b0.0	10.5	b1.3	b1.3	7.9	85.4
65 and over (100,000)	100.0	b1.4	27.2	b0.0	b6.9	20.3	62.4
Robbery							
12-19 (148,000)	100.0	b0.9	50.1	b0.3	19.9	19.9	b4.1
20-34 (324,000)	100.0	b0.0	21.2	b1.8	5.5	13.9	74.0
35-49 (89,000)	100.0	b0.0	27.0	b1.6	b5.1	20.2	63.6
50-64 (55,000)	100.0	b0.0	b13.2	b2.7	b0.0	b10.4	75.8
65 and over (43,000)	100.0	b3.4	44.1	b0.0	b13.0	b31.1	b34.6
Assault							
12-19 (1,029,000)	100.0	b1.4	61.2	12.9	27.5	20.8	35.3
20-34 (1,930,000)	100.0	b0.2	14.9	b0.6	3.1	11.2	83.5
35-49 (485,000)	100.0	b0.3	10.7	b1.2	3.2	b6.3	87.3
50-64 (155,000)	100.0	b0.0	b9.0	b0.9	b1.8	b6.3	90.1
65 and over (57,000)	100.0	b0.0	b14.6	b0.0	b2.3	b12.3	b3.1

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 44. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime, race of victims,
and perceived race of offender**

Type of crime and race of victim	Perceived race of offender				
	Total	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence					
White (3,816,000)	100.0	78.0	17.8	3.1	1.1
Black (537,000)	100.0	9.6	86.6	b1.8	b2.0
Rape					
White (107,000)	100.0	b5.5	21.9	b2.6	b0.0
Black (13,000)	100.0	b11.3	b78.5	b0.0	b10.0
Robbery					
White (528,000)	100.0	50.7	40.4	5.3	2.9
Black (108,000)	100.0	b10.4	83.7	b3.0	b3.6
Robbery with injury					
White (165,000)	100.0	b51.7	40.2	b4.5	b7.5
Black (22,000)	100.0	b0.0	92.5	b0.0	b3.7
Robbery without injury					
White (363,000)	100.0	50.2	40.5	5.6	3.8
Black (85,000)	100.0	b13.2	81.4	b1.6	b0.7
Assault					
White (3,181,000)	100.0	82.6	13.9	2.7	1.5
Black (417,000)	100.0	9.3	87.6	b1.6	b1.4
Aggravated assault					
White (946,000)	100.0	80.8	14.5	3.3	1.5
Black (209,000)	100.0	10.3	85.9	b2.3	b0.5
Simple assault					
White (2,236,000)	100.0	83.4	13.6	2.5	1.5
Black (208,000)	100.0	8.3	89.3	b0.9	b1.5

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, 1982:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived sex of offenders**

Type of crime	Perceived sex of offenders			
	Total	All male	All female	Male and female
Crimes of violence (1,928,000)	100.0	79.7	7.1	11.5
Rape (32,000)	100.0	79.9	b0.0	13.8
Robbery (662,000)	100.0	89.5	2.9	6.0
Robbery with injury (214,000)	100.0	89.4	b3.9	b1.1
Robbery without injury (449,000)	100.0	89.6	b2.4	6.5
Assault (1,234,000)	100.0	74.0	9.8	14.6
Aggravated assault (525,000)	100.0	79.7	4.1	14.2
Simple assault (709,000)	100.0	70.4	13.3	14.9

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 46. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived age of offenders**

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offenders				
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (1,928,000)						
Rape (32,000)	100.0	50.7	36.5	34.1	24.9	3.8
Robbery (662,000)	100.0	50.0	28.4	30.4	10.7	5.5
Robbery with injury (214,000)	100.0	50.2	37.4	35.4	21.6	6.1
Robbery without injury (449,000)	100.0	50.3	40.2	32.3	22.0	5.2
Assault (1,234,000)	100.0	50.9	36.2	33.5	26.6	2.8
Aggravated assault (525,000)	100.0	51.1	28.7	38.8	28.7	2.7
Simple assault (709,000)	100.0	50.8	41.8	29.6	25.0	2.8
NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.						
*Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.						

**Table 47. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
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 (1,928,000)						
Rape (32,000)	100.0	53.2	34.6	3.9	6.0	2.4
Robbery (662,000)	100.0	64.8	12.8	4.1	18.3	0.0
Robbery with injury (214,000)	100.0	25.8	61.1	3.5	7.1	2.4
Robbery without injury (449,000)	100.0	33.1	56.8	1.5	7.3	1.3
Assault (1,234,000)	100.0	67.6	20.8	4.1	5.1	2.4
Aggravated assault (525,000)	100.0	63.0	24.0	4.7	5.6	2.7
Simple assault (709,000)	100.0	70.9	18.5	3.7	4.6	2.3
NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.						
*Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.						

**Table 48. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime, age of victims,
and perceived age of offenders**

Type of crime and age of victims	Total	Perceived age of offenders				
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence*						
12-19 (639,000)	100.0	b0.7	63.9	10.8	22.6	b2.0
20-34 (889,000)	100.0	b0.7	22.2	47.2	26.4	3.6
35-49 (236,000)	100.0	b0.6	20.8	41.8	30.4	6.4
50-64 (122,000)	100.0	b1.1	28.2	44.1	21.8	b4.7
65 and over (41,000)	100.0	b0.0	b32.7	40.2	b6.6	b20.6
Robbery						
12-19 (186,000)	100.0	b0.0	69.2	8.1	20.2	b2.6
20-34 (302,000)	100.0	b0.5	26.7	46.0	22.1	b4.7
35-49 (86,000)	100.0	b0.0	18.4	44.4	26.9	b10.3
50-64 (64,000)	100.0	b0.0	b22.9	50.9	b21.6	b4.5
65 and over (24,000)	100.0	b0.0	b31.9	b39.5	b6.1	b22.7
Assault						
12-19 (435,000)	100.0	b1.0	62.5	11.8	23.3	b1.4
20-34 (577,000)	100.0	b0.8	20.3	47.7	28.5	b2.7
35-49 (147,000)	100.0	b1.0	21.7	41.0	32.1	b4.3
50-64 (58,000)	100.0	b2.4	34.0	36.5	b22.1	b5.0
65 and over (15,000)	100.0	b0.0	b37.0	b35.8	b8.0	b19.2

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

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

**Table 49. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime, race of victims,
and perceived race of offenders**

Type of crime and race of victims	Total	Perceived race of offenders				
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence*						
White (1,521,000)	100.0	63.3	24.8	4.2	6.0	1.7
Black (365,000)	100.0	13.6	74.9	b1.8	5.0	4.7
Robbery						
White (450,000)	100.0	35.1	50.6	4.4	7.4	b2.6
Black (192,000)	100.0	b5.5	85.4	b1.1	b5.9	b2.1
Assault						
White (1,045,000)	100.0	75.5	14.0	4.2	5.1	b1.3
Black (167,000)	100.0	20.5	b4.7	b2.7	b4.1	b7.9

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

*Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
bEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 50. Personal crimes, 1982:
Number of incidents and victimizations
and ratio of incidents to victimizations,
by type of crime

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence			
Rape	142,000	153,000	1:1.08
Completed rape	45,000	46,000	1:1.03
Attempted rape	98,000	106,000	1:1.09
Robbery	1,149,000	1,334,000	1:1.16
Robbery with injury	357,000	414,000	1:1.16
From serious assault	175,000	213,000	1:1.22
From minor assault	182,000	202,000	1:1.11
Robbery without injury	792,000	919,000	1:1.16
Assault	4,210,000	4,973,000	1:1.18
Aggravated assault	1,381,000	1,754,000	1:1.27
With injury	494,000	587,000	1:1.19
Attempted assault with weapon	887,000	1,167,000	1:1.32
Simple assault	2,829,000	3,219,000	1:1.14
With injury	759,000	859,000	1:1.13
Attempted assault without weapon	2,070,000	2,360,000	1:1.14
Crimes of theft			
Personal larceny with contact	565,000	577,000	1:1.02
Purse snatching	175,000	177,000	1:1.01
Completed purse snatching	129,000	131,000	1:1.02
Attempted purse snatching	46,000	46,000	1:1.01
Pocket picking	391,000	399,000	1:1.02
Personal larceny without contact	14,812,000	14,976,000	1:1.01

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

Table 51. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of incidents,
by victim-offender relationship, type of crime,
and number of victims

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Number of victims			
		One	Two	Three	Four or more
All incidents					
Crimes of violence	100.0	88.6	8.4	1.9	1.0
Rape	100.0	94.8	4.3	1.0	0.0
Robbery	100.0	92.0	6.5	1.1	0.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	90.7	7.5	1.0	0.7
Robbery without injury	100.0	92.5	6.0	1.1	0.4
Assault	100.0	87.5	9.1	2.2	1.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	82.8	11.7	3.4	2.2
Simple assault	100.0	89.8	7.9	1.6	0.7
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	88.2	8.8	1.8	1.2
Rape	100.0	93.2	5.3	1.5	0.0
Robbery	100.0	92.7	5.8	1.0	0.6
Robbery with injury	100.0	91.4	7.0	0.8	0.9
Robbery without injury	100.0	93.2	5.3	1.0	0.5
Assault	100.0	86.3	10.1	2.2	1.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	82.0	12.6	3.0	2.5
Simple assault	100.0	88.7	8.7	1.7	0.9
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	100.0	89.3	7.8	2.1	0.8
Rape	100.0	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Robbery	100.0	88.9	9.4	1.5	0.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	88.5	9.4	1.8	0.3
Robbery without injury	100.0	89.1	9.5	1.2	0.2
Assault	100.0	89.1	7.8	2.2	0.9
Aggravated assault	100.0	84.2	10.1	4.0	1.6
Simple assault	100.0	91.1	6.8	1.5	0.6

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

*Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or

fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

*Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or

Table 52. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Number and percent distribution of incidents,
by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	5,501,000	100.0	3,454,000	62.8	2,047,000	37.2
Rape	142,000	100.0	91,000	63.9	51,000	36.1
Robbery	1,149,000	100.0	936,000	81.4	213,000	18.6
Robbery with injury	357,000	100.0	278,000	77.7	80,000	22.3
From serious assault	175,000	100.0	145,000	82.9	30,000	17.1
From minor assault	182,000	100.0	132,000	72.7	50,000	27.3
Robbery without injury	792,000	100.0	658,000	83.1	134,000	16.9
Assault	4,210,000	100.0	2,428,000	57.7	1,782,000	42.3
Aggravated assault	1,381,000	100.0	868,000	62.3	514,000	37.2
With injury	494,000	100.0	286,000	57.8	208,000	42.2
Attempted assault with weapon	887,000	100.0	582,000	65.6	305,000	34.4
Simple assault	2,829,000	100.0	1,560,000	55.2	1,269,000	44.8
With injury	759,000	100.0	335,000	44.2	424,000	55.8
Attempted assault without weapon	2,070,000	100.0	1,225,000	59.2	845,000	40.8

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

Table 53. Personal and household crimes, 1982:
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.	6 p.m.-midnight	Total	6 a.m.-midnight	
All personal crimes	100.0	48.2	39.7	23.4	10.3	6.0
Crimes of violence	100.0	47.6	52.1	36.5	15.2	0.4
Rape	100.0	32.6	67.4	34.1	32.2	*1.1
Robbery	100.0	47.3	52.5	36.7	15.5	*0.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	40.2	59.8	37.3	22.4	*0.6
From serious assault	100.0	32.6	67.4	38.8	28.6	*0.0
From minor assault	100.0	47.5	52.5	35.9	16.5	*0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	50.4	49.2	36.4	12.4	*0.4
Assault	100.0	48.2	51.5	36.5	14.5	*0.4
Aggravated assault	100.0	40.7	59.1	39.9	18.8	*0.2
With injury	100.0	33.7	66.3	41.4	24.6	*0.0
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	44.6	55.1	39.1	15.5	*0.3
Simple assault	100.0	51.9	47.7	34.9	12.4	*0.5
With injury	100.0	46.6	53.1	38.2	14.9	*0.4
Attempted assault without weapon	100.0	53.8	45.7	33.7	11.5	*0.6
Crime of theft	100.0	48.4	35.2	18.6	8.5	*1.6
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	64.2	34.1	28.2	5.2	*1.6
Purse snatching	100.0	69.4	30.6	27.4	3.2	*0.0
Pocket picking	100.0	61.9	35.7	28.5	6.1	*2.4
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	47.8	35.3	18.3	8.7	*1.9
All household crimes	100.0	27.3	45.3	14.3	17.3	13.6
Burglary	100.0	35.1	34.4	15.8	6.9	30.4
Forcible entry	100.0	39.3	37.8	19.0	8.1	22.8
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	36.0	29.2	12.9	10.6	5.7
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	28.2	39.4	16.		

**Table 54. Personal robbery and assault
by armed or unarmed offenders, 1982:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime
and offender and time of occurrence**

Type of crime and offender	Daytime		Nighttime				Not known and not available
	Total	6 a.m.- 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.- midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	Not known	
Robbery							
By armed offenders	100.0	39.1	60.6	38.9	21.3	0.4	0.3
By unarmed offenders	100.0	54.4	45.4	34.7	10.4	0.2	0.2
Assault							
By armed offenders	100.0	41.4	58.5	39.5	18.5	0.4	0.2
By unarmed offenders	100.0	51.2	48.4	35.3	12.7	0.4	0.4
NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.		Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.					

**Table 55. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of incidents,
by victim-offender relationship, type of crime,
and time of occurrence**

Relationship and type of crime	Daytime		Nighttime				Not known and not available
	Total	6 a.m.- 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.- midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	Not known	
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	44.5	55.2	38.2	16.5	0.5	0.3
Rape	100.0	32.8	67.2	28.5	37.0	1.7	0.0
Robbery	100.0	47.1	52.5	36.9	15.3	0.4	0.3
Assault	100.0	43.9	55.7	39.1	16.2	0.5	0.4
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	52.8	46.9	33.6	12.9	0.3	0.3
Rape	100.0	32.3	67.7	44.1	23.6	0.0	0.0
Robbery	100.0	47.8	52.2	35.6	16.6	0.0	0.0
Assault	100.0	54.0	45.6	33.1	12.2	0.4	0.3
NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.		Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.					

**Table 56. Selected personal and household crimes, 1982:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime
and place of occurrence**

Type of crime	Total	On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot					Elsewhere
		Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non- residential building	Inside school	Elsewhere	
Crimes of violence							
Rape	100.0	29.0	10.5	6.7	1.5	38.1	13.8
Robbery	100.0	10.9	11.1	9.3	3.1	58.1	7.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	11.3	10.8	7.8	0.8	58.6	10.7
Robbery without injury	100.0	10.7	11.3	10.0	4.2	57.8	6.1
Assault	100.0	12.7	11.8	17.0	5.5	37.7	15.4
Aggravated assault	100.0	12.2	13.2	12.6	2.7	42.1	17.3
Simple assault	100.0	12.9	11.1	19.2	6.9	35.5	14.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	52.0	2.7	48.1	3.6	34.5	9.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	51.1	35.5	3.3	0.0	53.1	7.1
Completed theft	100.0	51.6	34.8	4.0	0.0	53.8	5.9
Attempted theft	100.0	50.0	37.0	1.9	0.0	51.5	9.6
NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.		Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.					

**Table 57. Personal robbery and assault
by armed or unarmed offenders, 1982:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime
and offender and place of occurrence**

Type of crime and offender	Total	On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot				Elsewhere
		Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non- residential building	Inside school	
Robbery						
By armed offenders	100.0	10.9	10.1	9.2	0.8	62.2
By unarmed offenders	100.0	10.8	12.0	9.4	5.2	54.4
Assault						
By armed offenders	100.0	11.5	13.9	12.3	2.3	42.9
By unarmed offenders	100.0	13.2	10.9	19.1	6.8	35.4
NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.		Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.				

**Table 58. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of incidents,
by victim-offender relationship, type of crime,
and place of occurrence**

Relationship and type of crime	Total	On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot				Elsewhere
		Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non- residential building	Inside school	
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	5.1	9.9	17.6	2.9	53.5
Rape	100.0	22.4	11.9	24.9	2.3	10.9
Robbery	100.0	5.0	10.3	10.5	2.2	49.2
Assault	100.0	4.5	9.7	20.8	3.3	49.0
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	25.6	14.5	11.0	8.2	22.4
Rape	100.0	40.9	8.0	49.8	0.0	19.5
Robbery	100.0	36.8	14.6	3.8	7.3	24.8
Assault	100.0	23.8	14.7	11.8	8.5	22.2
NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.		Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.				

**Table 59. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
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	Near own home	Inside non- residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	Elsewhere
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crimes of violence						
Stranger	25.1	53.6	73.1	37.8	80.1	50.0
Nonstranger	74.9	46.4	26.9	62.2	19.9	50.0
Rape	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	49.2	72.4	47.1	100.0	81.7	43.1
Nonstranger	50.8	27.6	52.9	0.0	18.3	56.9
Robbery	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	37.1	75.6	92.4	56.7	92.1	68.5
Nonstranger	62.9	24.4	7.6	43.3	7.9	31.5
Assault	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	20.4	47.3	70.6	34.3	75.1	47.7
Nonstranger	79.6	52.7	29.4	65.7	24.9	52.3

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 60. Larcenies not involving
victim-offender contact, 1982:**

**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	39.6
Inside own home	13.7	5.4
Near own home	85.3	34.2
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	60.4
Inside nonresidential building	17.8	10.8
Inside school	17.3	10.5
On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	47.1	28.4
Elsewhere	17.8	10.7

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

... Represents not applicable.

**Table 61. Larcenies not involving
victim-offender contact, 1982:**

**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	40.2	39.8	45.5	44.0
Inside own home	4.5	6.7	9.3	3.1
Near own home	35.7	33.1	36.3	40.8
Personal larceny without contact	59.8	60.2	54.5	56.0
Inside residential building	11.8	10.4	12.4	8.8
Inside school	17.7	3.5	7.5	2.2
On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	21.3	33.8	23.1	38.0
Elsewhere	8.9	12.6	11.4	7.0

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

**Table 62. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of incidents,
by victim-offender relationship, type of crime,
and number of offenders**

Relationship and type of crime	Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
All incidents						
Crimes of violence	100.0	70.7	13.3	6.8	7.1	2.1
Rape	100.0	81.1	10.1	3.1	4.6	1.0
Robbery	100.0	50.6	23.8	14.0	9.8	1.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	47.1	26.7	14.4	9.7	2.1
Robbery without injury	100.0	52.2	22.6	13.8	9.9	1.6
Assault	100.0	75.8	10.6	4.9	6.5	2.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	69.8	11.9	5.2	8.8	4.2
Simple assault	100.0	78.7	9.9	4.8	5.4	1.2
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	62.2	16.3	8.9	9.4	3.2
Rape	100.0	81.6	7.7	3.4	5.7	1.6
Robbery	100.0	45.4	26.2	15.5	10.9	2.0
Robbery with injury	100.0	40.0	30.4	15.6	11.2	2.8
Robbery without injury	100.0	47.7	24.4	15.5	10.7	1.7
Assault	100.0	67.9	12.9	6.6	8.9	3.7
Aggravated assault	100.0	61.6	14.0	6.5	11.1	6.7
Simple assault	100.0	71.4	12.2	6.6	7.7	2.0
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence	100.0	85.0	8.3	3.2	3.4	0.2
Rape	100.0	80.2	14.3	2.6	2.7	0.0
Robbery	100.0	73.4	13.6	7.0	5.3	0.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	71.7	12.6	10.0	4.5	0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	74.4	13.5	6.2	5.8	1.1
Assault	100.0	86.5	7.5	2.7	3.2	0.2
Aggravated assault	100.0	83.7	8.4	3.0	4.8	0.0
Simple assault	100.0	87.6	7.1	2.6	2.5	0.2

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.

**Table 63. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons,
by type of crime and victim-offender relationship**

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	33.4	37.8	26.0
Rape	17.6	21.5	10.6
Robbery	46.8	49.8	33.3
Robbery with injury	41.8	46.0	27.3
Robbery without injury	49.0	51.4	36.9
Assault ^b	30.3	33.8	25.6
Aggravated assault	92.4	94.5	88.7

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

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

**Table 64. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of types of weapons used
in incidents by armed offenders, by victim-offender
relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon**

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
All incidents					
Crimes of violence	100.0	32.0	30.0	34.5	3.4
Rape	100.0	37.9	51.0	11.1	0.0
Robbery	100.0	38.2	36.7	21.9	3.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	27.9	32.6	33.6	5.8
Robbery without injury	100.0	42.3	38.3	17.2	2.3
Aggravated assault	100.0	29.2	26.8	40.4	3.6
With injury	100.0	17.5	20.8	55.8	5.9
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	34.6	29.5	33.4	2.5
Involving strangers	100.0	31.7	30.3	34.8	3.1
Crimes of violence	100.0	31.8	60.2	18.0	0.0
Rape	100.0	40.3	36.4	19.9	3.4
Robbery	100.0	26.7	26.1	44.1	3.1
Involving nonstrangers	100.0	32.8	29.3	33.7	4.2
Crimes of violence	100.0	54.0	26.7	19.3	0.0
Rape	100.0	23.4	38.3	35.8	2.5
Robbery	100.0	33.9	28.0	33.6	4.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because some respondents gave more than one answer, weapons outnumbered incidents.

as discussed under "Use of weapons."
Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

**Table 66. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by characteristics of victims and type of crime**

Characteristic	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery		Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated
Sex							
Male	74.8	85.0	60.8	72.4	55.5	78.6	81.5
Female	76.5	88.2	66.8	79.8	60.9	78.2	77.5
Race							
White	76.5	88.6	66.4	75.8	61.6	78.4	81.3
Black	69.6	82.8	52.1	71.4	46.5	78.1	75.7
Age							
12-19	75.6	86.4	66.7	80.3	62.4	77.3	79.7
20-34	77.3	90.5	64.5	74.2	59.7	80.1	81.5
35-49	71.6	84.3	58.9	79.8	48.6	74.8	76.3
50-64	70.6	74.6	55.9	70.6	47.6	78.7	80.3
65 and over	65.4	100.0	55.0	61.8	51.6	74.2	78.9

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

**Table 67. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed
by victims, by type of measure and type of crime**

Self-protective measure	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery		Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm or knife	1.9	0.0	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.0	3.4
Used physical force or other weapon	25.9	16.9	29.3	36.2	24.6	25.6	24.2
Tried to get help or frighten offender	18.7	29.3	25.6	30.0	22.6	16.8	17.5
Threatened or reasoned with offender	18.9	19.5	14.3	11.4	16.3	19.8	17.3
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	30.1	29.0	25.7	18.4	30.6	31.1	32.9
Other	4.4	5.4	3.4	2.6	4.0	4.6	4.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because some respondents gave more than one answer, self-protective measures outnumbered victim-

izations, as discussed under "Victim self-protection." Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

**Table 68. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed
by victims, by selected characteristics of victims**

Self-protective measure	Sex	Race			
		Both sexes	Male	Female	White
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm or knife		1.9	2.7	0.8	1.7
Used physical force or other weapon		25.9	31.8	17.7	26.3
Tried to get help or frighten offender		18.7	12.7	27.2	18.3
Threatened or reasoned with offender		18.9	20.2	17.1	18.9
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion		30.1	28.4	32.6	30.0
Other		4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7

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

Table 69. Personal robbery and assault, 1982:
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	29.5	31.0	29.1
Male	28.0	31.0	27.2
Female	32.0	31.4	32.2
Age			
12-15	29.7	14.2	33.6
16-19	29.6	31.9	29.1
20-24	31.9	28.0	32.6
25-34	29.2	37.0	27.3
35-49	27.5	32.8	26.0
50-64	27.1	35.9	22.3
65 and over	24.5	32.9	27.0
Race			
White	30.1	33.5	29.3
Black	25.9	22.4	27.6
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	26.7	29.5	25.6
Nonstrangers	34.4	38.1	34.0
Income			
Less than \$3,000	35.3	32.1	36.3
\$3,000-\$7,499	31.6	30.9	31.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	31.7	27.7	33.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	26.7	25.7	27.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	28.7	33.8	27.3
\$25,000 and over	27.6	35.1	26.2
Not available	30.6	27.5	31.4

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

Table 70. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
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	6.1	6.8	5.8
White	6.3	8.0	5.8
Black	5.1	3.0	5.8
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	6.2	7.0	5.8
Nonstrangers	5.7	6.1	5.7

^aNOTE: Data include only those victim-
izations in which victims knew with cer-
tainty that medical expenses were incurred
and also knew, or were able to estimate,
the amount of such expenses.

^bIncludes data on rape, not shown

separately.
^aIncludes data on "other" races, not
shown separately.
^cEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer
sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 71. Personal robbery and assault, 1982:
Percent of victimizations in which injured victims
incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics
of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races ^a	20.3	22.0	19.8
White	20.7	24.0	19.9
Black	18.7	13.2	21.0
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	23.0	23.8	22.7
Nonstrangers	16.7	15.9	16.8

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

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

Table 72. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured
victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics
of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Less than \$50	\$50- \$249	\$250 or more
Race				
All races ^a				
Crimes of violence ^b	100.0	15.9	50.1	34.0
Robbery	100.0	17.9	46.0	36.1
Assault	100.0	15.5	51.1	33.4
White				
Crimes of violence ^b	100.0	16.0	50.2	33.7
Robbery	100.0	18.5	42.0	39.5
Assault	100.0	15.4	52.5	32.1
Black				
Crimes of violence ^b	100.0	13.5	47.6	38.9
Robbery	100.0	18.7	64.0	17.4
Assault	100.0	13.4	42.8	43.8
Victim-offender relationship				
Involving strangers				
Crimes of violence ^b	100.0	13.2	48.5	38.3
Robbery	100.0	15.6	47.0	37.4
Assault	100.0	12.1	49.5	38.4
Involving nonstrangers				
Crimes of violence ^b	100.0	21.1	53.0	25.9
Robbery	100.0	29.8	40.9	29.3
Assault	100.0	20.5	53.4	26.1

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

^aIncludes data on "other" races, not
shown separately.
^bIncludes data on rape, not shown
separately.
^cEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer
cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 73. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
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*	72.1
White	71.0
Black	75.9
Annual family income	
Less than \$3,000	61.1
\$3,000-\$7,499	68.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	76.4
\$10,000-\$14,999	65.2
\$15,000 or more	78.3

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

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

Table 74. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence*	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	7.3	8.0	6.7
Male	7.5	8.9	7.0
Female	7.0	6.6	6.3
Age			
12-19	5.2	6.8	4.4
20-34	8.4	8.1	8.3
35-49	6.0	5.9	5.9
50-64	10.1	b11.4	8.3
65 and over	b8.1	b13.1	b3.7
Race			
White	6.8	8.6	6.1
Black	10.3	6.0	11.8
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	7.6	8.1	6.9
Nonstrangers	6.7	8.0	6.5

*Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 75. Personal robbery and assault, 1982:
Percent of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	23.8	25.9	23.2
Male	26.6	28.8	25.9
Female	19.8	21.0	19.5
Age			
12-19	16.4	28.1	14.3
20-34	27.1	24.6	27.8
35-49	21.5	18.0	22.8
50-64	34.8	31.7	37.7
65 and over	b33.3	b39.9	b21.9
Race			
White	21.8	25.6	20.9
Black	38.0	26.7	42.7
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	27.3	28.2	26.9
Nonstrangers	19.4	20.9	19.2

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

Table 76. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Emergency room care	Inpatient care		
			Total	1-3 days	4 days or more
Sex					
Both sexes					
Crimes of violence*	100.0	82.9	17.1	8.4	8.4
Robbery	100.0	81.0	19.0	b7.0	12.0
Assault	100.0	82.9	17.1	8.7	7.9
Male					
Crimes of violence*	100.0	78.4	21.6	b11.1	10.4
Robbery	100.0	80.5	b19.5	b10.0	b9.5
Assault	100.0	77.6	22.4	11.6	10.9
Female					
Crimes of violence*	100.0	90.3	9.7	b3.9	b5.0
Robbery	100.0	82.3	b17.7	b0.0	b17.7
Assault	100.0	92.8	b7.2	b3.5	b2.5
Race					
White					
Crimes of violence*	100.0	84.3	b15.7	8.1	7.2
Robbery	100.0	82.8	b17.2	b8.9	b8.4
Assault	100.0	84.1	15.9	8.0	7.3
Black					
Crimes of violence*	100.0	76.0	24.0	b10.2	b13.9
Robbery	100.0	b68.4	b31.6	b0.0	b31.6
Assault	100.0	77.9	22.1	b11.7	b10.4
Victim-offender relationship					
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence*	100.0	82.3	17.7	8.8	8.9
Robbery	100.0	80.0	20.0	b8.5	b11.5
Assault	100.0	82.7	17.3	8.5	8.8
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence*	100.0	84.0	b16.0	b7.7	b7.4
Robbery	100.0	85.7	b14.3	b0.0	b14.3
Assault	100.0	83.3	16.7	b9.0	b6.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
*Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

**Table 77. Personal and household crimes, 1982:
Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss,
by type of crime and type of loss**

Type of crime	Theft losses				Damage losses		
	All economic losses	All theft losses	With damage	Without damage	All damage losses	With theft	Without theft
All personal crimes	76.1	70.4	8.0	62.4	13.7	8.0	5.7
Crimes of violence	27.1	14.2	2.8	11.4	15.7	2.8	13.0
Rape	29.8	18.2	7.0	11.2	18.6	7.0	11.6
Robbery	73.6	66.5	12.6	53.9	19.7	12.6	7.2
Robbery with injury	81.1	72.8	28.8	44.1	37.1	28.8	8.3
Robbery without injury	70.2	63.6	5.3	58.3	11.9	5.3	6.6
Assault	14.6	14.6	...	14.6
Aggravated assault	19.8	19.8	...	19.8
Simple assault	11.7	11.7	...	11.7
Crimes of theft	96.5	93.8	10.2	83.6	12.9	10.2	2.7
Personal larceny with contact	92.2	92.0	1.0	91.0	1.2	1.0	0.2
Purse snatching	75.0	74.3	0.0	74.3	0.8	0.0	0.8
Pocket picking	100.0	100.0	1.4	98.6	1.4	1.4	0.0
Personal larceny without contact	96.7	93.9	10.6	83.3	13.3	10.6	2.8
All household crimes	90.2	79.6	12.8	66.8	23.4	12.8	10.6
Burglary	83.2	62.4	19.9	42.5	40.7	19.9	20.8
Forcible entry	93.8	78.7	56.2	22.5	71.3	56.2	15.1
Unlawful entry without force	85.8	83.7	3.8	79.9	5.9	3.8	2.1
Attempted forcible entry	64.9	3.0	1.9	1.1	63.8	1.9	61.9
Household larceny	95.1	93.0	8.0	85.0	10.1	8.0	2.1
Completed larceny	100.0	100.0	8.6	91.4	8.6	8.6	...
Attempted larceny	30.4	30.4	...	30.4
Motor vehicle theft	89.4	68.8	12.5	56.3	33.1	12.5	20.6
Completed theft	100.0	100.0	18.1	81.9	18.1	18.1	...
Attempted theft	66.0	66.0	...	66.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because both theft and damage losses occurred in some victimizations, the sum of entries under "All theft losses" and "All damage losses" does not equal the entry shown under "All economic losses."

... Represents not applicable.

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

**Table 78. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
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 strangers	Involving nonstrangers	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	27.1	14.2	18.0	7.4	15.7	14.9	17.2
Rape	29.8	18.2	16.6	21.2	18.6	20.0	15.8
Robbery	73.6	66.5	66.5	66.2	19.7	18.2	26.5
Robbery with injury	81.1	72.8	74.7	66.4	37.1	36.5	39.2
Robbery without injury	70.2	63.6	63.1	66.1	11.9	10.6	18.7
Assault	14.6	14.6	13.4	16.2
Aggravated assault	19.8	19.8	18.9	21.4
Simple assault	11.7	11.7	10.0	13.8

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

... Represents not applicable.

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

**Table 79. Personal and household crimes, 1982:
Percent distribution of victimizations resulting
in economic loss, by race of victims, type of crime,
and value of loss**

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All races^a	100.0	1.3	15.0	32.5	30.0	13.7	7.5
All personal crimes	100.0	7.6	11.1	26.1	25.9	15.6	13.7
Crimes of violence	100.0	1.9	10.2	23.6	31.2	22.0	11.1
Robbery	100.0	1.8	10.2	19.2	29.0	26.0	13.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	2.0	10.1	25.9	32.3	20.0	9.7
Robbery without injury	100.0	1.5	12.2	29.1	19.2	6.8	17.4
Assault	100.0	15.3	11.2	30.3	24.2	6.4	17.7
Aggravated assault	100.0	20.0	13.1	28.0	14.6	7.2	17.1
Simple assault	100.0	0.5	15.5	33.3	30.5	13.5	6.8
Crimes of theft	100.0	0.0	11.9	33.9	29.3	9.6	15.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	0.6	15.6	33.2	30.5	13.6	6.4
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	0.6	15.6	33.2	30.5	13.6	6.4
All household crimes	100.0	3.4	10.9	25.8	27.4	9.4	13.0
Burglary	100.0	7.7	6.3	17.2	24.0	31.7	13.0
Forcible entry	100.0	4.7	3.1	8.1	19.6	50.5	14.0
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	0.9	7.3	23.1	32.7	28.8	7.1
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	29.2	9.9	20.3	11.5	3.7	25.4
Household larceny	100.0	1.0	15.0	33.7	31.8	11.4	7.1
Completed larceny	100.0	0.6	15.1	34.0	32.1	11.5	6.6
Attempted larceny	100.0	18.1	11.0	19.7	17.9	6.1	27.2
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	2.4	0.6	4.7	10.4	71.0	10.9
Completed theft	100.0	0.0	0.8	2.8	88.9	7.6	22.0
Attempted theft	100.0	10.5	2.6	17.6	35.9	11.4	22.0
White							
All personal crimes	100.0	1.3	15.1	33.3	29.7	13.5	7.0
Crimes of violence	100.0	8.2	10.9	27.0	26.0	13.9	14.1
Robbery	100.0	2.3	9.7	25.7	32.1	20.0	10.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	1.5	8.8	28.5	35.1	16.0	10.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	15.5	11.9	28.0	19.5	6.9	18.0
Assault	100.0	9.2	10.2	29.8	25.6	6.7	18.4
Aggravated assault	100.0	20.9	13.3	26.5	14.4	7.1	17.7
Crimes of theft	100.0	0.6	15.6	33.9	30.1	13.5	6.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	0.0	8.3	37.2	30.8	10.9	12.8
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	0.6	15.8	33.8	30.1	13.6	6.1
All household crimes	100.0	3.2	11.8	26.5	27.3	22.5	8.7
Burglary	100.0	7.3	6.6	18.1	24.7	31.0	12.2
Forcible entry	100.0	5.0	3.6	8.5	20.4	49.2	13.3
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	0.9	7.0	24.0	32.6	28.6	6.9
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	28.4	11.1	20.7	12.2	3.8	23.9
Household larceny	100.0	0.9	16.1	34.0	30.9	11.4	6.7
Completed larceny	100.0	0.5	16.2	34.3	31.2	11.5	6.2
Attempted larceny	100.0	18.5	13.6	20.9	14.1	5.1	27.8
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	2.4	0.6	4.6	11.0	72.2	9.1
Completed theft	100.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.0	91.4	5.1
Attempted theft	100.0	10.1</td					

**Table 80. Selected personal crimes, 1982:
Percent distribution of victimizations resulting
in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime,
and value of loss**

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250 or more	Not available
All races^a								
Robbery	100.0	0.8	12.3	22.1	13.8	20.2	22.5	8.4
Crimes of theft ^b	100.0	0.2	16.0	34.7	18.2	15.3	13.2	4.3
White								
Robbery	100.0	0.9	11.9	23.4	13.7	21.3	20.0	8.9
Crimes of theft ^b	100.0	0.2	16.1	35.4	15.7	15.3	13.3	4.0
Black								
Robbery	100.0	0.6	13.2	19.7	13.5	17.6	28.4	7.0
Crimes of theft ^b	100.0	0.2	15.6	31.0	19.8	15.6	12.3	5.6
NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.								
^a Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.								
^b Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.								

^bIncludes both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.
^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

**Table 81. Personal and household crimes, 1982:
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	Some recovered						Not available		
		None recovered	Total	Less than half	Half or more	Proportion unknown	All recovered			
All races^a										
All personal crimes^b										
Robbery	100.0	75.8	14.2	6.7	4.2	3.3	9.5	0.5		
Crimes of theft	100.0	81.9	11.3	3.5	4.1	3.8	6.5	0.3		
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	76.9	18.2	10.5	3.5	4.1	4.4	0.5		
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	82.1	11.1	3.2	4.1	3.8	6.5	0.3		
All household crimes										
Burglary	100.0	74.8	18.4	5.5	8.7	4.2	6.5	0.3		
Household larceny	100.0	82.7	10.3	2.4	2.6	5.3	6.7	0.3		
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	23.1	25.9	6.0	14.3	5.6	50.9	0.1		
White										
All personal crimes^b										
Robbery	100.0	73.6	15.6	7.7	4.7	3.2	10.3	0.4		
Crimes of theft	100.0	81.5	11.7	3.8	4.3	3.6	6.5	0.3		
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	74.9	19.5	12.9	4.2	2.5	4.9	0.7		
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	81.7	11.4	3.5	4.3	3.6	6.6	0.3		
All household crimes										
Burglary	100.0	73.1	19.6	5.8	9.7	4.0	7.0	0.3		
Household larceny	100.0	82.3	10.2	2.4	2.8	5.0	7.2	0.3		
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	22.2	24.8	6.1	14.5	4.2	52.8	0.2		
Black										
All personal crimes^b										
Robbery	100.0	80.7	11.3	4.5	2.9	3.9	7.2	0.8		
Crimes of theft	100.0	84.3	9.0	1.7	2.4	5.0	6.2	0.4		
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	83.6	c13.4	c0.0	c1.5	c11.8	c3.1	c0.0		
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	84.4	8.7	1.8	2.4	4.5	6.4	0.5		
All household crimes										
Burglary	100.0	81.8	13.4	4.3	3.9	5.2	4.4	0.4		
Household larceny	100.0	84.7	11.4	2.5	1.3	7.5	3.9	c0.0		
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	27.3	30.4	c6.4	13.4	10.7	42.3	c0.0		
NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.										
excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.										
^a Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.										
^b Includes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.										

excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.
^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

**Table 82. Personal and household crimes, 1982:
Percent distribution of victimizations
in which theft losses were recovered, by type of crime
and method of recovery of loss**

Type of crime	Total	Insurance only	Other method only	Both insurance and other method	Method not available
All personal crimes^a					
Robbery	100.0	12.7	83.7	b1.4	b2.2
Robbery with injury	100.0	b17.4	78.2	b0.0	b4.4
Robbery without injury	100.0	b10.2	86.6	b2.2	b1.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	b5.7	90.8	b1.1	b2.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	35.6	60.9	1.7	1.8
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	59.8	6.6	1.4	1.9
All household crimes					
Burglary	100.0	47.8	47.5	2.8	1.9
Household larceny	100.0	28.2	68.5	1.7	b1.6
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	18.5	58.7	22.4	b0.4
NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.					
definition does not involve theft.					
^a Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.					

**Table 83. Household crimes, 1982:
Percent distribution of victimizations
resulting in theft loss, by value of loss
and type of crime**

Value of loss	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
No monetary value	0.5	b0.2	0.6	b0.0
Less than \$10	11.7	5.6	15.7	b0.0
\$10-\$49	27.3	17.2	34.8	0.8
\$50-\$99	13.2	11.1	15.5	b0.4
\$100-\$249	16.4	18.0	17.1	2.3
\$250-\$999	14.4	25.4	9.1	16.5
\$1,000 or more	11.8	18.0	2.3	75.2
Not available	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.7
NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.				
fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.				

**Table 84. Personal and household crimes, 1982:
Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work,
by type of crime**

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	6.4
Crimes of violence	
Rape	10.5
Robbery	17.5
Robbery with injury	13.2
Robbery without injury	26.4
Assault	7.3
Aggravated assault	9.5
Simple assault	13.4
Crimes of theft	
Personal larceny with contact	7.4
Personal larceny without contact	4.6
All household crimes	4.6
Burglary	5.7
Forcible entry	6.1
Unlawful entry without force	12.3
Attempted forcible entry	3.6
Household larceny	2.7
Less than \$50	3.3
\$50 or more	1.2
Amount not available	6.0
Attempted larceny	3.4
Motor vehicle theft	2.0
Completed theft	17.6
Attempted theft	23.0
	5.7

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

**Table 85. Personal and household crimes, 1982:
Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work,
by type of crime and race of victims**

Type of crime	White	Black
All personal crimes	6.4	5.9
Crimes of violence		
Rape	10.8	9.2
Robbery	19.0	6.8
Assault	14.7	8.6
Crimes of theft		
Personal larceny with contact	9.6	9.5
Personal larceny without contact	4.7	4.2
All household crimes	5.2	7.0
Burglary	5.8	7.9
Household larceny	3.2	4.1
Motor vehicle theft	17.8	18.3

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

**Table 86. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work,
by type of crime and victim-offender relationship**

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	10.5	10.4	10.7
Rape	17.5	18.5	15.7
Robbery	13.2	12.5	16.5
Assault	9.5	9.3	9.9

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

**Table 87. Personal and household crimes, 1982:
Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time
from work, by type of crime and number of days lost**

Type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6 days or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes	100.0	46.1	43.6	9.2	1.2
Crimes of violence	100.0	28.8	52.8	17.5	1.0
Rape	100.0	21.9	32.4	41.1	4.7
Robbery	100.0	24.8	58.8	6.2	0.0
Assault	100.0	30.7	51.6	16.5	1.2
Crimes of theft	100.0	62.3	35.0	1.5	1.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	73.1	26.9	0.0	0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	61.9	35.3	1.5	1.4
All household crimes	100.0	48.1	47.0	3.8	1.1
Burglary	100.0	46.4	47.7	4.5	1.3
Household larceny	100.0	62.6	34.8	5.8	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	31.7	62.0	5.0	1.2

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.

**Table 88. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time
from work, by number of days lost and victim-offender
relationship**

Number of days lost	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 day	28.8	29.8	27.0
1-5 days	52.8	49.9	57.5
6 days or more	17.5	19.3	14.4
Not known and not available	1.0	1.0	1.1

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

**Table 89. Personal and household crimes, 1982:
Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time
from work, by race of victims, type of crime,
and number of days lost**

Race and type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6 days or more	Not known and not available
White					
All personal crimes	100.0	46.7	42.9	9.3	1.1
Crimes of violence	100.0	30.1	51.3	17.6	1.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	62.0	35.2	1.7	1.2
All household crimes	100.0	51.8	43.1	4.1	1.0
Burglary	100.0	47.7	46.1	4.9	1.3
Household larceny	100.0	68.0	28.8	2.2	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	36.8	57.1	5.4	0.7
Black					
All personal crimes	100.0	41.4	47.7	8.8	2.1
Crimes of violence	100.0	20.8	61.1	16.6	1.5
Crimes of theft	100.0	64.4	32.8	8.0	2.8
All household crimes	100.0	31.7	64.1	2.5	1.7
Burglary	100.0	40.7	54.3	3.4	1.6
Household larceny	100.0	34.7	65.3	0.0	0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	10.1	82.5	3.5	3.8

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

fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

^aEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or

**Table 90. Personal and household crimes, 1982:
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 ^b	No	Don't know
Personal sector				
Crimes of violence	100.0	48.2	49.2	2.6
Rape	100.0	52.8	45.3	2.0
Robbery	100.0	56.2	41.5	2.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	67.1	29.3	3.5
From serious assault	100.0	71.5	23.7	4.7
From minor assault	100.0	62.5	35.2	2.3
Robbery without injury	100.0	51.2	47.0	1.8
Assault	100.0	45.9	51.3	2.7
Aggravated assault	100.0	57.6	38.8	3.6
With injury	100.0	67.9	29.1	3.0
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	52.5	43.6	3.9
Simple assault	100.0	39.6	58.2	2.3
With injury	100.0	49.7	47.1	3.1
Attempted assault without weapon	100.0	35.8	62.2	1.9
Crimes of theft	100.0	26.9	71.2	1.9
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	32.7	66.0	1.3
Purse snatching	100.0	43.8	54.4	1.7
Completed purse snatching	100.0	57.2	40.4	2.3
Attempted purse snatching	100.0	55.9	94.0	0.0
Pocket picking	100.0	27.7	71.2	1.1
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	26.7	71.4	1.9
Household sector				
Burglary	100.0	49.3	49.4	1.3
Forcible entry	100.0	75.6	24.0	0.5
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	39.3	59.2	1.5
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	33.4	64.7	1.9
Household larceny	100.0	26.8	72.4	0.8
Completed larceny ^b	100.0	27.0	72.2	0.8
Less than \$50	100.0	13.0	86.7	0.3
\$50 or more	100.0	44.0	55.0	1.0
Attempted larceny	100.0	23.5	74.6	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	72.4	26.3	1.3
Completed theft	100.0	88.6	9.7	1.6
Attempted theft	100.0	36.7	62.7	0.6

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

^bFigures in this column represent the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."

^cIncludes data, not shown separately, on

larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

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

**Table 91. Personal crimes, 1982:
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	33.1	48.2	26.9
Male	31.8	44.2	25.8
Female	34.7	54.4	28.1
Race			
White	33.2	47.8	27.4
Black	33.2	50.7	24.2
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	30.2	51.0	20.6
Non-Hispanic	33.3	48.0	27.3

Table 92. Personal crimes, 1982:

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

Type of crime	All victimizations			Involving strangers			Involving nonstrangers		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	48.2	44.2	54.4	50.1	47.3	55.9	44.9	37.0	52.7
Rape	52.8	50.5	53.0	55.4	50.5	56.1	47.7	0.0	47.7
Robbery	56.2	49.6	67.4	56.7	50.7	67.8	53.9	43.4	65.9
Robbery with injury	67.1	57.9	82.7	67.5	60.0	83.0	65.9	47.8	82.0
From serious assault	71.5	64.6	91.8	71.1	65.5	89.1	73.6	60.1	100.0
From minor assault	62.5	47.4	77.7	63.3	51.0	79.0	60.4	30.6	75.5
Robbery without injury	51.2	45.9	60.4	52.1	46.7	62.0	46.5	41.2	53.6
Assault	45.9	42.7	51.1	47.4	46.0	50.7	43.8	36.2	51.5
Aggravated assault	57.6	54.2	65.7	56.2	55.3	58.9	60.1	51.5	72.5
With injury	67.9	66.3	71.8	67.0	65.8	72.2	69.2	67.4	71.6
Attempted with weapon	52.5	47.9	62.8	51.3	50.1	54.7	42.7	73.0	44.2
Simple assault	39.6	35.1	45.6	42.0	39.4	47.2	36.4	27.5	54.7
With injury	49.7	45.5	53.7	50.5	50.2	51.3	49.0	36.5	54.7
Attempted without weapon	35.8	32.1	41.7	39.6	36.1	46.2	30.3	25.1	36.5
Crimes of theft	26.9	25.8	28.1	... ^c	... ^c	... ^c	... ^c	... ^c	... ^c
Personal larceny with contact	32.7	23.3	39.5	33.3	23.8	39.6	21.0	18.6	32.4
Purse snatching	43.8	0.0	44.2	43.8	0.0	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pocket picking	27.7	23.5	34.3	28.2	24.0	34.3	21.0	18.6	32.4
Personal larceny without contact	26.7	27.8	27.5	... ^c	... ^c	... ^c	... ^c	... ^c	... ^c

... Represents not applicable. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for the noncontact larcenies

because victims rarely see the offender.

^cEstimate, based on zero or on about 10 or

fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 93. Personal crimes, 1982:
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						
Rape	47.6	50.7	50.2	49.9	43.6	52.1
Robbery	50.8	67.1	54.2	61.6	45.0	100.0
Robbery with injury	57.8	51.2	58.4	51.8	55.4	48.1
From serious assault	69.2	61.3	69.6	59.6	67.5	66.3
From minor assault	75.0	58.1	73.5	55.9	83.2	67.3
Robbery without injury	63.3	65.3	65.2	65.1	57.8	65.6
Assault	45.4	49.9	47.5	47.6	42.2	52.3
Aggravated assault	57.2	58.5	56.1	56.0	59.5	61.6
With injury	65.6	79.2	64.9	78.0	66.7	81.0
Attempted assault with weapon	52.9	49.1	52.1	44.8	54.5	54.0
Simple assault	39.5	40.7	42.6	36.5	35.5	44.2
With injury	48.2	66.2	48.7	70.2	47.8	63.8
Attempted assault without weapon	36.3	32.8	40.8	27.9	29.4	37.0
Crimes of theft	27.4	24.2
Personal larceny with contact	34.5	27.5	34.5	30.3	33.1	10.6
Personal larceny without contact	27.1	23.9
... Represents not applicable. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for the noncontact larcenies because victims rarely see the offender.						
*Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.						

Table 94. Personal crimes, 1982:
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						
Rape	51.0	48.0	50.2	50.1	53.5	44.4
Robbery	35.8	54.7	43.8	57.1	40.0	50.4
Robbery with injury	57.6	56.0	58.6	56.4	44.3	54.3
From serious assault	76.5	66.2	75.6	66.4	100.0	65.4
From minor assault	71.1	71.6	71.1	71.1	40.0	73.6
Robbery without injury	83.2	60.6	81.8	61.1	100.0	59.4
Assault	50.0	51.4	31.4	52.2	35.3	47.2
Aggravated assault	48.8	45.7	44.9	47.6	55.8	43.1
With injury	58.1	57.6	49.5	56.7	76.2	59.0
Attempted assault with weapon	66.2	68.0	57.4	67.8	78.7	68.3
Simple assault	53.2	52.4	45.7	51.7	73.8	53.6
With injury	41.3	39.5	40.6	42.1	42.2	36.1
Attempted assault without weapon	55.8	49.4	47.6	50.7	64.9	48.2
Crimes of theft	20.6	27.3
Personal larceny with contact	12.7	34.9	12.7	35.7	0.0	21.0
Personal larceny without contact	21.1	27.0
... Represents not applicable. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for the noncontact larcenies because victims rarely see the offender.						
*Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.						

Table 95. Personal crimes, 1982:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by type of crime and age of victims

Type of crime	Age				
	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes					
Crimes of violence	21.2	36.1	39.7	39.5	35.1
Rape	37.0	50.1	58.7	63.1	53.5
Robbery	58.4	44.2	54.4	100.0	100.0
Robbery with injury	41.6	57.0	67.9	70.8	62.4
From serious assault	54.6	67.8	67.4	83.9	72.5
From minor assault	58.9	75.7	60.2	84.2	69.6
Robbery without injury	50.8	58.7	73.1	83.4	75.3
Assault	37.4	51.7	68.2	63.5	57.4
Aggravated assault	35.3	48.5	56.3	57.8	44.5
With injury	46.7	61.0	60.6	74.3	68.6
Attempted assault with weapon	60.5	69.4	68.7	79.3	100.0
Simple assault	29.6	41.1	54.3	48.9	32.4
With injury	39.4	51.6	69.6	69.5	42.6
Attempted assault without weapon	24.8	37.7	49.0	44.9	29.8
Crimes of theft	13.6	29.3	34.2	34.3	30.6
Personal larceny with contact	10.0	35.0	45.1	33.2	37.1
Purse snatching	12.2	50.8	59.6	37.8	39.7
Pocket picking	6.4	27.9	40.7	30.7	35.1
Personal larceny without contact	13.7	29.1	33.8	34.4	29.6

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

Table 96. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by age of victims and victim-offender
relationship

Age	All		
	victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
All ages	48.2	50.1	44.9
12-19	37.0	38.7	34.9
20-34	50.1	51.1	48.1
35-49	58.7	61.2	54.0
50-64	63.1	63.6	61.7
65 and over	53.5	52.6	57.1

Table 97. Household crimes, 1982:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by type of crime, race of head of household,
and form of tenure

Type of crime	All households*			White			Black		
	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented
All household crimes									
Larceny	38.8	40.9	36.5	38.6	40.8	35.9	40.6	42.2	39.7
Forcible entry	49.3	52.5	46.1	49.0	52.2	45.3	51.6	54.4	50.0
Nothing taken	75.6	80.0	71.3	76.0	80.3	71.3	74.2	77.6	71.8
Something taken	53.8	57.9	49.9	54.4	58.9	49.8	50.9	48.9	52.2
Unlawful entry without force	81.5	85.9	77.1	82.4	86.4	78.0	78.6	83.0	75.6
Attempted forcible entry	39.3	40.3	38.2	40.4	40.4	36.6	43.0	36.0	46.4
Household larceny	26.8	29.5	23.5	27.4	30.1	23.7	22.8	22.7	22.8
Completed larceny ^b	27.0	29.7	23.8	27.8	30.5	24.1	22.5	22.3	22.6
Less than \$50	13.0	15.1							

**Table 98. Household crimes, 1982:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by type of crime and annual family income**

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000- \$7,499	\$7,500- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not available
All household crimes	32.4	34.1	34.2	38.4	40.1	43.6	39.3
Burglary	37.9	42.5	48.6	50.9	52.8	55.2	50.4
Forcible entry	61.4	68.4	72.7	75.3	79.5	87.5	69.0
Unlawful entry without force	26.3	32.1	37.5	43.6	46.3	41.8	41.9
Attempted forcible entry	33.6	30.9	29.4	32.9	30.8	37.6	37.2
Household larceny	24.3	22.8	21.1	25.8	27.8	31.7	25.5
Completed larceny ^a	23.8	23.0	21.8	26.0	28.0	31.8	26.4
Less than \$50	11.2	12.3	10.5	13.0	14.6	13.4	11.6
\$50 or more	41.6	36.3	37.1	40.4	46.8	51.2	41.4
Attempted larceny	b30.9	b19.2	b11.7	24.0	24.9	29.1	15.6
Motor vehicle theft	69.5	69.3	71.1	71.2	73.9	75.4	68.1
Completed theft	72.3	82.9	84.7	92.2	91.8	90.1	86.2
Attempted theft	b52.7	b35.4	b35.8	26.9	36.8	47.8	b19.5

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

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

**Table 99. Household crimes, 1982:
Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by value of loss and type of crime**

Value of loss ^a	All household crimes			Motor vehicle theft
	Burglary	Household larceny		
All losses	40.0	56.4	27.3	89.0
Less than \$10	10.3	21.8	8.4	b0.0
\$10-\$49	15.9	20.5	14.8	b61.3
\$50-\$249	39.5	45.7	36.9	42.7
\$250 or more	79.2	82.3	64.1	90.6

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

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

**Table 100. Personal and household crimes, 1982:
Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations
to the police, by type of crime**

Type of crime	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too incon- venient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to some- one else	Other and not given
All personal crimes	100.0	15.0	26.1	6.3	2.6	8.6	1.2	15.9	24.3
Crimes of violence	100.0	7.7	20.9	6.5	2.6	27.2	4.9	10.6	19.6
Rape	100.0	a15.3	a3.4	a0.8	a0.0	24.3	a8.2	a7.8	36.2
Robbery	100.0	18.5	12.3	9.4	3.9	16.0	4.3	7.3	28.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	21.6	a8.2	a0.4	a5.1	18.2	a6.3	10.8	21.4
Robbery without injury	100.0	17.7	13.4	9.7	3.5	15.4	3.8	6.4	30.1
Assault	100.0	4.9	23.5	5.9	2.4	30.0	4.9	11.4	17.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	7.5	17.8	7.0	2.8	29.4	4.6	8.9	22.1
Simple assault	100.0	3.9	25.6	5.5	2.3	30.2	5.1	12.3	15.1
Crimes of theft	100.0	17.0	27.5	6.2	2.7	3.5	0.2	17.4	25.6
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	25.8	12.7	4.9	a2.8	4.8	a0.9	15.4	32.7
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	16.6	28.0	6.3	2.6	3.4	0.2	17.4	25.4
All household crimes	100.0	17.4	28.5	8.6	1.7	7.3	0.6	4.1	31.8
Burglary	100.0	17.5	20.2	8.6	2.0	7.8	0.6	6.6	36.7
Forcible entry	100.0	14.4	14.2	12.9	2.8	10.3	a0.8	5.6	39.0
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	20.3	20.2	7.4	2.0	9.9	0.8	6.3	33.2
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	14.4	23.1	8.7	1.5	3.0	a0.3	7.5	41.5
Household larceny	100.0	17.5	33.2	8.7	1.4	6.9	0.6	2.9	28.8
Completed larceny	100.0	18.0	34.0	8.8	1.5	6.9	0.6	2.9	27.3
Attempted larceny	100.0	11.8	22.1	7.8	a1.3	5.6	a0.5	2.7	48.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	13.2	15.7	7.1	4.2	12.5	a0.7	3.7	42.9
Completed theft	100.0	a1.5	a6.3	a0.0	a0.0	35.1	a2.8	a5.6	50.7
Attempted theft	100.0	16.8	19.3	9.2	5.5	5.6	a0.0	a3.1	40.6

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

reasons outnumbered victimizations, as discussed under "Reporting crimes to the police." respondents gave more than one answer,

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

**Table 101. Personal crimes, 1982:
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	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too incon- venient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to some- one else	Other and not given
White									
All personal crimes	100.0	14.6	27.1	6.0	2.6	8.6	1.2	15.9	24.1
Crimes of violence	100.0	6.8	21.8	5.8	2.6	28.3	5.1	10.5	19.1
Rape	100.0	a14.5	a3.7	a5.3	a0.0	24.8	a7.0	a8.6	36.1
Robbery	100.0	17.5	13.4	7.6	3.7	19.8	4.2	7.4	26.4
Assault	100.0	4.5	24.0	5.5	2.5	30.1	5.2	11.1	17.2
Crimes of theft	100.0	16.7	28.5	6.0	2.6	3.4	a0.1	17.3	25.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	25.2	12.4	4.8	a3.4	a4.4	a0.8	16.4	32.6
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	16.4	29.0	6.1	2.5	3.3	a0.1	17.4	25.2
Black									
All personal crimes	100.0	17.3	19.6	8.6	3.1	8.4	1.4	15.5	26.0
Crimes of violence	100.0	12.3	16.8	10.7	a2.8	21.2	4.4	10.4	21.6
Rape	100.0	a23.4	a0.0	a0.0	a0.0	a18.8	a20.7	a0.0	a37.0
Robbery	100.0	22.0	9.5	13.9	a8.8	a7.2	a5.2	a6.2	31.2
Assault	100.0	6.4	21.4	9.0	a1.7	29.3	a3.5	13.1	15.6
Crimes of theft	100.0	19.0	20.5	7.9	3.2	4.3	a0.4	17.2	27.5
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	32.0	a10.2	a6.4	a1.6	a7.6	a1.6	a8.5	32.1
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	18.1	21.2	8.0	3.3	4.1	a0.3	17.8	27.2

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

reasons outnumbered victimizations, as discussed under "Reporting crimes to the police." respondents gave more than one answer,

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

Table 102. Personal crimes, 1982:

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 \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not available
All personal crimes							
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	17.5	16.5	15.6	16.6	14.3	17.3	13.3
Not important enough	25.3	23.2	25.2	25.3	26.1	12.2	22.7
Police would not want to be bothered	6.7	7.7	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.6	7.8
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.3
Private or personal matter	10.8	10.2	10.3	10.9	7.3	8.4	10.1
Fear of reprisal	8.5	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Reported to someone else	10.9	11.1	12.8	15.0	17.1	22.5	16.7
Other and not given	24.3	26.8	24.7	21.4	25.3	28.9	26.5
Crimes of violence							
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	11.4	7.7	11.3	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.8
Not important enough	21.1	16.5	15.4	19.6	21.5	28.1	13.3
Police would not want to be bothered	6.7	9.0	6.4	8.6	6.1	4.1	6.0
Too inconvenient or time consuming	8.2	8.8	8.4	3.4	3.7	2.6	4.2
Private or personal matter	25.1	26.4	29.8	30.7	27.5	23.9	30.8
Fear of reprisal	8.4	7.6	6.4	4.6	6.1	3.1	2.8
Reported to someone else	7.0	6.9	7.5	10.5	12.1	12.5	13.7
Other and not given	22.0	25.1	19.9	15.6	17.5	18.8	21.5
Crimes of theft							
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	20.5	20.1	17.2	19.8	16.0	15.5	14.8
Not important enough	27.3	26.0	28.7	27.1	27.1	28.7	25.4
Police would not want to be bothered	6.7	7.2	5.7	5.9	6.2	5.6	8.3
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.2	2.9	3.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.8
Private or personal matter	3.8	3.4	3.3	4.6	2.8	3.3	4.2
Fear of reprisal	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0
Reported to someone else	12.9	12.8	14.7	16.4	18.2	19.5	17.5
Other and not given	25.3	27.4	26.5	23.3	27.0	24.5	28.0

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

under "Reporting crimes to the police."

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

Table 103. Personal crimes of violence, 1982:

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	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given	Reason for not reporting							
									Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not available	
Involving strangers									100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Crimes of violence	100.0	11.8	22.2	7.3	3.7	19.2	3.1	8.7	24.0							
Rape	100.0	23.3	5.7	2.8	0.0	13.8	6.1	10.5	37.8							
Robbery	100.0	22.3	10.8	10.1	4.5	11.2	3.5	7.0	30.6							
Assault	100.0	7.9	26.7	6.5	3.5	22.1	2.8	9.2	21.4							
Involving nonstrangers																
Crimes of violence	100.0	1.1	18.8	5.3	1.0	39.8	7.8	13.5	12.5							
Rape	100.0	3.7	0.0	7.7	0.0	39.5	11.1	3.9	34.0							
Robbery	100.0	2.3	18.8	6.4	1.1	36.5	7.9	8.6	18.4							
Assault	100.0	1.0	19.4	5.1	1.1	40.2	7.7	14.3	11.3							

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because some respondents gave more than one answer,

reasons outnumbered victimizations, as discussed under "Reporting crimes to the police."

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

Table 104. Household crimes, 1982:

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
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	17.3	17.4	17.4	13.8
Not important enough	29.5	20.9	34.3	16.1
Police would not want to be bothered	8.4	8.6	8.4	7.8
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.7	1.9	1.4	4.8
Private or personal matter	7.4	8.1	6.8	12.4
Fear of reprisal	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Reported to someone else	4.1	6.9	2.8	3.9
Other and not given	30.9	35.6	28.2	40.5
Black				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	19.0	19.9	18.9	17.3
Not important enough	22.0	15.8	25.8	16.1
Police would not want to be bothered	9.5	9.2	10.0	8.0
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Private or personal matter	7.0	6.0	7.3	12.4
Fear of reprisal	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
Reported to someone else	3.7	4.9	3.2	0.0
Other and not given	36.9	42.2	33.0	64.2

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

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

Table 105. Household crimes, 1982:

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

Reason for not reporting	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not available
Total							
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	19.2	18.8	18.5	16.8	17.7	15.4	17.3
Not important enough	24.1	24.3	26.7	31.7	32.4	25.9	
Police would not want to be bothered	7.7	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.3	8.1	10.3
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7
Private or personal matter	10.7	8.2	8.3	7.6	6.5	5.8	7.5
Fear of reprisal	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
Reported to someone else	7.5	4.3	3.6				

Table 106. Household crimes, 1982:
Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations
to the police, by type of crime and value of theft loss

Type of crime and value of loss ^a	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too incon- venient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to some- one else	Other and not given
All household crimes	100.0	18.7	30.3	8.6	1.6	7.7	0.6	3.4	29.0
Less than \$50	100.0	15.5	43.5	8.4	1.2	6.2	0.4	3.1	21.8
\$50-\$249	100.0	23.6	13.6	9.8	2.5	8.4	0.7	3.5	37.8
\$250 or more	100.0	21.8	5.2	6.4	b1.4	15.0	b1.5	4.8	43.9
Burglary	100.0	20.7	18.3	8.6	2.3	9.1	b0.6	6.2	34.2
Less than \$50	100.0	18.2	31.5	7.3	1.7	8.3	b0.3	7.5	25.2
\$50-\$249	100.0	22.8	10.6	10.5	3.2	8.3	b1.0	5.2	38.5
\$250 or more	100.0	22.4	b3.2	7.9	b2.0	12.7	b0.3	5.1	46.3
Household larceny	100.0	18.3	34.1	8.8	1.4	7.0	0.6	2.5	27.2
Less than \$50	100.0	14.9	45.9	8.6	1.1	5.7	b0.5	2.2	21.2
\$50-\$99	100.0	24.1	17.8	9.7	2.3	7.3	b0.3	2.4	36.2
\$100-\$249	100.0	23.8	11.1	9.5	2.3	9.7	b1.0	3.6	38.9
\$250 or more	100.0	25.3	b3.2	6.3	b1.2	15.0	b2.2	4.1	40.4
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	b1.6	b3.2	b0.0	b0.0	.35.6	b2.9	b5.9	50.8
Less than \$250	100.0	b1.1	b2.6	b0.0	b0.0	b29.5	b0.0	b0.0	b49.8
\$250-\$999	100.0	b0.0	b0.0	b0.0	b0.0	b44.9	b5.5	b0.0	b49.6
\$1,000 or more	100.0	b0.0	b3.0	b0.0	b0.0	32.8	b2.5	b10.1	51.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because some respondents gave more than one answer, reasons outnumbered victimizations, as

discussed under "Reporting crimes to the police."

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

Appendix II Survey instruments

A basic screen questionnaire (Form NCS-1) and a crime incident report (Form NCS-2) are used to elicit information on the relevant crimes committed against the household as a whole and against any of its members age 12 and over. Form NCS-1 is designed to screen for all instances of victimization before details of any specific incident are collected. The screening form also is used for obtaining information on the characteristics of each household and its members. 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, and the re-worked instruments were used to collect information on incidents committed in 1982. 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. Analysis based on these new data elements will be performed in the future.

FORM NCS-1 AND NCS-2 (1-2-79)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				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												
ITEMS FILLED AT START OF INTERVIEW						TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD - Con.						
1. Interviewer identification Code Name (010)						Sample (cc 3) Control number (cc 4)	Household number (cc 5)					
						PSU Segment	Ck.	Serial				
						P G M 2 JO _____						
						TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD - Con.						
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						13. 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						
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						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)						
4. Line number of household respondent (cc 12) (013)						ITEMS FILLED AFTER INTERVIEW						
TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD						13. Date last household member completed (023) Month Day Year						
5. Special place type code (cc 6c) (014)						14. Proxy information - Fill for all proxy interviews a. Proxy interview obtained for Line No. b. Proxy respondent Name c. Reason (Enter code)						
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 G M 3	(030) _____	(031) _____	(032) _____			
7. Land Use (cc 9-10) (016)						(033) _____	(034) _____	(035) _____				
8. Farm Sales (cc 11) (017)						(036) _____	(037) _____	(038) _____				
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						(039) _____	(040) _____	(041) _____				
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						Codes for item 14c: 1 - Under 14 2 - 14+ and physically/mentally unable to answer 3 - 14+ and TA, won't return before closeout						
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.) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Phone in another unit (neighbor, friend, etc.) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Work/office phone 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No phone - SKIP to 11						15. Type Z noninterview a. Interview not obtained for Line No. b. Reason (Enter code) Codes for item 15b: 1 - Never available 2 - Refused 3 - Physically/mentally unable to answer - no proxy available 4 - TA and no proxy available 5 - Other 6 - Office use only						
						16a. Household members 12 years of age and OVER (050) _____ Total number						
						16b. Household members UNDER 12 years of age (051) _____ Total number						
17. Crime Incident Reports filled (052)						17. Crime Incident Reports filled 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None Total number - Fill BOUNDING INFORMATION (cc 32)						
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						Notes						
						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 BIRTH- DAY	23. MARITAL STATUS	24. SEX	25. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	26. Educa- tion – highest grade	27. Educa- tion – complete that year?	28. RACE	29. ORIGIN	
Last	PGM 4	(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	(cc 22)	(cc 23)	(cc 24)	
First												
	085 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. – Self-respondent 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. – Self-respondent 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. – Proxy <i>FILL 14 on cover page</i> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. – Proxy <i>cover page</i> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NI – FILL 20-29 and 15 on cover page	086 087 Line No.	088 Ref. person Husband Wife Own child Parent Bro/Sis. Other relative Non-relative	089 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM	090 6 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 7 <input type="checkbox"/> F. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	091 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	092	093 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 7 <input type="checkbox"/> No	094 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black 3 <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian, Pacific Islander 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify	095 Origin		
► INTERVIEWER: Read if respondent 16+						If "looking for work" in 32a, SKIP to 34b						
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.						34a. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?						
						109 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No – SKIP to 35						
						b. What have you been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? Anything else?						
						Mark all methods used. Do not read list.						
						110 * Checked with –						
						1 <input type="checkbox"/> Public employment agency 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Private employment agency 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Employer directly 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Friends or relatives 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Placed or answered ads 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify (e.g., CETA, union or professional register, etc.)						
						7 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing – SKIP to 35						
						c. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?						
						111 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes – 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Already had a job 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify						
						d. If "laid off" in 33b, SKIP to 36a						
						35. When did you last work at a full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more?						
						112 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 months ago or less 2 <input type="checkbox"/> More than 6 months but less than 5 years 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked full time 2 weeks or more 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked at all	SKIP to 37a					
						36a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)						
						b. What kind of business or industry is this? (e.g., TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)						
						113 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>						
						c. What kind of work were you doing? (e.g., electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)						
						114 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>						
						d. What were your most important activities or duties? (e.g., typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, Armed Forces)						
						e. Were you –						
						115 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commissions? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice, or farm? If yes, Is the business incorporated? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No (or farm) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm						

INCIDENT REPORT

37a. (Other than the . . . business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address?	
b. What kind of business is that?	
► INTERVIEWER: Enter unrecognizable business only	
(16)	
<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? <i>7</i> <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? <i>7</i> <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
43. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <i>7</i> <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? <i>7</i> <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? <i>7</i> <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? <i>7</i> <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?
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? <i>7</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No
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? <i>7</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No
48. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <i>7</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No
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? <i>7</i> <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? <i>7</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No
51. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <i>7</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No
52. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck, such as packages or clothing?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <i>7</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No
53. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <i>7</i> <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? <i>7</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HHLD member End interview if last respondent.

FORM NCS-1 (1-2-79)

Page 3

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 43-R0587										
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.										
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE										
CRIME INCIDENT REPORT NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY										
4a. Did this incident happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?										
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (item 30 - 6 months or less) - Read A, Ask 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No (item 30 blank or more than 6 months) - Read A, SKIP to 2a										
(A) You said that during the last 6 months - (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime).										
1. Did (this/the first) incident happen while you were living here or before you moved to this address?										
<input type="checkbox"/> While living at this address <input type="checkbox"/> Before moving to this address										
2a. In what month did (this/the first) incident happen? (Show calendar if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)										
<input type="checkbox"/> Month Year										
Is this incident report for a series of crimes?										
CHECK ITEM B <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										
b. Altogether, how many times did this happen during the last six months?										
<input type="checkbox"/> Number of incidents										
c. In what month or months did these incidents take place? If more than one quarter involved, ask 7. How many in (name months)?										
► INTERVIEWER: Enter number for each quarter as appropriate. If number falls below 3 or respondent can now recall incidents separately, still fill as a series. If all are out of scope, end incident report.										
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number of incidents per quarter</th> <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> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(206)</td> <td>(207)</td> <td>(210)</td> <td>(211)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		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)	(206)	(207)	(210)	(211)
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)						
(206)	(207)	(210)	(211)							
► INTERVIEWER: If this report is for a series, read: The following questions refer only to the most recent incident.										
3a. Was it daylight or dark outside when (this/the most recent) incident happened?										
<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										
b. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen?										
During day <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 At night <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										
Notes										

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CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued	
6a. Did the offender(s) live (here/there) or have a right to be (here/there), such as a guest or a repairperson? (218) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item C 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	7d. How were you threatened? Any other way? Mark all that apply (227) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of rape 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of attack other than rape 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Weapon present or threatened with weapon 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Object thrown at person 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Followed, surrounded 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify } SKIP to 10a, page 15
b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the (house/apt./building)? (219) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> No * Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? Mark all that apply Window 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Damage to window (include frame, glass broken/removed/cracked) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Screen damaged/removed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Lock on window damaged/tampered with in some way 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify } SKIP to 10a, page 15	
Door (221) * 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Damage to door (include frame, glass panes or door removed) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Screen damaged/removed 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Lock or door handle damaged/tampered with in some way 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify } SKIP to Check Item C	f. How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? Mark all that apply (229) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Raped 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to rape 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Shot 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Knifed 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit with object held in hand 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit by thrown object 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit, slapped, knocked down 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc. 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify } SKIP to 9f
d. How did the offender(s) (get in/TRY to get in)? Mark one only (222) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Let in 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender pushed his way in after door opened 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Through open door or other opening 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window Through locked door or window 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Had key 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other means (picked lock, used credit card, etc.) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify } CHECK ITEM C	g. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? Mark all that apply (230) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 10a, page 15 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Raped 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted rape 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife wounds 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Gun shot, bullet wounds 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken bones or teeth knocked out 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Internal injuries 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Knocked unconscious 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify } SKIP to 9g
b. 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? (226) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? Anything else? Mark all that apply 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify } SKIP to 7f	b. Were you injured to the extent that you received any medical care after the attack, including self treatment? (231) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 10a, page 15
c. Where did you receive this care? Anywhere else? Mark all that apply (232) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At the scene * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At home/neighbor's/friend's 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Health unit at work, school, first aid station, at a stadium, park, etc. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office/health clinic 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency room at hospital/emergency clinic 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (does not include hospital) - Specify 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital } SKIP to 10a, page 15	c. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in any way? (225) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 7f 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way? (226) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 7e
	(234) Number of days

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued	
9a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefit program, such as Medicaid, Veterans Administration, or Public Welfare? (235) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 9f	11a. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person? (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
b. Was this person male or female? (244) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	j. How many persons? (250) _____ x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
c. What kinds of health insurance or benefit programs were you covered by? Any others? Mark all that apply (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	i. Were they male or female? (251) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> All female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know sex of any offenders 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Both male and female - If 3 or more in 11h, Ask: Were they mostly male or mostly female? 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly male 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly female 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Evenly divided 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
d. Was a claim filed with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get all or part of your medical expenses paid? (237) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 9f	j. How old would you say the youngest was? (253) 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 } SKIP to 11g
e. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses? (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	k. How old would you say the oldest was? (254) 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 } SKIP to 11g
f. How well did you know the person - by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known? (247) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sight only 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Well known } SKIP to 11g	l. Were any of the persons known to you or were they all strangers you had never seen before? (255) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All known 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Some known 3 <input type="checkbox"/> All strangers 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 11o
g. What was the person's relationship to you? For example, a friend, cousin, etc. (239) S _____ x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	m. How well did you know the person(s) - by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known? Mark all that apply (256) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sight only * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance(s) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Well known } SKIP to 11m
Is "All" marked in 9d? CHECK ITEM D → 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Girlfriend/ex-girlfriend 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/ex-friend 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative - Specify } SKIP to 11o	Is "well known" marked in 11m? CHECK ITEM E → 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 11n 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 11o
h. What (was/were) the well known person's relationship(s) to you? For example, friend, cousin, etc. Mark all that apply (257) 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Girlfriend/ex-girlfriend 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/ex-friend 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative - Specify } SKIP to 11o	i. What (was/were) the well known person's relationship(s) to you? For example, friend, cousin, etc. Mark all that apply (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 Notes } SKIP to 12a, page 16
j. Were the offenders White, Black, or some other race? Mark all that apply (259) 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 Notes } SKIP to 12a, page 16	Is more than one box marked in 11o? CHECK ITEM F → 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 11p 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 12a, page 16
k. What race were most of the offenders? (260) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Black 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly some 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Evenly divided 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 12a, page 16	l. Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1982 85

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued		
9a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veterans Administration, or Public Welfare?		
<p>(235) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 9f</p>		
b. What kinds of health insurance or benefit programs were you covered by? Any others? Mark all that apply		
<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>		
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>(237) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 9f</p>		
d. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expense?		
<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>		
e. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay? Obtain an estimate, if necessary.		
<p>(239) \$ _____ x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>		
<p>CHECK → Is "All" marked in 9d? ITEM D 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 10a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Ask 9f</p>		
f. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, (INCLUDING anything paid by insurance)? Include hospital or doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses.		
<p>► INTERVIEWER: Obtain an estimate, if necessary.</p>		
<p>(240) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No cost \$ _____ x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</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>(241) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 11a</p>		
b. What did you do? Anything else? Mark all that apply		
<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 _____</p>		
g. Was he/she White, Black, or some other race?		
<p>(243) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ } SKIP to 12a, page 16 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>		
Notes		
<p>Is more than one box marked in 11a? CHECK → 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 11p ITEM F 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 12a, page 16</p>		
h. What race were most of the offenders?		
<p>(244) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Black 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly some other race 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Evenly divided 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>		
11a. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?		
<p>(245) 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>		
b. Was this person male or female?		
<p>(246) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>		
c. How old would you say the person was?		
<p>(247) 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 } If 3 or more in 11a, Ask: Were they mostly male or mostly female?</p>		
<p>(248) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> All female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know sex of any offenders 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Both male and female 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly male 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly female 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Evenly divided 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } If 3 or more in 11a, Ask: Were they mostly male or mostly female?</p>		
d. Was the person someone you knew or a stranger you had never seen before?		
<p>(249) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Known 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger } SKIP to 11g 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } to 11g</p>		
e. How well did you know the person - by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known?		
<p>(250) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sight only 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance } to 11g 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Well known } to 11g</p>		
f. Were any of the persons known to you or were they all strangers you had never seen before?		
<p>(251) 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 } to 11g</p>		
g. How well did you know the person(s) - by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known? Mark all that apply		
<p>(252) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sight only 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance(s) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Well known } Is "well known" marked in 11m? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } CHECK → 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 11n 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 11o</p>		
h. What (was/were) the well known person's relationship(s) to you? For example, friend, cousin, etc. Mark all that apply		
<p>(253) 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 _____ } to 11g 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Girlfriend/ex-girlfriend 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/ex-friend 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative - Specify _____ } to 11g 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Girlfriend/ex-girlfriend 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/ex-friend 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative - Specify _____ } to 11g</p>		
i. Were the offenders White, Black, or some other race? Mark all that apply		
<p>(254) 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 } Is more than one box marked in 11a? Notes 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 11p 6 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 12a, page 16 } CHECK → 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 11p ITEM F 7 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 12a, page 16 } to 11g</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
2 Don't know
3 No

} SKIP to 13a

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

(261) 0 None - SKIP to 13a

Number of persons
x Don't know - SKIP to 13a

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

(262) 0 No
Yes - How many, not counting yourself?

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

13a. Verify 13a or 13b when it's already known that something was taken or attempted to be taken.
Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household?

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

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

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

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

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

(265) 1 Cash
2 Purse
3 Wallet
4 Car
5 Other motor vehicle
6 Part of motor vehicle (hubcap, attached tape deck, attached C.B. radio, etc.)
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 p

13 Don't know

14a. Was a car or other motor vehicle taken?
(box 4 or 5 marked in 13e)

CHECK ITEM H →
1 Yes - Ask 14a
2 No
3 Don't know } SKIP to Check Item I

14b. 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

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

(278) \$ _____

13 Don't know

16a. What was taken that belonged to you or others in the household? Anything else?

(279) Cash \$ _____
and/or
Property - Mark all that apply

* 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 No
5 Car
6 Other motor vehicle
7 Part of motor vehicle (hubcap, attached tape deck, attached C.B. radio, etc.)
8 TV, stereo equipment (tape deck, receiver, speaker, etc.), radios, cameras, small household appliances (blender, hair blower, toaster oven, etc.)
9 Silver, china, jewelry, furs
10 Bicycle
11 Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.)
12 Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.)
13 Other - Specify p

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

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

Was anything other than cash/checks/credit cards taken? ("Yes" marked in Check Item J, page 16)

CHECK ITEM K →
1 Yes - SKIP to 16c
2 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.
4 No
5 Car
6 Other motor vehicle
7 Part of motor vehicle (hubcap, attached tape deck, attached C.B. radio, etc.)
8 TV, stereo equipment (tape deck, receiver, speaker, etc.), radios, cameras, small household appliances (blender, hair blower, toaster oven, etc.)
9 Silver, china, jewelry, furs
10 Bicycle
11 Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.)
12 Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.)
13 Other - Specify p

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.)?

(283) 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to Check Item N

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

(284) 1 Yes, All
2 Yes, Part } SKIP to 18d
3 No

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

(285) \$ _____

13 Don't know } SKIP to 18e

19a. How much was the repair or replacement cost?

(286) 0 No cost - SKIP to Check Item N
1 Yes - Ask 16c
2 No - SKIP to 16f

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

(287) 1 Items will not be repaired or replaced
2 Household member
3 Landlord
4 Insurance
5 Other - Specify p

19b. Look at Item 5, page 13. Did the incident happen in any of the commercial places described in boxes 7-11?

CHECK ITEM N →
1 Yes - Ask 19
2 No - SKIP to 20a, page 18

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

(288) 1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't know

FORM NCB-2 (1-2-70)

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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

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

(281) 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?

(282) 1 Yes
2 Not yet settled
3 No } SKIP to 18a
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.

(283) \$ _____

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.)?

(284) 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to Check Item N

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

(285) 1 Yes, All
2 Yes, Part } SKIP to 18d
3 No

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

(286) 0 No cost - SKIP to Check Item N
1 Yes - Ask 16c
2 No - SKIP to 16f

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?

(287) 0 No cost - SKIP to Check Item N
1 Yes - Ask 16c
2 No - SKIP to 16f

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

(288) 1 Items will not be repaired or replaced
2 Household member
3 Landlord
4 Insurance
5 Other - Specify p

19a. Look at Item 5, page 13. Did the incident happen in any of the commercial places described in boxes 7-11?

CHECK ITEM N →
1 Yes - Ask 19
2 No - SKIP to 20a, page 18

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

(289) 1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't know

FORM NCB-2 (1-2-70)

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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 _____

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

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

(307) _____ Reason number
 No one reason more important
 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-I), or a different one?

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHECK ITEM 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?

(314) _____ Reason number
 No one reason most important

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

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 _____

o No other reason

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

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

(317) 1 Repairing damaged property
2 Replacing stolen items
3 Police related activities, such as cooperating with an investigation?
4 Court related activities, such as testifying in court?
5 Any other reason? - Specify _____

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

a. None - SKIP to 24a

b. How much time did you lose because of (name all reasons marked in 23a)?
(318) 0 Less than one day - SKIP to 24a
Number of days
 Don't know

c. During these days, did you lose any pay that was not covered by unemployment insurance, sick leave, or some other source?
(319) 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to 24a

d. About how much pay did you lose?
(320) \$ _____
 Don't know

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

Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?
 No - Go to next Incident Report
Yes - Is this the last HHLD member to be interviewed?
 Yes - END INTERVIEW
 No - Interview next HHLD member

Notes

Survey methodology and standard errors

With respect to crimes against persons or households, survey results contained in this report are based on data gathered from residents throughout the Nation, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. 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), non-household 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 in order to cut data collection costs. Telephone interviewing was increased and in-person interviewing was reduced. This change was implemented in a manner that reduced the possibility of biasing the results. For half of the remaining interviews at a sample address, the procedure was the same as that used for the entire sample prior to February 1980: The third, fifth, and seventh interviews conducted primarily in person, with telephone follow-up permitted. The three even-numbered interviews have been conducted insofar as possible by telephone.

Before February 1980, about 20 percent of the interviews were by telephone, whereas the proportion has been approximately 50 percent under the newer procedure. The results of an assessment of the change in the data collection mode upon results for 1980 were reported in the initial data release for that year.⁹ 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) comprising the first stage of the sampling were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSUs were included in the sample with certainty and were considered to be self-representing (SR). For the Nation as a whole, there were 156 SR PSUs. The remaining PSUs, called non-self-representing (NSR), were combined into 220 strata by grouping PSUs with similar demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1970 census. From each stratum, one area was selected for the sample,

the probability of selection having been proportionate to the area's population.

The remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of dwelling units and group quarters within each of the selected areas.¹⁰ 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.¹¹

Approximately 72,000 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

⁹See *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: 1979-80 Changes, 1973-80 Trends*. BJS Technical Report, NCJ-80838, July 1982.

¹⁰A revised NCS sample, based on 1980 census data, is expected to be introduced at a future date. For additional information, see the discussion on *Locality of residence* (and footnote 5) in the "Victim characteristics" section of this report.

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

rotation group was further divided into six panels. Individuals occupying housing units within one-sixth of each rotation group, or one panel, were interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, additional housing units are selected in the manner described and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 60,000 of the 72,000 housing units designated for the sample. The large majority of the remaining 12,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to non-residential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 2,000 of the 12,000 units were occupied by householders who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available. Thus, the occupants of about 97 percent of all eligible housing units, or some 127,000 persons, participated in the survey.

spondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates which, in turn, are obtained from a total of 17 months of field interviewing—from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household figures shown on victimization rate tables are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of the data collection period, in this case, October 1982.

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 non-self-representing. Its purpose was to reduce the error arising from the fact that one area was selected to represent an entire stratum. For various categories of race and residence, ratios were calculated reflecting the relationships between weighted 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.¹²

The second stage of ratio estimation was applied on a person basis and brought the distribution of the persons in the sample into closer agreement with independent current estimates of the distribution of the population by various age-sex-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. A similar adjustment was made in cases where individuals were victimized during the course of commercial crimes: If a person was victimized during a crime against a business concern (such as a customer injured in a store robbery), the event did not count as an incident of personal crime, although the effects of that incident upon the individual victim were measured as a personal victimization. No adjustment was necessary in estimating data on crimes against households, as each separate criminal act was defined as involving only one household.

Series victimizations

Three or more criminal events which are similar if not identical in nature and incurred by individuals who are unable to identify separately the details of each act or recount accurately the total number of such acts are known as series victimizations. Because of the inability of the victims to provide details for each

event separately, series crimes have been excluded from the analysis and data tables in this report.

Before 1979, NCS interviewers recorded series victimizations by the season (or seasons) of occurrence within the 6-month reference period, and the data were tabulated by the quarter of the year in which data were collected. Since January of that year, however, data on series crimes have been gathered by the calendar quarter (or quarters) of occurrence, making it possible to match the time frames used in tabulating the data for regular crimes. An assessment of the effects of combining regular crimes and series crimes—with each of the latter counting as a single victimization (based on the details of the most recent incident only)—was included in the initial release of 1980 data, referenced previously in this appendix (footnote 9). 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. Personal and household crimes, 1982:

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 Number	Series victimizations Percent in sector		Victimizations not in series Percent in sector		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Personal sector	23,929,000	100.0	817,000	100.0	22,012,000	100.0
Crimes of violence	6,950,000	30.4	537,000	65.7	6,419,000	29.3
Rape	1,277,000	5.7	110,000	13.7	1,167,000	6.7
Robbery	1,376,000	6.0	42,000	5.1	1,334,000	6.1
Robbery with injury	425,000	1.9	11,000	13.3	414,000	1.9
Robbery without injury	951,000	4.2	32,000	3.9	919,000	4.2
Assault	5,463,000	23.9	490,000	60.0	4,973,000	22.6
Aggravated assault	1,687,000	8.2	113,000	13.8	1,574,000	8.0
Wife injury	1,000,000	4.4	22,000	26.4	588,000	2.7
Attempted with weapon	1,233,000	5.5	86,000	10.5	1,147,000	5.2
Simple assault	3,596,000	15.8	377,000	46.1	3,219,000	14.6
Wife injury	925,000	4.1	66,000	8.1	859,000	3.9
Attempted without weapon	2,170,000	11.7	310,000	37.9	2,360,000	10.7
Crimes against the home	15,831,000	69.4	280,000	34.3	15,553,000	70.7
Personal larceny with contact	4,000,000	17.3	4,000	49.3	577,000	2.6
Personal larceny without contact	15,231,000	66.8	275,000	32.7	14,976,000	66.0
Household sector	18,356,000	100.0	611,000	100.0	17,744,000	100.0
Burglary	6,884,000	37.5	222,000	36.3	6,663,000	37.5
Forcible entry	2,173,000	11.0	69,000	11.3	2,104,000	11.9
Unlawful entry without force	3,040,000	16.5	105,000	17.2	2,932,000	16.5
Attempted forcible entry	1,674,000	9.1	47,000	7.7	1,627,000	9.2
Household larceny	10,072,000	54.9	368,000	60.2	9,705,000	58.7
Less than \$50	4,044,000	26.4	231,000	37.7	4,616,000	26.0
\$50 or more	4,035,000	22.1	91,000	14.9	3,964,000	22.3
Attempt not available	465,000	2.5	21,000	3.6	444,000	2.5
Attended robbery	77,000	0.4	25,000	4.1	683,000	3.9
Motor vehicle theft	1,389,000	7.4	22,000	3.7	1,367,000	7.8
Completed theft	957,000	5.2	10,000	17.7	947,000	5.2
Attempted theft	442,000	2.4	12,000	19.9	430,000	2.4

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

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

12 Results 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.

Appendix III

Table I shows the counts of regular and series victimizations for 1982, as well as the results of combining the two, with each series tallied as a single event. A total of 817,000 personal series crimes and 611,000 household series crimes were measured. As in the past, series crimes for 1982 tended disproportionately to be either assaults (more likely simple than aggravated) or household larcenies for which the value of loss was less than \$50.

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

Reliability of estimates

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

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

is the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that a figure from a complete census would be within that range. Likewise, the 95-percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error. Major sources of such error are related to the ability of respondents to recall victimization experiences and associated details that occurred during the 6 months prior to the time of interview. Research on the capacity of victims to recall specific kinds of crime, based on interviewing persons who were victims of offenses drawn from police files, indicates that assault is the least well recalled of the crimes measured by the NCS.

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.

minimized by the bounding procedure described above. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it can then be determined from discussion with the respondent whether the reported incident is indeed a new one.

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

This may stem in part from the observed tendency of victims not to report crimes committed by offenders known to them, especially if they are relatives. In addition, it is suspected that, among certain groups, crimes that contain the elements of assault are a part of everyday life and, thus, are simply forgotten or are not considered worth mentioning to a survey interviewer. Taken together, these recall problems may result in a substantial understatement of the "true" rate of victimization from assault.

Another source of nonsampling error related to the recall capacity of respondents entails the inability to place the criminal event in the correct month, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This source of error is partially offset by the requirement for monthly interviewing and by the estimation procedure described earlier. An additional problem involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 6-month period incidents that occurred earlier—or, in a few instances, those that happened after the close of the reference period.

This source of error is partially offset by the requirement for monthly interviewing and by the estimation procedure described earlier. An additional problem involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 6-month period incidents that occurred earlier—or, in a few instances, those that happened after the close of the reference period. The latter is believed to be relatively rare because 75 to 80 percent of the interviewing takes place during the first week of the month following the reference period. In any event, the effect of telescoping is

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-percent "confidence level") or higher. Most comparisons cited in this report were significant at a minimum level of 2.0 standard errors (the 95-percent confidence level), meaning that the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Differences that failed the 90-percent test were not considered statistically significant. Statements of comparison qualified by the phrase "some indication" had a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

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

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

where

x = estimated number of personal or household victimizations or incidents

a = a constant equal to -0.0000125671

b = a constant equal to 2355

To illustrate the use of formula 1, table 1 (Appendix I) shows 1,754,000 aggravated assault victimizations in 1982. This estimate and the appropriate parameters are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} s.e.(x) &= \sqrt{(-0.0000125671)(1,754,000)^2} \\ &+ (2355)(1,754,000) \\ &= 64,000 \text{ (rounded to nearest 100).} \end{aligned}$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 1,754,000 at one standard error is 64,000 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, or 128,000 (plus or minus).

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

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y}} \left[p(1-p) \right]$$

where

p = the percentage or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y = base population or total number of crimes

b = a constant equal to 2355

To illustrate the use of formula 2, table 4 (Appendix I) shows an estimated robbery rate of 9.1 per 1,000 persons age 25-34. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\frac{2355}{39,120,000}} [.0091(1.0-.0091)]$$

= .0007368, which rounds to .0007.

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate 9.1 at one standard error is 0.7 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, or 1.4 (plus or minus).

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

$$s.e.(p_1 - p_2) = \sqrt{\frac{p_1(1-p_1)b}{y_1} + \frac{p_2(1-p_2)b}{y_2}}$$

where

p_1 = first percent or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y_1 = base from which first percent or rate was derived

p_2 = second percent or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y_2 = base from which second percent or rate was derived

b = a constant equal to 2355.

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

To illustrate the use of this formula, table 3 (Appendix I) of this report shows that the victimization rate for personal crimes of theft for males was 89.5 per 1,000 and the rate for females was 76.1 per 1,000. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference (.0895 - .0761)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{.0895(1.0-.0895)}{90,212,000}} (2355)$$

$$+ \frac{.0761(1.0-.0761)}{88,285,000} (2355)$$

= .00195239, which rounds to .0020.

Thus the confidence interval at one standard error is approximately 2.0 per thousand, plus or minus, around the difference of 13.4 (89.5 - 76.1), or 4.0 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 11.4 and 15.4 (13.4 plus and minus 2.0).

Appendix III

The ratio of the difference to its standard error is equivalent to its level of statistical significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent, and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (13.4) to its standard error (2.0) equals 6.7. Therefore, it was concluded that the difference in the violent victimization rate for males and females was statistically significant at a confidence level exceeding 95 percent.

Formula 4. The standard error of a difference between two rates or percentages derived from the same base is calculated using the formula:

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

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 79 shows that the proportion of burglary victims reporting economic losses of \$10-49 was 17.2 percent; the proportion reporting losses in the range of \$50-249 was 24.0 percent. Substituting the appropriate values in the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference
(.172 - .240)

$$= \sqrt{\left[\frac{2355}{5,545,180} \right] \left[(.172 + .240) - (.172 - .240)^2 \right]} \\ = .01319332, \text{ which rounds to } .0132.$$

The confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of 6.8 would be from 5.5 to 8.1 (6.8 minus and plus 1.3). The ratio of the difference (6.8) to its standard error (1.3) equals 5.2, which is greater than 2.0. Thus, the difference between the two percentages was statistically significant.

Glossary

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

Aggravated assault—Attack with a weapon, irrespective of whether or not there was injury, and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

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

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery. Severity of crimes in this general category range from minor threats to incidents that bring the victim near death.

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

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry. The entry may be by force, such as picking a lock, breaking a window, or slashing a screen, or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering had no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and enter-

ing occurred in a hotel or in a vacation residence, it would still be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Household crimes—Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft, crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery person, or a guest. Forceful entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Incident—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. In situations where a

Glossary

personal crime occurred during the course of a commercial crime, it is assumed that the incident was primarily directed against the business, and, therefore, it is not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, details of the outcome of the event as they relate to the victimized individual are reflected in data on personal victimizations.

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

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

Metropolitan area—See "Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)."

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

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

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

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

Nonstranger—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender either are related, well known to, or casually

acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

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

Offense—A crime; with respect to personal crimes, the two terms can be used interchangeably, 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 schoolground, food from a shopping cart in front of a supermarket, etc. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Physical injury—The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence, although data on the proportion of rapes resulting in victim injury were not available during the preparation of this report. For personal robbery and attempted robbery with injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious" and "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, and loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. 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 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.

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

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

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)—Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or a grouping of two or three cities having a combined population of at least 50,000.

In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSAs consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. The definitions used for this

variable were determined by the 1970 census (for additional information, see the discussion on "Locality of residence").

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

Suburban area—The county, or counties, containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. On data tables, suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

Tenure—Two forms of household tenancy are distinguished: (1) owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage, and (2) rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

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

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

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

criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

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

Victimize—To perpetrate a crime against a person or household.

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END

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(239) \$ _____
x Don't know

CHECK ITEM D Is "All" marked in 9d?
Yes - SKIP to 10c
No - Ask 9f

f. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, (INCLUDING anything paid by insurance)? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses.

►INTERVIEWER: Obtain an estimate, if necessary.

(240) 0 No cost
\$ _____
x Don't know

10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident? Include getting away from the offender, yelling for help, resisting in any way.

(241) 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to 11a

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

(242) 1 Used/brandished a gun
2 Used/brandished a knife
3 Used/brandished some other weapon
4 Used/tried physical force (hit, chased, threw object, etc.)
5 Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called police, turned on lights, etc.)
6 Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender
7 Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)
8 Other - Specify _____

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

(243) 1 White
2 Black
3 Other - Specify _____
4 Don't know } SKIP to 12a, page 16

Notes

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

(244) 1 Only one
2 Don't know
3 More than one } SKIP to 12a, page 16

b. Was this person male or female?

(245) 1 Male
2 Female
3 Don't know

c. How old would you say the person was?

(246) 1 Under 12
2 12-14
3 15-17
4 18-20
5 21-29
6 30+
7 Don't know

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

(247) 1 Known
2 Stranger
3 Don't know } SKIP to 11c

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

(248) 1 Sight only
2 Casual acquaintance
3 Well known } SKIP to 11c

f. What was the person's relationship to you? For example, a friend, cousin, etc.

(249) 1 Spouse
2 Ex-spouse
3 Parent
4 Own child
5 Brother/sister
6 Other relative - Specify _____
7 Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend
8 Girlfriend/ex-girlfriend
9 Friend/ex-friend
10 Other nonrelative - Specify _____ } SKIP to 11c

g. Were any of the persons known to you or were they all strangers you had never seen before?

(250) 1 All known
2 Some known
3 All strangers
4 Don't know } SKIP to 11c

h. How old would you say the youngest was?

(251) 1 Under 12
2 12-14
3 15-17
4 18-20
5 21-29
6 30+ - SKIP to 11c
7 Don't know

i. How old would you say the oldest was?

(252) 1 Under 12
2 12-14
3 15-17
4 18-20
5 21-29
6 30+
7 Don't know

j. Were any of the persons known to you or were they all strangers you had never seen before?

(253) 1 All known
2 Some known
3 All strangers
4 Don't know } SKIP to 11c

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

(254) 1 Sight only
2 Casual acquaintance(s)
3 Well known } SKIP to 11c

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

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

(255) 1 Spouse
2 Ex-spouse
3 Parent
4 Own child
5 Brother/sister
6 Other relative - Specify _____
7 Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend
8 Girlfriend/ex-girlfriend
9 Friend/ex-friend
10 Other nonrelative - Specify _____ } SKIP to 11c

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

(256) 1 White
2 Black
3 Other - Specify _____
4 Don't know race of any/some } SKIP to 11c

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

n. What race were most of the offenders?

(257) 1 Mostly White
2 Mostly Black
3 Mostly some other race
4 Evenly divided
5 Don't know } SKIP to 11c

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

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

(264) 1 Yes
2 Don't know
3 No

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

(265) Cash \$ _____
and/or
Property - Mark all that apply

(266) 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 No

(267) 1 Car
2 Other motor vehicle
3 Part of motor vehicle (hubcap, attached tape deck, attached C.B. radio, etc.)
4 TV, stereo equipment (tape deck, receiver, speaker, etc.), radios, cameras, small household appliances (blender, hair blower, toaster oven, etc.)
5 Silver, china, jewelry, furs
6 Bicycle
7 Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.)
8 Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.)
9 Other - Specify *7*

Number of persons
x Don't know - SKIP to 13g

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

(268) 1 Yes
2 No

Yes - How many, not counting yourself?
Number of household members
Enter name of other HHLD member(s). If not sure, ask _____

13a. Verify 13a or 13b when it's already known that something was taken or attempted to be taken.
Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household?

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

(269) 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?

(270) 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

(271) 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

14a. Was a car or other motor vehicle taken?
(box 4 or 5 marked in 13e)

CHECK ITEM H →

(272) 1 Yes - Ask 14a
2 No
3 Don't know } SKIP to Check Item I

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

(273) 1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't know } SKIP to Check Item I

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

(274) 1 Yes
2 No

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

(275) S _____

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

(276) 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*

13 Don't know

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

CHECK ITEM G →

(277) 1 All
2 Part - SKIP to 16b
3 None - SKIP to 17a

Was anything other than cash/checks/credit cards taken? ("Yes" marked in Check Item J, page 16)

(278) 1 Yes - SKIP to 16c
2 No - SKIP to 16f

b. What was recovered? Anything else?

Cash:
(279) S _____
and/or
Property - Mark all that apply

(280) 1 Cash only recovered - Enter amount above and SKIP to 16f
2 Purse } Did it contain any money?
3 Wallet } Yes - Enter amount above
4 No

(281) 1 Car
2 Other motor vehicle
3 Part of motor vehicle (hubcap, attached tape deck, attached C.B. radio, etc.)
4 TV, stereo equipment (tape deck, receiver, speaker, etc.), radios, cameras, small household appliances (blender, hair blower, toaster oven, etc.)
5 Silver, china, jewelry, furs
6 Bicycle
7 Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.)
8 Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.)
9 Other - Specify *7*

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT - Continued

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

(282) 1 Yes
2 No or don't have insurance
3 Don't know } SKIP to 18a

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

(283) 1 Yes
2 Not yet settled
3 No
4 Don't know } SKIP to 18a

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.

(284) S _____
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.)?

(285) 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to Check Item N

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

(286) 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)?

(287) 0 No cost - SKIP to Check Item N
S _____
x Don't know } SKIP to 18e

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?

(288) 0 No cost - SKIP to Check Item N
S _____
x Don't know

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

(289) 1 Items will not be repaired or replaced
2 Household member
3 Landlord
4 Insurance
5 Other - Specify *7*

Look at Item 5, page 13, Did the incident happen in any of the commercial places described in boxes 7-11?

CHECK ITEM M →

(290) Look at 16a
1 All recovered in 16a - SKIP to 16f
2 Part recovered in 16a - Ask 16e

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

(291) S _____

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

(292) 1 Victim or other household member
2 Police
3 Returned by offender
4 Don't know
5 Other - Specify *7*

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)?

(293) 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?

(20) 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

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

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

(20) Reason number
 No one reason more important
 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?

(21) 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to 24a, page 19

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

(21) 1 Same as described on NCS-I items 36a-e - SKIP to Ck. Item R
2 Different than described on NCS-I 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)
(21)

e. What kind of work were you doing? (e.g., electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)
(21)

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

g. Were you -
(21) 1 An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
2 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?
SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? If yes ?
Was the business incorporated?
3 Yes
4 No (or farm)
5 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

CHECK ITEM 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?

(21) Reason number } SKIP to Check Item Q
 No one reason most important

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.

(21) 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

No other reason

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.

(21) 1 Replacing damaged property?
2 Replacing stolen items?
3 Police related activities, such as cooperating with an investigation?
4 Court related activities, such as testifying in court?
5 Any other reason? - Specify

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

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

(21) 0 Less than one day - SKIP to 24a

Number of days
 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?

(21) 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to 24a

CHECK ITEM T 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.
 No

d. About how much pay did you lose?

(21) \$ _____ .
 Don't know

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

(21) 1 Yes
2 No - SKIP to Check Item S

b. How much time did they lose altogether?

(21) 0 Less than 1 day

Number of days
 Don't know

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

Notes

Appendix III

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

rotation group was further divided into six panels. Individuals occupying housing units within one-sixth of each rotation group, or one panel, were interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, additional housing units are selected in the manner described and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 60,000 of the 72,000 housing units designated for the sample. The large majority of the remaining 12,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to non-residential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 2,000 of the 12,000 units were occupied by householders who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available. Thus, the occupants of about 97 percent of all eligible housing units, or some 127,000 persons, participated in the survey.

Estimation procedure

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

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

spondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates which, in turn, are obtained from a total of 17 months of field interviewing—from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household figures shown on victimization rate tables are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of the data collection period, in this case, October 1982.

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 non-self-representing. Its purpose was to reduce the error arising from the fact that one area was selected to represent an entire stratum. For various categories of race and residence, ratios were calculated reflecting the relationships between weighted 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.¹²

The second stage of ratio estimation was applied on a person basis and brought the distribution of the persons in the sample into closer agreement with independent current estimates of the distribution of the population by various age-sex-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. A similar adjustment was made in cases where individuals were victimized during the course of commercial crimes: If a person was victimized during a crime against a business concern (such as a customer injured in a store robbery), the event did not count as an incident of personal crime, although the effects of that incident upon the individual victim were measured as a personal victimization. No adjustment was necessary in estimating data on crimes against households, as each separate criminal act was defined as involving only one household.

Series victimizations

Three or more criminal events which are similar if not identical in nature and incurred by individuals who are unable to identify separately the details of each act or recount accurately the total number of such acts are known as series victimizations. Because of the inability of the victims to provide details for each

event separately, series crimes have been excluded from the analysis and data tables in this report.

Before 1979, NCS interviewers recorded series victimizations by the season (or seasons) of occurrence within the 6-month reference period, and the data were tabulated by the quarter of the year in which data were collected. Since January of that year, however, data on series crimes have been gathered by the calendar quarter (or quarters) of occurrence, making it possible to match the time frames used in tabulating the data for regular crimes. An assessment of the effects of combining regular crimes and series crimes—with each of the latter counting as a single victimization (based on the details of the most recent incident only)—was included in the initial release of 1980 data, referenced previously in this appendix (footnote 9). 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. Personal and household crimes, 1982:

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	22,829,000	100.0	817,000	100.0	22,012,000	100.0
Crimes of violence	6,986,000	30.6	537,000	65.7	6,459,000	29.3
Rape	137,000	0.7	4,000	5.0	133,000	0.7
Robbery	1,376,000	6.0	42,000	5.1	1,334,000	6.1
Robbery with injury	425,000	1.9	11,000	13.3	414,000	1.9
Robbery without injury	951,000	4.2	32,000	3.9	919,000	4.2
Assault	5,141,000	20.0	480,000	60.0	4,673,000	20.6
Aggravated assault	1,867,000	8.2	113,000	13.8	1,754,000	8.0
With injury	615,000	2.7	28,000	3.4	587,000	2.7
Attempted with weapon	1,253,000	5.5	86,000	10.3	1,167,000	5.3
Simple assault	3,396,000	15.8	377,000	46.1	3,219,000	14.6
With injury	925,000	4.1	12,000	15.1	859,000	3.9
Attempted without weapon	2,471,000	11.7	310,000	37.9	2,161,000	10.7
Crimes of theft	15,833,000	68.4	280,000	34.3	15,553,000	70.7
Personal larceny with contact	581,000	2.5	4,000	5.0	577,000	2.6
Personal larceny without contact	15,251,000	65.6	275,000	33.7	14,976,000	68.0
Household sector	18,156,000	100.0	611,000	100.0	17,744,000	100.0
Burglary	6,884,000	37.5	222,000	36.3	6,663,000	37.5
Forcible entry	5,172,000	28.1	69,000	11.3	5,104,000	28.1
Unlawful entry without force	3,038,000	16.5	105,000	17.2	2,932,000	16.5
Attempted forcible entry	1,676,000	9.1	47,000	7.7	1,627,000	9.2
Household larceny	10,072,000	54.9	368,000	60.2	9,703,000	54.7
Less than \$50	4,844,000	26.4	231,000	37.7	4,614,000	26.0
\$50 or more	4,055,000	22.5	91,000	14.9	3,844,000	22.3
Automobile larceny	1,146,000	6.2	25,000	3.4	1,111,000	6.0
Motor vehicle theft	700,000	3.9	23,000	4.1	683,000	3.9
Completed theft	1,398,000	7.6	22,000	3.6	1,377,000	7.8
Attempted theft	937,000	5.2	10,000	1.7	947,000	5.1

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

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

¹²Results 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 1982.

Appendix III

Table I shows the counts of regular and series victimizations for 1982, as well as the results of combining the two, with each series tallied as a single event. A total of 817,000 personal series crimes and 611,000 household series crimes were measured. As in the past, series crimes for 1982 tended disproportionately to be either assaults (more likely simple than aggravated) or household larcenies for which the value of loss was less than \$50.

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

Reliability of estimates

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

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

is the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that a figure from a complete census would be within that range. Likewise, the 95-percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error. Major sources of such error are related to the ability of respondents to recall victimization experiences and associated details that occurred during the 6 months prior to the time of interview. Research on the capacity of victims to recall specific kinds of crime, based on interviewing persons who were victims of offenses drawn from police files, indicates that assault is the least well recalled of the crimes measured by the NCS.

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.

Another source of nonsampling error related to the recall capacity of respondents entails the inability to place the criminal event in the correct month, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This source of error is partially offset by the requirement for monthly interviewing and by the estimation procedure described earlier. An additional problem involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 6-month period incidents that occurred earlier—or, in a few instances, those that happened after the close of the reference period. 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.

minimized by the bounding procedure described above. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it can then be determined from discussion with the respondent whether the reported incident is indeed a new one.

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

Other sources of nonsampling error result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, mistaken classification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, biases resulting from the rotation pattern used, errors in coding and processing the data, and incomplete sampling frames (e.g., a large number of mobile homes and one small class of housing 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-percent "confidence level") or higher. Most comparisons cited in this report were significant at a minimum level of 2.0 standard errors (the 95-percent confidence level), meaning that the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Differences that failed the 90-percent test were not considered statistically significant. Statements of comparison qualified by the phrase "some indication" had a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

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

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

where

x = estimated number of personal or household victimizations or incidents

a = a constant equal to -0.0000125671

b = a constant equal to 2355

To illustrate the use of formula 1, table 1 (Appendix I) shows 1,754,000 aggravated assault victimizations in 1982. This estimate and the appropriate parameters are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$s.e.(x) = \sqrt{(-0.0000125671)(1,754,000)^2}$$

$$+ (2355)(1,754,000)$$

$$= 84,000 \text{ (rounded to nearest 100)}$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 1,754,000 at one standard error is 64,000 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, or 128,000 (plus or minus).

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

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\left[\frac{b}{y}\right] \left[p(1-p)\right]}$$

where

p = the percentage or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y = base population or total number of crimes

b = a constant equal to 2355

To illustrate the use of formula 2, table 4 (Appendix I) shows an estimated robbery rate of 9.1 per 1,000 persons age 25-34. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\left[\frac{2355}{39,120,000}\right] \left[.009(1.0-.009)\right]}$$

$$= .0007368, \text{ which rounds to } .0007$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate 9.1 at one standard error is 0.7 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, or 1.4 (plus or minus).

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

$$s.e.(p_1 - p_2) = \sqrt{\frac{p_1(1-p_1)}{y_1} b + \frac{p_2(1-p_2)}{y_2} b}$$

$$= .00195239, \text{ which rounds to } .0020$$

where

p_1 = first percent or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y_1 = base from which first percent or rate was derived

p_2 = second percent or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y_2 = base from which second percent or rate was derived

b = a constant equal to 2355.

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

To illustrate the use of this formula, table 3 (Appendix I) of this report shows that the victimization rate for personal crimes of theft for males was 89.5 per 1,000 and the rate for females was 76.1 per 1,000. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference (.0895 - .0761)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{.0895(1.0-.0895)}{90,212,000}(2355)}$$

$$+ \frac{.0761(1.0-.0761)}{98,285,000}(2355)$$

$$= .00195239, \text{ which rounds to } .0020$$

Thus the confidence interval at one standard error is approximately 2.0 per thousand, plus or minus, around the difference of 13.4 (89.5 - 76.1), or 4.0 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 11.4 and 15.4 (13.4 plus and minus 2.0).

Appendix III

The ratio of the difference to its standard error is equivalent to its level of statistical significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent, and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (13.4) to its standard error (2.0) equals 6.7. Therefore, it was concluded that the difference in the violent victimization rate for males and females was statistically significant at a confidence level exceeding 95 percent.

Formula 4. The standard error of a difference between two rates or percentages derived from the same base is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{S.E.}(\bar{P}_1 - \bar{P}_2) = \sqrt{\left[\frac{b}{y} \right] \left[(\bar{P}_1 + \bar{P}_2) - (\bar{P}_1 - \bar{P}_2)^2 \right]}$$

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 79 shows that the proportion of burglary victims reporting economic losses of \$10-49 was 17.2 percent; the proportion reporting losses in the range of \$50-249 was 24.0 percent. Substituting the appropriate values in the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference
(.172 - .240)

$$= \sqrt{\left[\frac{2355}{5,545,180} \right] \left[(.172 + .240) - (.172 - .240)^2 \right]} \\ = .01315332, \text{ which rounds to } .0132.$$

The confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of 6.8 would be from 5.5 to 8.1 (6.8 minus and plus 1.3). The ratio of the difference (6.8) to its standard error (1.3) equals 5.2, which is greater than 3.0. Thus, the difference between the two percentages was statistically significant.

Glossary

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

Aggravated assault—Attack with a weapon, irrespective of whether or not there was injury, and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

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

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery. Severity of crimes in this general category range from minor threats to incidents that bring the victim near death.

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

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry. The entry may be by force, such as picking a lock, breaking a window, or slashing a screen, or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering had no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and enter-

ing occurred in a hotel or in a vacation residence, it would still be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Household crimes—Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft, crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery person, or a guest. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Incident—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. In situations where a

Glossary

personal crime occurred during the course of a commercial crime, it is assumed that the incident was primarily directed against the business, and, therefore, it is not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, details of the outcome of the event as they relate to the victimized individual are reflected in data on personal victimizations.

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

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

Metropolitan area—See "Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)."

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

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

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

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

Nonstranger—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender either are related, well known to, or casually

acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

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

Offense—A crime; with respect to personal crimes, the two terms can be used interchangeably, 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 schoolground, food from a shopping cart in front of a supermarket, etc. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Physical injury—The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence, although data on the proportion of rapes resulting in victim injury were not available during the preparation of this report. For personal robbery and attempted robbery with injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious" and "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, and loss of consciousness, or undetermined 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.

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.

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

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate."

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

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

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

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

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

variable were determined by the 1970 census (for additional information, see the discussion on "Locality of residence").

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

Suburban area—The county, or counties, containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. On data tables suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

Tenure—Two forms of household tenancy are distinguished: (1) owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage, and (2) rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

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

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

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

criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

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

Victimize—To perpetrate a crime against a person or household.

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NCJ-92820, 8/84
Criminal Victimization
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