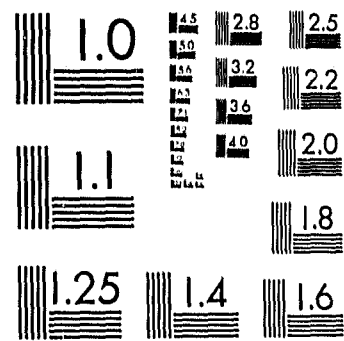


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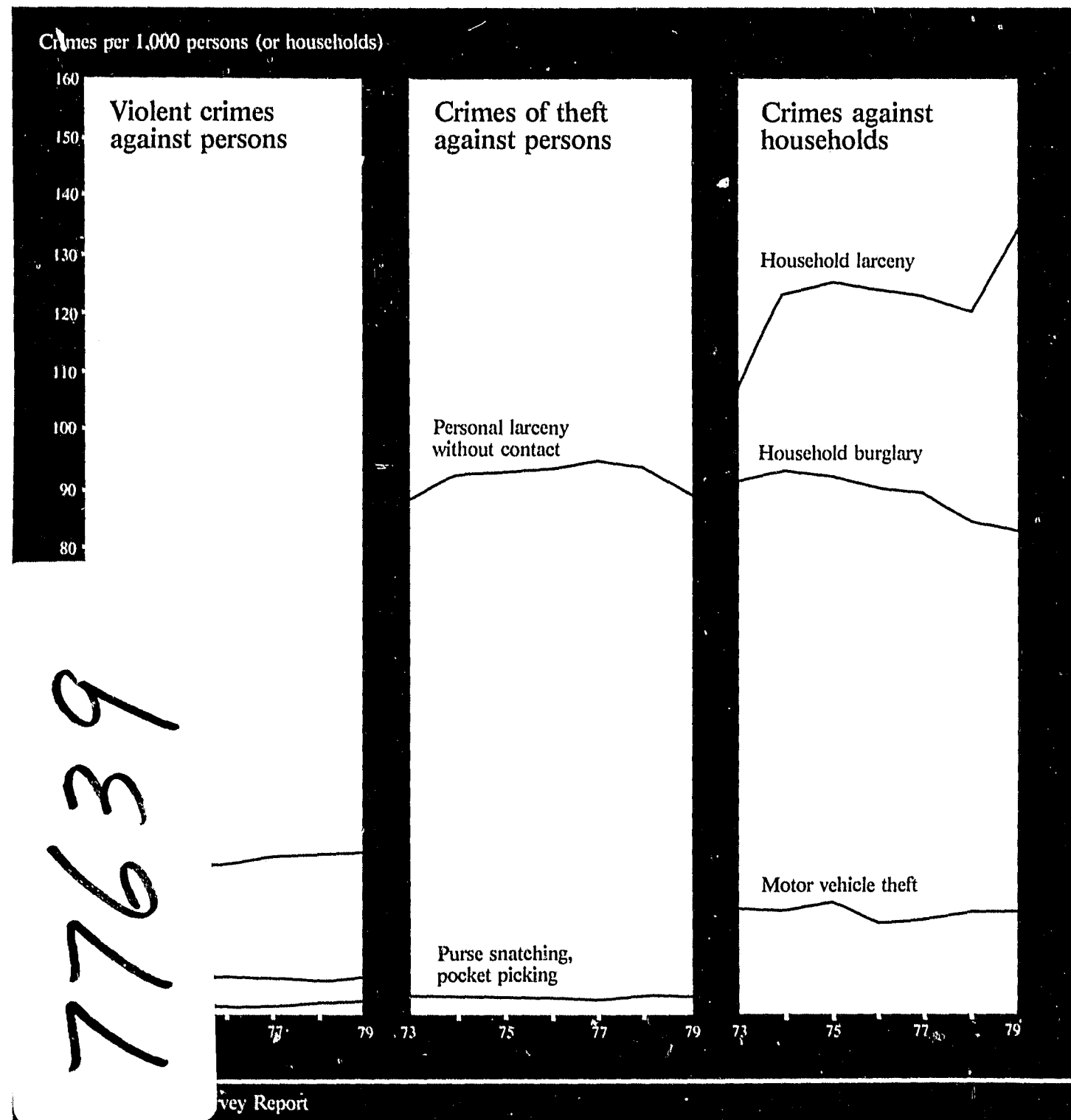
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Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: 1973-79 Trends



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Criminal Victimization in the United States 1973-79 Trends

A National Crime Survey Report
NCS-N-20, NCJ-77639
October 1981

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Preface

This report on trends in crime from 1973 through 1979 is based on data obtained from the National Crime Survey, a continuing survey of individuals residing in a representative sample of some 60,000 households across the United States. It shows trends in victimization rates for selected major crimes and examines in more detail burglary patterns associated with a number of demographic variables. Since 1972, the National Crime Survey has been conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics or its predecessor, the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The National Crime Survey focuses on certain personal and household crimes, whether completed or attempted, that are of major concern to the public and to law enforcement authorities. The personal crimes are rape, robbery, assault, and larceny, and the household crimes are burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.¹

The findings are described in the first part of this report, along with charts that depict significant trends. The data tables in Appendix I provide the basis for the descriptive analysis. Tables on 1978 to 1979 change, which are comparable with those on year-to-year change in previous reports, may be found in Appendix II. Appendix III explains the sample design, sources of nonsampling error, the estimation procedure, and the computation of standard errors.

All data in this report are estimates, subject to errors arising from the fact that they are based on a sample survey rather than on a complete census and to errors in data collection and processing. Unless qualified, comparisons of two or more numbers met the statistical test that the differences were equal to at least 2.0 standard errors, or, in

¹Definitions of these crimes do not necessarily conform to any Federal or State statutes, which vary considerably. They are, however, compatible with conventional usage and with the definitions used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its annual publication *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports*. Refer to the Glossary at the end of this report for definitions of the crimes and other terms used in the text.

other words, that differences of this size would be produced by sampling variability 5 percent of the time, at most. Such differences are considered to be statistically significant and most statements about them are categorical. Statements qualified by such phrases as "less conclusive" and "marginal" have met the statistical test that the differences were between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors, or that differences of this size would be produced by sampling variability 10 percent of the time, at most.

The victimization rates in this report are calculated, in all but a few cases, on the basis of 1,000 persons age 12 and over or 1,000 households. Rates are used because the amount of crime and the total number of people or households usually do not change in the same way.

Most of the comparisons are between a victimization rate for a specific crime in one year and its rate in another year. These comparisons are either for types of crime or, in the case of burglary, for households characterized by various demographic attributes, such as those with annual incomes of under \$7,500, households in nonmetropolitan areas, one-person households, etc. No statement is made with regard to the relative size of a change in the rate for one crime as compared with that for another, and none is implied.

Two kinds of trends have been identified in this report—those that move basically in one direction for at least 3 years (up to the maximum of 7 years and usually including 1979) and those that move both up and down over the 7-year period. In determining the duration of an upward or downward trend, preference was given to the longest period for which a significant change was observed. Thus, a trend from 1973 to 1979 was selected over one of shorter duration even though the percent change for the former might be at a lower level of statistical significance. The change between the beginning and end of a period of increase or decrease is always statistically significant, but the intermediate points may not necessarily differ from one another, and occasionally may lie outside the general direction of the trend. "Apparent" changes are ones that, from inspection of the charts, seem to indicate change but are not statistically significant and are so described in the text.

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Summary findings

Personal crimes of violence

- Assault was the only crime of violence to show a significant trend from 1973 to 1979 -- an increase in victimization rates primarily in simple assault.
- Robbery, in contrast, declined from 1974 to 1979 with the downward trend evident in robbery without injury, the less serious form of the crime.
- Rape, the least frequent of the three violent crimes, exhibited no significant trend.

Personal crimes of theft

- Personal larceny without contact, the more common of the crimes of theft, rose from 1973 to 1977 and fell from 1977 to 1979.
- Larcenies under \$50 declined overall, but those valued from \$50 \$99 and \$100 or more displayed increasing rates, probably caused in large part by inflation.
- Attempted purse snatching declined from 1973 to 1979, the only type of personal larceny with contact to display a trend.

Household crimes

- The rate for household larceny rose about 25 percent from 1973 to 1979, with the increase concentrated in the years 1973 to 1974 and 1978 to 1979.
- Household larcenies increased regardless of the amount of loss, but those valued at \$50 or more increased more rapidly.
- Based on the number of vehicles owned, motor vehicle thefts showed a decline from 1973 to 1979.
- Burglary rates fell about 8 percent from 1973 to 1979, with significant declines in both forms of forcible entry and a less conclusive decrease in unlawful entry without force.

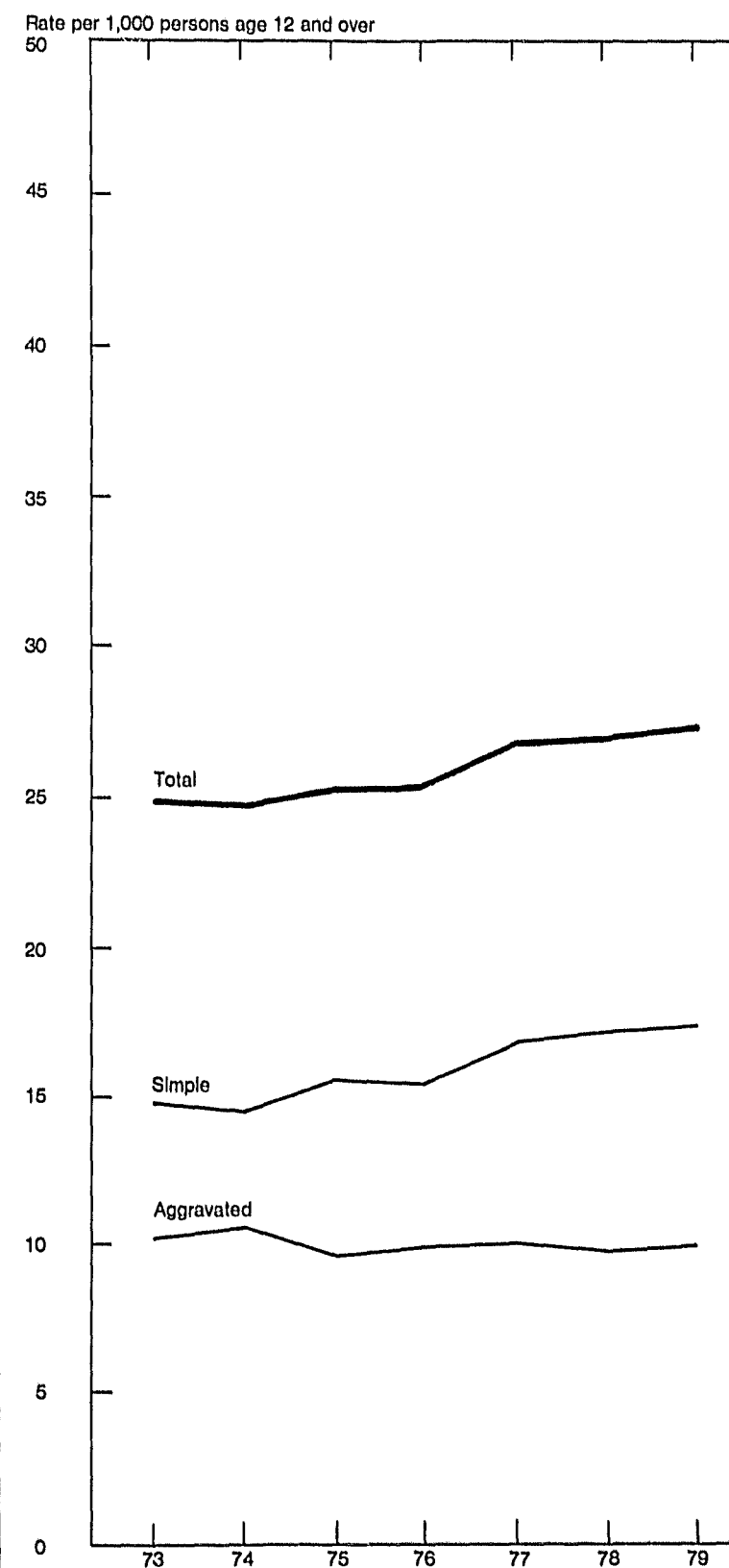
- Households headed by persons age 20 34 and 65 and over had lower burglary rates in 1979 than in 1973.
- The clearest rate declines by level of family income were in the two highest brackets, \$15,000 \$24,999 and \$25,000 and over.
- Owners and renters had declining rates for burglary, with the trend for the former extending over the entire period.
- Burglary rates for residents of central cities and suburban areas decreased from 1973 to 1979, but there was no trend for persons living in nonmetropolitan areas.
- One-person households were the fastest growing of four categories of household size; they also had consistent declines in total burglary rates and in those for its components.
- Males living by themselves and those living exclusively with nonrelatives experienced falling burglary rates over the 1973 to 1979 period. Females living alone displayed no trends. The only other household composition group with declining rates was that consisting of husbands and wives.

General trends in crime

Only three of the major categories of crime measured by the National Crime Survey (NCS) registered significant changes over the 7 years for which data have been collected. Two crimes, assault and household larceny, had higher victimization rates in 1979 than in 1973, the first year of the survey. In contrast, burglary was reported at a lower rate in 1979 than in 1973. The other major crimes included in the survey—rape, personal robbery, personal larceny with and without contact, and motor vehicle theft—displayed no overall trends during this period, but some of them showed movement over shorter time spans. In addition, subcategories of all the NCS crimes occasionally revealed trends that were later cancelled out when the data were combined into general categories.

The analysis that follows shows trends in victimization rates for the major crimes measured by the NCS and for their principal components. Following this discussion, there is an in-depth examination of trends in burglary, the only major crime to decline over the period under study.

Assault: Victimization rates, 1973-79

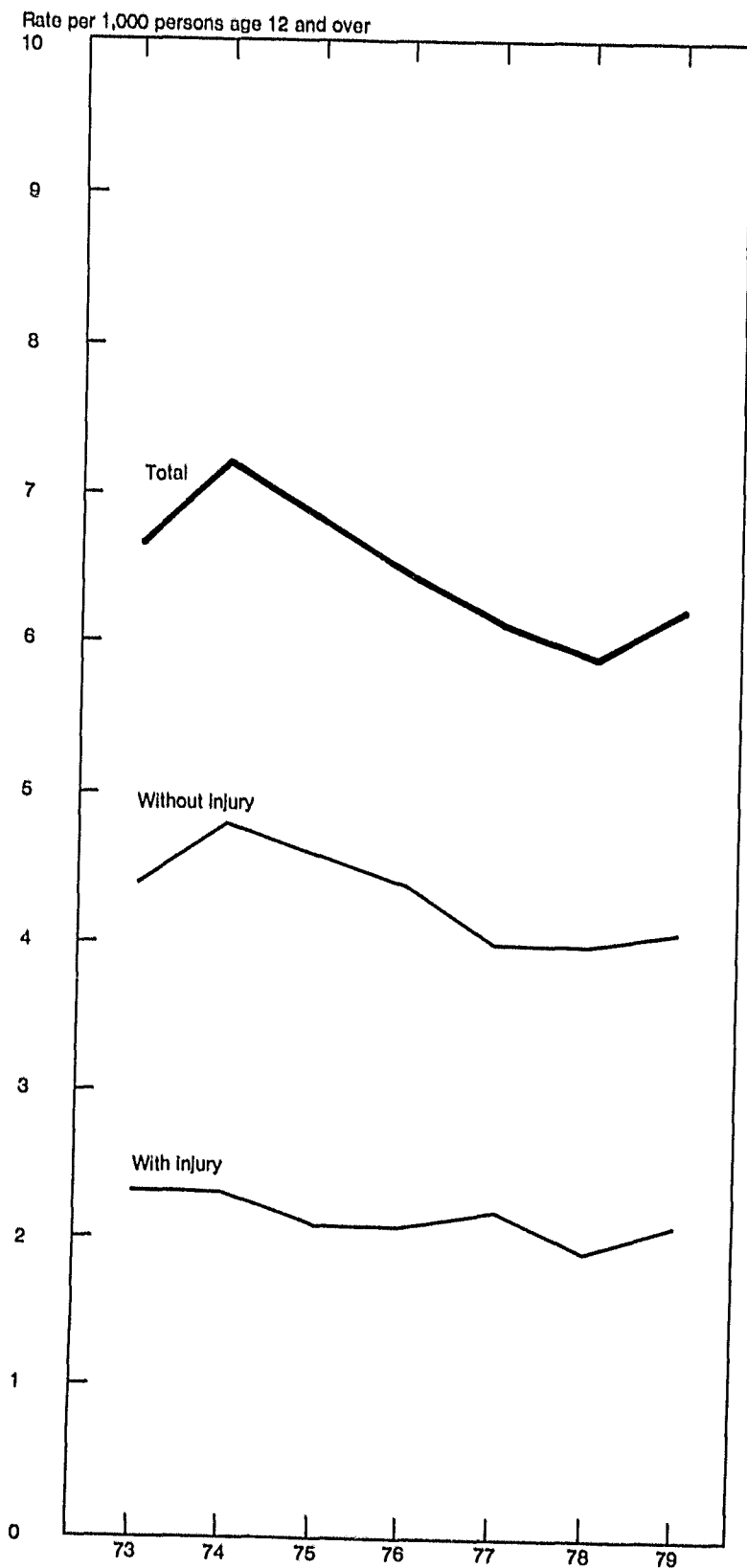


Personal crimes of violence

Assault

Assault is the most frequently occurring of the NCS violent crimes and the only one of the three to show a significant trend across the entire 1973-79 period. Over these years, the rate for all assaults rose about 9 percent. This increase was concentrated in simple assault, the less serious form of the crime. Both subcategories of simple assault—that with injury and attempted assault without a weapon displayed higher rates in 1979 than in 1973. Assaults by strangers recorded a similar pattern, but the rise for simple assault with injury was less conclusive and was only from 1974 to 1979. Nonstranger assaults also generally rose during the period. For example, there was some indication of an overall increase in total assaults by nonstrangers between 1974 and 1979, as well as a rise in simple assault with injury over the entire 7-year period. The rate for attempted assault without a weapon was higher in 1978 than in 1973; an apparent drop between 1978 and 1979 was not significant. Running counter to the other trends in assault was some indication of a 1973-79 decline in attempted assault with a weapon—a form of aggravated assault among nonstrangers.

Robbery: Victimization rates, 1973-79



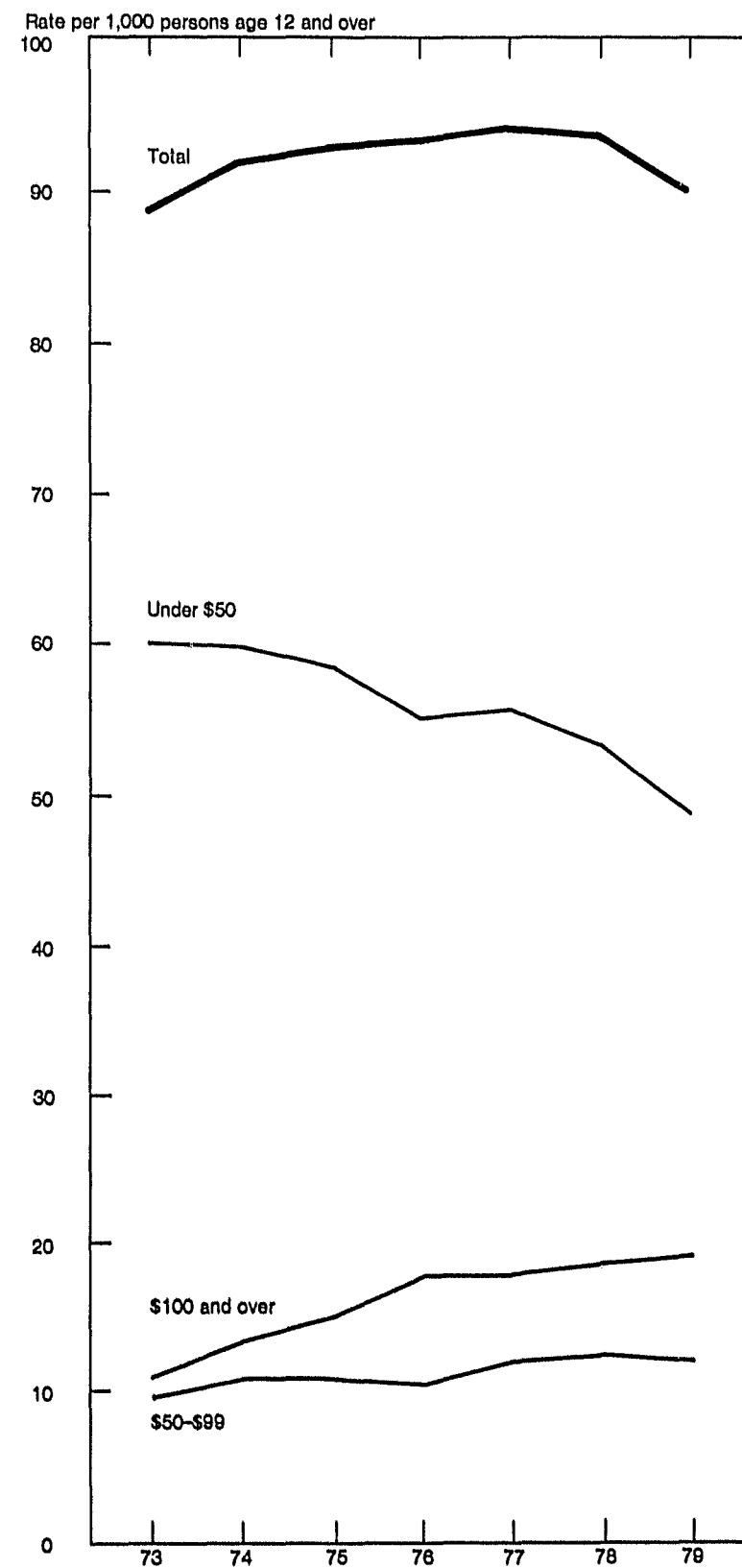
Robbery

Trends in personal robbery were more likely to be declines than increases, in contrast to what was observed for assault. There was no general trend over the entire 1973-79 period, but the robbery rate declined after 1974, despite an apparent but not significant rise between 1978 and 1979. As with assault, the less serious but more common form of robbery, that without injury, reflected this trend with a significant drop between 1974 and 1979. Robberies by strangers were more frequent than those by nonstrangers. Trends in stranger-to-stranger robberies were similar to those for all robberies: falling victimization rates from 1974 to 1979 in the total and in those situations where no injury was involved. In addition, there was a decrease in the rate for robberies with injury from serious assault for the entire 1973-79 period. Among cases in which offenders victimized persons who were known to them, there was a rising trend from 1973 to 1978—both for all robberies and marginally for those without injury. In both cases, apparent declines from 1978 to 1979 were not significant.

Rape

Rape, considered the most serious of the three crimes of violence measured by the NCS, occurs much less frequently than either of the other two. Because of its rarity, it is difficult to find significant trends in the survey data. Confining the analysis to female victims, there were no significant trends in total rapes or in completed or attempted rapes. There was, however, some indication of an increase in non-stranger rapes between 1973 and 1979. On the other hand, the rate for attempted rapes by strangers declined over the same period, but this trend was of marginal significance.

Personal larceny without contact: Victimization rates, 1973-79



Personal crimes of theft

Larceny without contact

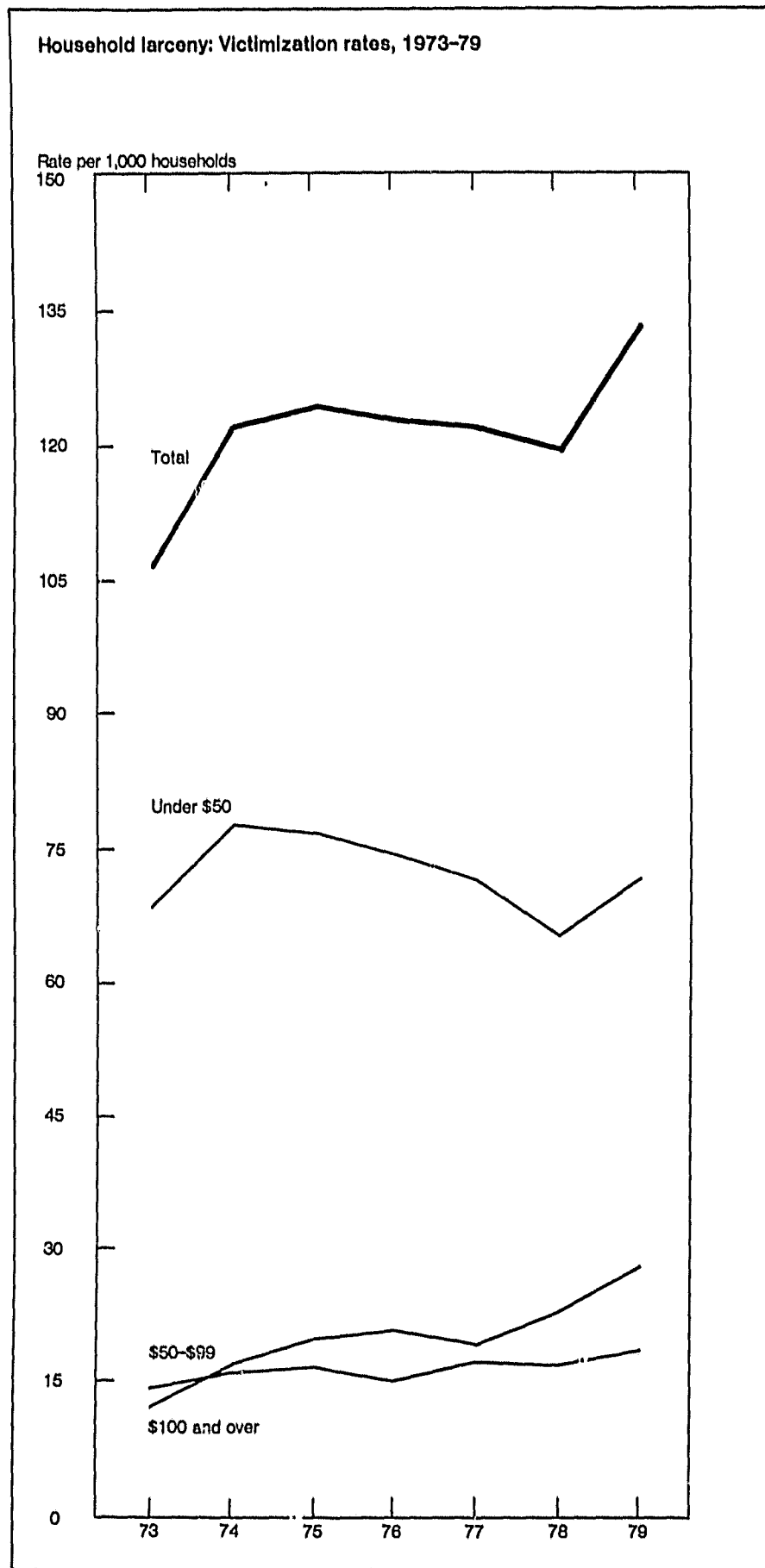
Personal crimes of theft encompass both larceny without contact and larceny with contact. The former crime, by far the more prevalent of the two, involves the stealing of cash or property, away from the vicinity of the victim's home and without direct contact between victim and offender. The rate for this crime rose from 1973 to 1977 and then dropped between 1977 and 1979; its rate in 1979 was about what it had been in 1973.

An examination of the value of loss suffered by victims of personal larceny without contact reveals contrasting trends in victimization rates. Larcenies under \$50 declined from 1973 to 1979, but thefts of \$50 or more increased, nearly doubling in the case of those valued at \$100 or more. Since the Consumer Price Index rose about 60 percent over the same period, it is not clear whether the fewer theft losses under \$50 were a consequence of the rising price level or represented a shift in the value of property stolen. It is not possible to give a definitive answer, but it is likely that inflation caused much of the change in the value of goods taken.

Attempted larcenies without contact, which average about 7 percent of all personal larcenies, rose and fell over the period in a pattern roughly similar to that for all larcenies except that the peak year was 1976 rather than 1977.

Larceny with contact

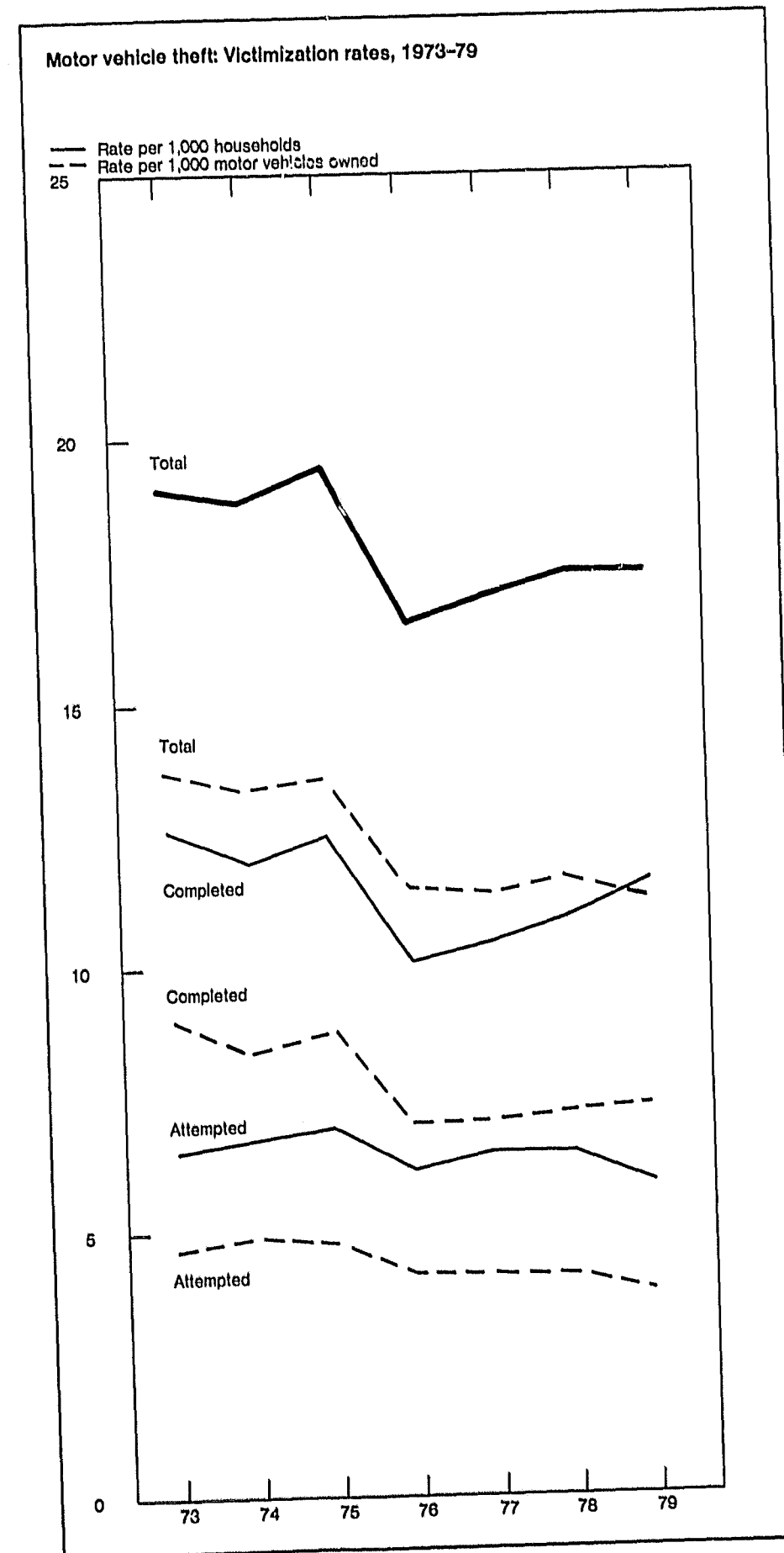
Personal larceny with contact, which consists of purse snatching and pocket picking, makes up a very small portion of personal crimes of theft, averaging about 3 victimizations per 1,000 population a year. The only significant trend was a declining rate for attempted purse snatching from 1973 to 1979.



Household crimes

Household larceny

The household larceny rate rose by about 25 percent between 1973 and 1979. The annual figures reveal a trend that rose from 1973 to 1975, declined from there to 1978, and then reversed direction, rising sharply between 1978 and 1979. There was some indication of an overall rate increase for household larcenies under \$50 between 1973 and 1979, in contrast to the declining trend for the less costly personal larcenies. Closer scrutiny shows that the pattern for household larcenies under \$50 corresponded to that for all household larcenies by rising, falling, and then rising again, but the first peak was in 1974 rather than 1975. The rates for larcenies in the \$50-\$99 and \$100 or more categories increased substantially over the period under study; the latter more than doubled. As with personal larcenies, these trends demonstrate the influence of inflation and a probable shift toward more costly losses. In 1973, larcenies under \$50 accounted for about 72 percent of all completed larcenies where an estimate of the amount of loss was obtained, but this proportion had declined to 61 percent by 1979.

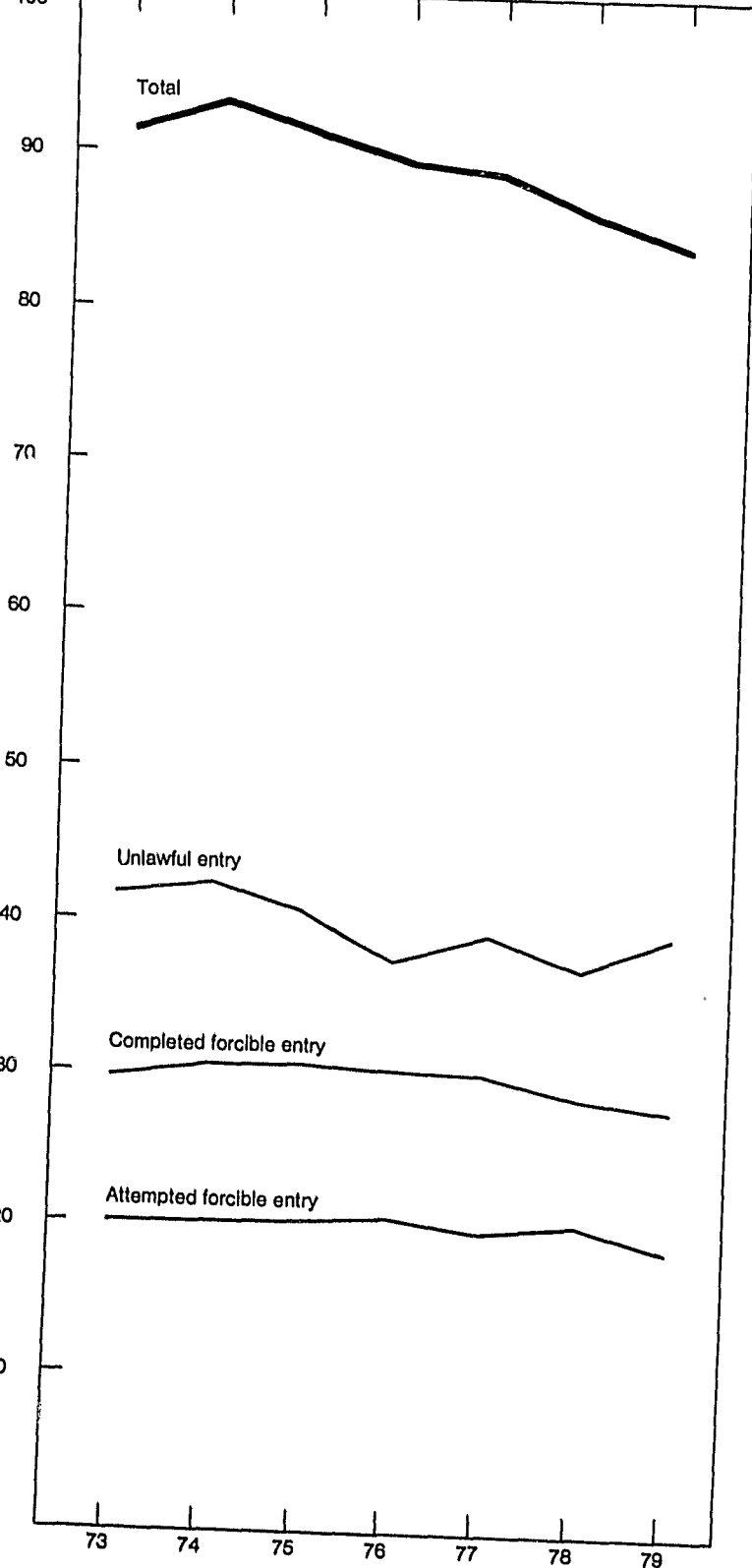


Motor vehicle theft

The motor vehicle theft rate was lower in 1979 than in 1975. There was some indication of a decrease in attempted thefts over the same period, but completed thefts displayed a marginal increase from 1976 to 1979, after falling from 1973 to 1976. When rates for motor vehicle theft were computed on the basis of the number of motor vehicles owned, rather than on the number of households, a somewhat different picture emerged. Because there are more motor vehicles than households, these rates were lower. The number of motor vehicles owned rose more rapidly than the number of households, producing a clear decline in the rate for motor vehicle theft over the entire 1973-79 period—on the order of 18 percent. This decrease was reflected in similar trends for both completions and attempts.

Household burglary: Victimization rates, 1973-79

Rate per 1,000 households

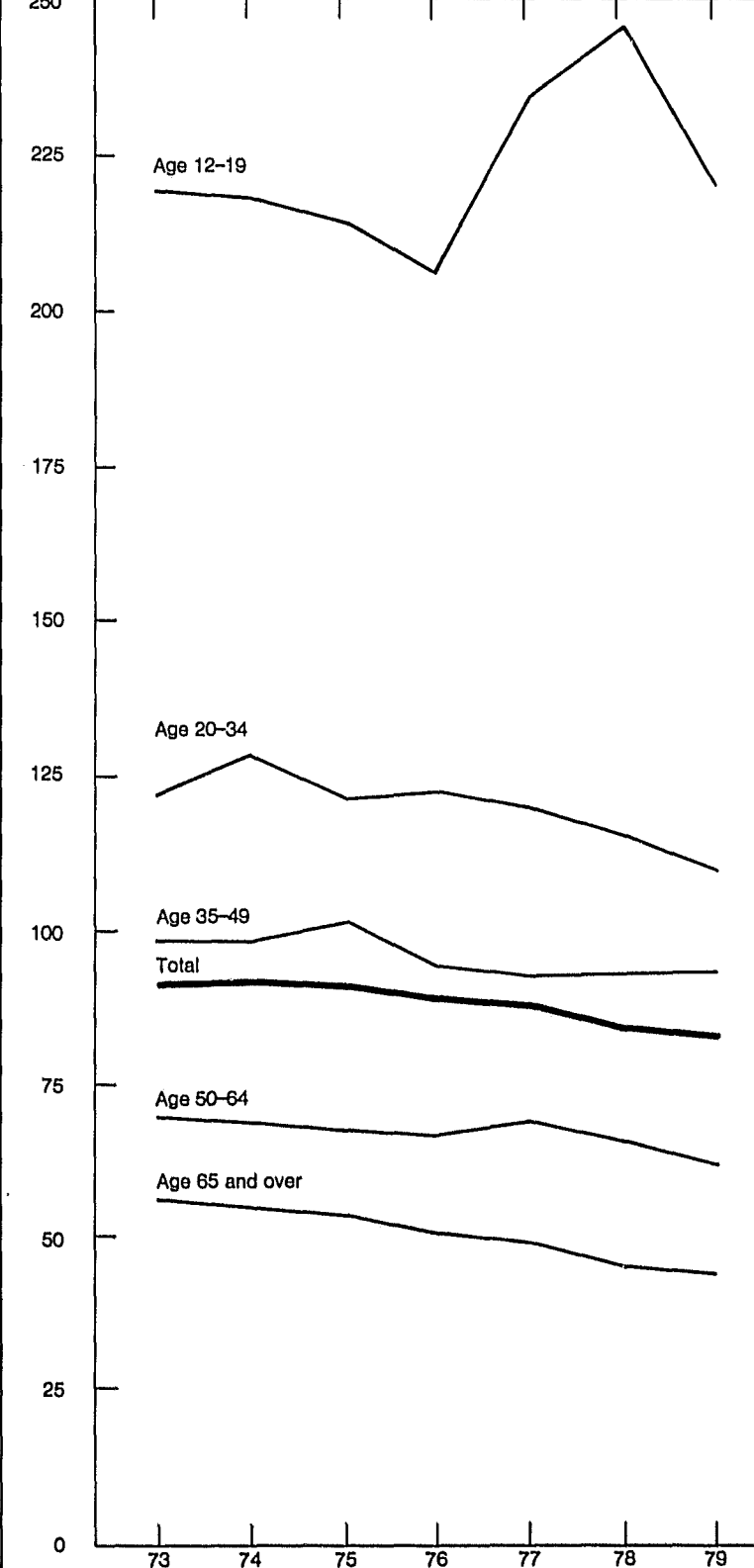


Burglary

Burglary was the only NCS measured crime to show a significant downward trend across the entire 1973-79 period, decreasing about 8 percent. This decline was mirrored in the rates for the components of this crime—forcible entry (both completed and attempted) and unlawful entry without force—all of which decreased between 1973 and 1979, but the decline for unlawful entry was marginal. A more detailed examination of burglary trends related to selected demographic variables follows.

Household burglary: Victimization rates, by age of head of household, 1973-79

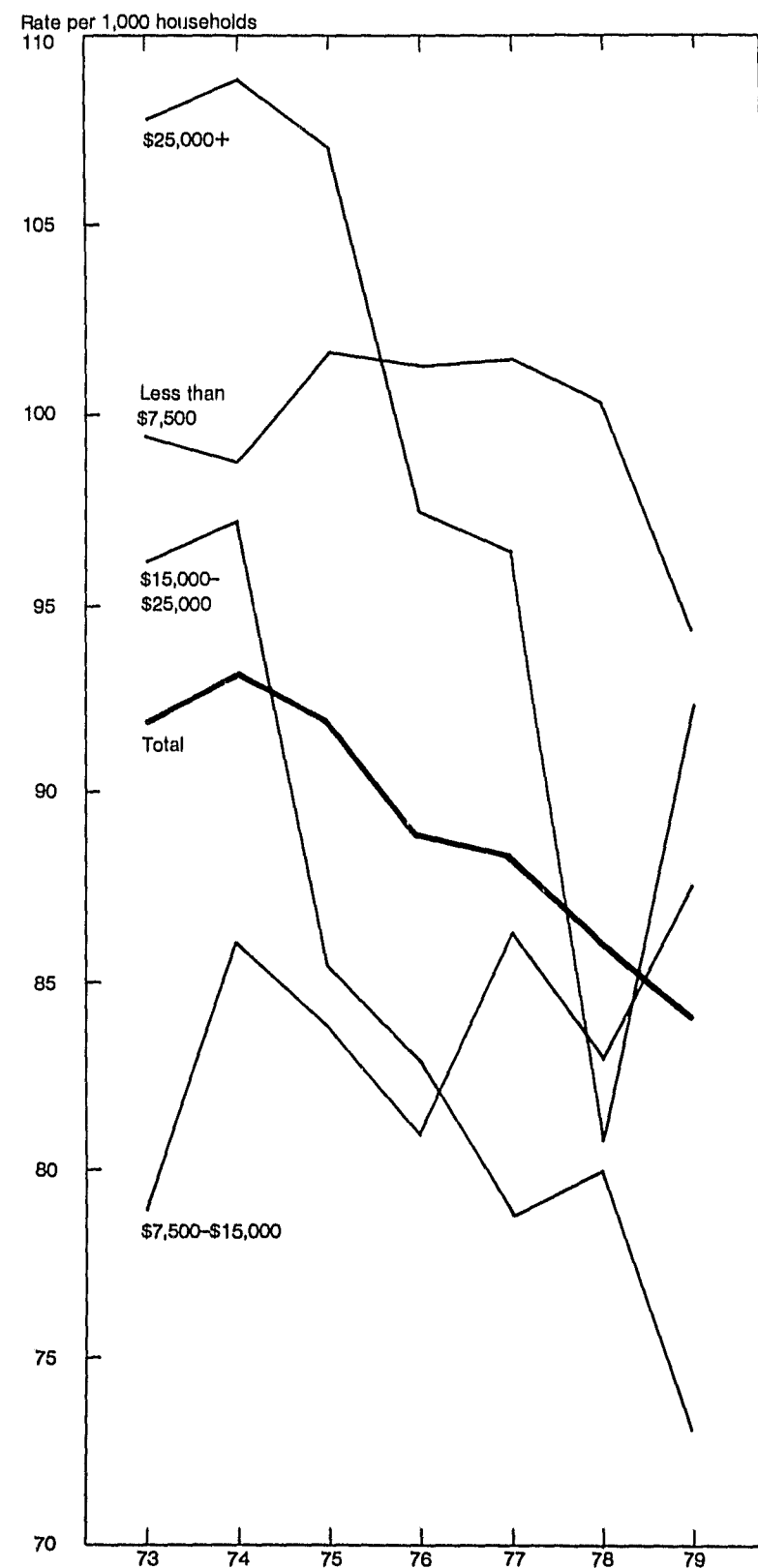
Rate per 1,000 households



Age of head of household

Households headed by persons 20-34 years old and 65 and over, which had large relative increases in their number from 1973 to 1979 (22 and 18 percent, respectively), both registered declines in burglary victimization rates over the same period. The only other age group to exhibit significant change were 35-49-year-old householders, who had marginally lower rates in 1979 than in 1975. With regard to the components of burglary, there were downward trends in all three categories among households headed by persons 20-34, but these changes varied in duration from 4 to 6 years. For elderly householders, declining rates were observed in completed and attempted forcible entry.

Household burglary: Victimization rates, by annual family income level, 1973-79



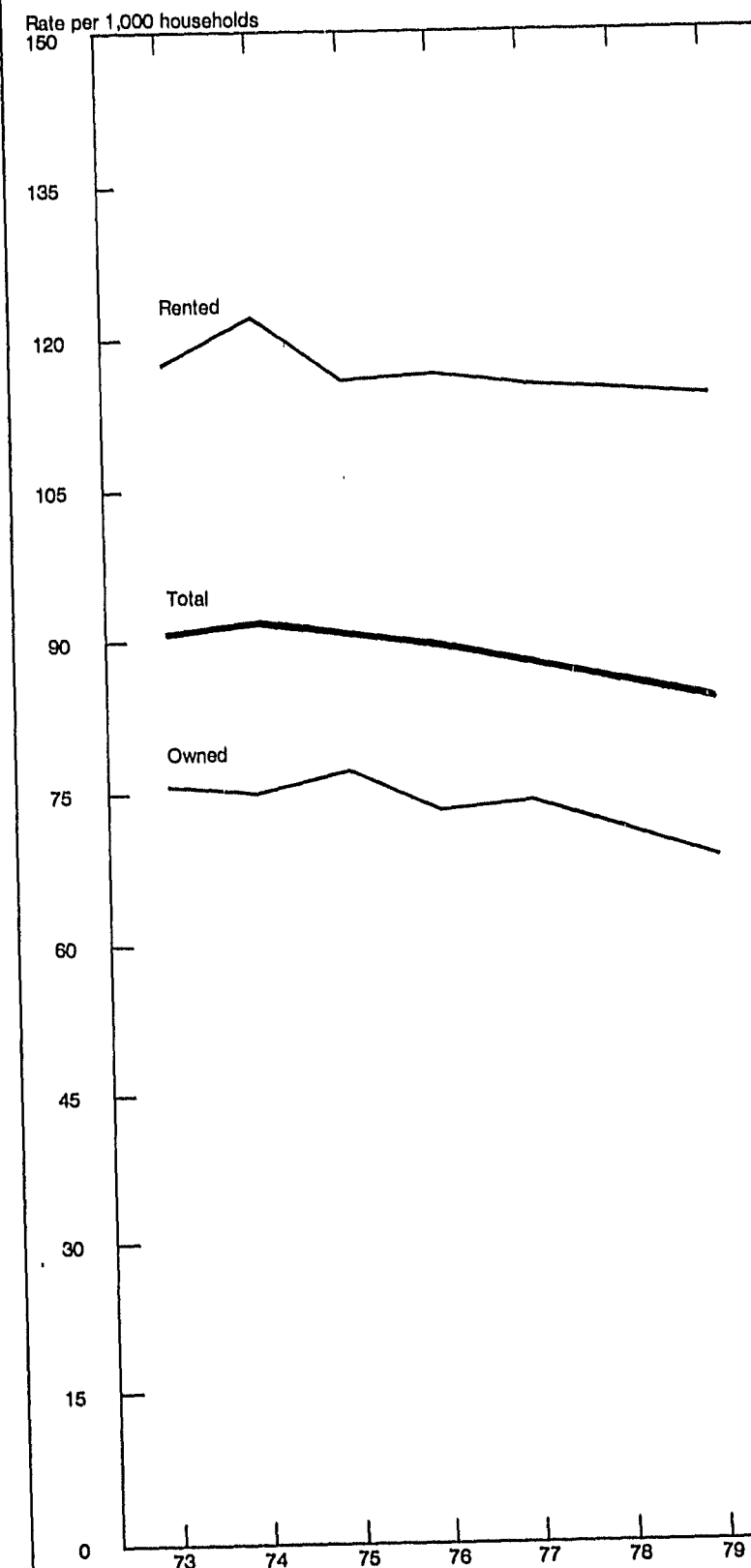
Family income level

Family income rose rapidly from 1973 to 1979, largely because of inflation. The number of families reporting yearly incomes under \$15,000 declined over this period, but the number earning from \$15,000 to \$25,000 nearly doubled, and families above \$25,000 increased almost fourfold. The clearest declines in burglary rates occurred in these two upper income categories. For families with incomes between \$15,000 and \$25,000, the rates dropped across the entire period for all burglaries and for each of the subcategories. Families in the highest income group exhibited a decrease from 1973 to 1979 in both the overall burglary rate and in unlawful entry, but the decline was limited to the 1975-79 period for attempted forcible entry. There was no significant change in completed forcible entry.

Burglary victimization rates for black households were generally higher than those for whites in five of the six income groups,¹ but the only income category of black families to show any change in total burglary was the \$3,000 to \$7,500 group, the rate for which dropped from 1974 to 1979. Completed forcible entry was the only type of burglary where blacks had significant declines in most income categories. White families displayed a similar pattern to that for all families, with declines in the upper income brackets. One exception to the general decline in burglary victimization occurred among white householders—an increase from 1973 to 1979 in the income groups between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

¹There were too few black households with incomes of \$25,000 and above to make meaningful comparisons.

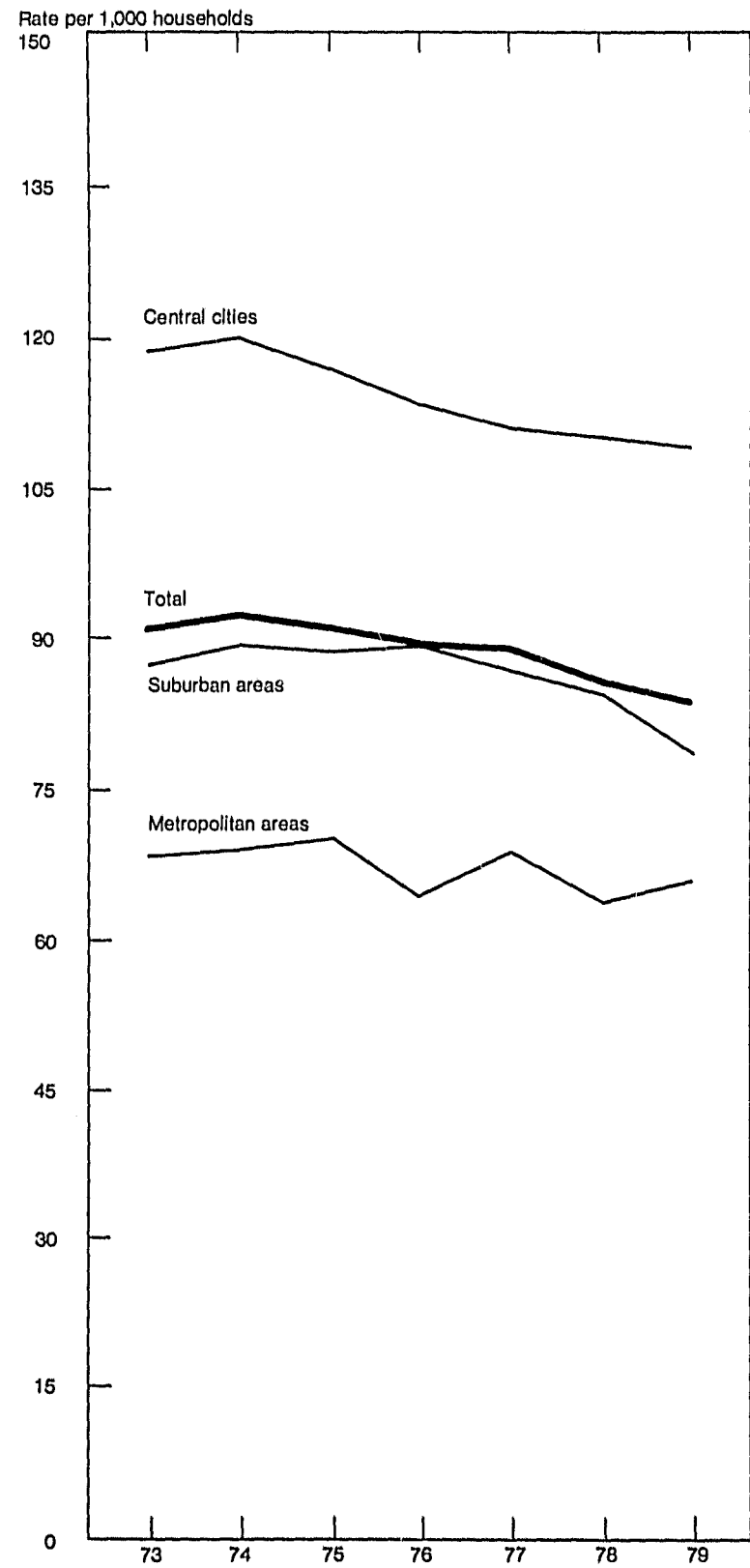
Household burglary: Victimization rates, by form of household tenure, 1973-79



Form of household tenure

Owners usually have lower burglary victimization rates than do those who rent their living quarters. Both owners and renters shared in the decline of burglary rates across the 1973-79 period, but the downward trend for those in rental housing began in 1974. Among the components of burglary, attempted forcible entry and unlawful entry declined for owners in the period under consideration, but the drop in the latter crime was not conclusive. Renters reported a decrease from 1974 to 1979 in completed forcible entry. A decline in unlawful entry from 1973 to 1976 was followed by an apparent, but not significant, increase. There was some indication of an increase in attempted forcible entry victimizations of renters over the same 1973 to 1976 period, but the subsequent decline was not significant.

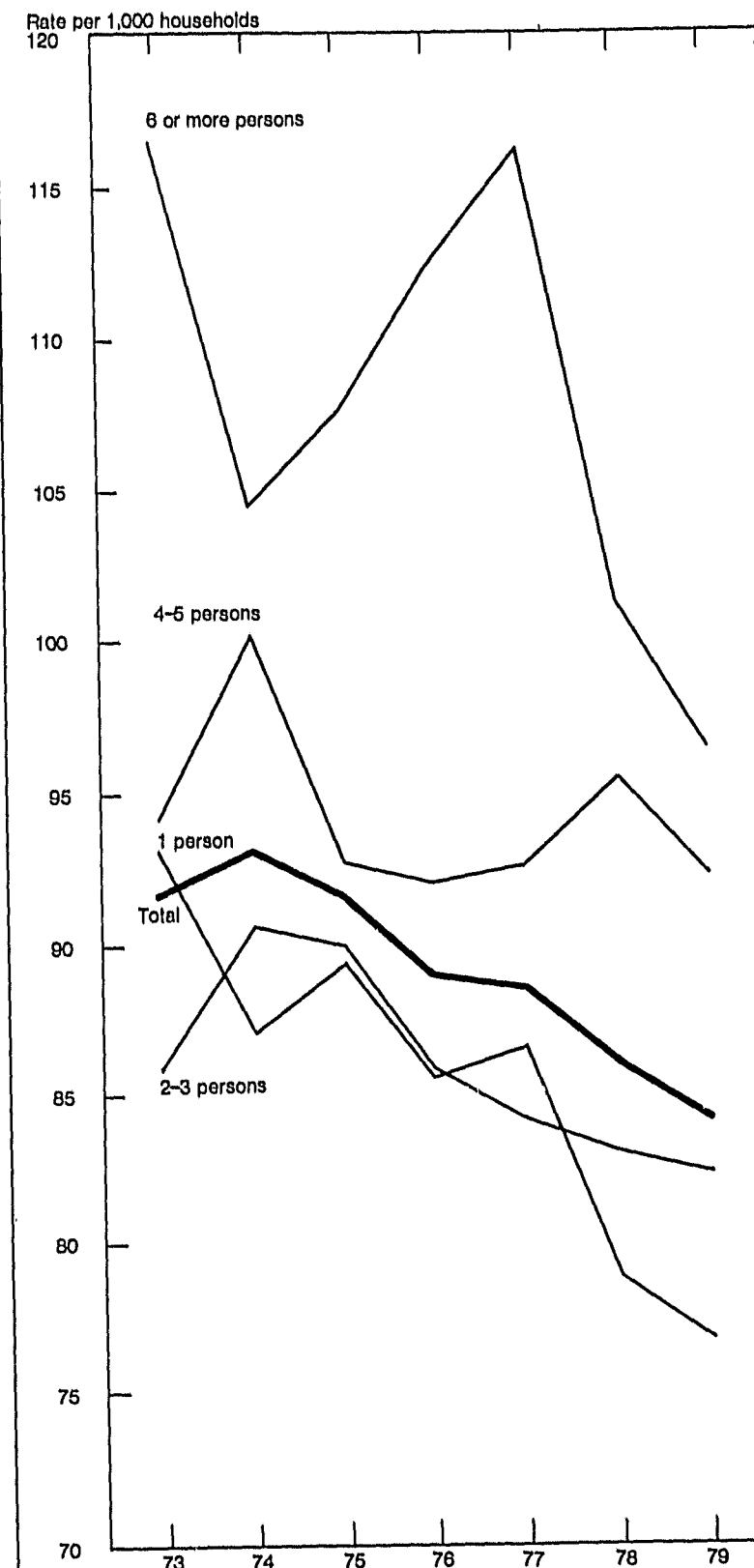
Household burglary: Victimization rates, by place of residence, 1973-79



Place of residence

Where people live is related directly to the degree to which they experience burglary victimizations. Residents of the central cities of metropolitan areas have the highest rates, those in the suburban portions of these areas have somewhat lower rates, and persons living in small cities, towns, and rural areas have the lowest rates of all. From 1973 to 1979, there was no significant change in the overall burglary victimization rate in the nonmetropolitan areas, nor in any of the subcategories of that crime. In the metropolitan areas, declining rates were evident across the period for both central cities as a group and their suburban sectors. Within metropolitan areas, divided into four categories based on the size of the central city, falling rates were general, except in the suburbs of cities with 1/4 to 1/2 million population, where the overall rate for burglary rose between 1973 and 1978. Meaningful declines were largely confined to the two types of forcible entry.

Household burglary: Victimization rates, by number of persons in household, 1973-79

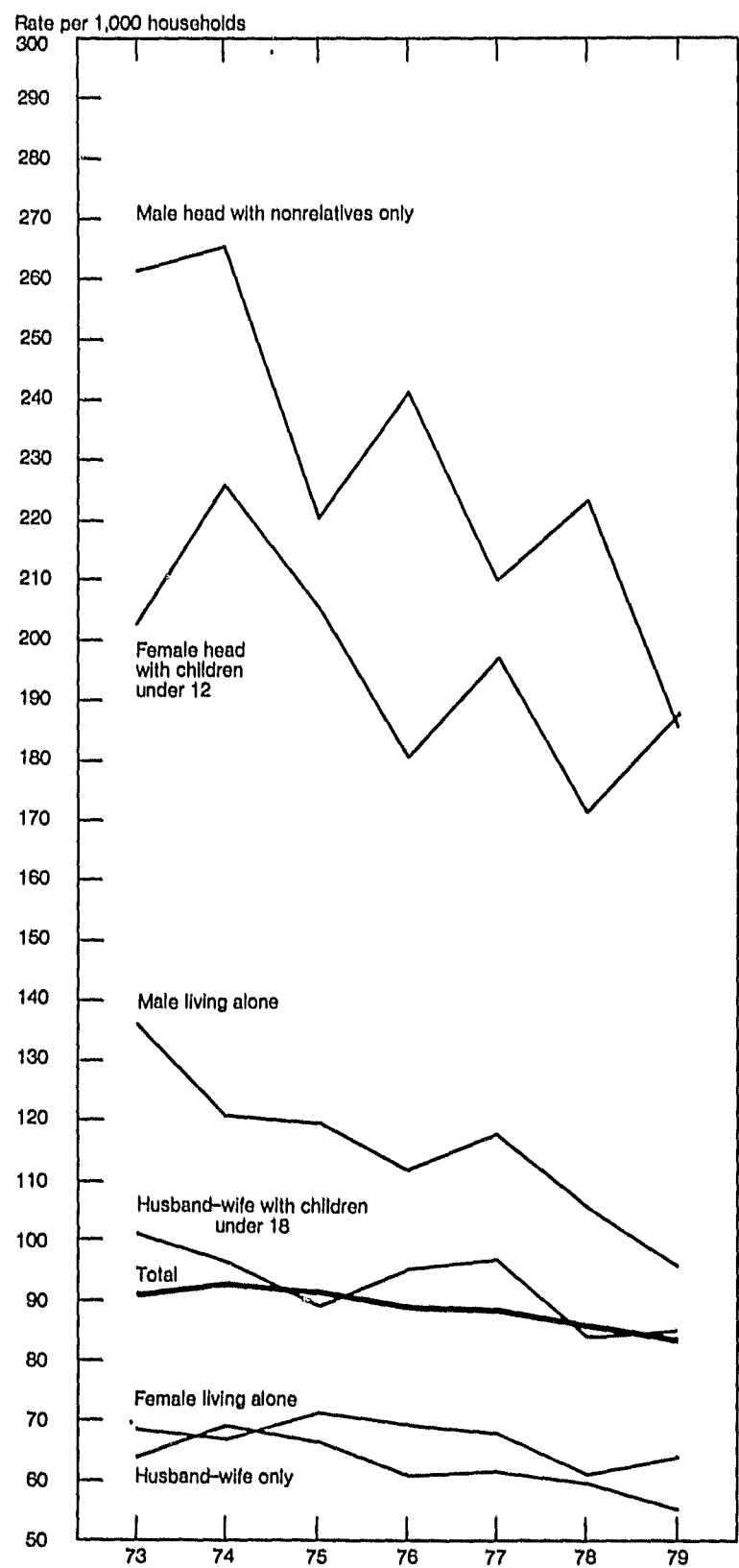


Size of household

One of the most notable demographic changes in recent years has been the rate of household growth, which has exceeded that of the population as a whole. Not only has household formation risen, but the number of one-person households has gone up substantially. During the period covered by this report, the number of households rose about 13 percent, but the increase in one-person households approached 29 percent. These same households had consistent declines in total burglary rates and in those for its components, with the trend extending over the entire 1973-79 period, except for attempted forcible entry, where the decrease started in 1976.

When size of household is examined in conjunction with four categories of family income, the pattern of decline in burglary against one-person households persisted in all categories, except for households in the highest income bracket (\$25,000 and over). Falling rates in single-person households were evident over the entire period, except for those in the \$15,000-\$25,000 income class, where the trend ended in 1978. An apparent reversal between 1978 and 1979 was not significant. This income bracket was the only one to have meaningful decreases in victimizations for each category of family size for the 1973 to 1979 period, with the minor exception (as noted above) for one-person households.

Household burglary: Victimization rates, by composition of selected types of households, 1973-79



Household composition

The decline previously observed in the burglary rate for one-person households was concentrated in those headed by males; there were no trends of note among lone female householders, who consistently have below-average rates for burglary. Men living alone and those living exclusively with nonrelatives were the only groups to display significant declines in all subcategories of burglary, although the trends for attempted forcible entry did not extend over the full 1973-79 period. In most cases, the latter group, along with households headed by women with children under 12, had higher than average victimization rates among the various categories of household composition. These female-headed households experienced a decline in overall burglary rates from 1974 to 1979 and lower rates across the entire period for completed forcible entry. Households consisting only of husbands and wives, which had below average victimization rates, registered a decline between 1973 and 1979. Families with a mixture of teenage and younger children living with both parents had lower rates in 1979 than in 1973, but the decrease was marginal.

Appendix I

Survey data tables, 1973-79 trends

The statistical data tables in this appendix contain selected data for the United States from the National Crime Survey for the years 1973 to 1979.

- Tables 1-8 present data on the number of victimizations and on victimization rates for crimes against persons and households.

- Tables 9-14 provide information on trends in victimization rates for residential burglary related to various characteristics of the household.

All statistical data gathered by the survey are estimates, which vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to errors associated with the fact that they were developed from a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration. The constraints on interpretation and other uses of these data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III.

The standard error of the change in rates between any 2 years may be determined from the formulas given in Appendix III. As a general rule, estimates based on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the tables, were not used for analytical purposes. The minimum reliable estimates are 12,000 for all tables.

Each table also contains estimates of the size of every relevant group upon which the rates are based. These estimates reflect adjustments to independent estimates of the population.

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Table 1 (1973-79 trends)

Rape: Number and rate of victimizations for females age 12 and over, by victim-offender relationship

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

Victim-offender relationship and year	Total	Completed	Attempted
All rapes			
1973 (85,758,000)			
Number	152,000	44,000	107,000
Rate	1.8	0.5	1.2
1974 (87,094,000)			
Number	159,000	48,000	111,000
Rate	1.8	0.6	1.3
1975 (88,439,000)			
Number	146,000	57,000	89,000
Rate	1.7	0.6	1.0
1976 (89,572,000)			
Number	129,000	38,000	92,000
Rate	1.4	0.4	1.0
1977 (90,696,000)			
Number	142,000	53,000	89,000
Rate	1.6	0.6	1.0
1978 (91,838,000)			
Number	153,000	42,000	110,000
Rate	1.7	0.5	1.2
1979 (92,931,000)			
Number	171,000	65,000	107,000
Rate	1.8	0.7	1.2
Stranger rapes			
1973			
Number	123,000	34,000	89,000
Rate	1.4	0.4	1.0
1974			
Number	118,000	31,000	86,000
Rate	1.4	0.4	1.0
1975			
Number	101,000	34,000	66,000
Rate	1.1	0.4	0.7
1976			
Number	88,000	22,000	66,000
Rate	1.0	0.3	0.7
1977			
Number	93,000	35,000	57,000
Rate	1.0	0.4	0.6
1978			
Number	104,000	27,000	77,000
Rate	1.1	0.3	0.8
1979			
Number	104,000	36,000	68,000
Rate	1.1	0.4	0.7
Nonstranger rapes			
1973			
Number	29,000	10,000	19,000
Rate	0.3	0.1	0.2
1974			
Number	42,000	18,000	24,000
Rate	0.5	0.2	0.3
1975			
Number	46,000	23,000	22,000
Rate	0.5	0.3	0.3
1976			
Number	41,000	16,000	25,000
Rate	0.5	0.2	0.3
1977			
Number	49,000	17,000	31,000
Rate	0.5	0.2	0.3
1978			
Number	48,000	16,000	33,000
Rate	0.5	0.2	0.4
1979			
Number	67,000	29,000	38,000
Rate	0.7	0.3	0.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Population figures are shown in parentheses.

Table 2 (1973-79 trends)
Personal robbery: Number and rate of victimizations for persons age 12 and over, by victim-offender relationship

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

Victim-offender relationship and year	Total	With injury		Without injury
		From serious assault	From minor assault	
All robberies				
1973 (164,363,000)				
Number	1,108,000	215,000	171,000	723,000
Rate	6.7	1.3	1.0	4.4
1974 (167,058,000)				
Number	1,199,000	220,000	171,000	807,000
Rate	7.2	1.3	1.0	4.8
1975 (169,671,000)				
Number	1,147,000	213,000	149,000	785,000
Rate	6.8	1.3	0.9	4.6
1976 (171,901,000)				
Number	1,111,000	176,000	185,000	750,000
Rate	6.5	1.0	1.1	4.4
1977 (174,093,000)				
Number	1,083,000	215,000	172,000	697,000
Rate	6.2	1.2	1.0	4.0
1978 (176,215,000)				
Number	1,038,000	179,000	151,000	708,000
Rate	5.9	1.0	0.9	4.0
1979 (178,284,000)				
Number	1,116,000	203,000	178,000	735,000
Rate	6.3	1.1	1.0	4.1
Stranger robberies				
1973				
Number	949,000	193,000	134,000	623,000
Rate	5.8	1.2	0.8	3.8
1974				
Number	1,017,000	189,000	135,000	692,000
Rate	6.1	1.1	0.8	4.1
1975				
Number	976,000	168,000	131,000	677,000
Rate	5.8	1.0	0.8	4.0
1976				
Number	909,000	139,000	147,000	623,000
Rate	5.3	0.8	0.9	3.6
1977				
Number	849,000	171,000	120,000	558,000
Rate	4.9	1.0	0.7	3.2
1978				
Number	800,000	137,000	110,000	552,000
Rate	4.5	0.8	0.6	3.1
1979				
Number	899,000	159,000	136,000	605,000
Rate	5.1	0.9	0.8	3.4
Nonstranger robberies				
1973				
Number	159,000	22,000	37,000	99,000
Rate	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.6
1974				
Number	182,000	31,000	36,000	114,000
Rate	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.7
1975				
Number	171,000	44,000	18,000	109,000
Rate	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.6
1976				
Number	202,000	37,000	38,000	127,000
Rate	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.7
1977				
Number	234,000	43,000	52,000	139,000
Rate	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.8
1978				
Number	239,000	42,000	41,000	156,000
Rate	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.9
1979				
Number	216,000	44,000	42,000	130,000
Rate	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Population figures are shown in parentheses.

Table 3 (1973-79 trends)
Assault: Number and rate of victimizations for persons age 12 and over, by victim-offender relationship

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

Victim-offender relationship and year	Total	Aggravated		Simple	
		With injury	Attempted with Weapon	With injury	Attempted Without weapon
All assaults					
1973 (164,363,000)					
Number	4,087,000	507,000	1,147,000	615,000	1,817,000
Rate	24.9	3.1	7.0	3.7	11.1
1974 (167,058,000)					
Number	4,148,000	539,000	1,177,000	593,000	1,820,000
Rate	24.8	3.3	7.0	3.6	10.9
1975 (169,671,000)					
Number	4,272,000	557,000	1,074,000	701,000	1,939,000
Rate	25.2	3.3	6.3	4.1	11.4
1976 (171,901,000)					
Number	4,344,000	589,000	1,107,000	692,000	1,957,000
Rate	25.3	3.4	6.4	4.0	11.4
1977 (174,093,000)					
Number	4,664,000	541,000	1,196,000	756,000	2,170,000
Rate	26.8	3.1	6.9	4.3	12.5
1978 (176,215,000)					
Number	4,732,000	577,000	1,131,000	756,000	2,268,000
Rate	26.9	3.3	6.4	4.3	12.9
1979 (178,284,000)					
Number	4,851,000	599,000	1,170,000	795,000	2,287,000
Rate	27.2	3.4	6.6	4.5	12.8
Stranger assaults					
1973					
Number	2,460,000	286,000	738,000	304,000	1,133,000
Rate	15.0	1.7	4.5	1.9	6.9
1974					
Number	2,518,000	338,000	795,000	274,000	1,111,000
Rate	15.1	2.0	4.8	1.6	6.7
1975					
Number	2,545,000	334,000	729,000	318,000	1,164,000
Rate	15.0	2.0	4.3	1.9	6.9
1976					
Number	2,590,000	331,000	730,000	326,000	1,204,000
Rate	15.1	1.9	4.3	1.9	7.0
1977					
Number	2,768,000	307,000	786,000	363,000	1,312,000
Rate	15.9	1.8	4.5	2.1	7.5
1978					
Number	2,820,000	339,000	761,000	357,000	1,364,000
Rate	16.0	1.9	4.3	2.0	7.7
1979					
Number	2,948,000	327,000	799,000	375,000	1,447,000
Rate	16.5	1.8	4.5	2.1	8.1
Nonstranger assaults					
1973					
Number	1,627,000	221,000	410,000	312,000	684,000
Rate	9.9	1.4	2.5	1.9	4.2
1974					
Number	1,631,000	221,000	382,000	319,000	710,000
Rate	9.8	1.3	2.3	1.9	4.3
1975					
Number	1,727,000	223,000	345,000	383,000	775,000
Rate	10.2	1.3	2.0	2.3	4.6
1976					
Number	1,753,000	258,000	377,000	366,000	753,000
Rate	10.2	1.5	2.2	2.1	4.4
1977					
Number	1,896,000	234,000	411,000	393,000	858,000
Rate	10.9	1.4	2.4	2.3	4.9
1978					
Number	1,911,000	238,000	370,000	399,000	904,000
Rate	10.9	1.4	2.1	2.3	5.1
1979					
Number	1,903,000	272,000	371,000	420,000	840,000
Rate	10.7	1.5	2.1	2.4	4.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Population figures are shown in parentheses.

Table 4 (1973-79 trends)
Personal larceny with contact: Number and rate of victimizations
for persons age 12 and over

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

Year	Total	Purse snatching		Pocket picking
		Completed	Attempted	
1973 (164,363,000)	504,000	105,000	72,000	327,000
Number	3.1	0.6	0.4	2.0
Rate				
1974 (167,058,000)	520,000	91,000	63,000	366,000
Number	3.1	0.6	0.4	2.2
Rate				
1975 (169,671,000)	524,000	121,000	62,000	342,000
Number	3.1	0.7	0.4	2.0
Rate				
1976 (171,901,000)	497,000	92,000	56,000	350,000
Number	2.9	0.5	0.3	2.0
Rate				
1977 (174,093,000)	461,000	88,000	47,000	326,000
Number	2.7	0.5	0.3	1.9
Rate				
1978 (176,215,000)	549,000	112,000	65,000	372,000
Number	3.1	0.6	0.4	2.1
Rate				
1979 (178,284,000)	511,000	120,000	47,000	345,000
Number	2.9	0.7	0.3	1.9
Rate				

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Population figures are shown in parentheses.

Table 5 (1973-79 trends)
Personal larceny without contact: Number and rate of victimizations
for persons age 12 and over

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

Year	Total	Completed				Attempted
		Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100 or more	Amount not available	
1973 (164,363,000)	14,466,000	9,876,000	1,537,000	1,790,000	331,000	932,000
Number	88.0	60.1	9.4	10.9	2.0	5.7
Rate						
1974 (167,058,000)	15,369,000	10,008,000	1,784,000	2,235,000	371,000	971,000
Number	92.0	59.9	10.7	13.4	2.2	5.8
Rate						
1975 (169,671,000)	15,770,000	9,934,000	1,807,000	2,556,000	381,000	1,092,000
Number	92.9	58.6	10.7	15.1	2.3	6.4
Rate						
1976 (171,901,000)	16,022,000	9,451,000	1,767,000	3,051,000	456,000	1,297,000
Number	93.2	55.0	10.3	17.8	2.7	7.5
Rate						
1977 (174,093,000)	16,472,000	9,618,000	2,081,000	3,097,000	508,000	1,167,000
Number	94.6	55.3	12.0	17.8	2.9	6.7
Rate						
1978 (176,215,000)	16,501,000	9,427,000	2,187,000	3,234,000	499,000	1,155,000
Number	93.6	53.5	12.4	18.4	2.8	6.6
Rate						
1979 (178,284,000)	15,871,000	8,677,000	2,140,000	3,383,000	750,000	922,000
Number	89.0	48.7	12.0	19.0	4.2	5.2
Rate						

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Population figures are shown in parentheses.

Table 6 (1973-79 trends)
Household burglary: Number and rate of victimizations

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Year	Total	Forcible entry		Unlawful entry without force
		Completed	Attempted	
1973 (70,442,000)	6,459,000	2,095,000	1,411,000	2,953,000
Number	91.7	29.7	20.0	41.9
Rate				
1974 (72,163,000)	6,721,000	2,215,000	1,449,000	3,057,000
Number	93.1	30.7	20.1	42.4
Rate				
1975 (73,560,000)	6,744,000	2,274,000	1,490,000	2,980,000
Number	91.7	30.9	20.3	40.5
Rate				
1976 (74,956,000)	6,663,000	2,277,000	1,560,000	2,827,000
Number	88.9	30.4	20.8	37.7
Rate				
1977 (76,412,000)	6,765,000	2,300,000	1,503,000	2,962,000
Number	88.5	30.1	19.7	38.8
Rate				
1978 (77,980,000)	6,704,000	2,200,000	1,588,000	2,916,000
Number	86.0	28.2	20.4	37.4
Rate				
1979 (79,499,000)	6,685,000	2,156,000	1,420,000	3,109,000
Number	84.1	27.1	17.9	39.1
Rate				

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Household figures are shown in parentheses.

Table 7 (1973-79 trends)
Household larceny: Number and rate of victimizations

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Year	Total	Completed				Attempted
		Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100 or more	Amount not available	
1973 (70,442,000)	7,537,000	4,841,000	988,000	909,000	264,000	536,000
Number	107.0	68.7	14.0	12.9	3.7	7.6
Rate						
1974 (72,163,000)	8,933,000	5,684,000	1,151,000	1,220,000	298,000	580,000
Number	123.8	78.8	16.0	16.9	4.1	8.0
Rate						
1975 (73,560,000)	9,223,000	5,653,000	1,215,000	1,516,000	280,000	559,000
Number	125.4	76.9	16.5	20.6	3.8	7.6
Rate						
1976 (74,956,000)	9,301,000	5,602,000	1,127,000	1,618,000	299,000	655,000
Number	124.1	74.7	15.0	21.6	4.0	8.7
Rate						
1977 (76,412,000)	9,418,000	5,445,000	1,336,000	1,518,000	410,000	710,000
Number	123.3	71.3	17.5	19.9	5.4	9.3
Rate						
1978 (77,980,000)	9,352,000	5,186,000	1,359,000	1,766,000	397,000	645,000
Number	119.9	66.5	17.4	22.6	5.1	8.3
Rate						
1979 (79,499,000)	10,630,000	5,725,000	1,513,000	2,154,000	562,000	676,000
Number	133.7	72.0	19.0	27.1	7.1	8.5
Rate						

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Household figures are shown in parentheses.

Table 8 (1973-79 trends)
Motor vehicle theft: Number and rate of victimizations

(Rate per 1,000 households or vehicles owned)			
Year	Total	Completed	Attempted
Based on households			
1973 (70,442,000)			
Number	1,344,000	890,000	454,000
Rate	19.1	12.6	6.4
1974 (72,163,000)			
Number	1,358,000	866,000	493,000
Rate	18.8	12.0	6.8
1975 (73,560,000)			
Number	1,433,000	920,000	513,000
Rate	19.5	12.5	7.0
1976 (74,956,000)			
Number	1,235,000	760,000	475,000
Rate	16.5	10.1	6.3
1977 (76,412,000)			
Number	1,297,000	798,000	499,000
Rate	17.0	10.4	6.5
1978 (77,980,000)			
Number	1,365,000	860,000	506,000
Rate	17.5	11.0	6.5
1979 (79,499,000)			
Number	1,393,000	920,000	473,000
Rate	17.5	11.6	5.9
Based on vehicles owned			
1973 (103,477,000)			
Number	1,421,000	932,000	489,000
Rate	13.7	9.0	4.7
1974 (108,102,000)			
Number	1,450,000	921,000	529,000
Rate	13.4	8.5	4.9
1975 (111,606,000)			
Number	1,519,000	979,000	540,000
Rate	13.6	8.8	4.8
1976 (115,427,000)			
Number	1,328,000	824,000	504,000
Rate	11.5	7.1	4.4
1977 (121,177,000)			
Number	1,384,000	855,000	529,000
Rate	11.4	7.1	4.4
1978 (126,865,000)			
Number	1,487,000	925,000	562,000
Rate	11.7	7.3	4.4
1979 (132,341,000)			
Number	1,490,000	983,000	507,000
Rate	11.3	7.4	3.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Household figures and number of vehicles owned are shown in parentheses. The number of victimizations based on vehicles owned is always higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all victimizations where a completed or attempted motor vehicle theft occurred, regardless of the final classification of the incident.

Table 9 (1973-79 trends)
Household burglary: Victimization rate, by age of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)				
Age of head of household	Total	Forcible entry		Unlawful entry without force
		Completed	Attempted	
All ages				
1973 (70,442,000)	91.7	29.7	20.0	41.9
1974 (72,163,000)	93.1	30.7	20.1	42.4
1975 (73,560,000)	91.7	30.9	20.3	40.5
1976 (74,956,000)	88.9	30.4	20.8	37.7
1977 (76,412,000)	88.5	30.1	19.7	38.8
1978 (77,980,000)	86.0	28.2	20.4	37.4
1979 (79,499,000)	84.1	27.1	17.9	39.1
12-19				
1973 (1,053,000)	220.5	65.3	27.5	127.8
1974 (1,104,000)	218.5	59.1	42.6	116.9
1975 (1,110,000)	214.5	39.4	44.0	131.1
1976 (1,095,000)	207.3	54.6	39.3	113.4
1977 (1,090,000)	234.6	59.8	39.0	135.8
1978 (1,022,000)	246.6	72.2	35.5	139.0
1979 (1,046,000)	222.5	55.8	33.3	133.4
20-34				
1973 (19,791,000)	122.8	41.9	29.8	51.1
1974 (20,682,000)	128.0	44.7	28.9	54.4
1975 (21,508,000)	122.2	45.2	28.7	48.3
1976 (22,092,000)	123.6	44.6	30.9	48.1
1977 (22,741,000)	120.0	43.6	28.0	48.4
1978 (23,440,000)	115.8	38.4	29.8	47.5
1979 (24,120,000)	111.5	37.6	26.2	47.7
35-49				
1973 (18,292,000)	99.1	29.8	19.1	50.2
1974 (18,381,000)	99.3	30.7	18.8	49.8
1975 (18,393,000)	101.5	32.8	18.7	50.0
1976 (18,522,000)	92.8	30.4	19.6	42.9
1977 (18,887,000)	91.9	30.1	18.6	43.4
1978 (19,310,000)	93.2	27.7	20.9	44.6
1979 (19,811,500)	93.3	29.2	17.4	46.6
50-64				
1973 (17,714,000)	69.7	22.1	15.4	32.2
1974 (17,974,000)	69.3	23.8	15.1	30.4
1975 (18,156,000)	68.1	23.5	15.2	29.4
1976 (18,459,000)	67.5	22.8	15.3	29.4
1977 (18,526,000)	69.6	24.3	15.4	30.0
1978 (18,643,000)	66.3	25.8	14.7	25.8
1979 (18,550,000)	64.5	22.2	12.9	29.4
65 and over				
1973 (13,592,000)	55.1	19.2	12.5	23.4
1974 (14,023,000)	54.3	16.6	13.4	24.3
1975 (14,393,000)	53.8	15.8	14.2	23.8
1976 (14,789,000)	50.2	16.9	12.8	20.5
1977 (15,168,000)	49.7	15.0	12.4	22.3
1978 (15,566,000)	45.2	13.5	11.3	20.4
1979 (15,972,000)	45.0	12.5	10.6	22.0

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

Table 10 (1973-79 trends)

**Household burglary: Victimization rate,
by annual family income and race
of head of household**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Annual family income and race of head of household	Total	Forcible entry		Unlawful entry without force
		Completed	Attempted	
All races¹				
1973 (70,442,000)	91.7	29.7	20.0	41.9
1974 (72,163,000)	93.1	30.7	20.1	42.4
1975 (73,560,000)	91.7	30.9	20.3	40.5
1976 (74,956,000)	88.9	30.4	20.8	37.7
1977 (76,412,000)	88.5	30.1	19.7	38.8
1978 (77,980,000)	86.0	28.2	20.4	37.4
1979 (79,499,000)	84.1	27.1	17.9	39.1
Less than \$3,000				
1973 (9,939,000)	108.3	36.7	23.4	48.2
1974 (9,372,000)	104.2	36.5	22.6	45.2
1975 (8,612,000)	110.7	35.1	23.8	51.9
1976 (7,800,000)	116.9	37.7	25.8	53.3
1977 (6,722,000)	114.4	39.2	22.8	52.4
1978 (5,819,000)	119.6	35.9	27.5	56.2
1979 (5,374,000)	104.0	33.5	20.0	50.4
\$3,000-\$7,499				
1973 (18,471,000)	94.8	34.9	20.3	39.6
1974 (18,075,000)	95.9	32.2	21.8	41.9
1975 (17,720,000)	97.3	35.0	24.1	38.2
1976 (17,113,000)	94.2	35.4	23.3	35.5
1977 (16,473,000)	96.3	32.8	22.9	40.5
1978 (15,833,000)	93.1	29.2	23.7	40.2
1979 (14,768,000)	90.9	27.4	22.2	41.3
\$7,500-\$9,999				
1973 (8,508,000)	87.3	27.3	19.2	40.8
1974 (8,230,000)	92.2	31.0	21.9	39.3
1975 (7,917,000)	87.0	34.1	20.0	32.9
1976 (7,582,000)	90.4	31.9	25.1	33.4
1977 (7,153,000)	94.7	35.6	21.7	37.3
1978 (6,913,000)	92.6	32.5	23.7	36.5
1979 (6,515,000)	88.9	31.1	21.4	36.4
\$10,000-\$14,999				
1973 (16,074,000)	74.4	22.3	17.3	34.8
1974 (16,689,000)	83.0	27.4	17.3	38.4
1975 (16,441,000)	82.3	28.3	18.3	35.7
1976 (15,981,000)	76.1	24.3	19.0	32.8
1977 (15,385,000)	82.4	29.1	19.4	33.9
1978 (14,182,000)	78.0	26.7	19.4	31.9
1979 (13,001,000)	86.6	29.8	18.8	38.0
\$15,000-\$24,999				
1973 (9,872,000)	96.2	28.0	20.9	47.3
1974 (11,259,000)	97.2	31.3	20.0	45.9
1975 (12,853,000)	85.2	24.8	17.7	42.7
1976 (14,258,000)	82.8	25.5	17.4	39.8
1977 (15,940,000)	78.8	25.0	15.3	38.6
1978 (17,666,000)	80.0	23.8	19.4	36.8
1979 (19,115,000)	72.9	22.3	16.4	34.1
\$25,000 and over				
1973 (3,055,000)	107.7	28.0	16.5	63.2
1974 (3,629,000)	109.0	29.2	16.6	63.2
1975 (4,357,000)	107.0	28.1	20.5	58.3
1976 (5,284,000)	97.3	32.9	18.7	45.7
1977 (6,626,000)	96.3	31.5	18.4	46.4
1978 (8,551,000)	80.8	28.1	15.3	37.5
1979 (11,336,000)	92.3	29.6	14.5	48.2

Table 10—continued

Household burglary: Victimization rate,
by annual family income and race
of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Annual family income and race of head of household	Total	Forcible entry		Unlawful entry without force
		Completed	Attempted	
White¹				
1973 (62,546,000)	86.8	25.7	18.6	42.6
1974 (63,873,000)	88.3	26.9	18.5	43.0
1975 (64,905,000)	87.1	27.1	18.8	41.1
1976 (66,065,000)	84.0	26.8	19.4	37.9
1977 (67,254,000)	83.9	26.8	18.6	38.5
1978 (68,538,000)	82.6	26.1	18.8	37.7
1979 (69,497,000)	80.1	24.6	16.9	38.6
Less than \$3,000				
1973 (7,872,000)	103.1	33.4	20.8	48.9
1974 (7,367,000)	95.3	29.2	19.3	46.9
1975 (6,681,000)	99.5	24.8	22.2	52.5
1976 (5,984,000)	110.6	33.4	23.6	53.7
1977 (5,088,000)	110.3	33.5	21.4	55.5
1978 (4,250,000)	107.5	29.4	22.4	55.8
1979 (3,874,000)	95.6	28.5	17.1	49.9
\$3,000-\$7,499				
1973 (15,680,000)	89.4	29.1	19.6	40.6
1974 (15,247,000)	88.3	25.5	20.4	42.5
1975 (14,866,000)	91.8	30.2	22.0	39.7
1976 (14,331,000)	87.1	29.7	21.8	35.6
1977 (13,664,000)	88.2	27.4	21.0	39.8
1978 (13,101,000)	89.5	26.5	22.7	40.4
1979 (12,187,000)	88.2	23.3	22.6	42.3
\$7,500-\$9,999				
1973 (7,695,000)	81.2	21.7	16.7	42.8
1974 (7,363,000)	85.2	26.1	20.0	39.0
1975 (7,009,000)	81.7	30.1	18.8	32.8
1976 (6,648,000)	83.9	26.8	23.6	33.5
1977 (6,257,000)	87.5	29.5	20.3	37.7
1978 (6,075,000)	86.2	28.8	21.0	36.3
1979 (5,594,000)	82.1	27.0	18.0	37.2
\$10,000-\$14,999				
1973 (14,951,000)	70.8	19.9	16.4	34.5
1974 (15,423,000)	80.4	26.3	16.0	38.1
1975 (15,091,000)	78.8	26.2	16.6	36.0
1976 (14,645,000)	73.4	22.2	17.9	33.2
1977 (13,976,000)	78.4	26.9	18.4	33.1
1978 (12,687,000)	77.0	26.2	17.7	33.1
1979 (11,502,000)	83.6	29.8	17.2	36.7
\$15,000-\$24,999				
1973 (9,306,000)	93.3	25.2	20.3	47.8
1974 (10,575,000)	95.0	29.8	18.6	46.6
1975 (12,060,000)	84.4	23.3	17.6	43.6
1976 (13,332,000)	81.7	24.5	16.9	40.3
1977 (14,859,000)	77.0	23.6	15.0	38.3
1978 (16,403,000)	79.1	22.5	18.5	38.1
1979 (17,639,000)	70.5	19.9	16.4	34.2
\$25,000 and over				
1973 (2,962,000)	107.6	28.0	15.6	64.0
1974 (3,507,000)	110.3	29.2	17.2	64.0
1975 (4,180,000)	107.1	27.8	20.0	59.3
1976 (5,023,000)	93.9	29.0	18.4	46.5
1977 (6,283,000)	96.2	31.2	18.1	47.0
1978 (8,045,000)	80.2	26.6	15.1	38.5
1979 (10,609,000)	88.7	28.5	13.8	46.4

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Annual family income and race of head of household	Total	Forcible entry		Unlawful entry without force
		Completed	Attempted	
Black¹				
1973 (7,176,000)	132.5	64.1	32.7	35.7
1974 (7,502,000)	135.4	63.4	33.0	38.9
1975 (7,838,000)	129.4	61.6	31.7	36.2
1976 (8,006,000)	130.8	59.2	32.5	39.1
1977 (8,252,000)	122.4	55.4	28.4	38.5
1978 (8,458,000)	114.7	46.0	33.3	35.4
1979 (8,622,000)	114.0	48.0	24.4	41.6
Less than \$3,000				
1973 (1,959,000)	127.3	49.4	34.7	43.2
1974 (1,902,000)	132.0	62.1	32.3	37.6
1975 (1,832,000)	146.3	71.3	26.9	48.1
1976 (1,722,000)	137.5	51.4	33.0	53.2
1977 (1,560,000)	129.0	55.6	28.4	45.0
1978 (1,498,000)	154.7	54.2	43.1	57.5
1979 (1,418,000)	126.9	48.0	29.1	49.8
\$3,000-\$7,499				
1973 (2,620,000)	122.2	65.6	24.8	31.8
1974 (2,652,000)	139.4	71.3	29.7	38.4
1975 (2,656,000)	126.2	61.0	36.6	28.6
1976 (2,576,000)	133.0	64.4	32.7	35.9
1977 (2,601,000)	128.4	58.9	30.4	39.2
1978 (2,545,000)	114.2	44.8	30.5	38.9
1979 (2,423,000)	103.2	47.5	19.3	36.4
\$7,500-\$9,999				
1973 (725,000)	162.5	89.6	47.9	25.0
1974 (768,000)	159.5	76.9	37.9	44.7
1975 (823,000)	132.4	67.6	31.1	33.7
1976 (849,000)	146.2	72.6	37.5	36.1
1977 (818,000)	139.8	80.8	32.1	26.9
1978 (757,000)	147.8	61.2	47.3	39.4
1979 (810,000)	126.3	57.7	43.0	25.6
\$10,000-\$14,999				
1973 (953,000)	129.0	58.3	32.0	38.8
1974 (1,092,000)	130.9	45.6	36.6	48.7
1975 (1,197,000)	127.9	54.8	39.4	33.7
1976 (1,182,000)	110.7	48.4	32.1	30.2
1977 (1,261,000)	129.7	56.5	30.5	42.7
1978 (1,325,000)	82.3	30.1	31.4	20.7
1979 (1,312,000)	104.8	32.1	27.5	45.2
\$15,000-\$24,999				
1973 (464,000)	145.2	85.5	224.9	34.8
1974 (552,000)	147.0	60.7	49.3	37.1
1975 (642,000)	110.1	52.5	20.5	37.2
1976 (752,000)	112.5	50.6	27.5	34.3
1977 (896,000)	105.5	46.5	22.2	36.8
1978 (1,031,000)	100.2	44.7	34.4	21.1
1979 (1,195,000)	111.5	56.0	20.4	35.1
\$25,000 and over				
1973 (62,000)	2103.6	241.9	223.1	238.6
1974 (77,000)	281.3	247.5	20.0	233.8
1975 (122,000)	130.2	241.7	249.0	239.5
1976 (192,000)	214.5	139.4	234.9	240.1
1977 (251,000)	100.1	240.7	226.9	232.6
1978 (373,000)	109.2	65.3	223.6	220.3
1979 (536,000)	154.8	53.3	222.3	79.3

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

¹Includes data on households whose income level was not ascertained. The "all races" category also includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.²Rate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11 (1973-79 trends)

**Household burglary: Victimization rate,
by form of household tenure**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Form of household tenure	Total	Foreible entry		Undawful entry without force
		Completed	Attempted	
Total				
1973 (70,442,000)	91.7	29.7	20.0	41.9
1974 (72,163,000)	93.1	30.7	20.1	42.4
1975 (73,560,000)	91.7	30.9	20.3	40.5
1976 (74,956,000)	88.9	30.4	20.8	37.7
1977 (76,412,000)	88.5	30.1	19.7	38.8
1978 (77,980,000)	86.0	28.2	20.4	37.4
1979 (79,499,000)	84.1	27.1	17.9	39.1
Owned or being bought				
1973 (44,831,000)	76.3	23.5	16.6	36.2
1974 (45,772,000)	75.6	23.7	15.0	37.0
1975 (46,858,000)	77.6	24.8	15.8	37.0
1976 (48,207,000)	73.3	24.4	15.8	33.1
1977 (49,557,000)	74.1	24.8	16.0	33.4
1978 (50,909,000)	71.0	22.9	15.9	32.3
1979 (51,819,000)	68.6	22.8	12.7	33.1
Rented				
1973 (25,611,000)	118.6	40.7	26.1	51.9
1974 (26,391,000)	123.5	42.9	29.0	51.7
1975 (26,702,000)	116.4	41.6	28.1	46.7
1976 (26,749,000)	117.0	41.2	29.9	46.0
1977 (26,855,000)	115.2	39.9	26.5	48.7
1978 (27,071,000)	114.1	38.3	28.7	47.1
1979 (27,679,000)	113.2	35.2	27.5	50.4

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

Table 12 (1973-79 trends)
Household burglary: Victimization rate,
by place of residence

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Place of residence	Total	Forcible entry		Unlawful entry without force
		Completed	Attempted	
All places of residence				
1973 (70,442,000)	91.7	29.7	20.0	41.9
1974 (72,163,000)	93.1	30.7	20.1	42.4
1975 (73,560,000)	91.7	30.9	20.3	40.5
1976 (74,956,000)	88.9	30.4	20.8	37.7
1977 (76,412,000)	88.5	30.1	19.7	38.8
1978 (77,980,000)	86.0	28.2	20.4	37.4
1979 (79,499,000)	84.1	27.1	17.9	39.1
Total in metropolitan areas				
Inside central cities				
1973 (22,780,000)	118.6	43.6	28.0	47.0
1974 (22,942,000)	119.8	45.3	27.1	47.4
1975 (23,235,000)	117.3	45.9	29.4	42.0
1976 (23,321,000)	113.4	44.3	28.7	40.4
1977 (23,492,000)	111.5	42.9	28.4	40.2
1978 (23,827,000)	110.0	41.4	28.7	39.9
1979 (24,070,000)	109.5	41.5	24.5	43.5
Outside central cities				
1973 (25,584,000)	87.4	27.3	19.1	41.0
1974 (26,548,000)	89.2	28.3	19.6	41.4
1975 (27,350,000)	88.3	27.8	19.6	40.9
1976 (28,025,000)	88.9	28.8	21.0	39.1
1977 (28,729,000)	86.7	29.3	18.6	38.8
1978 (29,475,000)	85.0	27.1	20.0	38.0
1979 (30,371,000)	79.4	23.7	17.8	37.8
Metropolitan area with central cities of 1,000,000 or more				
Inside central cities				
1973 (7,076,000)	103.3	42.5	25.9	34.9
1974 (7,003,000)	101.6	43.0	23.0	35.5
1975 (7,184,000)	97.2	43.7	22.9	30.7
1976 (7,127,000)	95.6	42.4	25.0	28.3
1977 (7,105,000)	90.5	36.2	24.2	30.2
1978 (7,174,000)	96.5	42.1	27.8	26.6
1979 (7,193,000)	102.8	44.7	24.5	33.7
Outside central cities				
1973 (5,672,000)	98.3	31.2	22.5	44.7
1974 (5,831,000)	103.0	31.4	20.5	51.2
1975 (5,989,000)	100.8	31.6	23.4	45.8
1976 (6,977,000)	87.0	27.8	21.7	37.5
1977 (7,057,000)	87.4	32.9	20.1	34.4
1978 (7,123,000)	87.4	29.8	21.0	36.7
1979 (7,309,000)	80.0	25.7	21.2	33.1
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 500,000-999,999				
Inside central cities				
1973 (4,649,000)	136.6	53.0	35.4	48.2
1974 (4,734,000)	142.8	54.1	36.3	52.5
1975 (4,796,000)	134.7	47.1	37.5	50.1
1976 (4,801,000)	130.1	49.3	36.6	44.3
1977 (4,828,000)	135.0	52.7	36.0	46.4
1978 (4,837,000)	123.0	42.9	31.3	48.8
1979 (4,961,000)	120.5	45.7	27.4	47.4
Outside central cities				
1973 (5,972,000)	91.9	28.8	19.5	43.6
1974 (6,242,000)	90.1	32.1	22.4	35.6
1975 (6,463,000)	88.2	31.1	17.4	39.7
1976 (6,613,000)	86.4	32.1	20.0	34.3
1977 (6,727,000)	83.5	29.8	16.3	37.4
1978 (6,999,000)	85.3	23.4	21.5	40.3
1979 (7,167,000)	77.7	22.7	15.8	39.2

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Place of residence	Total	Forcible entry		Unlawful entry without force
		Completed	Attempted	
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 250,000 to 499,999				
Inside central cities				
1973 (4,328,000)	109.1	43.3	24.6	41.2
1974 (4,297,000)	129.8	49.4	33.2	47.2
1975 (4,407,000)	128.4	53.1	37.8	37.4
1976 (4,504,000)	121.7	47.5	31.7	42.5
1977 (4,588,000)	125.0	49.9	30.6	44.5
1978 (4,727,000)	112.7	42.1	30.2	40.3
1979 (4,780,000)	110.8	43.4	23.4	44.1
Outside central cities				
1973 (5,929,000)	77.3	25.9	13.7	37.7
1974 (6,169,000)	83.6	25.0	19.2	39.5
1975 (6,270,000)	84.7	26.0	19.2	39.5
1976 (6,360,000)	93.6	27.7	23.4	42.5
1977 (6,526,000)	93.5	28.6	21.8	43.2
1978 (6,719,000)	94.7	34.1	22.6	38.0
1979 (6,982,000)	84.0	27.5	17.5	39.0
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 50,000-249,999				
Inside central cities				
1973 (6,726,000)	128.3	38.5	27.1	62.7
1974 (6,909,000)	116.2	38.9	21.2	56.2
1975 (6,849,000)	119.2	42.9	25.0	51.3
1976 (6,889,000)	114.8	40.9	25.2	48.8
1977 (6,971,000)	107.6	38.3	26.0	43.2
1978 (7,089,000)	113.1	39.4	26.8	47.0
1979 (7,135,000)	107.6	34.0	23.2	50.4
Outside central cities				
1973 (8,011,000)	83.7	24.4	20.4	39.0
1974 (8,306,000)	83.0	25.6	17.1	40.3
1975 (8,629,000)	82.3	24.1	18.8	39.4
1976 (8,076,000)	89.1	27.9	19.4	41.8
1977 (8,419,000)	83.3	26.2	16.9	40.2
1978 (8,634,000)	75.4	22.5	15.7	37.1
1979 (8,913,000)	76.6	20.0	17.0	39.6
Total in nonmetropolitan areas				
1973 (21,940,000)	68.2	17.3	12.7	38.1
1974 (22,344,000)	68.9	18.0	13.1	37.8
1975 (22,975,000)	69.8	19.4	11.9	38.5
1976 (23,610,000)	64.6	18.4	12.8	33.4
1977 (24,191,000)	68.3	18.6	12.4	37.3
1978 (24,679,000)	63.9	16.8	12.8	34.3
1979 (25,058,000)	65.5	17.5	11.6	36.5

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

Table 13 (1973-79 trends)
Household burglary: Victimization rate,
by number of persons in household
and annual family income

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Number of persons in household and annual family income	Total	Forcible entry		Unlawful entry without force
		Completed	Attempted	
Total income¹				
1973 (70,442,000)	9.7	29.7	20.0	41.9
1974 (72,163,000)	93.1	30.7	20.1	42.4
1975 (73,560,000)	91.7	30.9	20.3	40.5
1976 (74,956,000)	88.9	30.4	20.8	37.7
1977 (76,412,000)	88.5	30.1	19.7	38.8
1978 (77,980,000)	86.0	28.2	20.4	37.4
1979 (79,499,000)	84.1	27.1	17.9	39.1
1 person				
1973 (13,898,000)	93.1	34.9	19.3	38.9
1974 (14,814,000)	87.1	31.9	21.5	33.7
1975 (15,340,000)	89.2	36.8	20.8	31.7
1976 (15,797,000)	85.6	32.9	22.5	30.2
1977 (16,389,000)	86.6	31.9	19.9	34.9
1978 (16,965,000)	78.8	28.2	21.4	29.2
1979 (17,904,000)	76.8	27.1	17.0	32.7
2-3 persons				
1973 (34,321,000)	85.9	29.8	20.4	35.7
1974 (35,093,000)	90.6	30.8	21.1	38.7
1975 (36,049,000)	90.0	29.7	21.7	38.6
1976 (37,018,000)	85.9	30.0	20.7	35.2
1977 (37,954,000)	84.2	30.0	19.8	34.5
1978 (38,884,000)	83.1	28.8	19.3	35.0
1979 (39,533,000)	82.4	27.5	17.9	37.0
4-5 persons				
1973 (16,561,000)	94.2	24.9	19.7	49.6
1974 (16,927,000)	100.2	29.2	16.8	54.2
1975 (17,111,000)	92.7	27.9	17.8	46.9
1976 (17,372,000)	92.0	28.0	18.8	45.2
1977 (17,520,000)	92.6	25.4	19.4	47.8
1978 (17,875,000)	95.5	26.3	22.5	46.7
1979 (18,103,000)	92.3	27.2	19.2	46.0
6 or more persons				
1973 (5,659,000)	116.5	30.9	20.6	65.1
1974 (5,318,000)	104.5	31.2	20.0	53.3
1975 (5,043,000)	107.6	31.7	17.0	58.9
1976 (4,756,000)	112.2	33.3	23.9	55.0
1977 (4,536,000)	116.1	42.8	19.2	54.0
1978 (4,244,000)	101.3	31.1	16.9	53.4
1979 (3,954,000)	96.5	23.3	15.9	57.3
Less than \$7,500¹				
1973 (28,410,000)	99.5	35.5	21.4	42.6
1974 (27,447,000)	98.7	33.7	22.1	43.0
1975 (26,332,000)	101.7	35.0	24.0	42.7
1976 (24,913,000)	101.3	36.1	24.1	41.1
1977 (23,195,000)	101.5	34.7	22.9	44.0
1978 (21,652,000)	100.2	31.0	24.7	44.5
1979 (20,142,000)	94.4	29.0	21.7	43.7

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Number of persons in household and annual family income	Total	Forcible entry		Unlawful entry without force
		Completed	Attempted	
1 person				
1973 (9,678,000)	90.9	34.0	18.6	38.3
1974 (9,943,000)	83.6	28.8	21.3	33.4
1975 (9,854,000)	85.3	31.1	21.8	32.3
1976 (9,576,000)	80.5	29.8	20.3	30.4
1977 (9,211,000)	83.0	27.5	18.9	36.6
1978 (8,861,000)	74.2	24.0	19.5	30.7
1979 (8,682,000)	70.8	20.6	16.9	33.3
2-3 persons				
1973 (13,427,000)	94.3	33.5	21.1	39.7
1974 (12,744,000)	101.4	34.2	22.8	44.4
1975 (12,190,000)	107.7	36.0	24.8	47.0
1976 (11,479,000)	102.4	36.5	25.2	40.7
1977 (10,570,000)	104.5	35.9	25.4	43.2
1978 (9,687,000)	109.9	33.2	26.7	50.1
1979 (8,808,000)	107.7	32.6	23.9	51.1
4-5 persons				
1973 (3,635,000)	131.4	47.8	29.6	54.0
1974 (3,302,000)	130.3	43.4	21.6	65.3
1975 (3,050,000)	121.4	40.2	29.3	51.8
1976 (2,809,000)	147.2	54.8	27.2	65.2
1977 (2,510,000)	137.2	47.1	28.3	61.8
1978 (2,288,000)	152.3	44.2	38.6	69.5
1979 (1,978,000)	135.9	46.5	32.1	57.2
6 or more persons				
1973 (1,669,000)	123.0	33.6	22.5	67.0
1974 (1,454,000)	107.8	39.7	22.7	45.4
1975 (1,233,000)	123.4	43.3	20.5	59.6
1976 (1,048,000)	157.1	40.8	38.8	77.5
1977 (902,000)	156.5	58.6	19.3	78.6
1978 (815,000)	121.6	45.0	19.6	57.0
1979 (674,000)	102.5	38.0	22.8	41.7
\$7,500-\$14,999¹				
1973 (24,581,000)	78.9	24.0	18.0	36.9
1974 (24,919,000)	86.0	28.6	18.8	38.7
1975 (24,357,000)	83.8	30.2	18.9	34.7
1976 (23,563,000)	80.7	26.7	21.0	33.0
1977 (22,538,000)	86.3	31.2	20.1	35.0
1978 (21,095,000)	82.8	28.6	20.8	33.4
1979 (19,516,000)	87.4	30.2	19.6	37.5
1 person				
1973 (2,542,000)	100.8	43.2	19.5	38.1
1974 (2,976,000)	91.7	38.0	18.4	35.3
1975 (3,226,000)	98.3	49.1	20.0	29.1
1976 (3,437,000)	93.2	36.1	29.2	27.8
1977 (3,797,000)	96.0	40.8	18.8	36.4
1978 (4,048,000)	83.0	32.8	23.9	26.3
1979 (4,381,000)	81.6	27.6	18.5	35.4
2-3 persons				
1973 (12,105,000)	74.9	25.3	19.3	30.3
1974 (12,331,000)	83.8	28.0	21.0	34.8
1975 (12,256,000)	80.0	28.2	21.8	30.0
1976 (12,128,000)	78.0	27.1	19.8	31.2
1977 (11,632,000)	78.7	28.3	19.6	30.8
1978 (10,853,000)	81.2	28.1	20.0	33.1
1979 (10,091,000)	83.3	31.3	18.8	33.2

Table 13—continued

Household burglary: Victimization rate,
by number of persons in household
and annual family income

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Number of persons in household and annual family income	Total	Forcible entry		Unlawful entry without force
		Completed	Attempted	
4-5 persons				
1973 (7,568,000)	70.1	15.1	15.4	39.7
1974 (7,437,000)	84.6	24.4	15.0	45.2
1975 (6,957,000)	80.9	25.5	14.4	41.0
1976 (6,342,000)	76.2	21.2	18.2	36.8
1977 (5,655,000)	89.1	25.9	21.0	42.1
1978 (4,975,000)	83.2	25.8	20.2	37.2
1979 (4,071,000)	99.8	30.7	22.3	46.8
6 or more persons				
1973 (2,365,000)	103.9	25.8	18.1	60.0
1974 (2,171,000)	96.1	33.1	19.7	43.2
1975 (1,911,000)	94.6	28.7	14.1	51.8
1976 (1,650,000)	90.7	25.1	23.0	42.7
1977 (1,450,000)	111.1	49.4	24.4	37.2
1978 (1,215,000)	95.1	30.4	20.5	44.2
1979 (972,000)	103.1	28.7	22.5	51.9
\$15,000-\$24,999¹				
1973 (9,872,000)	96.2	28.0	20.9	47.3
1974 (11,259,000)	97.2	31.3	20.0	45.9
1975 (12,853,000)	85.2	24.8	17.7	42.7
1976 (14,258,000)	82.8	25.5	17.4	39.8
1977 (15,940,000)	78.8	25.0	15.3	38.6
1978 (17,666,000)	80.0	23.8	19.4	36.8
1979 (19,115,000)	72.9	22.3	16.4	34.1
1 person				
1973 (499,000)	129.1	31.0	34.0	64.2
1974 (580,000)	136.6	63.0	36.6	37.0
1975 (784,000)	114.7	51.1	20.4	43.1
1976 (1,000,000)	122.8	52.2	25.8	44.8
1977 (1,240,000)	93.7	43.4	28.2	22.1
1978 (1,593,000)	76.8	25.1	25.0	26.8
1979 (2,155,000)	102.3	48.9	21.4	32.0
2-3 persons				
1973 (4,904,000)	89.3	30.4	20.3	38.6
1974 (5,569,000)	90.4	32.6	21.6	36.3
1975 (6,376,000)	80.2	23.1	18.9	38.2
1976 (7,079,000)	78.7	27.3	17.2	34.2
1977 (8,010,000)	74.4	26.6	14.4	33.4
1978 (9,050,000)	75.6	26.2	19.4	29.9
1979 (9,729,000)	67.1	19.7	16.3	31.2
4-5 persons				
1973 (3,441,000)	92.7	23.3	18.4	51.1
1974 (4,045,000)	98.9	28.6	16.0	54.2
1975 (4,538,000)	87.8	23.6	16.9	47.2
1976 (4,992,000)	77.2	17.5	16.3	43.3
1977 (5,477,000)	78.4	18.4	13.5	46.5
1978 (5,828,000)	85.4	18.6	19.3	47.5
1979 (6,113,000)	69.2	18.4	16.0	34.8

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Number of persons in household and annual family income	Total	Forcible entry		Unlawful entry without force
		Completed	Attempted	
6 or more persons				
1973 (1,028,000)	125.3	30.9	26.2	68.2
1974 (1,064,000)	104.8	17.5	17.5	69.9
1975 (1,151,000)	81.8	20.5	12.4	48.9
1976 (1,184,000)	96.7	26.5	16.2	54.0
1977 (1,208,000)	94.8	24.8	15.9	54.0
1978 (1,192,000)	91.2	28.9	12.5	49.8
1979 (1,115,000)	84.8	15.3	11.1	58.3
\$25,000 and over¹				
1973 (3,055,000)	107.7	28.0	16.5	63.2
1974 (3,629,000)	109.0	29.2	16.6	63.2
1975 (4,357,000)	107.0	28.1	20.5	58.3
1976 (5,284,000)	97.3	32.9	18.7	45.7
1977 (6,626,000)	96.3	31.5	18.4	46.4
1978 (8,551,000)	80.8	28.1	15.3	37.5
1979 (11,336,000)	92.3	29.6	14.5	48.2
1 person				
1973 (159,000)	84.2	228.6	213.7	241.9
1974 (207,000)	70.4	218.7	211.2	240.5
1975 (252,000)	148.0	71.1	222.7	54.2
1976 (297,000)	99.3	42.8	213.1	43.3
1977 (368,000)	146.4	54.8	220.6	71.1
1978 (486,000)	130.3	50.9	27.8	51.7
1979 (690,000)	93.0	43.7	213.5	35.8
2-3 persons				
1973 (1,549,000)	79.6	25.5	16.3	37.7
1974 (1,905,000)	95.4	33.7	19.1	42.6
1975 (2,282,000)	93.3	25.1	22.5	45.7
1976 (2,745,000)	93.3	31.0	21.2	41.1
1977 (3,490,000)	86.4	32.8	16.9	36.8
1978 (4,559,000)	65.6	27.0	10.5	28.1
1979 (5,918,000)	82.5	30.4	14.4	37.7
4-5 persons				
1973 (1,022,000)	137.2	26.3	17.3	93.6
1974 (1,186,000)	129.5	24.8	16.1	88.6
1975 (1,439,000)	102.5	21.4	12.5	68.6
1976 (1,786,000)	96.5	31.4	16.6	48.5
1977 (2,254,000)	96.1	22.2	21.1	52.8
1978 (2,932,000)	92.8	29.1	21.2	42.5
1979 (3,963,000)	102.0	28.9	15.9	57.2
6 or more persons				
1973 (324,000)	160.4	44.5	216.0	99.9
1974 (330,000)	138.9	225.9	27.6	105.4
1975 (385,000)	178.2	43.5	37.3	97.4
1976 (454,000)	124.1	43.8	215.9	64.4
1977 (512,000)	128.3	47.5	214.8	66.0
1978 (572,000)	99.3	211.9	212.0	75.3
1979 (765,000)	118.0	214.2	28.8	95.0

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

¹Includes data on households where the number of persons was not ascertained. The total income category also includes data on households whose income level was not ascertained.²Rate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14 (1973-79 trends)
Household burglary: Victimization rate,
by household composition

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Household composition	Total	Forcible entry		Unlawful entry without force
		Completed	Attempted	
Total				
1973 (70,442,000)	91.7	29.7	20.0	41.9
1974 (72,163,000)	93.1	30.7	20.1	42.4
1975 (73,560,000)	91.7	30.9	20.3	40.5
1976 (74,956,000)	88.9	30.4	20.8	37.7
1977 (76,412,000)	88.5	30.1	19.7	38.8
1978 (77,980,000)	86.0	28.2	20.4	37.4
1979 (79,499,000)	84.1	27.1	17.9	39.1
Husband-wife only				
1973 (16,697,000)	64.2	22.4	16.8	24.9
1974 (17,004,000)	68.8	23.6	16.4	28.9
1975 (17,260,000)	66.3	22.0	15.9	28.4
1976 (17,558,000)	60.9	22.6	15.2	23.2
1977 (17,811,000)	62.1	22.8	15.2	24.0
1978 (17,983,000)	59.7	21.4	14.4	24.0
1979 (18,191,000)	54.9	19.6	12.5	22.8
Husband-wife with all children under 12				
1973 (11,787,000)	86.3	23.8	22.2	40.3
1974 (11,776,000)	89.5	29.4	21.1	39.0
1975 (11,846,000)	83.6	27.8	20.8	35.0
1976 (11,823,000)	83.4	26.3	21.5	35.6
1977 (11,972,000)	85.3	27.2	21.4	36.7
1978 (11,986,000)	79.1	22.1	21.0	36.0
1979 (11,989,000)	83.9	24.5	20.7	38.6
Husband-wife with all children under 18, and at least one 12-17				
1973 (4,836,000)	100.7	23.9	19.6	57.2
1974 (4,828,000)	97.2	24.1	17.9	55.0
1975 (4,612,000)	89.2	22.6	14.3	52.2
1976 (4,373,000)	94.8	29.1	17.1	48.7
1977 (4,200,000)	96.8	29.8	18.4	48.6
1978 (4,159,000)	85.3	19.4	18.2	47.7
1979 (4,179,000)	86.4	28.5	13.1	44.7
Husband-wife with other relatives and non- relatives				
1973 (12,775,000)	83.8	22.3	16.4	45.0
1974 (12,844,000)	87.8	25.6	13.4	48.8
1975 (13,008,000)	83.6	24.2	14.8	44.6
1976 (13,374,000)	75.0	23.2	15.9	35.9
1977 (13,482,000)	77.0	20.6	14.9	41.5
1978 (13,642,000)	80.2	23.6	16.5	40.1
1979 (13,569,000)	78.0	20.8	13.3	44.0
Male head with other relatives, but no wife				
1973 (1,491,000)	109.5	40.7	15.0	53.8
1974 (1,570,000)	128.7	49.3	17.3	62.1
1975 (1,628,000)	140.6	45.8	30.0	64.8
1976 (1,741,000)	117.0	45.5	23.0	48.6
1977 (1,887,000)	129.6	51.0	21.3	57.3
1978 (1,985,000)	125.6	49.0	24.4	52.2
1979 (2,014,000)	122.5	51.3	23.5	47.7

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Household composition	Total	Forcible entry		Unlawful entry without force
		Completed	Attempted	
Female head with all children under 12				
1973 (1,503,000)	203.5	89.4	48.2	65.9
1974 (1,576,000)	226.1	94.2	62.1	69.8
1975 (1,732,000)	206.9	85.6	58.6	62.7
1976 (1,826,000)	181.4	72.4	49.3	59.7
1977 (1,880,000)	197.5	88.5	51.6	57.4
1978 (1,950,000)	172.3	63.5	51.0	57.8
1979 (2,000,000)	188.0	65.3	54.7	68.1
Female head with all children under 18 and at least one 12-17				
1973 (738,000)	163.8	65.7	31.3	66.9
1974 (771,000)	169.1	62.0	37.8	69.3
1975 (757,000)	176.0	52.2	36.0	87.9
1976 (797,000)	202.9	60.0	44.8	98.1
1977 (793,000)	156.2	31.8	50.2	74.2
1978 (827,000)	159.4	57.6	34.6	67.2
1979 (836,000)	154.5	56.3	28.9	69.3
Female head with other relatives				
1973 (4,573,000)	101.0	33.7	23.3	44.0
1974 (4,713,000)	93.5	28.4	22.0	43.2
1975 (4,984,000)	106.2	33.8	25.0	47.4
1976 (5,075,000)	118.9	36.7	26.1	56.2
1977 (5,192,000)	94.2	31.1	19.2	43.8
1978 (5,495,000)	107.0	35.8	24.3	46.9
1979 (5,489,000)	98.7	27.9	25.2	45.6
Male head living alone				
1973 (5,014,000)	136.8	53.5	21.9	61.5
1974 (5,436,000)	120.1	48.5	22.6	48.9
1975 (5,631,000)	119.9	57.7	20.7	41.5
1976 (5,865,000)	112.8	48.1	25.3	39.4
1977 (6,229,000)	117.9	47.6	21.7	48.7
1978 (6,654,000)	106.0	40.7	23.7	41.6
1979 (7,065,000)	96.3	37.4	16.1	42.8
Male head with non- relatives only				
1973 (1,184,000)	261.6	92.9	38.9	129.9
1974 (1,298,000)	266.0	82.4	51.2	132.5
1975 (1,414,000)	220.5	76.2	38.8	105.5
1976 (1,559,000)	240.1	81.8	40.5	117.8
1977 (1,662,000)	210.0	77.7	33.6	98.7
1978 (1,858,000)	223.3	79.4	38.0	105.8
1979 (1,983,000)	186.1	66.0	21.2	98.9
Female head living alone				
1973 (8,885,000)	68.4	24.5	17.8	26.1
1974 (9,382,000)	67.9	22.3	20.9	24.8
1975 (9,713,000)	71.6	24.6	20.9	26.2
1976 (9,935,000)	69.5	24.0	20.8	24.8
1977 (10,162,000)	67.4	22.3	18.7	26.4
1978 (10,314,000)	61.3	20.1	20.0	21.1
1979 (10,839,000)	64.1	20.4	17.5	26.2
Female head with non- relatives only				
1973 (961,000)	165.4	48.4	27.0	90.0
1974 (964,000)	139.7	36.4	22.3	80.9
1975 (977,000)	182.1	44.1	35.5	102.5
1976 (1,032,000)	158.6	39.8	34.2	84.6
1977 (1,144,000)	171.8	55.3	35.9	80.6
1978 (1,128,000)	155.9	50.5	28.4	77.0
1979 (1,346,000)	166.6	39.5	32.8	94.2

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

Appendix II

Survey data tables, 1978-79 comparisons

The statistical data tables in this appendix contain selected data for the United States from the National Crime Survey comparing 1978 and 1979. These tables are comparable with those appearing in previous reports on year-to-year change.

- Tables 15-21 present data on changes in victimization rates for crimes against persons.
- Tables 22-26 provide information on changes in household victimization rates.
- Tables 27 and 28 present information on changes in the proportion of all weapons and of firearms used in violent crimes.
- Table 29 portrays changes in the reporting of crimes to the police for the two sectors—persons and households.

All statistical data gathered by the survey are estimates, which vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to errors associated with the fact that they were developed from a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration. The constraints on interpretation and other uses of these data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, estimates based on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the tables, were not used for analytical purposes and no percent change is shown in these cases. The minimum reliable estimates are 12,000 for all tables.

Changes were calculated from unrounded figures, and the resulting percent was rounded to one decimal point, as were the rates or percents on which the change was based. Tables 15 and 22, the basic tables for the personal and household sectors, respectively, contain one standard-error confidence intervals for each percent change. One standard-error confidence intervals are also indicated on Table 29 for changes in reporting to the police for the two sectors. The standard error for other estimates for 1978-79 change may be determined from the formula given in Appendix III for comparing consecutive years.

Significant changes on all data tables are indicated by either one asterisk, denoting a change of at least 2 standard errors, or two asterisks, for a change of between 1.6 and 2 standard errors.

Each table also contains estimates of the size of every relevant group upon which the rates are based. These estimates reflect adjustments to independent estimates of the population.

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Table 15 (1978-79 change)

Personal crimes: Victimization rate for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime

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

Type of personal crime	Rate		Percent change, 1978-1979	Standard error ¹
	1978	1979		
Crimes of violence	33.7	34.5	+2.4	2.7
Rape	1.0	1.1	+11.3	17.6
Robbery	5.9	6.3	+6.3	6.9
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	1.9	2.1	+13.8	12.8
From serious assault	1.0	1.1	+11.8	17.2
From minor assault	0.9	1.0	+16.3	19.3
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	4.0	4.1	+2.5	8.1
Assault	26.9	27.2	+1.3	3.1
Aggravated assault	9.7	9.9	+2.4	5.2
With injury	3.3	3.4	+2.4	9.0
Attempted assault with weapon	6.4	6.6	+2.2	6.4
Simple assault	17.2	17.3	+0.8	3.8
With injury	4.3	4.5	+4.0	7.9
Attempted assault without weapon	12.9	12.8	-0.3	4.4
Crimes of theft	96.8	91.9	*-5.0	1.5
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	2.9	-8.0	8.5
Purse snatching	1.0	0.9	-6.0	15.2
Pocket picking	2.1	1.9	-8.5	10.3
Personal larceny without contact	93.6	89.0	*-4.9	1.5
Total population age 12 and over	176,215,000	178,284,000		

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

*Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

¹For an illustration of the use of standard errors, see Appendix 111.

Table 16 (1978-79 change)

Personal crimes of violence: Victimization rate for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race

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

Type of personal crime	Victimizations by strangers									
	For all victims ¹			For white victims			For black victims			Percent change 1978-1979
	Rate	1979	Percent change 1978-1979	Rate	1979	Percent change 1978-1979	Rate	1979	Percent change 1978-1979	
Crimes of violence	21.2	22.2	+4.7	20.9	21.9	+4.9	24.1	24.2	+2.9	
Rape	0.7	0.7	-7.1	0.6	0.6	(Z)	1.6	1.1	-26.9	
Robbery	4.5	5.1	+11.2	3.9	4.4	+12.6	9.5	10.4	+9.8	
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	1.4	1.7	+17.0	1.3	1.5	+16.8	2.6	3.3	+27.3	
From serious assault	0.8	0.9	+14.1	0.7	0.8	+14.1	1.0	2.1	+113.3	
From minor assault	0.6	0.8	+20.6	0.5	0.7	+34.6	1.6	1.2	-26.0	
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	3.1	3.4	+8.3	2.7	2.9	+10.2	6.9	7.2	+3.5	
Assault	16.0	16.5	+3.3	16.4	17.0	+3.2	13.1	12.6	-3.4	
Aggravated assault	6.2	6.3	+1.1	6.2	6.3	+2.1	6.7	5.8	-12.8	
With injury	1.9	1.8	-5.2	2.0	1.8	-10.3	1.9	2.3	+20.6	
Attempted assault with weapon	4.3	4.5	+3.7	4.3	4.6	+7.8	4.8	3.5	-26.5	
Simple assault	9.8	10.2	+4.7	10.2	10.6	+3.9	6.4	6.8	+6.6	
With injury	2.0	2.1	+4.5	2.1	2.2	+8.2	1.8	1.2	-35.0	
Attempted assault without weapon	7.7	8.1	+4.9	8.1	8.4	+2.8	4.6	5.6	+23.1	
Total number of persons in the group	176,215,000	178,284,000		154,021,000	155,572,000		19,650,000	19,697,000		
Type of personal crime	Victimization by nonstrangers									
	For all victims ¹			For white victims			For black victims			Percent change 1978-1979
	Rate	1979	Percent change 1978-1979	Rate	1979	Percent change 1978-1979	Rate	1979	Percent change 1978-1979	
Crimes of violence	12.5	12.3	-1.4	12.1	11.7	-3.2	16.5	17.4	+5.3	
Rape	0.3	0.4	+50.0	0.2	0.4	+75.0	0.6	0.4	-33.3	
Robbery	1.4	1.2	-11.0	1.3	1.1	-16.2	2.9	2.1	-27.6	
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	0.5	0.5	+4.3	0.5	0.5	(Z)	0.5	0.7	+40.0	
From serious assault	0.2	0.3	+4.2	0.2	0.2	-9.1	0.4	0.6	+50.0	
From minor assault	0.2	0.2	+4.4	0.3	0.3	+4.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	0.9	0.7	-18.0	0.8	0.6	-25.3	1.5	1.4	-4.1	
Assault	10.9	10.7	-1.6	10.5	10.2	-3.2	14.0	14.8	+6.0	
Aggravated assault	3.5	3.6	+4.6	3.1	3.2	+1.9	6.6	7.0	+6.2	
With injury	1.4	1.5	+13.3	1.2	1.3	+5.0	2.5	3.2	+27.3	
Attempted assault with weapon	2.1	2.1	-1.0	1.9	1.9	(Z)	4.1	3.9	-6.6	
Simple assault	7.4	7.1	-4.5	7.4	7.0	-5.5	7.4	7.8	+5.8	
With injury	2.3	2.4	+4.4	2.3	2.3	+1.7	2.1	2.7	+26.2	
Attempted assault without weapon	5.1	4.7	-8.2	5.1	4.7	-8.6	5.3	5.2	-2.5	
Total number of persons in the group	176,215,000	178,284,000		154,021,000	155,572,000		19,650,000	19,697,000		

Z Percent change is less than 0.05.

**Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.²Rate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable. Percent change not shown.

Table 17 (1978-79 change)

Personal crimes: Victimization rate for persons age 12 and over, by sex, race or Hispanic origin, and type of crime

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

Sex and race or Hispanic origin	Number of persons in the group	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Both sexes ¹												
1978 rate	176,215,000	33.7	1.0	5.9	1.9	4.0	26.9	9.7	17.2	96.8	3.1	93.6
1979 rate	178,284,000	34.5	1.1	6.3	2.1	4.1	27.2	9.9	17.3	91.9	2.9	89.0
Percent change		+2.4	+11.3	+6.3	+13.8	+2.5	+1.3	+2.4	+0.8	*-5.0	-8.0	*-4.9
White												
1978 rate	154,021,000	33.0	0.8	5.2	1.7	3.5	26.9	9.3	17.7	97.7	2.7	95.0
1979 rate	155,572,000	33.6	1.0	5.5	1.9	3.6	27.1	9.5	17.6	92.5	2.5	90.0
Percent change		+2.0	+21.4	+5.4	+11.6	+2.3	+0.7	+2.2	-0.1	*-5.3	-7.0	*-5.3
Black												
1978 rate	19,650,000	40.6	2.1	11.4	3.1	8.4	27.1	13.3	13.8	90.3	6.2	84.1
1979 rate	19,697,000	41.6	1.6	12.5	4.0	8.6	27.5	12.9	14.6	87.1	5.6	81.5
Percent change		+2.3	-25.6	+9.6	+29.4	+2.1	+1.4	-3.4	+6.1	-3.6	-9.7	-3.2
Persons of Hispanic origin												
1978 rate	8,936,000	37.4	0.5	10.3	3.5	6.8	26.6	12.7	13.9	96.6	5.3	91.2
1979 rate	9,535,000	41.5	0.7	10.2	4.1	6.1	30.6	14.1	16.5	83.0	3.4	79.6
Percent change		+10.8	+40.0	-1.3	+16.3	-11.0	+15.0	+10.9	+18.8	*-14.1	** -36.2	*-12.8
Total males ¹												
1978 rate	84,377,000	45.7	0.2	8.3	2.6	5.7	37.2	14.7	22.5	105.6	2.7	102.9
1979 rate	85,353,000	45.5	0.2	8.8	2.9	5.9	36.5	14.9	21.6	99.3	2.6	96.7
Percent change		-0.4	+9.1	+5.8	+12.1	+2.8	-1.8	+1.4	-3.9	*-5.9	-0.8	*-6.0
White males												
1978 rate	74,202,000	44.8	0.2	7.1	2.3	4.8	37.5	14.2	23.2	106.0	2.3	103.7
1979 rate	74,960,000	44.4	0.2	7.3	2.5	4.8	36.9	14.2	22.6	99.7	2.2	97.5
Percent change		-0.8	+9.1	+2.7	+8.6	-0.2	-1.5	-0.1	-2.5	*-5.9	-3.9	*-6.0
Black males												
1978 rate	8,956,000	53.6	0.2	17.5	4.4	13.1	36.0	19.5	16.5	102.4	5.5	96.9
1979 rate	8,925,000	53.1	0.3	20.9	6.4	14.5	31.9	19.5	12.4	95.6	6.1	89.5
Percent change		-1.0	+50.0	+19.5	+46.7	+10.5	-11.4	(Z)	** -24.9	-6.7	+11.3	-7.7
Males of Hispanic origin												
1978 rate	4,199,000	53.7	0.0	16.0	5.8	10.2	37.8	19.6	18.1	101.2	2.8	98.4
1979 rate	4,530,000	55.4	0.3	15.0	6.6	8.4	40.1	20.1	20.0	83.6	0.3	83.3
Percent change		+3.1	+55.6	-5.9	+14.9	-17.7	+6.2	+2.4	+10.3	*-17.4	-	*-15.3
Total females ¹												
1978 rate	91,838,000	22.8	1.7	3.7	1.2	2.5	17.4	5.1	12.3	88.7	3.5	85.1
1979 rate	92,931,000	24.5	1.8	4.0	1.5	2.5	18.7	5.3	13.4	85.1	3.1	82.0
Percent change		+7.7	+10.8	+7.0	+16.9	+1.6	+7.5	+4.9	+8.6	** -4.1	-13.0	** -3.7
White females												
1978 rate	79,819,000	22.0	1.4	3.4	1.2	2.3	17.2	4.7	12.5	90.0	3.1	87.0
1979 rate	80,612,000	23.6	1.8	3.8	1.4	2.4	18.1	5.1	13.0	85.8	2.8	83.1
Percent change		+7.2	+24.8	+10.3	+18.1	+6.2	+5.2	+8.1	+4.1	*-4.7	-9.5	** -4.5
Black females												
1978 rate	10,694,000	29.7	3.8	6.4	2.0	4.4	19.6	8.1	11.5	80.2	6.8	73.4
1979 rate	10,772,000	32.0	2.6	5.6	1.9	3.7	23.8	7.3	16.5	80.0	5.2	74.8
Percent change		+7.7	-30.4	-12.1	-1.5	-16.5	+21.4	-9.5	** +43.4	-0.3	-23.8	+1.9
Females of Hispanic origin												
1978 rate	4,737,000	23.0	1.0	5.3	1.5	3.8	16.7	6.5	10.2	92.4	7.5	84.9
1979 rate	5,005,000	28.9	1.1	5.8	1.8	4.0	22.0	8.6	13.4	82.4	6.2	76.2
Percent change		+25.5	+10.0	+9.5	+6.7	+5.8	+31.6	+31.5	+31.4	-10.9	-17.7	-10.3

Z Percent change is less than 0.05.

**Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

**Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

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

Table 18 (1978-79 change)
**Personal crimes: Victimization rate for persons age 12 and over,
by sex, age, and type of crime**

(Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group)												
Sex and age	Number of persons in the group	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery		Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny		
				Total	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact	
Both sexes												
1978 rate	176,215,000	33.7	1.0	5.9	1.9	4.0	26.9	9.7	17.2	96.8	3.1	93.6
1979 rate	178,284,000	34.5	1.1	6.3	2.1	4.1	27.2	9.9	17.3	91.9	2.9	89.0
Percent change		+2.4	+11.3	+6.3	+13.8	+2.9	+1.3	+2.4	+0.8	-5.9	-8.0	-8.9
12-15												
1978 rate	15,454,000	57.0	1.3	10.9	2.0	8.9	44.7	13.0	31.8	145.6	1.9	143.8
1979 rate	14,918,000	53.4	1.3	9.4	2.4	7.0	43.7	13.3	29.4	141.9	2.9	139.0
Percent change		-6.3	+1.5	-13.7	+19.0	-21.1	-4.7	+2.3	-7.6	-2.6	+94.0	-1.3
16-19												
1978 rate	16,466,000	68.9	2.5	9.8	2.4	7.3	56.6	20.9	35.7	152.6	2.9	149.7
1979 rate	16,411,000	70.2	3.2	10.4	3.8	6.5	56.7	20.8	35.9	146.1	2.7	143.4
Percent change		+1.9	+24.4	+6.4	+58.3	-10.9	+0.1	-0.5	+0.5	-4.3	-7.9	-4.2
20-24												
1978 rate	19,767,000	66.9	2.4	8.7	3.2	5.5	55.8	22.0	33.9	152.4	4.9	147.5
1979 rate	19,984,000	72.2	2.6	12.1	4.4	7.7	57.5	22.2	35.1	148.8	4.3	144.5
Percent change		+7.9	+7.0	**+39.8	+38.3	+40.9	+3.0	+1.2	+1.2	-2.4	-11.9	-2.1
25-34												
1978 rate	33,708,000	39.9	1.1	5.9	1.9	4.0	33.0	12.6	20.4	117.0	2.8	114.2
1979 rate	34,803,000	43.8	1.3	6.0	2.2	3.9	36.6	13.4	21.1	107.7	2.8	104.9
Percent change		**+9.7	+17.8	+2.2	+11.9	-2.5	**+10.9	+7.2	+3.2	-9.3	-1.8	-8.1
35-49												
1978 rate	35,607,000	19.9	0.4	4.6	1.8	2.8	15.0	4.9	10.1	84.4	2.4	81.9
1979 rate	36,178,000	21.3	0.6	5.1	1.5	3.6	15.6	6.0	9.7	80.8	2.1	78.7
Percent change		+6.7	+44.7	+10.9	-17.9	+29.4	+4.4	+21.3	-4.6	-4.3	-13.2	-4.0
50-64												
1978 rate	32,264,000	11.4	10.3	3.3	1.3	2.1	7.8	2.9	4.9	55.7	4.0	51.8
1979 rate	32,458,000	10.3	10.1	3.5	1.3	2.1	6.7	2.3	4.4	52.9	2.5	50.4
Percent change		-9.7	-	+4.2	+5.6	+3.4	-13.6	-19.2	-10.3	-5.1	-36.7	-2.7
65 and over												
1978 rate	22,948,000	7.9	10.1	3.0	1.2	1.8	4.7	1.8	3.0	23.9	2.9	20.1
1979 rate	23,533,000	5.9	(12)	2.5	1.0	1.4	3.4	1.1	2.3	21.6	3.5	18.1
Percent change		*-25.0	-	-18.5	-14.9	-20.9	**+28.1	**+38.3	-22.2	-9.1	+21.7	-10.1
Males												
1978 rate	84,377,000	45.7	0.2	8.3	2.6	5.7	37.2	14.7	22.5	195.6	2.7	192.9
1979 rate	85,353,000	45.5	0.2	8.8	2.9	5.9	36.5	14.9	21.6	191.3	2.6	188.7
Percent change		-0.4	+9.1	+5.8	+12.1	+2.8	-1.8	+1.4	-3.9	-2.2	-4.2	-3.5
12-15												
1978 rate	7,866,000	75.6	10.4	18.8	3.5	15.3	56.4	18.4	38.9	161.9	3.0	161.0
1979 rate	7,590,000	67.7	10.2	15.8	3.8	12.9	51.7	18.2	33.5	148.9	4.9	144.9
Percent change		-10.4	-	-15.8	+9.1	-21.7	-8.3	-9.9	-11.9	-8.0	+33.6	**+13.9
16-19												
1978 rate	8,195,000	86.4	10.5	11.3	3.2	8.2	74.5	30.7	43.9	166.4	3.8	162.6
1979 rate	8,184,000	87.6	10.7	13.8	5.0	8.9	73.1	31.3	41.7	153.3	2.6	159.7
Percent change		+1.4	-	+22.1	+56.6	+8.8	-2.0	+2.2	-4.9	-7.9	-32.7	-7.3
20-24												
1978 rate	9,656,000	90.5	11.0	10.2	3.6	6.7	79.3	33.1	46.2	179.5	4.9	166.1
1979 rate	9,760,000	99.0	10.5	17.6	6.7	19.9	81.0	35.0	46.0	168.8	4.9	163.9
Percent change		+9.4	-	**+72.1	+89.3	**+63.0	+2.1	+5.6	-0.4	-1.0	+10.3	-1.3
25-34												
1978 rate	16,556,000	54.7	10.1	8.0	2.2	5.9	46.6	20.1	26.5	123.1	2.2	120.9
1979 rate	17,101,000	57.9	10.4	7.6	2.6	4.9	50.9	20.7	29.4	112.4	2.3	119.2
Percent change		+5.9	-	-5.7	+21.7	-15.7	+7.4	+3.0	+10.8	-9.7	+4.6	-2.9
35-49												
1978 rate	17,302,000	25.5	10.0	6.4	3.0	3.4	19.1	7.9	12.1	80.3	1.7	78.7
1979 rate	17,575,000	24.6	10.1	6.6	1.7	4.8	18.9	7.2	10.8	80.2	2.1	78.2
Percent change		-3.3	-	+2.7	*-41.4	+41.5	-5.7	+3.4	-10.9	-0.1	+23.5	-0.6
50-64												
1978 rate	15,350,000	15.3	10.0	5.3	1.7	3.6	10.9	3.4	6.6	59.0	2.7	56.3
1979 rate	15,455,000	12.4	10.1	4.2	1.6	2.6	8.1	2.8	5.3	56.0	1.4	54.6
Percent change		**+19.0	-	-20.9	-4.2	-28.3	-19.2	-16.9	-20.5	-5.1	-46.7	-3.1
65 and over												
1978 rate	9,453,000	10.0	10.9	3.6	1.7	1.9	6.4	2.1	4.3	28.9	2.1	26.8
1979 rate	9,689,000	7.1	10.9	3.4	1.1	2.3	3.8	1.3	2.5	25.6	2.9	22.7
Percent change		**+28.6	-	-6.7	-	+18.7	*-40.9	-36.7	**+43.8	-11.5	+35.1	-15.2

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

Sex and age	Number of persons in the group	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Total	Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	Assault		Crimes of theft	Personal larceny
				Total	With injury	Without injury				Total	Aggravated		
Females													
1978 rate	91,838,000	22.8	1.7	3.7	1.2	2.5	17.4	5.1	12.3	88.7	3.5	85.1	
1979 rate	92,931,000	24.5	1.8	4.0	1.5	2.5	18.7	5.3	13.4	85.1	3.1	82.0	
Percent change		+7.7	+10.8	+7.0	+16.9	+1.6	+7.5	+4.9	+8.6	**+4.1	-13.0	**+3.7	
12-15													
1978 rate	7,589,000	37.7	2.3	2.7	10.4	2.3	32.7	7.3	25.4	126.6	10.7	125.9	
1979 rate	7,328,000	38.6	2.5	2.8	10.9	1.4	33.3	8.1	25.2	134.6	1.8	132.8	
Percent change		+2.4	+11.5	+1.5	-	-17.0	+1.8	+10.8	-0.8	+6.3	-	+5.5	
16-19													
1978 rate	8,271,000	51.6	4.6	8.2	1.7	6.5	38.9	11.3	27.6	139.0	2.0	136.9	
1979 rate	8,227,000	52.9	5.7	6.9	2.7	4.2	40.3	10.3	30.0	139.0	2.8	136.2	
Percent change		+2.5	+23.6	-15.5	+63.0	**+35.3	+3.8	-8.2	+8.7	-	+38.9	-0.6	
20-24													
1978 rate	10,111,000	44.4	3.8	7.2	2.8	4.4	33.4	11.3	22.1	135.1	5.2	129.8	
1979 rate	10,229,000	46.6	4.7	6.9	2.1	4.8	35.1	10.0	25.1	129.6	3.7	125.9	
Percent change		+5.1	+23.0	-3.9	-23.7	+8.5	+5.1	-11.1	+13.3	-4.0	-29.5	-3.0	
25-34													
1978 rate	17,153,000	25.7	2.0	3.8	1.7	2.1	19.8	5.4	14.5	111.1	3.5	107.6	
1979 rate	17,702,000	30.2	2.1	4.5	1.7	2.8	23.5	6.6	17.0	103.1	3.3	99.8	
Percent change		+17.5	+4.9	+18.0	-0.6	+33.8	+18.7	+21.7	+17.4	**+7.2	-6.0	**+7.3	
35-49													
1978 rate	18,305,000	14.7	0.7	2.9	0.7	2.2	11.1	2.8	8.3	88.2	3.2	85.0	
1979 rate	18,603,000	18.1	1.0	3.7	1.2	2.5	13.4	4.8	8.6	81.2	2.2	79.1	
Percent change		+23.0	+35.6	+27.8	+80.6	+11.8	+20.9	+70.5	+4.0	**+7.9	-31.8	-7.0	
50-64													
1978 rate	16,914,000	7.8	10.5	1.5	0.9	1.7	5.8	2.4	3.4	52.7	5.1	47.7	
1979 rate	17,003,000	8.4	10.1	2.8	1.1	1.7	5.5	1.9	3.7	50.1	3.5	46.6	
Percent change		+6.9	-	+82.9	+21.8	-	-4.8	-22.6	+7.7	-5.0	**+31.9	-2.2	
65 and over													
1978 rate	13,495,000	6.4	10.2	2.6	0.9	1.7	3.6	1.5	2.1	18.9	3.5	15.5	
1979 rate	13,844,000	5.0	10.1	1.8	1.0	1.8	3.1	0.9	2.2	18.9	4.0	14.9	
Percent change		-21.1	-	-30.3	+12.4	-	-12.3	-40.1	+8.3	-0.3	+15.9	-4.0	

Z Rate or percent change is less than 0.05.
*Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.
**Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.
†Rate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable. Percent change not shown.

Table 19 (1978-79 change)
Personal crimes: Victimization rate for persons age 12 and over, by sex, marital status, and type of crime

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

Sex and marital status	Number of persons in the group	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Total	Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury		Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Both sexes¹													
1978 rate	176,215,000	33.7	1.0	6.9	1.9	4.0	26.9	9.7	17.2	96.8	3.1	93.6	
1979 rate	178,284,000	34.5	1.1	6.3	2.1	4.1	27.2	9.9	17.3	91.9	2.9	89.0	
Percent change		+2.4	+11.3	+6.3	+13.8	+2.5	+1.3	+2.4	+0.8	-5.0	-8.0	-4.9	
Never married													
1978 rate	51,758,000	60.0	1.7	10.2	2.9	7.3	48.1	17.1	30.9	147.2	4.0	143.2	
1979 rate	52,956,000	62.1	2.0	11.1	3.5	7.6	49.0	17.0	32.0	141.6	3.8	137.7	
Percent change		+3.5	+15.0	+9.2	+23.4	+3.3	+1.9	-0.8	+3.3	-3.8	-3.3	-3.8	
Married													
1978 rate	99,831,000	18.6	0.4	2.8	0.8	2.0	15.5	5.5	10.0	71.2	2.0	71.2	
1979 rate	100,444,000	18.0	0.4	2.9	0.9	1.9	14.7	5.5	9.3	69.0	1.9	67.1	
Percent change		-3.1	+8.8	+4.0	+25.3	-4.5	-4.7	+0.2	-7.6	-5.7	-4.1	-5.8	
Separated or divorced													
1978 rate	12,211,000	68.7	3.7	14.1	7.0	7.1	50.8	19.6	31.2	131.6	8.1	125.5	
1979 rate	12,816,000	74.7	3.6	14.7	6.3	8.5	56.4	23.5	32.9	122.8	4.8	118.6	
Percent change		+8.9	-3.2	+4.5	-10.7	+20.1	+10.9	+19.9	+5.3	-8.1	-41.9	-6.0	
Widowed													
1978 rate	12,004,000	10.2	0.0	4.9	1.9	3.0	5.3	2.3	3.0	38.3	4.1	34.2	
1979 rate	12,008,000	8.9	0.3	4.0	1.6	2.3	4.6	1.3	3.1	33.2	4.8	28.3	
Percent change		-12.6	+	-18.7	-13.8	-21.6	-13.0	-43.8	+11.0	-13.3	+18.3	-17.1	
Males¹													
1978 rate	84,377,000	45.7	0.2	8.3	2.6	5.7	37.2	14.7	22.5	105.6	2.7	102.9	
1979 rate	85,353,000	45.5	0.2	8.8	2.9	5.9	36.5	14.9	21.6	99.3	2.6	96.7	
Percent change		-0.4	+9.1	+5.8	+12.1	+2.8	-1.8	+1.4	-3.9	-5.9	-0.8	-6.0	
Never married													
1978 rate	27,618,000	78.6	0.4	14.6	4.2	10.4	63.6	24.8	38.8	161.7	4.1	157.7	
1979 rate	27,971,000	78.6	0.4	15.7	5.1	19.6	62.6	25.0	37.5	150.7	4.1	146.6	
Percent change		(2)	+	+7.1	+21.3	+1.3	-1.6	+1.9	-3.2	-6.8	+0.5	-7.9	
Married													
1978 rate	50,075,000	25.4	(2)	3.5	1.0	2.5	21.9	8.3	13.7	73.1	1.3	71.8	
1979 rate	50,467,000	24.2	0.2	3.6	1.2	2.4	20.4	8.1	12.3	69.2	1.4	67.8	
Percent change		-4.8	-	+1.4	+18.3	-2.9	-6.9	-1.9	-9.9	-5.3	+6.8	-5.5	
Separated or divorced													
1978 rate	4,567,000	79.0	2.3	20.9	9.3	11.7	56.8	28.2	28.7	148.1	7.6	140.5	
1979 rate	4,815,000	86.5	2.9	22.0	7.3	14.7	64.5	32.0	32.5	134.7	4.2	130.5	
Percent change		+9.5	+	+5.3	-21.1	+26.2	+13.5	+13.7	+13.2	-9.1	-44.9	-7.1	
Widowed													
1978 rate	1,921,000	15.7	0.9	10.1	3.7	6.4	25.6	7.7	7.8	41.5	2.8	36.7	
1979 rate	1,875,000	14.2	0.9	7.7	3.2	6.5	23.3	5.3	6.2	34.1	2.1	29.0	
Percent change		-9.9	+	-23.9	-17.2	+2.5	-9.4	-31.3	-16.7	-15.8	-26.3	-22.6	
Females¹													
1978 rate	91,838,000	22.8	1.7	3.7	1.2	2.5	17.4	5.1	12.3	88.7	3.5	85.1	
1979 rate	92,931,000	24.5	1.8	4.0	1.5	2.5	18.7	5.3	13.4	85.1	3.1	82.0	
Percent change		+7.7	+10.8	+2.0	+16.9	+1.0	+7.5	+4.9	+8.6	-3.1	-13.0	-3.7	
Never married													
1978 rate	24,140,000	38.7	3.2	5.2	1.4	3.8	30.3	8.4	22.0	130.5	3.8	126.7	
1979 rate	24,586,000	43.3	3.8	6.9	1.8	4.2	33.5	7.9	25.6	131.2	3.6	127.7	
Percent change		+11.6	+17.9	+10.5	+32.0	+10.5	+10.4	-6.1	+10.7	+0.6	-7.6	+0.8	
Married													
1978 rate	49,756,000	11.7	0.7	2.0	0.5	1.6	9.9	2.6	6.3	73.3	2.6	70.7	
1979 rate	49,976,000	11.7	0.6	2.1	0.7	1.5	9.9	2.9	6.2	68.7	2.3	66.4	
Percent change		+0.3	-15.2	+6.9	+44.4	-5.8	+0.5	+8.3	-2.8	-6.2	-9.3	-6.1	
Separated or divorced													
1978 rate	7,644,000	62.5	5.2	19.9	5.7	4.3	47.3	14.5	32.8	125.0	8.5	116.5	
1979 rate	8,001,000	67.6	5.8	19.3	5.6	4.7	51.5	18.4	33.1	115.7	5.2	110.5	
Percent change		+8.3	+11.2	+3.3	-0.7	+8.8	+9.0	+26.8	+1.2	-7.5	-38.8	-5.2	
Widowed													
1978 rate	10,083,000	9.1	0.9	3.9	1.5	2.3	5.3	2.3	3.9	37.7	4.9	33.7	
1979 rate	10,133,000	7.9	0.4	3.3	1.3	1.9	4.3	1.1	3.2	29.3	4.1	25.3	
Percent change		-13.2	-48.9	-15.3	-13.6	-16.5	-18.6	-51.9	-25.3	-22.2	-22.3	-25.1	

Z Rate or percent change is less than 0.05.
 *Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.
 **Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.
¹Includes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.
²Rate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable. Percent change not shown.

Table 20 (1978-79 change)
Personal crimes: Victimization rate for persons age 12 and over, by annual family income and type of crime

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

Annual family income	Number of persons in the group	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Total	Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury		Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Total¹													
1978 rate	176,215,000	33.7	1.0	6.9	1.9	4.0	26.9	9.7	17.2	96.8	3.1	93.6	
1979 rate	178,284,000	34.5	1.1	6.3	2.1	4.1	27.2	9.9	17.3	91.9	2.9	89.0	
Percent change		+2.4	+11.3	+6.3	+13.8	+2.5	+1.3	+2.4	+0.8	-5.0	-8.0	-4.9	
Less than \$3,000													
1978 rate	8,919,000	56.3	2.8	11.7	3.2	8.5	41.8	15.2	26.7	92.6	6.4	86.3	
1979 rate	8,253,000	61.3	3.6	10.3	3.7	6.6	47.4	20.7	26.7	89.2	5.7	83.5	
Percent change		+8.8	+27.6	-12.2	+14.0	-22.2	+13.4	+36.6	+0.2	-3.7	-10.4	-3.2	
\$3,000-\$7,499													
1978 rate	29,769,000	38.8	1.3	7.9	2.6	5.4	29.7	12.8	16.8	76.6	3.8	72.8	
1979 rate	26,942,000	41.6	1.5	9.4	4.2	5.3	30.7	12.0	18.6	72.9	4.1	68.8	
Percent change		+7.3	+21.4	+19.1	+61.5	-1.3	+3.5	-6.1	+10.7	-4.8	+8.4	-5.5	
\$7,500-\$9,999													
1978 rate	14,727,000	37.8	0.7	5.8	1.7	4.0	31.4	12.7	18.7	92.6	4.4	88.2	
1979 rate	13,523,000	42.5	1.6	7.7	3.8	4.9	33.3	14.9	18.4	88.0	2.9	85.1	
Percent change		+12.4	+	+33.9	+69.2	+23.2	+5.9	+16.9	-1.7	-5.0	-34.1	-3.5	
\$10,000-\$14,999													
1978 rate	32,787,000	32.7	0.7	5.3	2.2	3.0	26.7	9.1	17.3	92.9	2.3	90.6	
1979 rate	28,690,000	34.8	1.1	7.0	2.4	4.6	26.6	10.2	16.4	90.7	2.8	87.9	
Percent change		+6.7	+77.5	+32.6	+7.1	+52.0	-0.3	+9.2	-5.6	-2.3	+21.8	-3.0	
\$15,000-\$24,999													
1978 rate	45,935,000	29.6	0.8	4.2	1.3	2.9	24.5	8.8	15.7	105.2	2.2	103.0	
1979 rate	48,105,000	29.6	0.7	4.1	1.3	2.7	24.8	9.0	15.8	94.4	2.1	92.4	
Percent change		(Z)	-16.9	-3.8	+3.9	-7.1	+1.2	+1.7	+1.0	-10.2	-5.1	-10.3	
\$25,000 and over													
1978 rate	24,062,000	30.5	0.6	5.1	0.8	4.1	24.8	6.2	18.6	130.9	2.7	128.2	
1979 rate	31,851,000	30.1	0.6	4.7	1.0	3.7	24.8	6.8	18.0	118.4	2.3	116.1	
Percent change		-1.2	-4.8	-7.9	+27.2	-14.3	+0.3	+10.2	-3.0	-9.5	-16.8	-4.4	

Z Percent change is less than 0.05.
 *Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.
 **Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.
¹Includes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.
²Rate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable. Percent change not shown.

Table 21 (1978-79 change)

Personal crimes: Victimization rate for persons age 12 and over, by place of residence and type of crime

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

Place of residence	Number of persons in the group	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
All places of residence												
1978 rate	176,215,000	33.7	1.0	5.9	1.9	4.0	26.9	9.7	17.2	96.8	3.1	93.6
1979 rate	178,284,000	34.5	1.1	6.3	2.1	4.1	27.2	9.9	17.3	91.9	2.9	89.0
Percent change		+2.4	+11.3	+6.3	+13.8	+2.5	+1.3	+2.4	+0.8	-5.0	-8.0	-4.9
Total in metropolitan areas												
Inside central cities												
1978 rate	50,445,000	45.9	1.6	9.9	3.3	6.6	34.5	14.1	20.4	118.9	6.4	112.5
1979 rate	50,381,000	47.5	1.4	11.7	3.9	7.8	34.3	13.3	21.1	105.2	5.8	99.4
Percent change		+3.3	-12.9	+18.2	+20.1	+17.2	-0.2	-5.8	+3.7	-11.5	-10.1	-11.6
Outside central cities												
1978 rate	69,462,000	34.7	0.9	6.0	1.8	4.2	27.8	8.4	19.4	106.8	2.3	104.5
1979 rate	71,076,000	34.8	1.1	5.6	1.9	3.7	28.1	9.8	18.3	101.9	2.3	99.6
Percent change		+0.5	+23.6	-6.5	+5.0	-11.4	+1.3	+17.1	-5.6	-4.6	(2)	-4.7
Metropolitan areas with central cities of 1,000,000 or more												
Inside central cities												
1978 rate	15,052,000	49.5	1.9	17.2	5.3	11.9	30.4	13.5	16.9	111.1	11.7	99.4
1979 rate	14,917,000	50.2	1.0	21.3	6.9	14.5	27.8	11.4	16.4	97.0	11.5	85.5
Percent change		+1.4	-46.9	+23.9	+29.9	+21.3	-8.3	-15.3	-2.7	-12.7	-1.8	-14.0
Outside central cities												
1978 rate	16,730,000	36.3	0.9	6.2	2.3	3.9	29.2	8.4	20.9	109.3	3.0	106.3
1979 rate	17,182,000	36.1	1.4	6.5	2.0	4.5	28.2	8.8	19.4	102.6	2.4	100.1
Percent change		-0.7	+50.0	+5.2	-11.6	+14.8	-3.5	+5.0	-6.9	-6.2	-18.9	-5.8
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 500,000 to 999,999												
Inside central cities												
1978 rate	10,035,000	48.3	1.7	11.0	3.4	7.6	35.7	13.0	22.7	129.2	5.1	124.1
1979 rate	10,162,000	47.0	2.4	11.2	3.2	7.9	33.4	14.4	19.1	115.4	4.6	110.8
Percent change		-2.7	+44.6	+2.0	-3.6	+4.5	-6.3	+10.9	-16.0	-10.7	-10.9	-10.7
Outside central cities												
1978 rate	16,467,000	40.2	1.2	8.9	1.5	7.4	30.1	9.4	20.7	116.0	2.8	113.2
1979 rate	16,788,000	39.8	1.0	7.7	2.4	5.2	31.1	10.9	20.2	113.8	3.1	110.7
Percent change		-1.0	-12.1	-14.2	+62.7	-29.8	+3.3	+15.6	-2.4	-1.9	+11.8	-2.2
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 250,000 to 499,999												
Inside central cities												
1978 rate	10,067,000	43.8	1.2	5.1	2.4	2.7	37.6	15.4	22.2	121.7	3.9	117.8
1979 rate	10,131,000	48.6	1.5	7.2	2.6	4.6	40.0	14.8	25.1	111.6	3.6	108.0
Percent change		+10.8	-	+41.1	+9.4	+68.5	+6.3	-3.6	+13.1	-8.3	-7.2	-8.3
Outside central cities												
1978 rate	15,783,000	32.9	10.7	4.7	1.9	2.8	27.5	9.4	18.1	110.9	2.5	108.4
1979 rate	16,284,000	36.1	1.2	5.7	1.7	4.0	29.1	10.1	19.0	105.0	2.4	102.6
Percent change		+9.7	-	+22.2	-9.0	+42.7	+5.8	+7.9	+4.8	-5.4	-4.4	-5.4
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 50,000 to 249,999												
Inside central cities												
1978 rate	15,291,000	42.3	1.4	5.2	1.9	3.3	35.7	14.7	21.0	117.9	3.7	114.2
1979 rate	15,171,000	44.3	0.9	5.6	2.5	3.2	37.8	13.4	24.4	102.1	2.4	99.7
Percent change		+5.0	-35.0	+8.1	+30.3	-2.5	+6.3	-8.7	+16.3	-13.4	-35.9	-12.7
Outside central cities												
1978 rate	20,483,000	30.2	0.8	4.5	1.6	2.9	24.9	6.7	18.2	94.0	1.1	92.9
1979 rate	20,823,000	28.8	0.8	3.1	1.5	1.6	24.0	6.4	15.4	89.2	1.4	87.9
Percent change		+4.6	+3.7	-30.7	-8.1	-43.3	-0.1	-41.0	-15.2	-5.1	+27.4	-5.4
Total in nonmetropolitan areas												
1978 rate	56,308,000	21.6	0.5	2.2	0.7	1.5	18.9	7.4	11.5	84.6	1.2	63.4
1979 rate	56,827,000	22.7	0.8	2.2	0.9	1.4	19.7	7.1	12.6	87.6	1.0	66.6
Percent change		+5.2	+48.2	+1.2	+21.1	-4.1	+4.2	-3.8	+9.3	+4.7	-14.9	+5.0

2. Percent change is less than 0.05.

*Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

**Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

†Rate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable. Percent change not shown.

Table 22 (1978-79 change)

Household crimes: Victimization rate, by type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of household crime	Rate		Percent change, 1978-1979	Standard error ¹
	1978	1979		
Burglary	86.0	84.1	-2.2	2.4
Forcible entry	28.2	27.1	-3.9	4.3
Unlawful entry	37.4	39.1	+4.6	4.0
Attempted forcible entry	20.4	17.9	-12.3	4.8
Household larceny	119.9	133.7	+11.5	2.2
Completed larceny ²	111.7	125.2	+12.1	2.3
Less than \$50	66.5	72.0	+8.3	6.0
\$50 and over	40.1	46.1	+15.1	1.1
Attempted larceny	8.3	8.5	+2.8	8.5
Motor vehicle theft	17.5	17.5	+0.1	5.7
Completed theft	11.0	11.6	+5.1	7.4
Attempted theft	6.5	5.9	-8.2	8.8
Total households	77,980,000	79,499,000		

¹Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.²For an illustration of the use of standard errors, see Appendix 111.³Includes amount not reported.

Table 23 (1978-79 change)

Household crimes: Victimization rate, by age of head of household and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Age of household head	Number of households in the group	Burglary				Household larceny		Motor vehicle theft			
		Total	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry	Attempted forcible entry	Total Completed	Attempted	Total Completed	Attempted		
Total	77,980,000	86.0	28.2	37.4	20.4	119.9	111.7	8.3	17.5	11.0	6.5
1978 rate	77,980,000	86.0	28.2	37.4	20.4	119.9	111.7	8.3	17.5	11.0	6.5
1979 rate	79,499,000	84.1	27.1	39.1	17.9	133.7	125.2	8.5	17.5	11.6	5.9
Percent change		-2.2	-3.9	+4.6	-12.3	+11.5	+12.1	+2.8	+0.1	+5.1	-8.2
12-19											
1978 rate	1,022,000	246.6	72.2	139.0	35.5	239.4	225.9	13.4	52.6	30.3	22.2
1979 rate	1,046,000	222.5	65.8	133.4	33.3	258.9	249.3	19.6	42.8	29.9	12.9
Percent change		-9.8	-22.8	-4.0	-6.0	+8.1	+10.3	-	-18.6	-1.4	-41.9
20-34											
1978 rate	23,440,000	115.8	38.4	47.5	29.8	166.2	155.9	10.4	24.1	15.1	9.2
1979 rate	24,120,000	111.5	37.6	47.7	26.2	182.8	171.1	11.6	24.3	16.5	7.9
Percent change		-3.7	-2.2	+0.4	-12.2	+9.9	+9.8	+11.9	+0.1	+9.2	-14.7
35-49											
1978 rate	19,310,000	93.2	27.7	44.6	20.9	141.9	131.3	10.7	19.3	12.7	6.0
1979 rate	19,811,000	93.3	29.2	46.6	17.4	156.9	147.5	9.5	20.9	13.9	6.9
Percent change		+0.1	+5.7	+4.5	-16.5	+10.6	+7.2	-11.3	+8.0	+9.6	+4.9
50-64											
1978 rate	18,643,000	66.3	25.8	25.8	14.7	87.8	80.5	7.3	15.4	9.7	5.7
1979 rate	18,550,000	64.5	22.2	29.4	12.9	103.8	95.6	8.2	14.5	9.0	5.5
Percent change		-2.7	-14.0	+14.0	-12.1	+18.2	+18.9	+11.0	-6.2	-7.2	-4.5
65 and over											
1978 rate	15,566,000	45.2	13.5	20.4	11.3	53.6	50.7	2.9	4.2	3.1	2.1
1979 rate	15,972,000	48.0	12.5	22.0	10.6	57.5	54.5	2.9	5.0	3.1	1.9
Percent change		+6.1	-7.4	+7.4	-6.5	+7.2	+5.6	+1.0	+4.0	+1.9	-6.7

¹Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.²Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.³Rate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable. Percent change not shown.

Table 26 (1978-79 change)
Household crime: Victimization rate, by place of residence and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Place of residence	Number of households in the group	Burglary				Household larceny			Motor vehicle theft		
		Total	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry	Attempted forcible entry	Total	Completed	Attempted	Total	Completed	Attempted
All places of residence											
1978 rate	77,980,000	86.0	28.2	37.4	20.4	119.9	111.7	8.3	17.5	11.0	6.5
1979 rate	79,499,000	84.1	27.1	39.1	17.9	133.7	125.2	8.5	17.5	11.6	5.9
Percent change		-2.2	-3.9	+4.6	*-12.3	*+11.5	*+12.1	+2.8	+0.1	+5.1	-8.2
Total in metropolitan areas											
Inside central cities											
1978 rate	23,827,000	110.0	41.4	39.9	28.7	140.2	129.7	10.5	23.6	14.8	8.9
1979 rate	24,070,000	109.5	41.5	43.5	24.5	161.8	149.5	12.3	26.5	17.9	8.7
Percent change		-0.5	+0.1	+9.1	*-14.6	*+15.4	*+15.3	+17.1	+12.3	**+21.0	-2.4
Outside central cities											
1978 rate	29,475,000	85.0	27.1	38.0	20.0	131.2	122.4	8.8	19.7	11.7	7.9
1979 rate	30,371,000	79.4	23.7	37.8	17.8	140.8	132.2	8.6	17.0	10.7	6.2
Percent change		**+6.7	**+12.5	-0.5	-10.6	*+7.3	*+8.0	-2.3	**+13.9	-8.5	**+21.9
Metropolitan areas with central cities of 1,000,000 or more											
Inside central cities											
1978 rate	7,174,000	96.5	42.1	26.6	27.8	100.2	92.2	8.0	30.8	19.9	10.9
1979 rate	7,193,000	102.8	44.7	33.7	24.5	116.0	107.7	8.3	37.0	25.2	11.2
Percent change		+6.6	+6.2	+26.5	-11.7	**+15.8	**+16.9	+3.3	+20.2	+26.7	+2.6
Outside central cities											
1978 rate	7,123,000	87.4	29.8	36.7	21.0	124.6	113.4	11.2	23.2	12.3	10.9
1979 rate	7,309,000	80.0	25.7	33.1	21.2	133.0	123.3	9.7	19.9	11.2	8.7
Percent change		-8.5	-13.7	-9.7	+0.9	+6.8	+8.8	-13.7	-14.3	-8.7	-20.7
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 500,000 to 999,999											
Inside central cities											
1978 rate	4,837,000	123.0	42.9	48.8	31.3	156.0	142.1	13.9	23.4	12.7	10.7
1979 rate	4,961,000	120.5	45.7	47.4	27.4	195.3	179.4	15.9	25.6	17.3	8.3
Percent change		-2.0	+6.7	-2.8	-12.6	*+25.2	*+26.2	+14.6	+9.2	+36.0	-22.5
Outside central cities											
1978 rate	6,999,000	85.3	23.4	40.3	21.5	110.6	122.3	8.3	23.9	15.8	8.2
1979 rate	7,167,000	77.7	22.7	39.2	15.8	157.3	146.3	11.0	20.0	12.4	7.6
Percent change		-8.9	-3.3	-2.9	*-26.6	*+20.4	*+19.6	+32.9	-16.2	-21.1	-6.7
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 250,000 to 499,999											
Inside central cities											
1978 rate	4,727,000	112.7	42.1	40.3	30.2	160.9	150.1	10.8	23.9	14.0	9.9
1979 rate	4,780,000	110.8	43.4	44.1	23.4	182.0	168.2	13.8	22.8	14.9	7.9
Percent change		-1.7	+2.9	+9.3	-22.6	**+13.1	+12.0	+28.2	-4.6	+6.3	-20.3
Outside central cities											
1978 rate	6,719,000	94.7	34.1	38.0	22.6	143.7	136.3	7.4	18.6	10.2	8.4
1979 rate	6,982,000	84.0	27.5	39.0	17.5	149.6	138.7	10.9	17.6	12.7	4.9
Percent change		-11.3	**+19.3	+2.6	**+22.5	+4.1	+1.8	+47.2	-5.4	+24.0	*-41.1
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 50,000 to 249,999											
Inside central cities											
1978 rate	7,089,000	113.1	39.4	47.0	26.8	156.2	145.5	10.7	16.4	11.6	4.8
1979 rate	7,135,000	107.6	34.0	50.4	23.2	171.2	158.2	13.0	19.1	12.9	6.2
Percent change		-4.9	-13.5	+7.3	-13.5	+9.6	+8.7	+22.0	+16.9	+11.9	+29.1
Outside central cities											
1978 rate	8,634,000	75.4	22.5	37.1	15.7	127.4	119.6	8.4	14.2	9.3	5.0
1979 rate	8,913,000	76.6	20.0	39.6	17.0	127.1	123.1	4.0	11.6	7.5	4.1
Percent change		+1.6	-11.1	+6.6	+7.9	-0.3	+2.9	*-52.1	-18.5	-18.7	-18.2
Total in nonmetropolitan areas											
1978 rate	24,679,000	63.9	16.8	34.3	12.8	86.9	81.5	5.4	9.0	6.5	2.5
1979 rate	25,058,000	65.5	17.5	36.5	11.6	98.1	93.4	4.7	9.6	6.5	3.0
Percent change		+2.5	+4.0	+6.4	-9.9	*+12.9	*+14.7	-13.7	+6.4	-0.2	+23.3

*Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.
 **Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Table 27 (1978-79 change)
Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime

Type of crime	1978		1979		Change in percent with weapons, 1978-1979
	Number of incidents	Percent with weapon present	Number of incidents	Percent with weapon present	
Rape	164,000	21.6	184,000	26.9	+24.2
Robbery	891,000	48.2	943,000	47.1	-2.2
With injury	289,000	45.9	334,000	43.1	-6.1
Without injury	602,000	49.3	609,000	49.3	+0.1
Aggravated assault	1,363,000	94.6	1,425,000	93.7	-1.0

Table 28 (1978-79 change)
Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents (and of armed incidents) in which offenders used firearms, by type of crime

Type of crime	1978		1979		Percent change, 1978-1979	1978		1979		Percent change, 1978-1979
	Total number of incidents	Percent of incidents with firearm present	Total number of incidents	Percent of incidents with firearm present		Number of incidents with weapon present	Percent of incidents with firearm present	Number of incidents with weapon present	Percent of incidents with firearm present	
Rape	164,000	15.9	184,000	10.0	-	35,000	127.4	49,000	37.0	-
Robbery	891,000	15.6	943,000	16.1	+3.1	429,000	32.3	444,000	34.1	+5.4
With injury	289,000	10.1	334,000	8.4	-16.5	133,000	22.0	144,000	19.5	-11.1
Without injury	602,000	18.2	609,000	20.2	+11.1	297,000	37.0	300,000	41.0	+11.0
Aggravated assault	1,363,000	28.1	1,425,000	26.6	-5.4	1,290,000	29.7	1,336,000	28.4	-4.5

¹Percent, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable. Percent change not shown.

Table 29 (1978-79 change)

Personal and household crimes: Reporting to the police, by type of crime and race

Type of crime and race	1978		1979		Percent change, 1978-1979	Standard error ¹
	Number of victimizations	Percent reported to the police	Number of victimizations	Percent reported to the police		
All races ²						
Crimes of violence	5,941,000	44.2	6,159,000	45.1	+1.9	3.1
Rape	171,000	48.8	192,000	50.5	+3.6	16.5
Robbery	1,038,000	50.6	1,116,000	55.5	+9.8	6.7
Robbery with injury	330,000	65.4	381,000	62.2	-4.9	8.1
From serious assault	179,000	68.2	203,000	66.2	-3.0	10.4
From minor assault	151,000	62.1	178,000	57.7	-7.0	12.6
Robbery without injury	708,000	43.6	735,000	52.0	**+19.2	9.9
Assault	4,732,000	42.7	4,851,000	42.4	-0.5	3.5
Aggravated assault	1,708,000	52.7	1,769,000	51.3	-2.8	4.8
With injury	577,000	63.1	599,000	57.1	-9.5	6.5
Attempted assault with weapon	1,131,000	47.5	1,170,000	48.3	+1.7	6.7
Simple assault	3,024,000	37.0	3,083,000	37.4	+1.1	5.1
With injury	756,000	47.5	795,000	50.2	+5.8	8.3
Attempted assault without weapon	2,268,000	33.4	2,287,000	32.9	-1.6	6.2
Crimes of theft	17,050,000	24.6	16,382,000	24.0	-2.5	2.8
Personal larceny with contact	549,000	33.7	511,000	35.6	+5.6	13.4
Purse snatching	177,000	37.7	166,000	48.9	+29.7	24.3
Pocket picking	372,000	31.7	345,000	29.1	-8.3	15.6
Personal larceny without contact	16,501,000	24.3	15,871,000	23.6	-2.9	2.9
Burglary	6,704,000	47.1	6,685,000	47.6	+1.0	2.8
Forcible entry	2,200,000	70.3	2,156,000	71.9	+2.3	3.0
Unlawful entry	2,916,000	17.9	3,109,000	38.3	+1.0	5.0
Attempted forcible entry	1,588,000	31.8	1,420,000	30.9	-2.5	7.9
Household larceny	9,352,000	24.5	10,630,000	25.1	+2.8	3.8
Completed larceny ³	8,707,000	24.7	9,954,000	25.2	+2.0	3.9
Less than \$50	5,186,000	12.5	5,725,000	13.4	+7.3	8.0
\$50 and over	3,521,000	45.5	3,667,000	44.3	-2.7	3.9
Attempted larceny	645,000	21.4	676,000	24.5	+14.5	17.4
Motor vehicle theft	1,365,000	66.1	1,393,000	68.2	+3.3	4.1
Completed theft	859,000	87.7	920,000	85.7	-2.3	2.7
Attempted theft	506,000	29.2	473,000	34.1	+16.9	16.5
White						
Crimes of violence	5,080,000	43.9	5,232,000	44.8	+2.1	3.4
Rape	129,000	47.3	159,000	51.7	+9.4	19.8
Robbery	801,000	50.0	852,000	54.7	+9.4	7.7
Robbery with injury	265,000	64.5	299,000	61.2	-5.0	9.2
From serious assault	147,000	67.0	150,000	65.4	-2.3	12.2
From minor assault	119,000	61.4	150,000	57.0	-7.1	14.2
Robbery without injury	536,000	42.9	553,000	51.2	**+19.4	11.6
Assault	4,149,000	42.6	4,220,000	42.6	-0.1	3.8
Aggravated assault	1,432,000	52.7	1,476,000	51.8	-1.8	5.2
With injury	487,000	62.0	470,000	56.8	-8.3	7.4
Attempted assault with weapon	945,000	48.0	1,006,000	49.4	+3.0	7.2
Simple assault	2,718,000	37.3	2,744,000	37.6	+0.9	5.3
With injury	674,000	47.7	713,000	50.9	+6.8	8.8
Attempted assault without weapon	2,044,000	33.8	2,032,000	32.9	-2.7	6.5
Crimes of theft	15,051,000	24.8	14,394,000	24.4	-1.5	3.0
Personal larceny with contact	416,000	34.3	390,000	35.1	+2.1	14.8
Purse snatching	131,000	40.5	123,000	43.5	+7.6	23.8
Pocket picking	285,000	31.5	267,000	31.1	-1.1	18.7
Personal larceny without contact	14,634,000	24.5	14,004,000	24.1	-1.6	3.1
Burglary	5,662,000	46.9	5,587,000	47.4	+1.1	3.0
Forcible entry	1,788,000	71.0	1,714,000	72.8	+2.7	3.3
Unlawful entry	2,586,000	37.9	2,693,000	38.1	+0.5	5.3
Attempted forcible entry	1,289,000	31.7	1,181,000	31.9	+0.6	8.9
Household larceny	8,191,000	25.1	9,309,000	25.8	+2.8	4.0
Completed larceny ³	7,640,000	25.2	8,738,000	25.8	+2.2	4.1
Less than \$50	4,636,000	12.7	5,108,000	13.6	+6.7	8.4
\$50 and over	2,663,000	47.2	3,162,000	46.1	-2.3	4.1
Attempted larceny	550,000	23.3	572,000	25.8	+10.9	17.5
Motor vehicle theft	1,156,000	64.4	1,183,000	68.8	+6.9	4.7
Completed theft	701,000	87.5	774,000	86.0	-1.7	3.0
Attempted theft	455,000	28.8	409,000	36.3	+25.7	18.6

Type of crime and race	1978		1979		Percent change, 1978-1979	Standard error ¹
	Number of victimizations	Percent reported to the police	Number of victimizations	Percent reported to the police		
Black						
Crimes of violence	798,000	47.1	819,000	47.6	+1.2	8.0
Rape	42,000	53.5	31,000	47.0	-12.1	31.6
Robbery	225,000	52.9	247,000	59.4	+12.3	13.8
Robbery with injury	60,000	66.6	78,000	66.1	-0.8	18.2
From serious assault	27,000	69.0	54,000	68.3	-1.0	23.5
From minor assault	33,000	64.6	24,000	61.1	-5.4	29.5
Robbery without injury	165,000	47.9	169,000	56.3	+17.5	18.7
Assault	532,000	44.1	541,000	42.3	-4.1	10.1
Aggravated assault	262,000	52.9	253,000	49.2	-7.1	12.1
With injury	87,000	70.6	108,000	62.2	-11.9	13.5
Attempted assault with weapon	175,000	44.1	145,000	39.5	-10.5	17.9
Simple assault	270,000	35.5	288,000	36.2	+1.8	17.3
With injury	77,000	48.8	76,000	44.4	-9.0	23.7
Attempted assault without weapon	193,000	30.2	212,000	33.2	+9.9	24.2
Crimes of theft	1,775,000	23.0	1,715,000	20.8	-9.4	8.7
Personal larceny with contact	122,000	29.8	111,000	37.7	+26.7	35.2
Purse snatching	41,000	24.9	39,000	65.8	-	116.7
Pocket picking	81,000	32.2	71,000	22.1	-31.3	28.4
Personal larceny without contact	1,653,000	22.5	1,604,000	19.7	-12.6	8.9
Burglary	970,000	48.1	982,000	49.5	+2.9	7.2
Forcible entry	389,000	67.2	414,000	68.5	+1.9	7.4
Unlawful entry	299,000	40.3	358,000	40.2	-0.3	14.3
Attempted forcible entry	282,000	29.9	211,000	28.0	-6.5	20.1
Household larceny	1,020,000	19.3	1,149,000	20.1	+4.6	13.7
Completed larceny ³	937,000	19.9	1,059,000	20.6	+3.6	13.9
Less than \$50	467,000	9.5	519,000	10.9	+14.8	32.8
\$50 and over	421,000	32.9	450,000	32.2	-2.3	14.3
Attempted larceny	82,000	11.9	90,000	14.5	+19.1	72.1
Motor vehicle theft	182,000	78.1	189,000	63.2	*-19.1	8.3
Completed theft	140,000	92.1	129,000	83.5	-9.4	6.3
Attempted theft	41,000	30.2	60,000	19.6	-	34.4

*Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

**Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹For an illustration of the use of standard errors, see Appendix 111.

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

³Includes amount not reported.

⁴Percent, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable. Percent change not shown.

Appendix III

Information on the sample and the reliability of the estimates

Survey results contained in this report are based on data gathered from persons living in households throughout the Nation and from persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crews 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. Also excluded were U.S. citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and over living in housing units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Each interviewer's first contact with a unit selected for the survey was in person, and, if it was not possible to secure interviews with all eligible members of the household during this initial visit, telephone interviews were permissible thereafter. The only exceptions to the requirement that each eligible person be interviewed individually applied to 12- and 13-year-olds (where interviewers were instructed to obtain proxy responses from a knowledgeable adult member of the household) and to incapacitated persons and individuals who were absent from the household during the entire field interviewing period (where a proxy respondent was permitted).

Beginning in February 1980, telephone interviewing was substantially increased in order to cut data collection costs. Approximately half of all interviews are now obtained by telephone, compared with about a fifth under the former procedure. Analysis of data collected through June 1980 indicates that the victimization rates based on information obtained by telephone do not differ significantly from those gathered through personal interviews. A more complete study of these two data collection procedures will be made with data for the entire year of 1980.

Sample design and size

Estimates from the survey are based on data obtained from a stratified multistage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSUs) comprising the first stage of sampling were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. The larger PSUs were included in the sample with certainty and are called self-representing (SR) PSUs. For the Nation as a whole, there were 156 SR PSUs. The remaining PSUs, called non-self-representing (NSR) PSUs, were combined into 220 strata by grouping PSUs that shared certain characteristics in common, such as geographic region, population density, population growth rate, proportion of persons belonging to races other than white, etc. From each stratum, one area was selected for the sample, the probability of selection having been proportionate to the area's population.

The remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of dwelling units and group quarters within each of the selected areas.¹ This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1970 Census), with the probability of selection being propor-

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

tionate to their 1970 population size, followed by the selection of clusters of approximately four housing units from within each enumeration district. To account for units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue permits were included by means of a sample of area segments. The resulting sample of new construction units, though yielding a relatively small proportion of the total sample, has accounted for an increasing share with the passage of time since the 1970 Census.²

A total of approximately 73,000 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. For purposes of conducting the field interviews, the sample was divided into six groups, or rotations, each of which contained housing units whose occupants were to be interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview was for purposes of bounding, i.e., establishing a time frame to avoid duplicative recording of information in subsequent interviews. Each rotation group was further divided into six panels. Individuals occupying housing units within one-sixth of each rotation group, or one panel, were interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, additional housing units are selected in the manner described and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

Among the 73,000 housing units designated for the sample in 1979, interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 60,000. The large majority of the remaining 13,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or were ineligible for some other reason. However, approximately 2,600 of the 13,000 units were occupied by persons who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise unavailable. Thus, interviews were obtained in about 96 per-

²A revised NCS sample, based on 1980 Census data, is expected to be introduced in 1985.

cent of all eligible housing units, and about 98 percent of the occupants of these households 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 on those characteristics of the population that are believed to bear on the subject matter of the survey. These auxiliary data were used primarily in the various stages of ratio estimation.

The estimation procedure is performed on a quarterly basis to produce estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce a quarterly estimate. For example, as shown on the accompanying chart, data collected during the months of February through September are required to produce an estimate for the first quarter of any given calendar year. In addition, each quarterly estimate is made up of equal numbers of field observations in which a specific month of occurrence was from 1 to 6 months prior to the time of interview. Thus, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month ago) or in a March interview (2 months ago) and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. One purpose of this arrangement is to minimize expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Similarly, 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 first step in the estimation procedure was the inflation of the sample data by the reciprocal of the probability of selection. An adjustment was then made to account for occupied units (and for persons in occupied units) that were eligible for the survey but where it was not possible to obtain an interview.

The distribution of the sample population usually 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., characteristics that

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

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

are closely correlated with crime victimization measurements made from the sample. Because of this, various stages of ratio estimation were employed to bring the distributions of the two populations into closer agreement, hence reducing the variability of the sample estimates. Two stages of ratio estimation were used in producing data relating both to crimes against persons and crimes against households.

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

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

Regarding the estimation of crimes against households, characteristics of the wife in a husband-wife household and characteristics of the head of household in other types of households were used to determine which second stage ratio estimate factors were to be applied. This procedure is thought to be more precise than that of uniformly using the characteristics of the head of household, since 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 to avoid double counting of incidents. A comparable adjustment was not made in estimating crimes against households, as each separate criminal act was defined as involving only one household. When a personal crime was reported in the survey as having occurred simultaneously with a commercial crime, it was assumed that the incident was essentially commercial in nature and, therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, the details of the event as they related to the victimized individual were included in the survey results.

Victimizations in a series

Victimizations that occurred in a series of three or more for which the victim was unable to describe the details of each event have been excluded from the analysis and data tables in this report. Because respondents had difficulty pinpointing the dates of these acts, this information was recorded by the season (or seasons) of occurrence within the 6-month reference period and tabulated by the quarter of the year in which the data were collected. But, for the majority of crimes, the data were tabulated on the basis of the specific month of occurrence to produce quarterly estimates. Although no direct correspondence exists between the two sets of data, near compatibility between reference periods can be achieved, for example, by comparing

the data on victimizations in a series gathered by interviewers from April 1979 through March 1980 with the regular victimizations for calendar year 1979. This approach results in an 87.5 percent overlap between reporting periods for the two data sets.¹

An examination of series data shows that these crimes tend disproportionately to be either assaults, more often simple than aggravated, or household larcenies for which the amount of loss was valued at less than \$50. Although victimizations in a series, if combined with the main body of crime data, would increase the reported levels and rates of crime, it is believed that there would be very little impact on year-to-year change in victimization rates.

Reliability of the estimates

The particular sample employed for this survey was one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same 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 procedure, as illustrated below, provides a method to construct interval estimates such that a known proportion of the intervals would contain the average of all possible samples. For example, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the survey estimate would differ from the average result for 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 it would be less than 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68-percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 out of 100 that a figure from a complete census would be within that range. Likewise, the 95-percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

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

¹Beginning with data collected in January 1979, the precise number of events in a series (or the victim's best estimate) is determined and if the dates of occurrence of these events span more than one quarter, the events are allocated to the appropriate time periods. Thus, it will be possible to combine series crimes more readily with the bulk of crime reports and assess the impact of series crimes more clearly. However, since the details of only the most recent event in a series are obtained by the interviewer, the comparison will not be exact to the extent that the event reported is not typical of the entire series. Data tabulated on this basis are not yet available.

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

Methodological research undertaken in preparation for the National Crime Survey indicated that substantially fewer incidents of crime were reported when one household member reported for all persons residing in the household than when each household member was 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.

Despite these attempts to minimize the effect of victim recall problems, memory lapses inevitably occur. Some evidence of the extent of this problem will be obtained from the findings of a reinterview program in which a sample of approximately 5 percent of the interviewed cases in each month are interviewed a second time by a supervisor or a senior interviewer. Differences between the original interview and the reinterview are reconciled by discussion between the reinterviewer and the respondent. However, no reliable results are yet available from this program.

Additional nonsampling errors can result from incomplete or erroneous responses, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers, possible biases associated with the sample rotation scheme, and improper coding and processing of data. Many of these errors would also occur in a complete census. Quality control measures, such as interviewer observation and the reinterview program, as well as edit procedures in the field and at the clerical and computer processing stages, are used to minimize errors made by respondents and interviewers. As calculated for this survey, the standard errors partially measure only the random nonsampling errors arising from these sources; they do not, however, take into account any systematic biases in the data.

Computation of standard errors

When comparing two rates in *nonconsecutive years*, the standard error for changes in rates for crimes against persons or households is given in the following formula:

$$(r_2 - r_1) = \sqrt{b_1 \left(\frac{r_1 (1 - r_1)}{y_1} \right) + b_2 \left(\frac{r_2 (1 - r_2)}{y_2} \right)}$$

The symbols are defined as follows:

- r_1 — the rate for the first year of the comparison expressed in decimals (i.e., a rate of 52 per 1,000 becomes .052).
- y_1 — the number of persons or households in the group on which the first rate is based.
- r_2 — the rate for the second year of the comparison in decimals.
- y_2 — the number of persons or households in the group on which the second rate is based.
- b_1, b_2 — constants for the 2 years in the comparison, which were obtained when generalizing the standard errors. The specific value for each constant depends upon the year to which it corresponds, as follows: For each year from 1973 through 1977, use the constant 1821; for 1978, use 2616; and for 1979, use 2509.

To illustrate the computation of standard errors, table 3 in Appendix 1 of this report shows that the rate for assault rose from 24.9 per 1,000 in 1973 to 27.2 per 1,000 in 1979. The appropriate values for those nonconsecutive years are $b_1 = 1821$ and $b_2 = 2509$. Substituting the values in the formula yields:

The amount of the change is $r_2 - r_1 = .0272 - .0249 = .0023$ or 2.3 per 1,000.

The standard error of the change is

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{1821 \left(\frac{.0249 (1 - .0249)}{164,363,000} \right) + 2509 \left(\frac{.0272 (1 - .0272)}{178,284,000} \right)} \\ & = \sqrt{1821 \left(\frac{.0249 \times .9751}{164,363,000} \right) + 2509 \left(\frac{.0272 \times .9728}{178,284,000} \right)} \\ & = \sqrt{1821 (0.000000001477) + 2509 (0.000000001494)} \\ & = \sqrt{0.0000026896 + 0.0000037484} \\ & = \sqrt{0.000006438} \\ & = .0008, \text{ or } 0.8 \text{ per } 1,000 \end{aligned}$$

The formula for testing rates for nonconsecutive years could be used for consecutive years, but it would tend to give a substantial overestimate of the standard error. This is because of the positive correlation between estimates from consecutive years since many of the same households are interviewed in both years. The preferred method for consecutive years follows.

When comparing the rates for *consecutive years*, compute the relative change in rates, i.e., $\frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_1}$ by using the following formula:

$$\left(\frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_1} \right) = \frac{r_2}{r_1} \sqrt{b \left(\frac{1 - r_1}{y_1 r_1} \right) + \left(\frac{1 - r_2}{y_2 r_2} \right)}$$

The symbols are defined as follows:

- r_1 — the rate for the first year of the comparison expressed in decimals (i.e., a rate of 52 per 1,000 becomes .052).
- y_1 — the number of persons or households in the group on which the first rate is based.
- r_2 — the rate for the second year expressed in decimals.
- y_2 — the number of persons or households in the group on which the second rate is based.
- b — a constant, the value for which varies depending on the consecutive years being compared, as follows: For 2 consecutive years between 1973 and 1977, use the constant 1603; for 1977-78, use 1986; and for 1978-79, use 2256.

To illustrate the use of the formula, table 3 shows that assault rose from 26.9 per 1,000 in 1978 to 27.2 per 1,000 in 1979.

The relative change is $\frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_1} = \frac{.0272 - .0269}{.0269} = .0112$, or 1.12%. The standard error of the relative change is

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{.0272}{.0269} \sqrt{2256 \left(\frac{1 - .0269}{176,215,000 \times .0269} \right) + \left(\frac{1 - .0272}{178,284,000 \times .0272} \right)} \\ & = 1.011 \sqrt{2256 \left(\frac{.9731}{4,740,184} \right) + \left(\frac{.9728}{4,849,325} \right)} \\ & = 1.011 \sqrt{2256 (0.000002053) + 0.000002006} \\ & = 1.011 \sqrt{2256 (0.000004059)} \\ & = 1.011 \sqrt{0.009157} \\ & = 1.011 \times 0.03026 \\ & = .03059, \text{ or about } 3.06\% \end{aligned}$$

Application of standard errors

The standard errors may be used in two ways. The first is to determine whether a given change or relative change is *statistically significant*. To do this, divide the change or relative change by its standard error. If the result is greater than 2.0 (or less than -2.0) the change is "significant." If it is between 1.6 and 2.0 (or between -2.0 and -1.6) it is considered "marginally" or "less conclusively" significant. In the first example, the change is .0023 with a standard error of .0008, so the ratio is .0023/.0008 = 2.88. Consequently, this change is significant. In the second example, the relative change is .0112 with a standard error of .0305, so the ratio is .0112/.0305 = 0.37 and the change is not significant.

The second way to use the standard error is to compute a 95% confidence interval for the change or relative change. The lower end of the 95% confidence interval is obtained by taking the change (or relative change) and subtracting two times the standard error. The upper end is obtained by taking the change plus two times

the standard error. In the first example, the interval ranges from .0023 - 2 × .0008 = .0007 to .0023 + 2 × .0008 = .0039. So the interval is (.0007, .0039) or from 0.7 per 1,000 to 3.9 per 1,000. In the second example, .0112 - 2 × .0305 = .0498 and .0112 + 2 × .0305 = .0722. A relative change of 4.98% corresponds to a 4.98% decrease in the rate.

The interpretation of the 95% confidence interval is that one is "95% confident" that the change (or relative change) from a complete census would have been in the range of values given. (More precisely, in 95% of the possible samples which might have been selected, the confidence interval which would be computed would contain the complete census figure. Thus, the user can be "95% confident" that the interval from the actual sample contains this figure.)

When a change is "not significant," this means that the observed difference is small and/or its standard error is large, so that it cannot be concluded that a complete census would show an increase. Thus, in our second example, the 95% confidence interval signifies that a complete census could show as much as a 7.22% increase, or a 4.98% decrease, from 1978 to 1979. It can be concluded at this level of confidence that a census would not show more than a 7.22% increase or a 4.98% decrease.

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Incident—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. In situations where a personal crime occurred during the course of a commercial crime, it was assumed that the incident was primarily directed against the business, and, therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual would be 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 having common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) Separated and divorced. Separated includes married persons who have a legal separation or have parted because of marital discord; (3) Widowed; and (4) Never married, which includes those whose only marriage has been annulled and those living together (excluding common-law unions).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Personal larceny without contact—Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Race—Determined by interviewer observation, and asked only about persons not related to the head of the household who were not present at the time of interview. The racial categories distinguished are white and black.

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.

Robbery—Theft 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—Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault, 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.

Size of household—The total number of persons living in a particular housing unit, including children under 12.

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)—Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000.¹ 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.

¹This definition is the one used for the 1970 Census. Although it has since been redefined by the Office of Management and Budget, the 1970 definition has been used in the National Crime Survey in order to maintain comparability throughout the decade. The new SMSA definition will be used at the time a revised sample is implemented.

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—Suburban areas are 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 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, and 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. (In this report, there are two exceptions to this procedure: In Table 1, Appendix 1, the victimization rate for rape is based on females age 12 and over, and in Table 8, the motor vehicle victimization rate is computed per 1,000 motor vehicles owned, in addition to the rate based on households.)

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

Weapons use—Weapons use applies both to situations in which weapons served for purposes of intimidation or threat and to those in which they actually were employed as instruments of physical attack.

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