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Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990

A National Crime Victimization Survey Report
February 1992, NCJ-134126

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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D.
Director

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Foreword

In this 18th annual report of the National Crime Victimization Survey, the Bureau of Justice Statistics presents over 120 numerical tables describing criminal victimization. The findings include measures of the amount of crime that U.S. residents experience, the characteristics of crime victims, the nature and circumstances of the crime incidents, and costs of crime. There are data on how police responded to reported crimes and on the victims' perception of drug and alcohol use by violent offenders.

Also this year, data from the annual Bulletin *Criminal Victimization 1990* have been reprinted to provide the reader with additional information on trends and regional differences in crime rates.

The Bureau expresses its sincerest gratitude to the nearly 100,000 persons who, by participating in extensive interviews, help to make the National Crime Victimization Survey the second largest ongoing household survey in the Nation. Because of the cooperation by these individuals, criminal justice professionals, lawmakers, researchers, and the public have facts to guide responses to crime and its victims.

Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D.
Director

Preface

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States during 1990. This edition is the 18th in a series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program. The survey was recently renamed the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to more clearly emphasize the measurement of those victimizations experienced by our citizens. The Bureau of the Census has administered the National Crime Victimization Survey for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (formerly the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) since the program began in 1972. All of the data presented in this report were derived from a continuing survey of the occupants of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. About 95,000 people age 12 or older living in 47,000 housing units were interviewed. Ninety-seven percent of the households selected to participate did so.

Currently, the NCVS focuses on certain criminal offenses, both completed and attempted, which concern the general public and law enforcement authorities. These offenses include the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and larceny and the household crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.¹ Each report in this series examines the frequency and impact of crimes, characteristics of victims and offenders, circumstances surrounding the crimes, and patterns of reporting to the police.

¹Definitions of the measured crimes do not necessarily conform to any Federal or State statutes, which vary considerably. The NCVS offense definitions (listed in the *Glossary* at the end of this report) are generally compatible with conventional usage and with the definitions used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its annual publication *Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports*.

The first appendix to this report contains 120 tables. These tables explore the areas of victim and offender characteristics, police response, drug and alcohol use among offenders, and other topics.

Appendix II includes a copy of the survey questionnaire and a basic description of the interview procedures. This revised questionnaire was first used in July 1986.

The third appendix contains technical information concerning sample design, data collection, estimation procedures, and sources of nonsampling error. Information about computing and using standard errors is also included.

Appendix IV provides information on the economic cost of crime to victims, while Appendix V presents results from three special supplementary tables on family violence.

Crime categories and subcategories are defined in the glossary. Additionally, variables and special terms specific to the NCVS are explained in this section.

All rates and percentages in this report are estimates and therefore are subject to errors arising from obtaining data from a sample rather than a complete census. Since these numbers are based on a sample, not a complete census, these estimates are subject to sampling error. In the summary findings presented here, all comparisons were significant at the 90% confidence level or more. In fact, most comparisons passed the test at the 95% confidence level. Therefore, for most of the comparisons cited, the estimated difference between the values was greater than twice the standard error of this difference. Appendix III provides further information on significance levels.

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* Victimization rate table - all others are counts or percents.

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Introduction

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) provides information on crimes which interest the general public and the criminal justice community. Not all crimes are measured; many offenses are difficult to detect through a survey of the general population.

NCVS-measured crimes

The success of a victimization survey like the NCVS depends on the ability to identify specific crimes. This requires that the victims not only are willing to report the crime but also understand what happened and how it happened. The NCVS measures the crimes most likely to be identified by a general survey, namely, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, personal and household larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

Since crime victims are asked directly about crime, all crimes are measured, whether or not they were reported to the police. No attempt is made to validate reported crimes by checking them against other sources of criminal data, such as police records.

Crimes not measured by the NCVS

The NCVS does not measure murder and kidnaping. Formerly, the survey included commercial burglary and robbery, but these crimes were dropped in 1977, largely for economic reasons. Crimes such as public drunkenness, drug abuse, and prostitution, which are often referred to as victimless crimes, are not measured. The survey also excludes crimes where the victim shows a willingness to participate. Some examples of this type of crime include illegal gambling, con games, and blackmail.

Sometimes people are not aware they have been victims of a crime, making such crimes difficult to measure accurately. Buying stolen property,

and certain types of fraud and embezzlement are examples of this type of crime. In addition, many attempted crimes of all types are probably underreported because victims were not aware of the incident.

Classifying the crimes

In any criminal encounter, more than one criminal act may be committed against the same individual. For example, a victim may be both raped and robbed during the same incident.

To record crimes accurately, each criminal incident is counted only once and is classified according to the most serious event that occurred during the crime. Offenses are ranked according to severity by using the system employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Personal crimes of contact are considered more serious than household crimes. In descending order of severity, the personal crimes are rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny. The household crimes, in the same order, are burglary, motor vehicle theft, and household larceny. Thus, if a person is both robbed and assaulted, the event is classified as a robbery; if the victim suffers physical harm, the crime is categorized as a robbery with injury.

Victimizations versus incidents

A single crime may victimize one or more individuals. For example, two people may be victimized during a single personal robbery. Thus, a single incident can result in more than one victimization. This distinction is applied to personal crimes, but all household crime incidents are assumed to have only one victim, the household as a unit.

A victimization, the basic measure of the occurrence of crime, is a specific criminal act because it affects a single

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

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

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

Series victimizations

A series victimization is defined as three or more similar but separate crimes which the victim is unable to recall individually or describe to the interviewer in detail. Prior to 1979, series victimizations were recorded by the season of occurrence and tabulated according to the quarter of the year in which the data was collected. Because of this procedure, it was not possible to total nonseries and series crimes together.

In January of 1979 the NCVS questionnaire was revised to enable series crimes and regular (nonseries) crimes to be combined. The effects of this change were included in the initial release of the 1980 data.

Introduction

Summary data on series crimes is presented separately in the NCVS annual report in Appendix III.

Locality of residence

Locality of residence, as used in the NCVS, refers to where a person lived when he was interviewed, not to the place where a crime occurred. The country is divided into three locality types: central cities, metropolitan areas not located inside central cities, and nonmetropolitan places. The areas defined as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (see glossary) are divided into central cities and suburban areas, while the remaining areas are classified as nonmetropolitan. Further distinctions are within the Metropolitan Statistical Areas according to the size of the population. Geographical areas were assigned to the appropriate category on the basis of the 1980 census.

Region

In 1987, the NCVS began presenting crime data according to the region in which the victims lived at the time of the interview. The country has been divided into four regions by the Census Bureau. These regions, the Midwest, Northeast, South, and West, are defined in the glossary.

Reproduced over the next seven pages is an excerpt from the NCVS Bulletin *Criminal Victimization 1990*. This document is published annually to provide a first look at final NCVS data for the year under examination, as well as to make comparisons between crime rates for that year and previous ones. This is the first year in which the annual Bulletin has been reproduced in this volume. The addition will provide the reader with information on long term trends in crime, comparisons between crime levels and rates for 1990 and 1989, and regional comparisons for 1990 and the previous year, which were previously unavailable in this volume. Immediately following is a summary of the main findings from the report:

- Persons age 12 or older living in the United States experienced 6 million violent victimizations and 12.9 million personal thefts during 1990. In addition, American households were the victims of 15.4 million crimes according to the NCVS. The NCVS measures the violent crimes of rape, robbery, aggravated and simple assault; personal thefts; and the household crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

- Between 1989 and 1990 the levels of both personal and household crime decreased significantly. Personal crimes declined 3.6% and household crimes 4.4% in 1990. The only crime levels to increase significantly were for personal larcenies with contact between victim and offender (such as pocket picking) and completed violent crimes.

- Since 1981, the peak year for victimizations, crime levels have dropped overall. The NCVS measured at least 18% fewer household crimes and personal thefts and 8% fewer violent crimes in 1990 than in 1981 (table 1 and figures 1-3).

- As with crime levels, crime rates—the number of crimes per 1,000 persons for personal crimes or per 1,000 households for household crimes—also dropped between 1989 and 1990. No crime category showed a significant increase in rates for 1990. Rates of personal crime, crimes of theft, including larcenies without contact, and household crime, including household larceny, all declined (table 2).

- Crime rates varied in different regions of the country. For instance, rates of personal theft decreased in the South and West between 1989 and 1990 but remained relatively stable in the Northeast and Midwest.

Crime decreased between 1989 and 1990

Since 1981, the peak year for victimizations, there has been a trend toward decreasing levels of violent crime, theft, and household crime. The NCVS measured at least 18% fewer household crimes and personal thefts and 8% fewer violent crimes in 1990 than in 1981 (table 1 and figures 1-3).

Between 1989 and 1990 the levels of both personal and household crime decreased significantly (table 2). Personal crimes declined 3.6% in 1990 and household crimes decreased 4.4%. Specifically, decreases in the numbers of completed thefts, especially larcenies without contact, as well as attempted forcible entries, and household larcenies resulted in these overall declines. The only crime levels to increase significantly were for personal larcenies with contact between victim and offender (such as pocket picking) and the completed violent crimes.

As with crime levels, crime rates—the number of crimes per 1,000 persons for personal crimes or per 1,000 households for household crimes—also dropped between 1989 and 1990. Rates of personal crime, crimes of theft, including larcenies without contact, and household crime, including household larceny, all declined. Overall, no crime categories showed significant increases in rates for 1990.

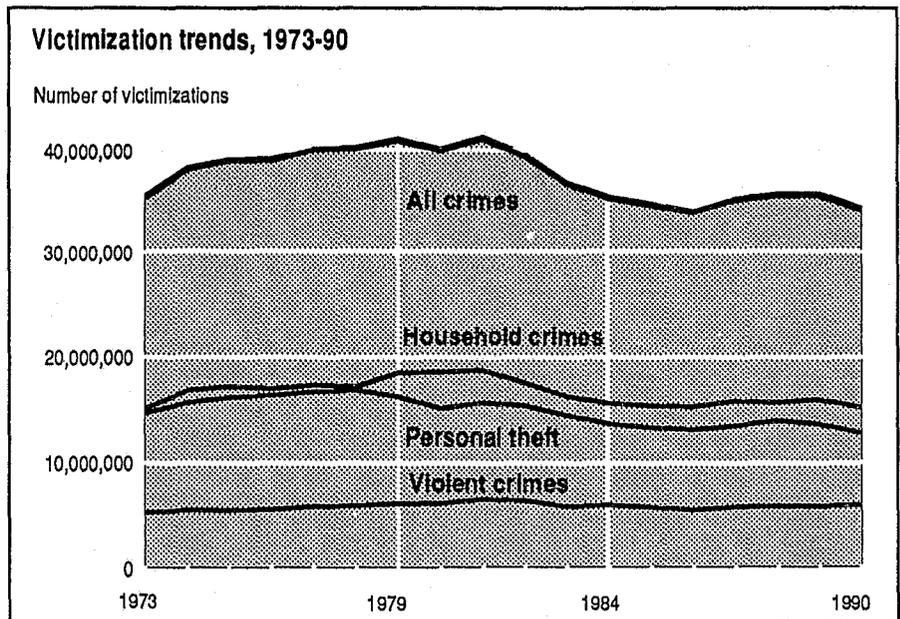


Figure 1

Crime rates did vary, however, in different regions of the country. For instance, rates of personal theft decreased in the South and West be-

tween 1989 and 1990 but remained relatively stable in the Northeast and the Midwest (table 5). Although rates of household crime decreased in all

regions, these declines were significant solely in the South and West. There was some evidence of an increase in the violent crime rate for the Midwest only.

Table 1. Victimization levels for selected crimes, 1973-1990

	Number of victimizations (in 1,000's)			
	Total	Violent crimes	Personal theft	Household crimes
1973	35,661	5,350	14,970	15,340
1974	38,411	5,510	15,889	17,012
1975	39,266	5,573	16,294	17,400
1976	39,318	5,599	16,519	17,199
1977	40,314	5,902	16,933	17,480
1978	40,412	5,941	17,050	17,421
1979	41,249	6,159	16,382	18,708
1980	40,252	6,130	15,300	18,821
1981	41,454	6,582	15,863	19,009
1982	39,756	6,459	15,553	17,744
1983	37,001	5,903	14,657	16,440
1984	35,544	6,021	13,789	15,733
1985	34,864	5,823	13,474	15,568
1986	34,118	5,515	13,235	15,368
1987	35,336	5,796	13,575	15,966
1988	35,796	5,910	14,056	15,830
1989	35,818	5,861	13,829	16,128
1990	34,404	6,009	12,975	15,419
Percent change, 1981-90 ^a	-17.0% ^b	-8.7% ^b	-18.2% ^b	-18.9% ^b

^aTotal victimizations peaked in 1981.
^bThe difference is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Trends in crime rates, 1973-90

In several major crime categories, victimization rates have been declining fairly consistently since the survey began in 1973. For example, the rate of personal crime in 1990 was significantly lower than rates for every other year except 1986 (table 3 and 4). The personal theft rate of 63.8 thefts per 1,000 persons in 1990 was the lowest the NCVS has ever recorded for this crime. This is the result of a declining rate of personal larceny without contact. Similarly, the rate of household crime reached an all time low of 161 crimes per 1,000 households because of a drop in the rate of household larceny. Other crimes have remained very stable over the 18 years that the NCVS has been in existence; rates of personal larceny with contact, for example, have changed little since 1973.

Trends in victimization rates of personal crimes, 1973-90

Number of victimizations per 1,000 persons

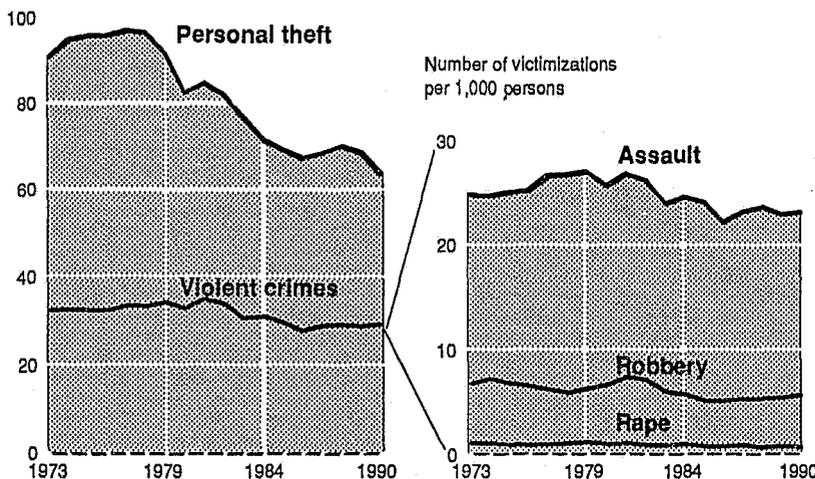


Figure 2

Trends in victimization rates of household crimes, 1973-90

Number of victimizations per 1,000 households

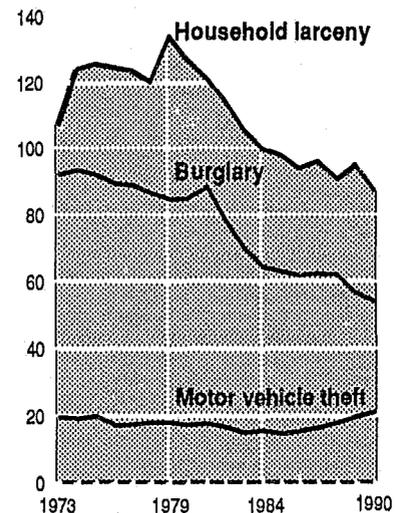


Figure 3

Table 2. Changes in victimization levels and rates for personal and household crimes, 1989-90

	Number of victimizations (1,000's)			Victimization rates		
	1989	1990	Percent change, 1989-90	1989	1990	Percent change, 1989-90
All crimes	35,818	34,404	-3.9% ^a	...	...	...
Personal crimes	19,691	18,984	-3.6% ^a	97.8	93.4	-4.5% ^a
Crimes of violence	5,861	6,009	2.5	29.1	29.6	1.5
Completed	2,196	2,422	10.3 ^a	10.9	11.9	9.2
Attempted	3,665	3,587	-2.1	18.2	17.6	-3.0
Rape ^c	135	130	-3.8	.7	.6	-4.7
Robbery	1,092	1,150	5.3	5.4	5.7	4.4
Completed	744	801	7.7	3.7	3.9	6.7
With Injury	300	286	-4.8	1.5	1.4	-5.6
Without Injury	443	514	16.1	2.2	2.5	15.0
Attempted	348	349	.3	1.7	1.7	-.7
With Injury	94	110	17.8	.5	.5	16.8
Without injury	255	239	-6.2	1.3	1.2	-7.1
Assault	4,634	4,729	2.1	23.0	23.3	1.1
Aggravated	1,665	1,601	-3.8	8.3	7.9	-4.8
Completed with injury	586	627	7.0	2.9	3.1	6.0
Attempted assault with weapon	1,079	974	-9.7 ^b	5.4	4.8	-10.6
Simple	2,969	3,128	5.4	14.7	15.4	4.4
Completed with injury	820	931	13.5 ^b	4.1	4.6	12.4
Attempted assault without weapon	2,149	2,197	2.2	10.7	10.8	1.3
Crimes of theft	13,829	12,975	-6.2 ^a	68.7	63.8	-7.1 ^a
Completed	12,996	12,155	-6.5 ^a	64.5	59.8	-7.4 ^a
Attempted	834	821	-1.5	4.1	4.0	-2.5
Personal larceny with contact	543	637	17.3 ^a	2.7	3.1	16.1
Purse snatching	162	165	2.5	.8	.8	1.5
Pocket picking	381	472	23.6 ^a	1.9	2.3	22.5
Personal larceny without contact	13,287	12,338	-7.1 ^a	66.0	60.7	-8.0 ^a
Completed	12,491	11,559	-7.5 ^a	62.0	56.9	-8.3 ^a
Less than \$50	5,126	4,592	-10.4 ^a	25.5	22.6	-11.3 ^a
\$50 or more	6,838	6,453	-5.6 ^a	34.0	31.7	-6.5 ^a
Amount not available	527	514	-2.5	2.6	2.5	-3.5
Attempted	795	779	-2.0	4.0	3.8	-2.9
Household crimes	16,128	15,419	-4.4% ^a	169.9	161.0	-5.3% ^a
Completed	13,619	13,072	-4.0 ^a	143.5	136.5	-4.9 ^a
Attempted	2,509	2,347	-6.5 ^b	26.4	24.5	-7.3
Household burglary	5,352	5,148	-3.8	53.4	53.8	-4.7
Completed	4,111	4,076	-.8	43.3	42.6	-1.7
Forcible entry	1,813	1,816	.2	19.1	18.0	-7
Unlawful entry without force	2,298	2,260	-1.7	24.2	23.6	-2.6
Attempted forcible entry	1,241	1,072	-13.7 ^a	13.1	11.2	-14.5 ^a
Household larceny	8,955	8,304	-7.3 ^a	94.4	86.7	-8.1 ^a
Completed	8,327	7,769	-6.7 ^a	87.8	81.1	-7.5 ^a
Less than \$50	3,413	3,144	-7.9 ^a	36.0	32.8	-8.7 ^a
\$50 or more	4,482	4,206	-6.2 ^a	47.2	43.9	-7.0 ^a
Amount not available	432	419	-3.0	4.6	4.4	-4.0
Attempted	628	535	-14.8 ^b	6.6	5.6	-15.6 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	1,820	1,968	8.1	19.2	20.5	7.1
Completed	1,180	1,227	3.9	12.4	12.8	3.0
Attempted	640	741	15.8	6.7	7.7	14.7

Note: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Percent change is based on unrounded numbers. Victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older or per 1,000 households. The population age 12 or older grew from 201,375,630 in 1989 to 203,273,870 in 1990, an increase of .9%. The number of households grew from 94,899,080 to 95,762,680 between 1989 and 1990, also an increase of .9%.

...Not applicable.

^aThe difference is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

^bThe difference is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

^cThere were 1.2 rapes per 1,000 women age 12 or older in 1989 and 1.0 in 1990.

Table 3. Victimization rates for personal and household crimes, 1973-90

	Victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older or per 1,000 households																	
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Personal crimes	123.6	128.1	128.9	128.7	131.2	130.5	126.4	116.3	120.5	116.8	107.9	103.2	99.4	95.6	93.0	100.1	97.8	93.4
Crimes of violence	32.6	33.0	32.8	32.6	33.9	33.7	34.5	33.3	35.3	34.3	31.0	31.4	30.0	28.1	29.3	29.6	29.1	29.6
Rape	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.9	.7	.7	.8	.6	.7	.6
Robbery	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7
Assault	24.9	24.8	25.2	25.3	26.8	26.9	27.2	25.8	27.0	26.4	24.1	24.7	24.2	22.3	23.3	23.7	23.0	23.3
Aggravated	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.3	8.0	9.0	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.7	8.3	7.9
Simple	14.8	14.4	15.6	15.4	16.8	17.2	17.3	16.5	17.3	17.1	16.2	15.7	15.9	14.4	15.2	15.0	14.7	15.4
Crimes of theft	91.1	95.1	96.0	96.1	97.3	96.8	91.9	83.0	85.1	82.5	76.9	71.8	69.4	67.5	68.7	70.5	68.7	63.8
Personal larceny																		
With contact	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.1
Without contact	88.0	92.0	92.9	93.2	94.6	93.6	89.0	80.0	81.9	79.5	74.0	69.1	66.7	64.7	66.1	68.0	66.0	60.7
Household crimes	217.8	235.7	236.5	229.5	228.8	223.4	235.3	227.4	226.0	208.2	189.8	178.7	174.4	170.0	173.9	169.6	169.9	161.0
Household burglary	91.7	93.1	91.7	88.9	88.5	86.0	84.1	84.3	87.9	78.2	70.0	64.1	62.7	61.5	62.1	61.9	56.4	53.8
Household larceny	107.0	123.8	125.4	124.1	123.3	119.9	133.7	126.5	121.0	113.9	105.2	99.4	97.5	93.5	95.7	90.2	94.4	86.7
Motor vehicle theft	19.1	18.8	19.5	16.5	17.0	17.5	17.5	16.7	17.1	16.2	14.6	15.2	14.2	15.0	16.0	17.5	19.2	20.5

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Table 4 identifies statistically significant differences between the rates for 1990 and each preceding year.

Table 4. Comparison of changes in victimization rates for personal and household crimes, 1973-90

	1973-90	74-90	75-90	76-90	77-90	78-90	79-90	80-90	81-90	82-90	83-90	84-90	85-90	86-90	87-90	88-90	89-90
Personal crimes	-24.5%	-27.1%	-27.5%	-27.4%	-28.8%	-28.4%	-26.1%	-19.7%	-22.5%	-20.0%	-13.5%	-9.5%	-6.1%	-2.3%*	-4.7%	-6.7%	-4.5%
Crimes of violence	-9.2	-10.4	-10.0	-9.2	-12.8	-12.3	-14.4	-11.1	-16.3	-13.7	-4.6*	-5.8	-1.5*	5.1*	.9*	--	1.5*
Rape	-32.5	-34.6	-29.6	-23.7*	-28.0	-33.9	-40.7	-31.8	-32.5	-20.9*	-20.9*	-31.8	-9.7*	-2.9*	-14.6*	--	-4.7*
Robbery	-16.1	-21.2	-16.3	-12.4	-9.1*	-4.0*	-9.6*	-13.8	-23.7	-20.1	-6.2*	-.9*	11.6*	10.0*	6.9*	7.5*	4.4*
Assault	-6.5	-6.3	-7.6	-7.9	-13.2	-13.4	-14.5	-9.7	-13.7	-11.8	-3.7*	-5.9	-3.9*	4.3*	--	-2.0*	1.1*
Aggravated	-21.8	-24.2	-18.1	-20.1	-21.1	-18.7	-20.6	-15.0	-18.3	-15.4	-1.1*	-12.5	-4.8*	--	-1.9*	-9.8*	-4.8*
Simple	4.0*	6.6*	-1.1*	--	-8.5	-10.3	-11.0	-6.7*	-11.2	-9.9	-4.9*	-2.1*	-3.5*	6.6*	1.0*	2.5*	4.4*
Crimes of theft	-29.9	-32.9	-33.5	-33.6	-34.4	-34.0	-30.5	-23.1	-25.0	-22.6	-17.0	-11.1	-8.0	-5.4	-7.0	-9.4	-7.1
Personal larceny																	
With contact	2.1*	.8*	1.4*	8.4*	18.3	--	9.2*	3.4*	-3.6*	2.4*	6.2*	13.5*	16.5*	14.8*	21.9	27.9	16.1*
Without contact	-31.0	-34.0	-34.7	-34.9	-35.9	-35.2	-31.8	-24.1	-25.9	-23.6	-18.0	-12.1	-9.0	-6.2	-8.1	-10.8	-8.0
Household crimes	-26.1%	-31.7%	-31.9%	-29.8%	-29.6%	-27.9%	-31.6%	-29.2%	-28.8%	-22.7%	-15.2%	-9.9%	-7.7%	-5.3%	-7.4%	-5.0%	-5.3%
Household burglary	-41.4	-42.3	-41.4	-39.5	-39.3	-37.5	-36.1	-36.2	-38.9	-31.3	-23.2	-16.1	-14.2	-12.6	-13.5	-13.1	-4.7*
Household larceny	-19.0	-29.9	-30.8	-30.1	-29.6	-27.7	-35.1	-31.4	-28.3	-23.9	-17.6	-12.8	-11.1	-7.3	-9.4	-3.8*	-8.1
Motor vehicle theft	7.7*	9.2*	5.5*	24.7	21.1	17.3	17.3	23.1	20.1	27.1	40.8	35.0	44.4	37.0	28.1	17.4	7.1*

Note: Percent change was calculated using rates that were rounded to the nearest hundredth.

--Less than 0.5%.

*The difference is *not* statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

High crime rates in the West

The West continued to have the highest rates of any of the Nation's four regions, for most crimes. Rates of personal crime, personal theft, and household larceny, however, decreased significantly in 1990 (table 5).

In the Northeast the rate of personal larceny with contact increased dramatically between 1989 and 1990 from 3.9 thefts per 1,000 to 6.3 per 1,000, or 59.5%. At the same time, household larcenies decreased significantly.

For the Midwest there was some evidence of an increase in violent crimes because of a rise in assault rates. The rate of completed robberies that involved injury to the victim, however, dropped between 1989 and 1990.

Rates of personal theft, larceny without contact, and household crime, including burglary, decreased significantly in the

South between 1989 and 1990. The rate of personal crime declined marginally.

Reporting of violent crime increases

The proportion of violent crimes that were reported to law enforcement authorities increased somewhat between 1989 and 1990, from a low of 45% to 48% (table 6 and figure 4). This change is largely attributable to a significant increase in the proportion of assaults that were reported to the police. In 1989, 43% of assaults were reported; in 1990, 47%. There was some evidence that the reporting of aggravated assaults increased. Overall, 38% of all crimes committed in 1990 were reported to the police, which was not significantly different from the reporting rate of 37% in 1989. Of personal larcenies without contact, 28% were reported, the lowest level for any of the crimes covered in the NCVS. Reporting rates for the household crimes did not vary significantly between 1989 and 1990. Motor vehicle theft continues to be the crime reported at the highest rate, with three-

fourths of these thefts brought to the attention of the police by victims.

Table 5. Victimization rates for personal and household crimes, by region, 1989-90

	Victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older or per 1,000 households											
	Northeast			Midwest			South			West		
	1989	1990	Percent change, 1989-90	1989	1990	Percent change, 1989-90	1989	1990	Percent change, 1989-90	1989	1990	Percent change, 1989-90
Personal crimes	74.7	72.1	-3.4%	95.7	97.7	2.0%	100.5	95.6	-4.9% ^b	120.0	107.8	-10.2% ^a
Crimes of violence	23.1	21.8	-5.8	26.6	30.5	14.7 ^b	30.3	31.1	2.8	36.4	34.2	-6.1
Robbery	6.7	7.3	8.5	3.8	4.5	18.1	5.7	5.3	-6.0	5.5	5.8	4.3
Assault	15.9	14.1	-11.2	21.8	25.5	16.6 ^b	24.0	25.1	4.5	30.2	27.5	-9.0
Aggravated	4.9	3.9	-20.4	7.1	8.3	16.7	9.4	9.4	--	11.1	9.0	-19.4 ^b
Simple	11.0	10.2	-7.2	14.7	17.1	16.4	14.6	15.7	7.5	19.1	18.5	-2.9
Crimes of theft	51.6	50.3	-2.4	69.1	67.1	-2.8	70.3	64.5	-8.2 ^a	83.6	73.6	-12.0 ^a
Personal larceny												
With contact	3.9	6.3	59.5 ^a	2.6	2.9	9.9	2.1	2.1	-1.0	2.6	1.9	-25.4
Without contact	47.6	44.1	-7.5	66.5	64.2	-3.4	68.2	62.5	-8.4 ^a	81.0	71.7	-11.6 ^a
Total population age 12 or older (in 1,000's)	42,687	44,202	3.5%	47,917	46,527	-2.9%	70,683	72,086	2.0%	40,089	40,459	.9%
Household crimes	126.3	119.3	-5.6%	150.5	148.0	-1.7%	184.0	173.2	-5.8% ^a	215.0	199.8	-7.0% ^a
Household burglary	39.1	36.9	-5.5	50.5	49.1	-2.8	68.5	60.6	-11.5 ^a	60.6	65.2	7.7
Household larceny	65.7	57.7	-12.2 ^a	87.9	83.8	-4.6	96.9	92.9	-4.1	128.1	110.6	-13.6 ^a
Motor vehicle theft	21.5	24.7	14.5	12.1	15.1	24.5	18.6	19.7	6.1	26.3	24.0	-8.8
Total number of households (in 1,000's)	19,877	20,507	3.2%	22,990	22,427	-2.4%	33,168	33,962	2.4%	18,864	18,866	--

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Percent change is based on unrounded numbers. Crimes of violence rates include rape.

--Less than 0.5%.

^aThe difference is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

^bThe difference is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table 6. Reporting victimizations to the police, 1973-90

	Percent of victimizations reported to the police																	
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
All crimes	32%	33%	35%	35%	34%	33%	33%	36%	35%	36%	35%	35%	36%	37%	37%	36%	37%	38%
Personal crimes	28%	30%	32%	32%	30%	30%	30%	33%	33%	33%	32%	33%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	35%
Crimes of violence	46	47	47	49	46	44	45	47	47	48	47	47	48	50	48	48	45	48
Rape	49	52	56	53	58	49	51	41	56	53	47	56	61	48	52	45	51	54
Robbery	52	54	53	53	56	51	55	57	56	56	53	54	54	58	55	57	51	50
Assault	44	45	45	48	44	43	42	45	44	46	46	45	46	48	46	46	43	47
Aggravated	52	53	55	58	51	53	51	54	52	58	56	55	58	59	60	54	52	59
Simple	38	39	39	41	39	37	37	40	39	40	41	40	40	41	38	41	38	42
Crimes of theft	22	25	26	27	25	25	24	27	27	27	26	26	27	28	28	27	29	29
Personal larceny																		
With contact	33	34	35	36	37	34	36	36	40	33	36	31	33	38	36	35	30	37
Without contact	22	24	26	26	24	24	24	27	26	27	26	26	27	28	27	27	29	28
Household crimes	38%	37%	39%	38%	38%	36%	36%	39%	39%	39%	37%	38%	39%	41%	40%	40%	41%	41%
Household burglary	47	48	49	48	49	47	48	51	51	49	49	49	50	52	52	51	50	51
Household larceny	25	25	27	27	25	24	25	28	26	27	25	27	27	28	27	26	28	27
Motor vehicle theft	68	67	71	69	68	66	68	69	67	72	69	69	71	73	75	73	76	75

Trends in reporting crimes to the police, 1973-90

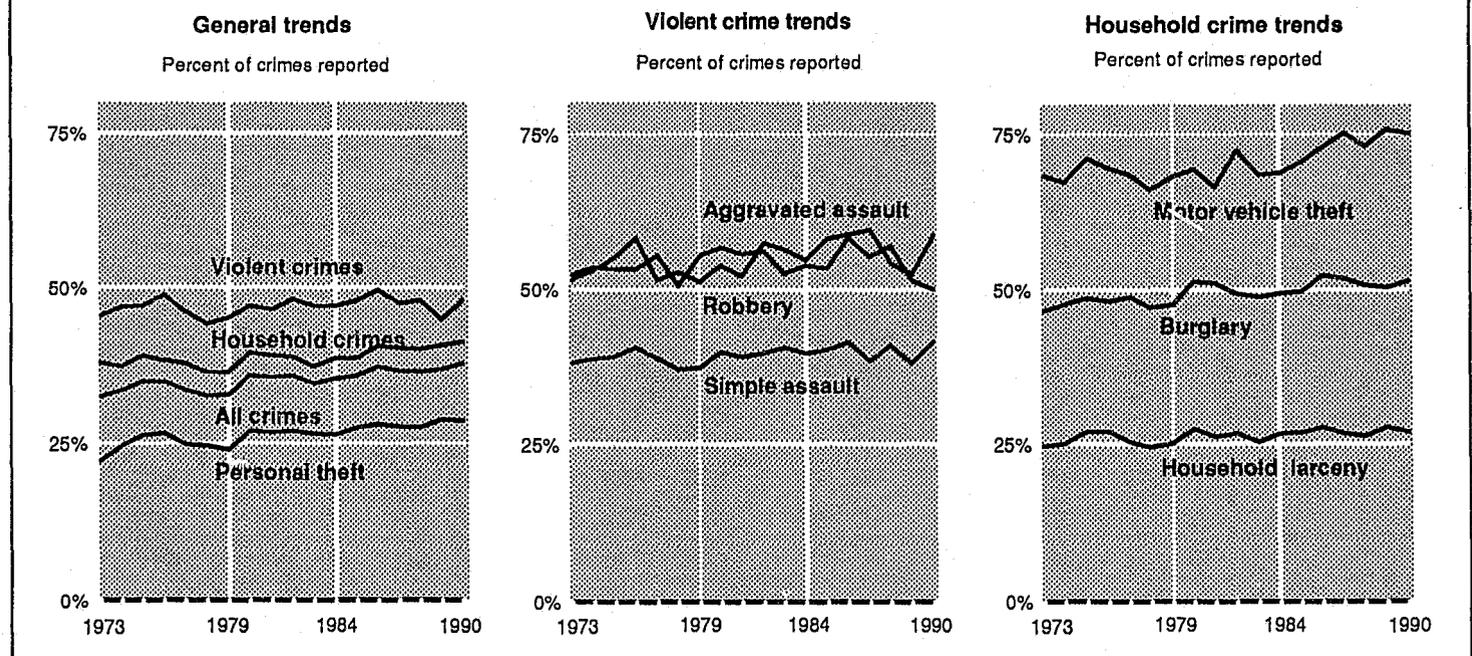


Figure 4

Preliminary estimates

In March 1990 the Bureau of Justice Statistics released preliminary NCVS victimization levels, rates, and police reporting data for 1990. For most crimes the preliminary rate estimates were close to the final ones. For example, the rate for aggravated assault increased 1.2% from 7.8 victimizations per 1,000 persons in the preliminary estimate to 7.9 in the final estimate (table 7).

Preliminary numbers indicated that the level and rate of personal crime had decreased somewhat between 1989 and 1990. This apparent change was primarily due to a significant drop in the level and rate of personal larceny without contact between victim and offender. Final estimates for 1990 confirm these preliminary findings and, in addition, show a significant increase in the level of personal larceny with contact.

For household crimes, the preliminary estimates indicated that motor vehicle theft was the only crime to differ measurably between 1989 and 1990. According to preliminary figures, motor vehicle thefts increased significantly, reaching the highest level recorded since the inception of the NCVS. However, final estimates reveal an increase in the level and rate for this crime which is not significantly different from 1989 figures. Further, final data also show that household crime, overall, decreased from 1989 to 1990, as did the level and rate of household larceny.

Table 7. Preliminary and final estimates for victimization levels and rates, 1990

	Number of victimizations (in 1,000's)			Victimization rates		
	Preliminary	Final	Percent change	Preliminary	Final	Percent change
Personal crimes	18,877	18,984	.6%	92.8	93.4	.6%
Crimes of violence	5,893	6,009	2.0	29.0	29.6	2.0
Rape	111	130	17.7	.5	.6	18.7
Robbery	1,115	1,150	3.1	5.6	5.7	3.0
Assault	4,666	4,729	1.3	23.0	23.3	1.4
Aggravated	1,583	1,601	1.1	7.8	7.9	1.2
Simple	3,083	3,128	1.5	15.2	15.4	1.5
Crimes of theft	12,983	12,975	--	63.8	63.8	--
Personal larceny						
With contact	619	637	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.7
Without contact	12,365	12,338	--	60.9	60.7	--
Household crimes	15,905	15,419	-3.1%	166.0	161.0	-3.0%
Household burglary	5,239	5,148	-1.7	54.7	53.8	-1.7
Household larceny	8,518	8,304	-2.5	88.9	86.7	-2.5
Motor vehicle theft	2,173	1,968	-9.5	22.6	20.5	-9.4

Note: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older or per 1,000 households. Percent change is based on unrounded numbers. --Less than 0.5%.

Appendix I Survey data tables and summary text

The 120 data tables in this appendix present the results of the National Crime Victimization Survey for the calendar year 1990. The tables are grouped according to topics, and each group follows a section of text which summarizes findings within the topic grouping. All tables included in *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989* have been updated and included here.

The numbers in these tables are estimates derived from a complex sample survey. Because the numbers were not derived from a complete census, each one has a sampling error associated with it. Information on the use of these numbers and their reliability is contained in the third appendix. In general, all levels based on about 10 or fewer cases were not analyzed in this report. Ten sample cases represent weighted estimates of approximately 16,000 cases. The levels, rates, and percentages based on these small numbers are accurate, but the standard error estimates for them are not reliable. Therefore caution should be used when comparing these small estimates. In cases where no incidents were collected, the rate or percentage is represented as 0 instead of 0.0.

Tables 3 through 36 show the size of each group for which a victimization rate was computed. These numbers, like the rates, are estimates. The most recent Census data are used to calculate the population control numbers.

A list of topics covered by the tables follows. The list under each main subheading indicates the number, title, and page number of each table.

General characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2)

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

Personal and household crimes

Number and percent distribution of victimizations-

- 1 *By sector and type of crime*, 16
- Victimization rates-
- 2 *By sector and type of crime*, 17

Victim characteristics

(Tables 3-36)

These tables contain victimization rates for crimes against persons (3-21) and households (22-36).

Personal crimes

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over-

- 3 *By type of crime and sex of victims*, 22
- 4 *By type of crime and age of victims*, 23
- 5 *By sex and age of victims and type of crime*, 24
- 6 *By type of crime and race of victims*, 24
- 7 *By type of crime and sex and race of victims*, 25
- 8 *By type of crime and ethnicity of victims*, 26
- 9 *By type of crime and ethnicity and sex of victims*, 27
- 10 *By race and age of victims and type of crime*, 28
- 11 *By race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime*, 29
- 12 *By type of crime and marital status of victims*, 30
- 13 *By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime*, 31
- 14 *By sex of head of household, relationship of victims to head, and type of crime*, 32
- 15 *By type of crime and annual family income of victims*, 33
- 16 *By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime*, 34
- 17 *By level of educational attainment and race of victims and type of crime*, 36
- 18 *By type of crime and type of locality of residence of victims*, 38
- 19 *By type of locality of residence, race and sex of victims, and type of crime*, 40
- 20 *By type of crime and number of years lived at current residence*, 42
- 21 *By type of crime and region*, 43

Household crimes

Victimization rates by type of crime-

- 22 *And race of head of household*, 44
- 23 *And ethnicity of head of household*, 44

Motor vehicle theft

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

- 24 *By selected household characteristics*, 45

Household crimes

Victimization rates by type of crime-

- 25 *And age of head of household*, 45
- 26 *And annual family income*, 46

Household burglary

Victimization rates-

- 27 *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary*, 46

Household larceny

Victimization rates-

- 28 *By race of head household, annual family income, and type of larceny*, 47

Motor vehicle theft

Victimization rates-

- 29 *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft*, 47

Household crimes

Victimization rates-

- 30 *By type of crime and number of persons in household*, 48
- 31 *By type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household*, 48
- 32 *By type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household*, 49
- 33 *By type of crime and type of locality of residence*, 50
- 34 *By type of locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime*, 50
- 35 *By type of crime and number of years lived at current residence*, 52
- 36 *By type of crime and region*, 52

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

(Tables 37-55)

Five tables (37-41) relate to the victim-offender relationship. The first is a rate table; the others are percentage distribution tables of victim characteristics for stranger-to-stranger violent crimes. Of the remaining tables (42-55), seven present demographic information on the offenders only, and seven others have such data on both victims and offenders. Thirteen of these tables distinguish single from multiple-offender victimizations.

Personal crimes of violence

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

- 37 *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship*, 55
- Percent of victimizations involving strangers-
- 38 *By sex and age of victims and type of crime*, 56
- 39 *By sex and race of victims and type of crime*, 56
- 40 *By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime*, 57
- 41 *By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime*, 57

Percent distribution of victimizations-

- 42 *By perceived drug or alcohol use by offender*, 58
- Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations-
- 43 *By type of crime and perceived sex of offender*, 59
- 44 *By type of crime and perceived age of offender*, 59
- 45 *By type of crime and perceived race of offender*, 60
- 46 *By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender*, 60
- 47 *Based on race of victims, by type of crime and perceived race of offender*, 61
- 48 *Based on perceived race of offender, by type of crime and race of victims*, 62
- 49 *By type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship*, 63

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations-

- 50 *By type of crime and perceived sex of offenders*, 63
- 51 *By type of crime and perceived age of offenders*, 64
- 52 *By type of crime and perceived race of offenders*, 64
- 53 *By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders*, 65
- 54 *By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offender*, 65
- 55 *By type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship*, 66

Crime characteristics

(Tables 56-100)

Table 56 illustrates the distinction between victimizations and incidents for crimes against persons. Table 57 displays data on the number of victims per incident, while the next table gives incident levels for crimes of violence broken down by the victim-offender relationship. Areas covered by the remaining tables include: time of occurrence (59-61), place of occurrence, or activity (62-68), number of offenders (70), use of weapons (71-72), victim self-protection (73-79), physical injury to victims (80-88), economic loss (89-94), and time lost from work (95-100). The tables cover crimes against persons or households, or both, when applicable.

Personal crimes

Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations-

- 56 *By type of crime*, 70

Personal crimes

Percent distribution of incidents-

- 57 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims*, 71
- Number and percent distribution of incidents-
- 58 *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship*, 72

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents-

- 59 *By type of crime and time of occurrence*, 73

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offender

Percent distribution of incidents-

- 60 *By type of crime, type of offender, and time of occurrence*, 74

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents-

- 61 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence*, 74

Selected personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents-

- 62 *By type of crime and place of occurrence*, 75

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents-

- 63 *By type of crime, type of offender, and place of occurrence*, 76

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents-

- 64 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence*, 77

Between stranger and nonstranger incidents based on place of occurrence-

- 65 *By type of crime*, 78

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents-

- 66 *By victim's activity at time of incident and type of crime*, 79

Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact

Percent distribution of incidents-

- 67 *By type of crime, and place of occurrence*, 80
- 68 *By type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss*, 80

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents-

- 69 *By distance from home and type of crime*, 81

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents-

70 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders, 82*

Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons-

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

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

72 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon, 83*

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

73 *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 84*74 *By characteristics of victims and type of crime, 84*

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims-

75 *By type of measure and type of crime, 85*76 *By selected characteristics of victims, 86*

Percent of violent crime victimizations in which self-protective measures were employed-

77 *By person taking the measure, outcome of action, and type of crime, 86*

Percent distribution of violent crime victimizations in which self-protective measures taken by the victim-

78 *Were helpful, 87*79 *Were harmful, 87***Personal robbery and assault**

Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury-

80 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 88***Personal crimes of violence**

Percent distribution of victims receiving medical care-

81 *By type of crime and where care was received, 88*

Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses-

82 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 89*

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses-

83 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 89*

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

84 *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses, 90*

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

85 *By selected characteristics of victims, 90*

Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care-

86 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 91*

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care-

87 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 91*

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

88 *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care, 91***Personal and household crimes**

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss-

89 *By type of crime and type of loss, 92***Personal crimes of violence**

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss-

90 *By type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship, 93***Personal and household crimes**

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss-

91 *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 94***Selected personal crimes**

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss-

92 *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 96***Personal and household crimes**

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss-

93 *By race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered, 96***Household crimes**

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss-

94 *By value of loss and type of crime, 97***Personal and household crimes**

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work-

95 *By type of crime, 97*96 *By type of crime and race of victims, 97***Personal crimes of violence**

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work-

97 *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 98***Personal and household crimes**

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

98 *By type of crime and number of days lost, 98***Personal crimes of violence**

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

99 *By number of days lost and victim-offender relationship, 99***Personal and household crimes**

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100 *By race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost, 99***Reporting of victimizations to the police and police response**

(Tables 101-120)

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

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations-

101 *By type of crime and whether or not reported to the police, 102***Personal crimes**

Percent of victimizations reported to the police-

102 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 103*103 *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims, 103*104 *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims, 104*105 *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims, 105*106 *By type of crime and age of victims, 106***Personal crimes of violence**

Percent of victimizations reported to the police-

107 *By age of victims and victim-offender relationship, 106***Household crimes**

Percent of victimizations reported to the police-

108 *By type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure, 107*109 *By type of crime and annual family income, 107*110 *By value of loss and type of crime, 108***Personal and household crimes**

Percent distribution of reasons for reporting victimizations to the police-

111 *By type of crime, 108*

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

112 *By type of crime, 110***Personal crimes**

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

113 *By race of victims and type of crime, 112*114 *By type of crime and annual family income, 114***Personal crimes of violence**

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

115 *By victim-offender relationship and type of crime, 114***Household crimes**

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

116 *By race of head of household and type of crime, 115*117 *By annual family income, 116*118 *By type of crime and value of theft loss, 116***Personal and household crimes**

Percent distribution of police response to a reported incident-

119 *By police response and type of crime, 117*

Percent distribution of incidents where police came to the victim-

120 *By police response time and type of crime, 118*

Summary findings

The following are statements which illustrate the type of findings that may be obtained from the data in this report. Tables are referenced after each finding.

- The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) estimated that there were 34.4 million crimes committed against individuals or households in the United States in 1990 (table 1).
- Approximately 40% of all violent crimes reported to NCVS interviewers were completed offenses. Personal thefts were completed at a rate of 94%, and 85% of household crimes were completed (table 1).
- The violent crimes of rape, robbery, and assault—which involve a threat or an act of violence in confrontations between victims and offenders—are considered the most serious crimes measured by the NCVS. Seventeen percent of all crimes measured by the survey were violent crimes (table 1).
- The less serious crimes of personal and household larceny comprised 62% of all offenses committed in 1990. Household burglaries and motor vehicle thefts accounted for another 21% of all crimes (table 1).
- In 1990 the rate of violent crime victimization was 30 victimizations per every 1,000 persons age 12 or older; the rate of personal theft was 64 thefts per every 1,000 (table 2).

Table 1. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime

Sector and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations within sector	Percent of all victimizations
All crimes	34,403,610	...	100.0 %
Personal sector	18,984,120	100.0 %	55.2 %
Crimes of violence	6,008,790	31.7	17.5
Completed	2,421,530	12.8	7.0
Attempted	3,587,260	18.9	10.4
Rape	130,260	0.7	0.4
Completed	62,830	0.3	0.2
Attempted	67,430	0.4	0.2
Robbery	1,149,710	6.1	3.3
Completed	800,510	4.2	2.3
With injury	286,020	1.5	0.8
From serious assault	123,740	0.7	0.4
From minor assault	162,280	0.9	0.5
Without injury	514,480	2.7	1.5
Attempted	349,190	1.8	1.0
With injury	110,380	0.6	0.3
From serious assault	43,930	0.2	0.1
From minor assault	66,440	0.4	0.2
Without injury	238,810	1.3	0.7
Assault	4,728,810	24.9	13.7
Aggravated	1,600,670	8.4	4.7
Completed with injury	627,000	3.3	1.8
Attempted with weapon	973,660	5.1	2.8
Simple	3,128,130	16.5	9.1
Completed with injury	931,170	4.9	2.7
Attempted without weapon	2,196,960	11.6	6.4
Crimes of theft	12,975,320	68.3	37.7
Completed	12,154,550	64.0	35.3
Attempted	820,760	4.3	2.4
Personal larceny with contact	637,010	3.4	1.9
Purse snatching	165,490	0.9	0.5
Completed	124,010	0.7	0.4
Attempted	41,470	0.2	0.1
Pocket picking	471,520	2.5	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	12,338,310	65.0	35.9
Completed	11,559,010	60.9	33.6
Less than \$50	4,592,470	24.2	13.3
\$50 or more	6,452,940	34.0	18.8
Amount not available	513,590	2.7	1.5
Attempted	779,290	4.1	2.3
Population age 12 and over	203,273,870	...	...
Household sector	15,419,490	100.0 %	44.8 %
Completed	13,072,490	84.8	38.0
Attempted	2,346,990	15.2	6.8
Burglary	5,147,740	33.4	15.0
Completed	4,076,210	26.4	11.8
Forcible entry	1,816,130	11.8	5.3
Unlawful entry without force	2,260,080	14.7	6.6
Attempted forcible entry	1,071,530	6.9	3.1
Household larceny	8,304,190	53.9	24.1
Completed	7,769,280	50.4	22.6
Less than \$50	3,144,290	20.4	9.1
\$50 or more	4,205,830	27.3	12.2
Amount not available	419,160	2.7	1.2
Attempted	534,900	3.5	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,967,540	12.8	5.7
Completed	1,226,990	8.0	3.6
Attempted	740,550	4.8	2.2
Total number of households	95,762,680	...	...

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Percent distribution is based on unrounded figures.
... Not applicable.

Table 2. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

**Victimization rates
by sector and type of crime**

Sector and type of crime	Rate
Personal sector	
(Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over)	
All personal crimes	93.4
Crimes of violence	29.6
Completed	11.9
Attempted	17.6
Rape	0.6
Completed	0.3
Attempted	0.3
Robbery	5.7
Completed	3.9
With injury	1.4
From serious assault	0.6
From minor assault	0.8
Without injury	2.5
Attempted	1.7
With injury	0.5
From serious assault	0.2
From minor assault	0.3
Without injury	1.2
Assault	23.3
Aggravated	7.9
Completed with injury	3.1
Attempted with weapon	4.8
Simple	15.4
Completed with injury	4.6
Attempted without weapon	10.8
Crimes of theft	63.8
Completed	59.8
Attempted	4.0
Personal larceny with contact	3.1
Purse snatching	0.8
Completed	0.6
Attempted	0.2
Pocket Picking	2.3
Personal larceny without contact	60.7
Completed	56.9
Less than \$50	22.6
\$50 or more	31.7
Amount not available	2.5
Attempted	3.8
Household sector	
(Rate per 1,000 households)	
All household crimes	161.0
Completed	136.5
Attempted	24.5
Burglary	53.8
Completed	42.6
Forcible entry	19.0
Unlawful entry without force	23.6
Attempted forcible entry	11.2
Household larceny	86.7
Completed	81.1
Less than \$50	32.8
\$50 or more	43.9
Amount not available	4.4
Attempted	5.6
Motor vehicle theft	20.5
Completed	12.8
Attempted	7.7

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

Characteristics of personal crime victims

Victimization rates are measures of the frequency of crime among subgroups of the population. Rates are computed by dividing the number of victimizations occurring in a specific population by the number of persons in that population. The NCVS has consistently shown that criminal victimizations do not occur at the same rate for all subgroups of the population. For example, victimization rates for personal crimes of violence tend to be relatively high for people who are male, black, poor, young, or single. Victimization rates for personal crimes of theft tend to be higher for people who are male, wealthy, young, or single.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

- Rates of violent crime and theft victimizations were significantly higher for males than for females (table 3).
- Those under 25 years of age had the highest rates of violent victimizations, while persons 16-24 had the highest rates of theft. For persons over 25, as age increased crime rates decreased (table 4).
- Blacks had significantly higher rates of robbery than whites and higher rates of aggravated assault than either whites or persons of other races, such as Asians or Native Americans. Rates of simple assault and personal theft did not vary significantly between persons of different races (table 6).
- Black males had the highest rate of violent crime victimization with 53 victimizations per every 1,000 persons, followed by white males (36 per 1,000), black females (28 per 1,000) and finally white females (21 per 1,000). There were no significant differences between black and white males or between black and white females in rates of personal theft. However, males continued to have higher theft rates than females of either race (table 7).
- Persons of Hispanic origin had higher rates of robbery than did non-Hispanic persons. There were no measurable differences between rates for Hispanics and non-Hispanics of the crimes of simple and aggravated assault and personal theft (table 8).
- Hispanic males had the highest violent crime victimization rates followed by non-Hispanic males. There were no significant differences in violent crime rates for Hispanic and non-Hispanic females (table 9).

Marital status

- Those who had never married had the highest rates of both violent crimes and personal thefts; widowed persons had the lowest rates for these crimes (table 12).
- Violent victimization rates for widowed and divorced or separated males were not significantly different from violent victimization rates for females of the same marital status. Males who had never married or who were currently married, however, had higher rates than their female counterparts (table 13).

Household composition

- Nonrelated members of a male headed household had higher violent crime victimization rates than other household members except for children of the head, who were under 18 years of age. Along with males who were living alone, these persons had the highest rates of theft (table 14).
- Wives of male heads of households had the lowest violent victimization and theft rates (table 14).
- In households headed by females, children of the head, who were under 18 years of age, had the highest violent victimization rates. Female heads living alone and husbands of female

heads of households had the lowest rates (table 14).

- For crimes of theft, nonrelatives and children of a female head of household, who were under 18, had the highest rates. Husbands of a female head had lower theft rates than all other members of this type of household with the exception of other relatives (table 14).

Income and education

- Persons from families earning less than \$7,500 a year had the highest violent crime rates. Members of families with incomes over \$25,000 a year generally had the lowest violent crime rates (table 15).
- Theft rates were not significantly different for persons from families earning under \$7,500 a year compared to persons from families earning \$50,000 or more. When compared to all other income categories, individuals from the wealthiest families had higher rates of personal theft (table 15).

In findings on education, victimization rates for personal crimes were calculated for persons age 12 or older on the basis of years of school completed:

- Those who had attained only an elementary level education had the highest rates of violent crime, while persons who had attained a college education had the lowest (table 17).
- Generally, as educational level increased so did the rate of theft. However, this may be partially explained by an association between educational level and income (table 17).

Characteristics of personal crime victims

Locality of residence

- Rates of violent crime were not significantly different for residents of suburban and nonmetropolitan areas (25 victimizations per every 1,000 residents versus 23 per every 1,000). Residents of central cities had the highest violent crime victimization rates at 41 victimizations per every 1,000 residents (table 18).

- Theft rates were highest for central city residents, followed by suburban residents. Rural residents had the lowest rates of personal theft (table 18).

- Black males from central cities experienced violent crime at higher rates than white males who resided in these areas (table 19).

- For suburban and nonmetropolitan area residents, the violent victimization rates of black and white males from each area were not significantly different (table 19).

- There were no significant differences in violent victimization rates for black and white females based on the location of the victim's residence. However, in each location, black and white males had higher rates than females of either race (table 19).

Region

- The Northeast sustained the lowest violent crime victimization and personal theft rates of any of the Nation's four major regions. Theft rates in the West were generally highest (table 21).

- The rate of violent crime did not vary significantly across the Midwest, South, or West (table 21).

Characteristics of household crime victims

The NCVS regards household crimes as crimes against a household as a whole, rather than a crime directed towards an individual. Thus, rates are computed by dividing the appropriate number of crimes by the number of households, not persons. In general, renters, larger households, and households headed by blacks, Hispanics, and younger persons had higher victimization rates.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

•Households headed by blacks had the highest rates of household crimes (223 victimizations per 1,000 households), followed by households headed by persons of other races (183 victimizations per 1,000) and finally white headed households (152 per 1,000). Black households had higher burglary and larceny rates than households headed by whites. There were no significant differences in rates for these crimes between households headed by blacks and those headed by persons of other races. Households headed by blacks had higher rates of motor vehicle theft than households headed by whites. There was also some evidence of a higher rate of motor vehicle theft for black households when compared to the rate for households of persons from other racial groups (table 22).

•For each household crime measured by the NCVS, Hispanics had higher rates than non-Hispanics (table 23).

•When the rate of motor vehicle theft is calculated on the basis of the number of vehicles owned, households of blacks had the highest theft rate, while the rates for whites and persons of other races were not measurably different from each other. Households that rented their homes had higher theft rates than households that owned or were buying their dwellings (table 24).

•Generally, as the age of the household head increased, the rate of each type of household crime decreased (table 25).

Annual family income

•Households with an annual family income less than \$7,500 had higher burglary rates than households in any other income bracket. Households earning \$30,000 a year or more generally had lower rates than households earning between \$7,500 and \$24,999 a year (table 26).

•Households earning under \$7,500 a year were significantly less likely than households in most other income categories to be victims of motor vehicle theft. Households with an annual income between \$7,500 and \$9,999, however, had theft rates that were not significantly different from the rates for households in the lowest income bracket (table 26).

•Rates of burglary were generally higher for blacks than for whites, regardless of family income. However, the difference was not statistically significant for all income categories (table 27).

•There was some evidence of higher rates of larceny for black households earning between \$10,000 and \$14,999 a year and \$25,000 to \$29,999 a year compared to white households in the same income categories (table 28).

•Black households with annual incomes of \$10,000 or more were more likely to experience motor vehicle thefts than white households with similar annual incomes (table 29).

Household size and tenure

•As household size increased, victimization rates in each category of household crime increased (table 30).

•Households that rented their homes had higher rates of all household crimes than households that owned or were buying their homes (table 31).

•White households that owned their homes were significantly less likely than black households that owned, or households of either race that rented, to be victims of any type of household crime (table 31).

•There were no measurable differences in larceny and motor vehicle theft rates for black households that owned their homes compared to rates of these crimes for renting households of either race (table 31).

•Black households that rented their dwellings had higher rates of burglary and motor vehicle theft than white households that rented. There was no significant difference between household larceny rates for black and white households that rented (table 31).

Locality of residence

•Households in central cities had the highest victimization rates for household crimes in general, followed by households in suburban areas. Households in nonmetropolitan areas had the lowest rates (table 33).

•For each specific category of household crime except burglary, central city households continued to have the highest victimization rates and nonmetropolitan households the lowest. There was no significant difference between burglary rates for suburban and nonmetropolitan households (table 33).

•Burglary rates for black households were higher than for white households in each locality. Rates of motor vehicle theft generally followed the same pattern (table 34).

Characteristics of household crime victims

•Although central city households had the highest victimization rates, the burglary rate for white households located in central city areas was not significantly different from burglary rates for black households in either suburban or nonmetropolitan areas (tables 33 and 34).

•For white households, motor vehicle theft rates were highest in central cities and lowest in nonmetropolitan areas (table 34).

•Auto theft rates did not vary significantly for black households in central city and suburban areas (table 34).

Region

•Household crime rates were highest in the West. The South had the second highest rates and the Midwest the third highest. The Northeast had the lowest rate of household crime. The specific categories of household crime generally followed this pattern as well (table 36).

•Motor vehicle theft rates were higher in the West and Northeast than in the South or Midwest. Theft rates were lowest in the Midwest (table 36).

Table 3. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
All personal crimes	93.4	105.1	82.6
Crimes of violence	29.6	37.5	22.2
Completed	11.9	14.1	9.9
Attempted	17.6	23.4	12.3
Rape	0.6	0.2	1.0
Completed	0.3	0.1 *	0.5
Attempted	0.3	0.1 *	0.5
Robbery	5.7	7.5	3.9
Completed	3.9	5.0	3.0
With injury	1.4	1.6	1.2
From serious assault	0.6	0.9	0.4
From minor assault	0.8	0.8	0.8
Without injury	2.5	3.4	1.7
Attempted	1.7	2.5	1.0
With injury	0.5	0.8	0.3
From serious assault	0.2	0.4	0.0 *
From minor assault	0.3	0.3	0.3
Without injury	1.2	1.8	0.6
Assault	23.3	29.8	17.2
Aggravated	7.9	11.5	4.5
Completed with injury	3.1	4.2	2.1
Attempted with weapon	4.8	7.3	2.4
Simple	15.4	18.3	12.7
Completed with injury	4.6	4.8	4.4
Attempted without weapon	10.8	13.5	8.4
Crimes of theft	63.8	67.5	60.4
Completed	59.8	63.3	56.6
Attempted	4.0	4.3	3.8
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	2.6	3.7
Purse snatching	0.8	0.0 *	1.6
Pocket picking	2.3	2.6	2.1
Personal larceny without contact	60.7	65.0	56.7
Completed	56.9	60.7	53.3
Less than \$50	22.6	22.0	23.1
\$50 or more	31.7	36.5	27.3
Amount not available	2.5	2.1	2.9
Attempted	3.8	4.3	3.4
Population age 12 and over	203,273,870	97,836,860	105,437,010

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

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

Table 4. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group						
	12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	160.3	187.8	174.8	114.0	76.6	44.0	24.6
Crimes of violence	68.8	74.4	63.1	36.4	19.2	7.5	3.5
Completed	27.3	28.6	28.5	14.8	7.3	2.6	1.6
Attempted	41.5	45.8	34.7	21.7	11.9	4.9	1.9
Rape	1.8	1.4	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1
Robbery	13.6	9.5	12.3	7.6	3.2	2.2	1.5
Completed	9.0	6.6	9.0	5.0	2.5	1.5	1.1
With injury	2.6	1.6	2.8	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.6
From serious assault	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3
From minor assault	1.5	0.8	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
Without injury	6.4	4.9	6.2	3.3	1.2	0.9	0.5
Attempted	4.6	2.9	3.3	2.6	0.8	0.7	0.4
With injury	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
From serious assault	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
From minor assault	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1
Without injury	3.8	2.5	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.2
Assault	53.3	63.5	48.9	28.2	15.6	5.3	1.9
Aggravated	13.9	26.2	16.8	9.9	4.7	1.4	1.1
Completed with injury	6.1	9.6	6.4	3.8	1.9	0.6	0.5
Attempted with weapon	7.7	16.6	10.4	6.0	2.8	0.8	0.6
Simple	39.4	37.2	32.1	18.3	10.9	3.9	0.8
Completed with injury	11.1	11.6	11.8	5.6	2.8	0.6	0.1
Attempted without weapon	28.3	25.7	20.3	12.7	8.0	3.3	0.8
Crimes of theft	91.5	113.4	111.6	77.5	57.5	36.5	21.2
Completed	89.2	107.2	104.4	72.4	53.1	33.9	19.8
Attempted	2.3	6.2	7.2	5.1	4.4	2.6	1.4
Personal larceny with contact	1.8	4.0	5.5	3.5	2.4	2.6	3.3
Purse snatching	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0
Pocket picking	1.5	3.8	4.1	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.4
Personal larceny without contact	89.7	109.4	106.1	74.1	55.0	33.9	17.9
Completed	87.5	103.3	99.3	69.2	50.9	31.6	16.6
Less than \$50	61.0	46.0	33.5	24.0	17.4	11.8	6.7
\$50 or more	22.9	53.2	61.2	42.8	31.0	18.0	8.5
Amount not available	3.6	4.1	4.5	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.3
Attempted	2.2	6.2	6.8	4.9	4.1	2.4	1.3
Population in each age group	13,469,110	13,738,870	18,017,100	43,178,160	52,061,980	32,888,270	29,920,340

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

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

Table 5. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Sex and age	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault	
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated
Male										
12-15	6,899,480	92.2	37.5	54.7	0.3 *	20.6	4.5	16.1	71.3	20.6
16-19	6,930,150	94.7	34.3	60.3	0.4 *	12.5	2.0 *	10.5	81.8	39.6
20-24	8,815,790	78.4	30.4	47.9	0.2 *	17.1	4.7	12.5	61.0	23.5
25-34	21,437,380	44.3	16.7	27.7	0.4 *	9.7	3.7	6.0	34.2	13.8
35-49	25,580,960	21.6	7.8	13.8	0.3 *	3.7	1.6	2.2	17.6	6.2
50-64	15,689,980	8.9	2.4	6.5	0.0 *	2.0	0.8 *	1.3 *	6.9	2.0
65 and over	12,483,090	3.7	1.6 *	2.1	0.0 *	1.7	1.1 *	0.6 *	2.0	1.4 *
Female										
12-15	6,569,620	44.1	16.5	27.6	3.4	6.3	2.3 *	4.0	34.4	6.9
16-19	6,808,710	53.8	22.7	31.1	2.5 *	6.5	2.1 *	4.4	44.8	12.6
20-24	9,201,300	48.5	26.6	22.0	3.5	7.8	2.5	5.2	37.3	10.5
25-34	21,740,780	28.6	12.9	15.8	0.9 *	5.6	2.3	3.2	22.2	6.0
35-49	26,481,020	16.8	6.7	10.1	0.5 *	2.8	1.4	1.4	13.6	3.2
50-64	17,198,280	6.3	2.8	3.5	0.1 *	2.3	0.9 *	1.4	3.9	0.8 *
65 and over	17,437,250	3.3	1.6	1.7	0.1 *	1.3	0.5 *	0.8 *	1.9	0.9 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
* Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 6. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over		
	White	Black	Other
All personal crimes	91.9	103.7	96.7
Crimes of violence	28.2	39.7	28.1
Completed	10.9	19.5	10.0
Attempted	17.3	20.2	18.1
Rape	0.6	0.6 *	0.9 *
Robbery	4.5	13.0	8.4
Completed	3.0	10.0	6.2
With injury	1.1	2.9	3.0 *
From serious assault	0.4	1.8	1.4 *
From minor assault	0.7	1.1	1.6 *
Without injury	1.9	7.1	3.2
Attempted	1.5	3.1	2.2 *
With injury	0.5	0.9	0.6 *
From serious assault	0.2	0.5 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	0.3	0.4 *	0.6 *
Without injury	1.0	2.2	1.6 *
Assault	23.0	26.0	18.9
Aggravated	7.4	12.2	5.3
Completed with injury	2.8	5.6	1.7 *
Attempted with weapon	4.6	6.6	3.6
Simple	15.7	13.9	13.6
Completed with injury	4.8	3.6	2.2 *
Attempted without weapon	10.9	10.3	11.4
Crimes of theft	63.6	64.0	68.6
Completed	59.4	60.9	65.3
Attempted	4.2	3.1	3.3
Personal larceny with contact	2.8	5.3	3.6
Purse snatching	0.8	1.0	0.5 *
Pocket picking	2.0	4.3	3.0 *
Personal larceny without contact	60.8	58.7	65.0
Completed	56.8	55.9	61.7
Less than \$50	23.0	20.3	19.9
\$50 or more	31.5	32.0	38.2
Amount not available	2.4	3.5	3.6
Attempted	4.0	2.9	3.3
Population age 12 and over	173,109,160	23,728,730	6,435,970

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
* Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group					
Simple	Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
				With contact	Without contact
50.8	91.6	88.6	2.9	2.4 *	89.2
42.2	121.6	114.7	6.9	4.2	117.4
37.5	117.1	110.2	6.9	5.8	111.3
20.4	83.6	78.6	5.0	2.5	81.1
11.4	57.3	52.5	4.9	2.0	55.3
4.8	37.0	34.6	2.3	1.4	35.6
0.6 *	20.9	19.2	1.7	2.1	18.8
27.5	91.5	89.9	1.7 *	1.2 *	90.3
32.2	105.0	99.6	5.4	3.7	101.3
26.9	106.4	98.9	7.5	5.2	101.2
16.2	71.6	66.3	5.2	4.4	67.2
10.3	57.6	53.6	3.9	2.8	54.8
3.0	36.0	33.2	2.8	3.6	32.4
1.0 *	21.4	20.3	1.1 *	4.2	17.2

Table 7. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over			
	Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black
All personal crimes	102.1	127.1	82.2	84.0
Crimes of violence	35.5	53.3	21.3	28.2
Completed	13.0	23.3	9.0	16.2
Attempted	22.6	30.0	12.3	12.0
Rape	0.3	0.2 *	1.0	1.0 *
Robbery	6.0	18.1	3.2	8.8
Completed	3.9	12.2	2.2	8.1
With injury	1.3	3.2	1.0	2.6
Without injury	2.6	8.9	1.2	5.5
Attempted	2.1	5.9	1.0	0.7 *
With injury	0.7	1.5 *	0.3	0.4 *
Without injury	1.4	4.4	0.7	0.3 *
Assault	29.3	35.1	17.1	18.4
Aggravated	10.6	20.2	4.4	5.4
Completed with injury	3.7	8.7	1.9	3.0
Attempted with weapon	6.8	11.5	2.5	2.5
Simple	18.7	14.9	12.8	13.0
Completed with injury	5.2	2.5	4.4	4.5
Attempted without weapon	13.5	12.4	8.3	8.5
Crimes of theft	66.5	73.7	60.9	55.9
Completed	62.1	70.2	56.9	53.1
Attempted	4.4	3.5	4.0	2.8
Personal larceny with contact	2.1	6.0	3.5	4.7
Personal larceny without contact	64.4	67.7	57.4	51.2
Completed	60.0	64.2	53.8	48.9
Attempted	4.4	3.5	3.6	2.3
Population age 12 and over	83,895,500	10,847,420	89,213,650	12,881,300

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

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

Table 8. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over		
	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
All personal crimes	93.4	97.2	92.9
Crimes of violence	29.6	37.3	28.8
Completed	11.9	18.8	11.3
Attempted	17.6	18.5	17.5
Rape	0.6	0.4 *	0.7
Robbery	5.7	13.9	5.0
Completed	3.9	9.7	3.4
With injury	1.4	3.9	1.2
From serious assault	0.6	1.4	0.5
From minor assault	0.8	2.5	0.7
Without injury	2.5	5.8	2.3
Attempted	1.7	4.2	1.5
With injury	0.5	1.2 *	0.5
From serious assault	0.2	0.4 *	0.2
From minor assault	0.3	0.8 *	0.3
Without injury	1.2	3.0	1.0
Assault	23.3	23.1	23.2
Aggravated	7.9	10.1	7.6
Completed with injury	3.1	3.0	3.1
Attempted with weapon	4.8	7.1	4.6
Simple	15.4	13.0	15.6
Completed with injury	4.6	5.9	4.4
Attempted without weapon	10.8	7.1	11.1
Crimes of theft	63.8	59.9	64.0
Completed	59.8	55.5	60.0
Attempted	4.0	4.4	4.0
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	5.7	2.9
Purse snatching	0.8	1.8	0.7
Pocket picking	2.3	3.8	2.2
Personal larceny without contact	60.7	54.2	61.1
Completed	56.9	49.9	57.3
Less than \$50	22.6	16.3	23.1
\$50 or more	31.7	30.9	31.8
Amount not available	2.5	2.7	2.5
Attempted	3.8	4.3	3.8
Population age 12 and over	203,273,870	16,261,040	186,605,780

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

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

Table 9. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	49.5	25.0	36.3	21.9
Completed	24.8	12.7	13.1	9.6
Attempted	24.7	12.2	23.3	12.3
Rape	0.3 *	0.5 *	0.2	1.1
Robbery	20.5	7.1	6.3	3.7
Completed	14.1	5.1	4.2	2.8
With injury	5.0	2.7	1.3	1.1
From serious assault	2.5	0.2 *	0.7	0.4
From minor assault	2.5	2.5	0.6	0.7
Without injury	9.1	2.4 *	2.9	1.7
Attempted	6.4	2.0 *	2.2	0.9
With injury	1.7 *	0.6 *	0.7	0.3
From serious assault	0.7 *	0.0 *	0.4	0.0 *
From minor assault	1.0 *	0.6 *	0.3	0.3
Without injury	4.7	1.4 *	1.5	0.6
Assault	28.7	17.4	29.7	17.2
Aggravated	14.1	6.0	11.2	4.4
Completed with injury	3.8	2.2 *	4.2	2.0
Attempted with weapon	10.3	3.9	7.0	2.3
Simple	14.6	11.4	18.5	12.8
Completed with injury	6.6	5.2	4.6	4.3
Attempted without weapon	8.0	6.2	13.9	8.5
Crimes of theft	65.7	54.0	67.6	60.7
Completed	60.8	50.1	63.4	56.9
Attempted	4.9	3.9	4.2	3.8
Personal larceny with contact	3.3	8.1	2.5	3.3
Purse snatching	0.0 *	3.7	0.0 *	1.4
Pocket picking	3.3	4.3	2.5	1.9
Personal larceny without contact	62.4	45.9	65.1	57.4
Completed	57.5	42.2	60.9	54.0
Less than \$50	18.2	14.4	22.4	23.7
\$50 or more	37.1	24.5	36.4	27.5
Amount not available	2.2 *	3.3	2.1	2.8
Attempted	4.9	3.7	4.2	3.4
Population age 12 and over	8,191,460	8,069,570	89,438,490	97,167,280

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Excludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained.
* Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 10. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Race and age	Total population	Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group						
		Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Total	Robbery With Injury	Without Injury
White								
12-15	10,812,490	66.3	26.3	40.0	1.7 *	11.4	3.4	8.0
16-19	10,990,530	72.5	28.1	44.3	1.6 *	6.3	1.6 *	4.7
20-24	14,930,980	64.7	28.6	36.0	2.1	11.9	3.9	7.9
25-34	36,233,820	35.6	13.5	22.1	0.7	6.3	2.5	3.8
35-49	44,486,380	18.8	6.6	12.2	0.4 *	2.5	1.0	1.5
50-64	28,693,580	7.1	2.1	5.0	0.1 *	1.6	0.7 *	1.0
65 and over	26,961,350	2.9	1.2	1.7	0.0 *	1.1	0.5 *	0.6 *
Black								
12-15	2,138,670	86.5	37.5	49.1	3.1 *	26.6	3.4 *	23.2
16-19	2,164,810	81.3	30.3	51.0	0.9 *	24.5	4.1 *	20.4
20-24	2,448,480	64.7	33.3	31.4	0.8 *	17.0	0.7 *	16.3
25-34	5,449,920	42.9	23.2	19.7	0.0 *	15.6	6.4	9.2
35-49	5,608,560	23.9	12.6	11.2	0.7 *	7.5	3.7	3.8
50-64	3,411,110	10.7	6.8	3.9 *	0.0 *	6.2	2.5 *	3.6 *
65 and over	2,507,160	7.2 *	5.5 *	1.7 *	0.0 *	3.7 *	2.9 *	0.8 *

Race and age	Total	Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group						
		Assault Aggra-vated	Simple	Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny With contact	Without contact
White								
12-15	53.2	11.8	41.5	96.4	93.7	2.7	1.9	94.5
16-19	64.6	25.5	39.0	120.5	113.0	7.5	2.4	118.1
20-24	50.7	16.8	33.8	111.2	103.5	7.7	5.4	105.8
25-34	28.7	9.6	19.1	77.3	72.0	5.3	3.1	74.2
35-49	15.9	4.6	11.2	58.4	54.1	4.2	2.3	56.1
50-64	5.4	1.3	4.0	36.2	33.4	2.8	2.3	33.9
65 and over	1.8	1.0	0.8	20.5	19.0	1.4	2.9	17.5
Black								
12-15	56.8	24.6	32.2	77.2	76.2	1.1 *	2.0 *	75.3
16-19	55.9	30.0	25.8	75.1	74.0	1.1 *	10.1	65.0
20-24	46.9	21.2	25.6	116.8	112.1	4.8 *	7.2 *	109.7
25-34	27.3	12.5	14.8	79.4	75.7	3.7 *	5.4	73.9
35-49	15.6	6.4	9.2	47.5	41.4	6.1	3.1 *	44.4
50-64	4.5 *	2.4 *	2.1 *	39.9	38.8	1.1 *	4.4 *	35.5
65 and over	3.4 *	2.7 *	0.7 *	28.1	28.1	0.0 *	8.0 *	20.1

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

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

Table 11. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Race, sex, and age	Total population	Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group	
		Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White			
Male			
12-15	5,517,930	89.2	94.4
16-19	5,536,190	93.4	129.1
20-24	7,384,690	79.9	114.2
25-34	18,241,240	43.1	82.3
35-49	22,146,820	20.2	57.7
50-64	13,798,320	8.3	35.3
65 and over	11,270,280	3.1	21.1
Female			
12-15	5,294,550	42.5	98.5
16-19	5,454,340	51.3	111.7
20-24	7,546,290	49.8	108.3
25-34	17,992,570	28.0	72.2
35-49	22,339,560	17.4	59.0
50-64	14,895,250	5.9	37.0
65 and over	15,691,070	2.8	20.1
Black			
Male			
12-15	1,088,170	113.4	85.3
16-19	1,074,310	111.3	84.2
20-24	1,106,570	82.0	139.3
25-34	2,510,530	54.5	95.7
35-49	2,523,030	31.5	46.8
50-64	1,527,930	12.4 *	56.1
65 and over	1,016,850	9.4 *	17.7 *
Female			
12-15	1,050,490	58.6	68.9
16-19	1,090,490	51.6	66.0
20-24	1,341,910	50.3	98.3
25-34	2,939,380	33.0	65.4
35-49	3,085,520	17.7	48.1
50-64	1,883,180	9.3 *	26.7
65 and over	1,490,300	5.7 *	35.1

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

Table 12. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over			
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated
All personal crimes	161.2	58.1	31.2	128.5
Crimes of violence	60.9	12.8	5.6	45.6
Completed	24.5	4.5	2.8	22.1
Attempted	36.4	8.3	2.8	23.5
Rape	1.3	0.2 *	0.1 *	1.5
Robbery	11.3	2.7	2.4	7.5
Completed	7.6	1.8	2.1	5.9
With injury	2.5	0.6	1.2 *	2.8
From serious assault	1.1	0.2	1.0 *	1.0
From minor assault	1.4	0.4	0.1 *	1.7
Without injury	5.2	1.2	1.0 *	3.1
Attempted	3.7	0.9	0.3 *	1.6
With injury	1.0	0.4	0.0 *	0.3 *
From serious assault	0.5	0.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	0.6	0.2	0.0 *	0.3 *
Without injury	2.7	0.5	0.3 *	1.3
Assault	48.2	10.0	3.0	36.6
Aggravated	16.7	3.5	0.8 *	10.7
Completed with injury	6.4	1.3	0.4 *	5.2
Attempted with weapon	10.3	2.2	0.5 *	5.5
Simple	31.6	6.4	2.2	25.9
Completed with injury	9.7	1.3	0.3 *	10.4
Attempted without weapon	21.8	5.1	1.9	15.5
Crimes of theft	100.3	45.3	25.6	82.8
Completed	94.7	42.0	23.7	77.7
Attempted	5.6	3.3	1.9	5.1
Personal larceny with contact	4.5	2.0	3.9	4.6
Purse snatching	0.8	0.6	1.3 *	1.3
Pocket picking	3.8	1.3	2.6	3.3
Personal larceny without contact	95.7	43.4	21.6	78.2
Completed	90.3	40.3	19.9	73.3
Less than \$50	39.3	14.6	7.4	26.9
\$50 or more	47.1	23.9	11.0	43.1
Amount not available	3.9	1.8	1.5 *	3.3
Attempted	5.4	3.1	1.7	4.9
Population age 12 and over	59,622,370	110,580,640	13,385,930	19,287,540

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.
* Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 13. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Sex and marital status	Total population	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over						
		Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Total	Robbery With injury	Without injury
Male								
Never married	31,767,900	75.5	29.1	46.4	0.4 *	14.5	4.0	10.5
Married	56,042,740	15.9	5.2	10.7	0.1 *	3.5	1.3	2.2
Widowed	2,194,000	10.1	5.5 *	4.6 *	0.0 *	5.6 *	3.9 *	1.8 *
Divorced or separated	7,678,900	46.7	19.4	27.3	1.0 *	8.5	3.2	5.3
Female								
Never married	27,854,470	44.2	19.2	25.1	2.4	7.7	2.9	4.8
Married	54,537,900	9.6	3.8	5.8	0.3 *	1.8	0.7	1.1
Widowed	11,191,930	4.7	2.2	2.5	0.2 *	1.8 *	0.6 *	1.1 *
Divorced or separated	11,608,630	44.9	23.9	21.0	1.9	6.9	3.0	3.9

Sex and marital status	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over							
	Total	Assault Aggra-vated	Simple	Crimes of theft	Com-pleted theft	At-tempted theft	Personal larceny With contact	Without contact
Male								
Never married	60.7	23.5	37.2	104.9	98.9	6.1	4.2	100.7
Married	12.3	4.7	7.7	44.6	41.7	3.0	1.5	43.1
Widowed	4.4 *	2.6 *	1.8 *	22.3	18.0	4.3 *	1.1 *	21.2
Divorced or separated	37.2	14.9	22.3	93.1	86.5	6.5	3.8	89.2
Female								
Never married	34.1	8.9	25.1	94.9	90.0	5.0	4.9	90.0
Married	7.5	2.3	5.2	46.1	42.4	3.6	2.5	43.6
Widowed	2.8	0.5 *	2.3	26.2	24.8	1.4 *	4.5	21.7
Divorced or separated	36.2	7.9	28.3	76.1	71.9	4.2	5.1	71.0

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.
* Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 14. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Sex of head of household and relationship of victim to head	Total population	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over						
		Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery		
						Total	With injury	
Households headed by males								
All male heads	64,393,450	23.4	8.0	15.4	0.1 *	4.7	1.8	2.9
Male heads living alone	10,145,970	47.9	17.8	30.1	0.4 *	10.8	3.9	6.9
Male heads living with others	54,247,470	18.8	6.1	12.7	0.1 *	3.6	1.4	2.2
Wives	45,904,000	7.8	2.9	5.0	0.2 *	1.3	0.8	0.5
Own children under age 18	13,084,460	56.4	21.7	34.6	1.0 *	9.0	1.8	7.2
Own children age 18 and over	11,213,500	48.8	21.4	27.4	1.3 *	8.2	2.7	5.5
Other relatives	4,626,240	37.9	14.8	23.1	0.0 *	10.5	3.9 *	6.6
Nonrelatives	5,064,550	67.2	25.8	41.4	3.6 *	8.7	3.8 *	4.9
Households headed by females								
All female heads	33,673,450	29.8	14.4	15.4	1.2	6.2	1.9	4.3
Female heads living alone	14,425,950	22.4	9.6	12.8	0.6 *	5.1	1.9	3.2
Female heads living with others	19,247,490	35.3	17.9	17.4	1.6	7.0	1.9	5.1
Husbands	5,932,960	22.5	9.8	12.7	0.7 *	4.2	0.7 *	3.5
Own children under age 18	5,315,020	80.5	34.2	46.4	3.3 *	13.6	3.8	9.7
Own children age 18 and over	6,652,350	58.6	24.5	34.1	0.3 *	14.1	4.9	9.2
Other relatives	3,806,140	50.4	22.1	28.3	0.0 *	10.9	2.8 *	8.1
Nonrelatives	3,607,700	53.7	22.8	30.9	1.1 *	12.1	6.3	5.8

Sex of head of household and relationship of victim to head	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over								
	Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	Personal larceny		
		Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact	
Households headed by males									
All male heads	18.5	6.7	11.9	59.7	55.2	4.5	1.9	57.7	
Male heads living alone	36.8	13.2	23.5	106.9	99.0	7.9	2.8	104.0	
Male heads living with others	15.1	5.4	9.7	50.8	47.0	3.9	1.8	49.1	
Wives	6.3	1.9	4.5	44.7	41.3	3.5	1.9	42.8	
Own children under age 18	46.4	11.4	35.0	95.0	91.8	3.2	2.3	92.7	
Own children age 18 and over	39.4	17.5	21.8	82.2	77.6	4.6	4.5	77.7	
Other relatives	27.4	12.8	14.6	58.8	54.3	4.5	4.1 *	54.7	
Nonrelatives	54.8	19.1	35.7	123.1	115.8	7.3	3.8 *	119.3	
Households headed by females									
All female heads	22.4	5.2	17.2	66.2	62.0	4.2	6.6	59.6	
Female heads living alone	16.8	3.7	13.1	57.5	53.8	3.7	7.2	50.4	
Female heads living with others	26.7	6.3	20.3	72.7	68.1	4.6	6.2	66.5	
Husbands	17.6	7.3	10.4	43.8	42.8	1.0 *	1.7 *	42.0	
Own children under age 18	63.7	23.0	40.7	96.6	94.9	1.7 *	2.3 *	94.3	
Own children age 18 and over	44.2	18.1	26.1	68.2	64.8	3.5	2.4 *	65.8	
Other relatives	39.5	14.4	25.1	52.5	48.6	3.9 *	8.1	44.3	
Nonrelatives	40.6	18.7	21.9	101.0	93.8	7.2	4.3 *	96.7	

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
* Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 15. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$29,999	\$30,000- \$49,999	\$50,000 or more
All personal crimes	118.3	89.2	96.6	91.2	85.4	85.2	94.5
Crimes of violence	51.2	37.0	37.7	29.8	25.0	23.1	20.9
Completed	25.2	18.0	14.9	11.4	9.4	8.4	7.3
Attempted	26.0	19.0	22.8	18.4	15.6	14.7	13.6
Rape	1.2	0.2 *	1.2	0.8	0.4 *	0.4 *	0.5 *
Robbery	11.4	8.8	7.9	5.6	3.4	3.4	3.2
Completed	8.7	7.0	5.5	3.9	2.2	2.3	1.9
With injury	3.1	3.8	1.7	1.6	0.8 *	0.7	0.4 *
From serious assault	1.5	1.0 *	0.8 *	0.7	0.1 *	0.4 *	0.3 *
From minor assault	1.5	2.8	0.9 *	1.0	0.7 *	0.3 *	0.1 *
Without injury	5.6	3.2	3.8	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.5
Attempted	2.7	1.9 *	2.3	1.8	1.2 *	1.1	1.3
With injury	1.1	0.4 *	0.8 *	0.7	0.2 *	0.3 *	0.2 *
From serious assault	0.5 *	0.0 *	0.3 *	0.2 *	0.2 *	0.0 *	0.1 *
From minor assault	0.6 *	0.4 *	0.4 *	0.5 *	0.0 *	0.3 *	0.1 *
Without injury	1.6	1.5 *	1.6	1.1	0.9 *	0.8	1.1
Assault	38.5	27.9	28.7	23.4	21.2	19.3	17.2
Aggravated	13.9	10.2	12.4	7.8	6.3	5.9	4.2
Completed with injury	6.4	5.3	4.4	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.7
Attempted with weapon	7.5	4.9	8.0	4.9	4.6	3.6	2.5
Simple	24.7	17.7	16.2	15.6	14.8	13.4	13.0
Completed with injury	9.7	5.8	4.4	4.3	5.1	3.7	3.5
Attempted without weapon	15.0	12.0	11.9	11.3	9.8	9.7	9.6
Crimes of theft	67.1	52.2	58.9	61.4	60.4	62.0	73.6
Completed	63.3	48.1	54.5	57.7	57.0	58.2	68.8
Attempted	3.8	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.8	4.7
Personal larceny with contact	5.8	3.6	2.5	3.3	3.1	1.9	3.2
Purse snatching	1.4	0.9 *	0.8 *	0.6	0.6 *	0.7	0.5 *
Pocket picking	4.3	2.6	1.8	2.7	2.5	1.3	2.7
Personal larceny without contact	61.3	48.6	56.3	58.0	57.3	60.1	70.3
Completed	57.6	44.5	52.3	54.6	54.0	56.4	65.9
Less than \$50	21.9	19.1	21.5	22.6	21.0	24.7	22.8
\$50 or more	32.5	22.9	29.2	30.3	31.2	29.5	40.2
Amount not available	3.2	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.8
Attempted	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.4
Population age 12 and over	18,952,170	8,109,400	19,087,540	35,152,180	14,368,140	45,852,880	32,486,220

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

Excludes data on persons whose family income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 16. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Race and income	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery		
						Total	With injury	Without injury
White								
Less than \$7,500	13,460,520	49.5	22.7	26.8	1.3 *	7.9	3.2	4.7
\$7,500-\$9,999	6,310,100	36.6	18.6	18.0	0.3 *	8.1	3.9	4.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	15,745,200	35.0	13.3	21.7	1.4	6.8	2.1	4.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	29,894,930	29.5	11.0	18.5	0.7	5.0	2.2	2.7
\$25,000-\$29,999	12,695,160	24.3	9.1	15.2	0.3 *	2.8	0.9 *	1.8
\$30,000-\$49,999	41,067,010	23.1	8.4	14.7	0.5 *	2.8	0.9	1.9
\$50,000 or more	29,762,020	20.7	6.9	13.8	0.4 *	2.8	0.5 *	2.2
Black								
Less than \$7,500	4,852,550	54.9	31.7	23.2	1.3 *	19.5	5.9	13.6
\$7,500-\$9,999	1,528,540	38.1	16.3	21.8	0.0 *	11.0 *	3.7 *	7.3 *
\$10,000-\$14,999	2,819,840	51.5	26.4	25.1	0.0 *	14.1	4.5 *	9.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	4,332,130	30.7	14.1	16.7	0.5 *	10.4	2.8 *	7.6
\$25,000-\$29,999	1,330,170	33.5	12.4 *	21.1	0.0 *	9.1 *	2.8 *	6.3 *
\$30,000-\$49,999	3,322,850	23.1	7.9	15.3	0.0 *	9.5	1.5 *	8.0
\$50,000 or more	1,521,220	29.1	18.7	10.4 *	2.7 *	9.4 *	1.8 *	7.6 *

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

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

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over

Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Com-pleted theft	At-tempted theft	Personal larceny	
	Aggra-vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
40.3	13.5	26.8	70.9	66.1	4.8	4.3	66.6
28.2	10.1	18.0	55.0	50.1	4.8	3.6	51.3
26.8	11.2	15.6	56.1	51.7	4.4	2.6	53.6
23.8	7.4	16.4	60.9	57.1	3.8	3.2	57.7
21.2	6.4	14.8	58.0	54.4	3.5	2.9	55.1
19.8	5.8	14.0	61.7	57.6	4.1	1.7	60.1
17.5	3.9	13.6	73.6	68.9	4.7	3.2	70.4
34.1	15.6	18.5	50.9	49.7	1.3 *	9.0	41.9
27.1	11.0 *	16.1	41.7	39.7	2.1 *	3.9 *	37.8
37.4	19.9	17.5	73.5	69.0	4.5 *	2.7 *	70.8
19.9	10.3	9.6	58.5	56.5	2.0 *	3.3 *	55.2
24.4	7.0 *	17.4	75.0	71.7	3.3 *	3.2 *	71.8
13.6	5.5 *	8.2	72.5	71.2	1.3 *	6.2	66.3
17.0	10.1 *	6.9 *	70.9	67.2	3.7 *	3.5 *	67.5

Table 17. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Level of educational attainment and race	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery		
						Total	With injury	Without injury
Elementary school								
All races ¹	29,566,930	37.9	15.9	22.0	1.1	8.6	2.8	5.8
White	23,967,170	35.7	15.0	20.7	1.0	7.4	2.7	4.7
Black	4,531,900	51.1	23.3	27.8	1.5 *	16.0	3.7 *	12.3
0-4 years ²								
All races ¹	4,055,530	23.1	10.0	13.1	0.6 *	7.4	4.0 *	3.4 *
White	2,920,440	22.7	10.7	12.1	0.8 *	6.1 *	3.5 *	2.6 *
Black	850,580	19.0 *	9.4 *	9.6 *	0.0 *	9.4 *	4.4 *	5.0 *
5-7 years								
All races ¹	14,662,180	47.1	20.1	27.1	0.9 *	11.0	3.8	7.2
White	11,808,260	46.6	20.3	26.4	1.1 *	10.5	3.8	6.7
Black	2,375,270	51.7	23.2	28.6	0.0 *	15.6	4.6 *	11.1
8 years								
All races ¹	10,849,210	30.9	12.4	18.4	1.5 *	5.9	1.0 *	4.9
White	9,238,450	25.8	9.5	16.2	1.0 *	3.7	0.9 *	2.8
Black	1,306,040	70.9	32.5	38.4	5.1 *	20.9	1.5 *	19.4
High school								
All races ¹	99,678,300	29.6	12.7	16.8	0.6	5.2	1.8	3.3
White	84,396,290	27.7	11.6	16.2	0.6	3.9	1.3	2.6
Black	12,877,630	39.7	19.9	19.8	0.3 *	11.7	4.2	7.5
1-3 years								
All races ¹	28,015,090	41.4	18.1	23.3	0.7	6.9	2.6	4.2
White	22,735,910	40.6	17.6	23.0	0.8 *	5.8	2.2	3.6
Black	4,523,110	41.6	18.6	23.0	0.4 *	9.8	3.1 *	6.7
4 years								
All races ¹	71,663,200	24.9	10.6	14.3	0.5	4.5	1.5	3.0
White	61,660,380	23.0	9.3	13.6	0.5	3.2	1.0	2.2
Black	8,354,510	38.7	20.6	18.1	0.2 *	12.7	4.8	7.9
College								
All races ¹	72,340,440	25.7	8.7	16.9	0.6	5.0	1.8	3.2
White	63,469,190	25.7	8.3	17.4	0.6	4.2	1.6	2.6
Black	6,005,510	29.5	14.2	15.3	0.7 *	12.6	3.1 *	9.5
1-3 years								
All races ¹	35,861,040	31.4	11.2	20.2	0.7	5.9	2.2	3.7
White	31,159,810	31.6	10.8	20.8	0.7	5.1	2.1	3.0
Black	3,745,200	32.6	14.7	17.9	0.5 *	12.2	2.6 *	9.6
4 or more years								
All races ¹	36,479,390	20.0	6.4	13.6	0.5 *	4.1	1.4	2.7
White	32,309,380	20.1	5.9	14.2	0.4 *	3.4	1.1	2.2
Black	2,260,310	24.3	13.4	10.9	1.0 *	13.4	4.0 *	9.4

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

Excludes data on persons age 12 and over whose educational level was not ascertained.

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

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over

Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
	Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
28.2	8.8	19.4	51.9	49.9	2.0	3.8	48.1
27.3	7.5	19.8	53.1	51.2	1.9	3.5	49.5
33.7	15.9	17.8	49.7	46.6	3.1 *	5.9	43.8
15.2	6.4	8.8	25.7	25.7	0.0 *	5.5	20.2
15.8	7.5	8.4	27.6	27.6	0.0 *	6.8 *	20.8
9.6 *	4.7 *	4.8 *	21.4 *	21.4 *	0.0 *	2.9 *	18.6 *
35.2	8.9	26.3	58.8	56.8	2.0	3.0	55.8
35.0	7.9	27.1	59.8	57.3	2.5	2.4	57.4
36.1	13.6	22.5	59.0	59.0	0.0 *	6.5 *	52.5
23.5	9.4	14.1	52.3	49.6	2.7	4.2	48.2
21.0	6.9	14.1	52.6	50.9	1.7 *	4.0	48.6
44.9	27.3	17.6	51.1	40.4	10.7 *	6.6 *	44.6
23.9	9.1	14.8	56.1	52.7	3.4	2.5	53.6
23.2	8.3	14.9	55.7	52.0	3.8	2.1	53.6
27.7	14.4	13.3	57.8	56.1	1.7	4.5	53.3
33.8	14.0	19.9	62.9	59.4	3.5	3.0	59.9
33.9	13.1	20.8	64.7	60.6	4.1	2.3	62.3
31.4	17.4	14.0	52.3	51.2	1.1 *	5.8	46.5
20.0	7.2	12.8	53.5	50.1	3.4	2.3	51.2
19.3	6.5	12.7	52.4	48.8	3.7	2.0	50.4
25.7	12.8	12.9	60.8	58.8	2.0 *	3.8	57.0
20.1	5.7	14.4	79.0	73.2	5.8	3.7	75.3
21.0	5.9	15.0	77.8	72.1	5.7	3.5	74.3
16.1	4.0	12.1	87.8	81.6	6.2	6.1	81.7
24.9	6.9	18.0	75.8	71.0	4.8	3.5	72.2
25.8	7.1	18.7	73.5	68.6	4.9	3.5	70.0
19.9	4.9 *	15.1	87.2	83.4	3.8 *	4.1 *	83.0
15.4	4.5	10.9	82.1	75.4	6.7	3.8	78.4
16.3	4.8	11.5	81.9	75.5	6.4	3.5	78.5
9.8	2.5 *	7.3 *	88.8	78.7	10.1	9.3	79.5

¹ Includes data on other races, not shown separately.

² Includes persons who never attended school or who attended kindergarten only.

Table 18. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Metropolitan areas						
	All areas	Total		50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999	
		Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities
All personal crimes	93.4	122.8	89.1	109.3	74.7	116.4	87.7
Crimes of violence	29.6	41.3	25.2	32.4	21.7	43.3	27.0
Completed	11.9	18.5	9.5	13.6	8.7	16.1	11.1
Attempted	17.6	22.8	15.7	18.7	13.0	27.2	15.8
Rape	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.0 *	0.4 *	1.2 *	0.9 *
Completed	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7 *	0.2 *	0.6 *	0.5 *
Attempted	0.3	0.5	0.2 *	0.3 *	0.2 *	0.6 *	0.3 *
Robbery	5.7	11.1	3.9	3.9	3.0	8.6	3.9
Completed	3.9	8.1	2.6	2.7	2.1	6.1	2.7
With injury	1.4	3.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	2.4	0.4 *
From serious assault	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.7 *	0.2 *	1.4 *	0.3 *
From minor assault	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.5 *	0.5 *	0.9 *	0.1 *
Without injury	2.5	5.0	1.9	1.6	1.3	3.7	2.3
Attempted	1.7	3.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	2.5	1.2
With injury	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.5 *	0.1 *	0.6 *	0.3 *
From serious assault	0.2	0.5	0.1 *	0.5 *	0.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	0.3	0.5	0.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.6 *	0.3 *
Without injury	1.2	2.0	1.0	0.6 *	0.8	1.9 *	1.0
Assault	23.3	29.2	20.8	27.4	18.3	33.4	22.2
Aggravated	7.9	11.0	6.3	9.6	6.0	11.3	7.2
Completed with injury	3.1	4.3	2.2	3.3	2.3	4.2	2.8
Attempted with weapon	4.8	6.7	4.1	6.3	3.7	7.1	4.4
Simple	15.4	18.2	14.5	17.8	12.3	22.2	15.0
Completed with injury	4.6	5.5	4.4	6.9	4.1	5.2	5.2
Attempted without weapon	10.8	12.6	10.1	11.0	8.2	16.9	9.9
Crimes of theft	63.8	81.5	64.0	76.9	53.0	73.1	60.7
Completed	59.8	75.2	60.2	72.9	50.2	67.8	56.4
Attempted	4.0	6.3	3.8	4.0	2.8	5.4	4.3
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	7.0	1.9	2.4	1.6	3.8	1.1
Purse snatching	0.8	1.9	0.6	0.5 *	0.3 *	1.8 *	0.7 *
Completed	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.5 *	0.3 *	1.2 *	0.3 *
Attempted	0.2	0.5	0.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.6 *	0.3 *
Pocket picking	2.3	5.2	1.3	2.0	1.3	2.0	0.5 *
Personal larceny without contact	60.7	74.5	62.1	74.5	51.5	69.3	59.6
Completed	56.9	68.7	58.4	70.5	48.6	64.5	55.6
Less than \$50	22.6	25.6	23.1	30.6	21.9	27.2	22.6
\$50 or more	31.7	39.8	32.7	37.7	24.6	34.1	31.0
Amount not available	2.5	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.1	3.2	2.1
Attempted	3.8	5.9	3.6	4.0	2.8	4.8	4.0
Population age 12 and over	203,273,870	61,721,710	87,630,640	19,016,450	28,575,940	10,063,100	20,970,350

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

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over

500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more		Non-metro-politan areas
Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	
137.5	101.2	129.5	100.3	66.6
48.3	26.1	44.3	27.6	23.2
20.0	8.8	23.4	9.7	8.3
28.3	17.3	20.9	17.9	14.9
0.9 *	0.5 *	1.0 *	0.2 *	0.5
0.4 *	0.2 *	0.3 *	0.1 *	0.2 *
0.5 *	0.3 *	0.7 *	0.1 *	0.3 *
11.4	3.5	19.1	5.8	2.2
7.8	2.7	14.6	3.4	1.3
3.8	0.4 *	5.0	1.4	0.6
1.6	0.2 *	1.9	0.6 *	0.2 *
2.1	0.2 *	3.0	0.8 *	0.4
4.0	2.2	9.6	2.1	0.7
3.7	0.9 *	4.6	2.4	0.9
0.8 *	0.2 *	1.7	0.6 *	0.5
0.1 *	0.0 *	0.9 *	0.2 *	0.1 *
0.7 *	0.2 *	0.8 *	0.4 *	0.4 *
2.9	0.7 *	2.9	1.8	0.4
36.0	22.1	24.2	21.5	20.5
13.4	4.8	10.7	7.4	6.8
5.3	1.6	4.8	2.2	3.0
8.1	3.2	5.9	5.2	3.8
22.6	17.3	13.5	14.1	13.7
6.6	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.8
16.0	12.9	9.8	10.2	9.9
89.2	75.1	85.2	72.7	43.4
82.3	71.5	76.5	67.9	41.5
6.9	3.6	8.7	4.8	1.9
3.5	2.1	15.5	2.9	0.8
1.4 *	0.7 *	3.6	0.8 *	0.0 *
1.0 *	0.6 *	2.6	0.7 *	0.0 *
0.4 *	0.1 *	0.9 *	0.1 *	0.0 *
2.1	1.5	12.0	2.1	0.7
85.7	73.0	69.7	69.9	42.6
79.2	69.5	61.8	65.2	40.8
26.8	26.4	19.0	22.2	18.3
48.2	40.3	39.1	39.2	21.0
4.2	2.8	3.8	3.8	1.6
6.5	3.5	7.8	4.7	1.8
13,190,290	19,580,930	19,451,860	18,503,410	53,921,510

Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Table 19. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Total population	All personal crimes	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over						
			Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery		
							Total	With injury	Without injury
All areas									
White male	83,895,500	102.1	35.5	13.0	22.6	0.3	6.0	1.9	4.0
White female	89,213,650	82.2	21.3	9.0	12.3	1.0	3.2	1.4	1.9
Black male	10,847,420	127.1	53.3	23.3	30.0	0.2 *	18.1	4.7	13.4
Black female	12,881,300	84.0	28.2	16.2	12.0	1.0 *	8.8	3.0	5.8
Metropolitan areas									
Central cities									
White male	22,111,000	138.3	51.3	21.3	29.9	0.7 *	12.6	4.4	8.2
White female	23,964,290	112.5	29.1	13.1	15.9	1.4	6.1	2.7	3.4
Black male	5,730,220	150.6	67.5	27.8	39.7	0.4 *	23.7	7.8	15.9
Black female	7,085,340	99.8	34.8	20.8	14.0	1.2 *	11.6	3.5	8.2
Outside central cities									
White male	38,260,160	97.8	31.2	10.6	20.6	0.1 *	4.4	1.1	3.3
White female	40,064,740	79.8	19.5	7.8	11.7	0.9	2.5	0.9	1.7
Black male	3,043,360	118.3	35.6	20.1	15.6	0.0 *	13.7	1.4 *	12.3
Black female	3,444,150	78.5	21.5	12.1	9.5	0.6 *	6.4	1.6 *	4.9 *
Nonmetropolitan areas									
White male	23,524,330	74.9	27.8	9.0	18.8	0.0 *	2.2	1.0	1.2
White female	25,184,610	57.4	16.9	7.0	9.9	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.6 *
Black male	2,073,830	74.8	40.3	15.7	24.5	0.0 *	9.2 *	1.1 *	8.1 *
Black female	2,351,810	44.7	17.9	8.3 *	9.6	0.8 *	3.7 *	3.7 *	0.0 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown due to rounding.

* Estimate based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over

Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	Personal larceny	
	Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
29.3	10.6	18.7	66.5	62.1	4.4	2.1	64.4
17.1	4.4	12.8	60.9	56.9	4.0	3.5	57.4
35.1	20.2	14.9	73.7	70.2	3.5	6.0	67.7
18.4	5.4	13.0	55.9	53.1	2.8	4.7	51.2
37.9	15.2	22.7	87.1	79.5	7.6	4.2	82.9
21.6	5.9	15.7	83.5	76.7	6.8	9.0	74.4
43.4	25.7	17.7	83.1	78.6	4.5	8.9	74.3
22.0	6.6	15.4	65.0	60.8	4.2	7.7	57.2
26.6	9.2	17.4	66.6	62.5	4.1	1.6	65.0
16.1	3.6	12.5	60.2	56.7	3.6	2.3	58.0
21.9	10.6	11.4	82.6	78.5	4.2 *	0.9 *	81.7
14.5	2.2 *	12.3	57.0	56.4	0.6 *	0.9 *	56.0
25.6	8.4	17.2	47.1	45.2	1.9	0.8 *	46.3
14.5	4.2	10.4	40.5	38.5	2.0	0.2 *	40.2
31.1	19.0	12.1	34.6	34.6	0.0 *	5.5 *	29.1
13.4	6.8 *	6.7 *	26.8	25.1	1.7 *	1.0 *	25.8

Table 20. Personal crimes, 1990:

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and number of years lived at current residence

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over							
	Total	Less than 6 months ¹	6 months to 11 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years or more
All personal crimes	93.4	233.9	152.6	115.0	97.8	87.4	79.3	60.9
Crimes of violence	29.6	94.1	53.4	38.2	29.1	22.6	21.4	16.3
Completed	11.9	41.3	19.0	13.8	11.8	9.1	8.8	6.5
Attempted	17.6	52.8	34.4	24.5	17.3	13.5	12.6	9.8
Rape	0.6	1.9	1.2 *	0.7 *	1.1 *	0.8 *	0.8 *	0.2
Robbery	5.7	17.0	10.9	5.5	5.0	3.7	4.2	3.6
Completed	3.9	11.7	7.0	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.5	2.5
With injury	1.4	4.9	3.1	1.1 *	1.0 *	0.9 *	1.5 *	0.8
From serious assault	0.6	2.3	1.3 *	0.5 *	0.4 *	0.5 *	0.9 *	0.3
From minor assault	0.8	2.6	1.8	0.5 *	0.6 *	0.3 *	0.6 *	0.5
Without injury	2.5	6.8	3.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.7
Attempted	1.7	5.4	3.9	2.0	1.6	0.6 *	0.7 *	1.1
With injury	0.5	1.5	1.0 *	0.6 *	0.6 *	0.2 *	0.3 *	0.4
From serious assault	0.2	0.9 *	0.3 *	0.4 *	0.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.1 *
From minor assault	0.3	0.7 *	0.7 *	0.2 *	0.3 *	0.2 *	0.3 *	0.3
Without injury	1.2	3.8	2.9	1.3	1.1 *	0.4 *	0.4 *	0.7
Assault	23.3	75.2	41.3	32.0	23.0	18.1	16.4	12.5
Aggravated	7.9	26.4	14.0	9.7	8.3	6.2	4.3	4.2
Completed with injury	3.1	10.6	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.1	1.7 *	1.7
Attempted with weapon	4.8	15.8	10.1	6.0	4.9	3.1	2.6	2.5
Simple	15.4	48.8	27.3	22.3	14.7	11.9	12.1	8.2
Completed with injury	4.6	18.2	7.7	5.7	4.3	2.4	3.5	2.2
Attempted without weapon	10.8	30.7	19.6	16.5	10.4	9.6	8.6	6.0
Crimes of theft	63.8	139.8	99.2	76.7	68.7	64.8	57.9	44.6
Completed	59.8	130.1	92.3	70.9	63.3	61.8	54.3	42.2
Attempted	4.0	9.6	6.9	5.9	5.4	3.0	3.5	2.5
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	5.5	4.9	4.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.5
Purse snatching	0.8	1.6	1.2 *	0.7 *	1.7	0.7 *	0.2 *	0.6
Pocket picking	2.3	3.9	3.7	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.9
Personal larceny without contact	60.7	134.3	94.3	72.5	65.4	62.3	55.3	42.2
Completed	56.9	124.7	87.8	67.3	60.5	59.4	51.7	39.8
Less than \$50	22.6	43.3	36.7	23.6	24.3	23.7	21.2	17.0
\$50 or more	31.7	77.0	47.9	40.3	33.6	32.3	27.8	21.0
Amount not available	2.5	4.5	3.2	3.4	2.6	3.3	2.8	1.8
Attempted	3.8	9.5	6.4	5.3	4.9	2.9	3.5	2.4
Population age 12 and over	203,273,870	18,931,000	13,162,550	15,658,720	18,022,550	15,303,360	11,077,150	110,407,220

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

Excludes data on persons whose mobility was not ascertained.

¹ These numbers are unbounded estimates. For more information, refer to Appendix III.

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

Table 21. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and over				
	All regions	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
All personal crimes	93.4	72.1	97.6	95.6	107.8
Crimes of violence	29.6	21.8	30.5	31.1	34.2
Completed	11.9	10.8	12.0	11.9	13.0
Attempted	17.6	11.0	18.6	19.2	21.2
Rape	0.6	0.3 *	0.5	0.7	0.9
Completed	0.3	0.1 *	0.3 *	0.4	0.3 *
Attempted	0.3	0.2 *	0.2 *	0.3	0.6
Robbery	5.7	7.3	4.5	5.3	5.8
Completed	3.9	5.6	3.2	3.3	4.2
With injury	1.4	2.1	0.8	1.2	1.8
From serious assault	0.6	0.7	0.4 *	0.6	0.8
From minor assault	0.8	1.4	0.4 *	0.6	1.0
Without injury	2.5	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.4
Attempted	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.6
With injury	0.5	0.7	0.4 *	0.5	0.6
From serious assault	0.2	0.3 *	0.1 *	0.2 *	0.3 *
From minor assault	0.3	0.4 *	0.3 *	0.3	0.3 *
Without injury	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.0
Assault	23.3	14.1	25.5	25.0	27.5
Aggravated	7.9	3.9	8.3	9.4	9.0
Completed with injury	3.1	1.9	3.6	3.5	3.0
Attempted with weapon	4.8	2.0	4.7	5.9	5.9
Simple	15.4	10.2	17.1	15.7	18.5
Completed with injury	4.6	3.1	4.9	4.8	5.5
Attempted without weapon	10.8	7.1	12.3	10.9	13.0
Crimes of theft	63.8	50.3	67.1	64.5	73.6
Completed	59.8	46.0	63.4	60.9	68.7
Attempted	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.6	4.9
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	6.3	2.9	2.1	1.9
Purse snatching	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7
Completed	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Attempted	0.2	0.4 *	0.2 *	0.1 *	0.2 *
Pocket picking	2.3	5.2	2.0	1.4	1.2
Personal larceny without contact	60.7	44.1	64.2	62.5	71.6
Completed	56.9	40.2	60.7	59.0	67.0
Less than \$50	22.6	14.0	27.9	23.5	24.3
\$50 or more	31.7	23.7	30.0	33.2	40.1
Amount not available	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.6
Attempted	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	4.7
Population age 12 and over	203,273,870	44,201,790	46,526,820	72,086,350	40,458,900

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

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

Table 22. Household crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households			
	All races	White	Black	Other
Household crimes	161.0	152.2	222.9	182.5
Completed	136.5	129.9	183.2	149.6
Attempted	24.5	22.2	39.7	32.8
Burglary	53.8	49.1	85.4	67.7
Completed	42.6	39.1	66.8	50.9
Forcible entry	19.0	15.9	40.2	26.4
Unlawful entry without force	23.6	23.2	26.7	24.5
Attempted forcible entry	11.2	10.0	18.6	16.9
Household larceny	86.7	84.7	101.1	90.4
Completed	81.1	79.2	95.0	84.9
Less than \$50	32.8	32.3	36.8	35.0
\$50 or more	43.9	42.8	52.3	44.4
Amount not available	4.4	4.1	6.0	5.5 *
Attempted	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.6 *
Motor vehicle theft	20.5	18.3	36.4	24.3
Completed	12.8	11.6	21.4	13.9
Attempted	7.7	6.7	15.0	10.4
Total number of households	95,762,680	82,355,730	10,916,990	2,489,950

Note: Detail may not add to total shown due to rounding.

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

Table 23. Household crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households		
	Total ¹	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Household crimes	161.0	247.6	154.5
Completed	136.5	201.4	131.6
Attempted	24.5	46.2	22.9
Burglary	53.8	71.8	52.4
Completed	42.6	55.5	41.5
Forcible entry	19.0	23.7	18.6
Unlawful entry without force	23.6	31.8	22.9
Attempted forcible entry	11.2	16.2	10.8
Household larceny	86.7	127.4	83.8
Completed	81.1	117.3	78.5
Less than \$50	32.8	38.3	32.4
\$50 or more	43.9	71.8	41.9
Amount not available	4.4	7.2	4.2
Attempted	5.6	10.1	5.3
Motor vehicle theft	20.5	48.4	18.4
Completed	12.8	28.6	11.6
Attempted	7.7	19.8	6.8
Total number of households	95,762,680	6,674,770	88,882,460

Note: Detail may not add to total shown due to rounding.

¹Total includes households where the ethnicity of the household head could not be determined.

Table 24. Motor vehicle theft, 1990:

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

Characteristic	Based on households			Based on vehicles owned		
	Number of households	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000	Number of vehicles owned	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000
Race of head of household						
All races	95,762,680	1,967,540	20.5	171,405,990	2,011,980	11.7
White	82,355,730	1,509,360	18.3	153,884,630	1,548,500	10.1
Black	10,916,990	397,640	36.4	13,361,650	402,930	30.2
Other	2,489,950	60,540	24.3	4,159,710	60,540	14.6
Age of head of household						
12-19	992,940	36,710	37.0	1,213,650	39,240	32.3
20-34	26,143,830	799,270	30.6	44,923,940	804,820	17.9
35-49	29,180,950	650,840	22.3	60,482,560	678,610	11.2
50-64	19,167,770	311,860	16.3	39,231,830	315,280	8.0
65 and over	20,277,170	168,850	8.3	25,553,990	174,010	6.8
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	61,273,650	958,510	15.6	127,364,130	989,570	7.8
Rented	34,489,030	1,009,030	29.3	44,041,860	1,022,410	23.2

Note: The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is equal to or higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification of the event; personal crimes of contact and burglary occurring in conjunction with motor vehicle thefts take precedence in determining the final classification based on the number of households.

Table 25. Household crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households				
	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
Household crimes	394.4	221.4	182.0	125.5	75.2
Completed	345.4	184.6	156.6	107.0	63.1
Attempted	49.0	36.7	25.4	18.4	12.0
Burglary	185.9	72.9	58.7	38.5	29.9
Completed	154.7	56.5	48.0	30.0	23.1
Forcible entry	64.4	27.8	20.5	13.7	8.2
Unlawful entry without force	90.3	28.8	27.5	16.4	14.8
Attempted forcible entry	31.2	16.4	10.7	8.4	6.8
Household larceny	171.5	117.9	101.0	70.8	36.9
Completed	167.7	109.5	95.0	66.2	34.5
Less than \$50	58.4	43.2	37.6	27.0	16.7
\$50 or more	107.3	61.2	52.6	34.2	15.2
Amount not available	2.0 *	5.0	4.7	5.0	2.7
Attempted	3.8 *	8.4	6.0	4.6	2.4
Motor vehicle theft	37.0	30.6	22.3	16.3	8.3
Completed	23.0	18.6	13.6	10.9	5.5
Attempted	14.0 *	11.9	8.7	5.4	2.9
Total number of households	992,940	26,143,830	29,180,950	19,167,770	20,277,170

Note: Detail may not add to total shown due to rounding.

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

Table 26. Household crimes, 1990:

Victimization rates by type of crime and annual family income

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$29,999	\$30,000-\$49,999	\$50,000 or more
Household crimes	178.5	146.1	155.2	160.4	157.3	155.5	156.2
Completed	149.8	127.8	129.4	137.6	131.5	132.4	135.9
Attempted	28.7	18.4	25.7	22.8	25.8	23.1	20.3
Burglary	81.5	60.5	56.2	51.8	50.7	43.2	46.3
Completed	62.1	50.2	42.3	40.9	39.6	34.8	40.3
Forcible entry	27.7	25.3	20.9	18.9	15.5	16.8	15.3
Unlawful entry without force	34.4	24.9	21.4	22.0	24.1	18.0	25.1
Attempted forcible entry	19.4	10.3	13.9	10.9	11.1	8.4	6.0
Household larceny	84.0	71.8	77.6	89.0	84.9	90.4	87.8
Completed	80.5	68.3	71.7	83.8	78.6	83.9	81.9
Less than \$50	33.1	25.3	29.9	35.7	31.5	33.7	33.0
\$50 or more	43.7	38.0	36.7	44.1	42.6	48.2	45.1
Amount not available	3.7	5.0	5.1	3.9	4.6	2.0	3.8
Attempted	3.5 *	3.5	5.9	5.2	6.3	6.5	5.9
Motor vehicle theft	13.0	13.8	21.3	19.6	21.8	21.9	22.1
Completed	7.2	9.3	15.4	12.9	13.3	13.7	13.7
Attempted	5.7	4.5	6.0	6.7	8.4	8.3	8.5
Total number of households	11,747,990	4,453,580	9,836,920	16,897,190	6,560,360	19,377,380	12,872,720

Note: Detail may not add to total shown due to rounding.
 Excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 27. Household burglary, 1990:

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

Race and income	Total households	All Burglaries	Rate per 1,000 households		
			Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White					
Less than \$7,500	8,575,920	74.5	22.8	35.1	16.7
\$7,500-\$9,999	3,627,370	57.4	22.6	24.9	9.8
\$10,000-\$14,999	8,313,950	47.6	16.3	19.8	11.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	14,688,700	46.7	15.6	20.9	10.2
\$25,000-\$29,999	5,870,100	49.0	12.8	24.6	11.7
\$30,000-\$49,999	17,540,100	39.8	14.9	17.3	7.7
\$50,000 or more	11,897,250	46.5	14.6	26.1	5.8
Black					
Less than \$7,500	2,816,600	102.5	43.5	33.9	25.0
\$7,500-\$9,999	711,840	80.4	37.5	28.5	14.4 *
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,316,710	104.4	49.2	29.0	26.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,852,320	87.6	43.5	30.3	13.8
\$25,000-\$29,999	542,360	72.2	48.7	19.4 *	4.2 *
\$30,000-\$49,999	1,341,420	63.5	29.3	19.5	14.8 *
\$50,000 or more	552,540	44.9	25.2 *	9.1 *	10.6 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 28. Household larceny, 1990:

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

Race and income	Total households	All household larcenies ¹	Rate per 1,000 households		Attempted larceny
			Completed larceny		
			Less than \$50	\$50 or more	
White					
Less than \$7,500	8,575,920	82.0	33.0	42.3	3.7
\$7,500-\$9,999	3,627,370	70.8	21.5	39.3	4.3 *
\$10,000-\$14,999	8,313,950	73.6	29.3	33.4	5.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	14,688,700	89.7	36.2	44.4	4.9
\$25,000-\$29,999	5,870,100	79.6	30.5	39.0	5.8
\$30,000-\$49,999	17,540,100	88.3	33.5	47.0	6.3
\$50,000 or more	11,897,250	86.5	31.4	45.6	6.2
Black					
Less than \$7,500	2,816,600	94.3	36.3	49.7	3.4 *
\$7,500-\$9,999	711,840	85.2	45.6	37.3	0.0 *
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,316,710	102.5	31.7	56.7	10.0 *
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,852,320	81.1	28.3	44.7	7.0 *
\$25,000-\$29,999	542,360	134.0	44.2	76.8	10.0 *
\$30,000-\$49,999	1,341,420	114.0	38.9	64.7	5.1 *
\$50,000 or more	552,540	111.9	53.2	35.7 *	3.5 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

Table 29. Motor vehicle theft, 1990:

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

Race and income	Total households	All vehicle thefts	Rate per 1,000 households	
			Completed theft	Attempted theft
			White	
Less than \$7,500	8,575,920	13.2	7.0	6.2
\$7,500-\$9,999	3,627,370	14.9	9.3	5.6
\$10,000-\$14,999	8,313,950	17.8	13.2	4.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	14,688,700	15.8	9.9	5.9
\$25,000-\$29,999	5,870,100	18.3	11.9	6.4
\$30,000-\$49,999	17,540,100	18.7	12.4	6.4
\$50,000 or more	11,897,250	20.1	12.9	7.2
Black				
Less than \$7,500	2,816,600	12.7	8.9	3.8 *
\$7,500-\$9,999	711,840	10.7 *	10.7 *	0.0 *
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,316,710	41.2	28.5	12.6 *
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,852,320	43.0	30.0	13.1
\$25,000-\$29,999	542,360	53.2	29.6 *	23.6 *
\$30,000-\$49,999	1,341,420	60.8	30.0	30.8
\$50,000 or more	552,540	74.1	35.3 *	38.8

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 30. Household crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households			
	One	Two--three	Four--five	Six or more
Household crimes	115.9	155.3	206.2	306.2
Completed	95.1	132.1	176.3	267.8
Attempted	20.9	23.2	29.9	38.4
Burglary	48.5	51.1	61.8	83.4
Completed	37.1	40.9	48.7	70.5
Forcible entry	18.7	18.2	19.9	27.0
Unlawful entry without force	18.5	22.7	28.7	43.4
Attempted forcible entry	11.3	10.2	13.2	12.9
Household larceny	53.7	84.0	118.2	180.8
Completed	49.9	78.7	110.5	170.2
Less than \$50	21.7	33.1	42.7	51.6
\$50 or more	24.6	41.8	62.2	107.7
Amount not available	3.5	3.9	5.6	11.0
Attempted	3.8	5.2	7.8	10.5
Motor vehicle theft	13.8	20.2	26.1	42.1
Completed	8.1	12.4	17.2	27.1
Attempted	5.7	7.7	9.0	15.0
Total number of households	23,976,490	48,693,500	19,938,760	3,153,920

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Excludes data on households where the number of persons was not ascertained.

Table 31. Household crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households					
	Owned or being bought			Rented		
	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ¹	White	Black
Household crimes	134.1	126.2	214.8	208.9	205.1	229.4
Completed	116.5	109.6	185.2	172.1	171.4	181.7
Attempted	17.6	16.6	29.6	36.7	33.7	47.7
Burglary	42.4	39.0	75.9	73.9	69.7	93.0
Completed	35.0	32.3	61.1	55.9	52.9	71.4
Forcible entry	14.9	12.8	35.3	26.2	22.4	44.1
Unlawful entry without force	20.1	19.5	25.8	29.8	30.6	27.3
Attempted forcible entry	7.4	6.7	14.8	18.0	16.8	21.6
Household larceny	76.0	73.1	107.0	105.7	108.3	96.4
Completed	71.2	68.3	101.5	98.8	101.4	89.8
Less than \$50	29.6	28.6	38.6	38.6	39.7	35.3
\$50 or more	37.4	35.7	55.0	55.5	57.2	50.2
Amount not available	4.2	3.9	7.9	4.7	4.5	4.4
Attempted	4.8	4.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	6.6
Motor vehicle theft	15.6	14.1	31.9	29.3	27.0	40.0
Completed	10.2	9.0	22.6	17.4	17.0	20.4
Attempted	5.4	5.1	9.4	11.8	10.0	19.5
Total number of households	61,273,650	55,223,110	4,843,760	34,489,030	27,132,620	6,073,220

Note: Detail may not add to total shown due to rounding.
¹Includes data on "Other" races, not shown separately.

Table 32. Household crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households						Other than housing unit
	One ¹	Two	Three	Four	Five-nine	Ten or more	
Household crimes	148.5	225.4	256.2	200.3	177.9	161.5	250.8
Completed	128.8	193.5	200.7	165.7	136.8	128.1	221.9
Attempted	19.6	31.9	55.4	34.6	41.1	33.4	29.0
Burglary	48.1	69.7	100.3	73.1	66.1	54.8	130.7
Completed	39.3	54.0	72.1	53.3	45.2	41.4	115.8
Forcible entry	17.2	24.7	33.7	28.4	23.5	18.9	26.4
Unlawful entry without force	22.1	29.4	38.4	24.9	21.6	22.5	89.4
Attempted forcible entry	8.8	15.7	28.1	19.8	21.0	13.4	14.9 *
Household larceny	84.6	125.2	116.4	101.1	81.5	73.0	104.3
Completed	79.1	117.5	103.8	96.1	75.6	68.9	99.8
Less than \$50	32.6	45.8	36.0	40.5	33.2	24.0	44.0
\$50 or more	41.8	66.5	64.6	53.2	39.8	41.0	53.9
Amount not available	4.7	5.2	3.2 *	2.4 *	2.6 *	3.9	1.9 *
Attempted	5.5	7.7	12.6	5.0 *	6.0	4.1	4.5 *
Motor vehicle theft	15.7	30.5	39.5	26.1	30.3	33.8	15.9 *
Completed	10.4	22.0	24.8	16.3	16.1	17.8	6.3 *
Attempted	5.3	8.5	14.7	9.8	14.1	15.9	9.5 *
Total number of households	66,857,470	5,798,580	1,610,690	3,002,520	5,240,880	12,122,890	875,070

Note: Detail may not add to total shown due to rounding.

Excludes data on households where the number of units in the structure was not ascertained.

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

¹Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

Table 33. Household crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Metropolitan areas						
	All areas	Total		50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999	
		Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities
Household crimes	161.0	222.3	141.8	193.3	126.3	231.8	138.2
Completed	136.5	184.1	120.9	166.7	109.3	191.5	116.9
Attempted	24.5	38.3	20.9	26.5	17.0	40.3	21.3
Burglary	53.8	74.1	44.3	64.2	40.6	83.3	45.1
Completed	42.6	57.1	35.2	51.5	31.8	59.9	37.0
Forcible entry	19.0	28.9	14.6	22.1	11.9	30.8	15.7
Unlawful entry without force	23.6	28.2	20.6	29.4	19.8	29.1	21.3
Attempted forcible entry	11.2	17.1	9.1	12.7	8.9	23.4	8.1
Household larceny	86.7	115.7	78.0	112.6	72.9	121.1	72.8
Completed	81.1	108.1	72.8	106.5	69.1	114.6	66.2
Less than \$50	32.8	41.2	29.2	41.9	29.6	45.6	25.5
\$50 or more	43.9	61.4	39.6	59.5	34.9	62.2	38.0
Amount not available	4.4	5.5	4.0	5.2	4.5	6.7	2.7
Attempted	5.6	7.6	5.2	6.1	3.8	6.5	6.6
Motor vehicle theft	20.5	32.5	19.5	16.5	12.7	27.4	20.4
Completed	12.8	18.9	12.9	8.8	3.5	17.0	13.8
Attempted	7.7	13.6	6.7	7.7	4.2	10.4	6.6
Total number of households	95,762,680	30,552,800	39,775,600	9,264,050	12,903,240	5,047,070	9,513,760

Note: Detail may not add to total shown due to rounding.

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

Table 34. Household crimes, 1990:

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

Locality and race	Total households	Rate per 1,000 households					
		Household crimes	Completed household crimes	Attempted household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All areas							
White	82,355,730	152.2	129.9	22.2	49.1	84.7	18.3
Black	10,916,990	222.9	183.2	39.7	85.4	101.1	36.4
Metropolitan areas							
Central cities							
White	23,271,500	214.8	180.3	34.6	69.3	116.0	29.6
Black	6,152,200	254.3	202.8	51.5	92.8	117.6	43.9
Outside central cities							
White	35,867,200	136.6	116.4	20.2	41.4	77.2	18.0
Black	2,876,810	198.8	170.5	28.4	72.9	85.4	40.5
Nonmetropolitan areas							
White	23,217,030	113.4	100.4	13.0	40.9	65.0	7.6
Black	1,887,960	157.2	138.8	18.4	80.2	71.1	5.9 *

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

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

Rate per 1,000 households

500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more		Nonmetro- politan areas
Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	
253.2	151.5	224.3	159.3	117.4
204.4	127.1	183.0	136.5	103.9
48.8	24.5	41.3	22.8	13.6
78.1	43.1	76.2	50.2	44.1
57.6	33.1	60.5	40.5	36.7
28.0	14.2	34.9	17.9	13.9
29.7	18.9	25.6	22.6	22.8
20.4	10.0	15.7	9.7	7.4
138.4	86.2	100.4	82.8	65.6
127.7	79.4	92.9	79.0	61.8
49.8	33.4	32.4	28.1	28.5
71.4	42.0	56.1	46.3	29.6
6.5	4.1	4.4	4.7	3.7
10.7	6.7	7.5	3.8	3.8
36.7	22.2	47.7	26.2	7.7
19.1	14.5	29.6	16.9	5.3
17.6	7.7	18.2	9.3	2.4
6,573,100	9,052,610	9,668,560	8,305,980	25,434,270

of the entire metropolitan area.

Table 35. Household crimes, 1990:

Victimization rates by type of crime and number of years lived at current residence

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households							
	Total	Less than 6 months ¹	6 months to 11 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years or more
Household crimes	161.0	384.4	258.5	171.8	171.4	167.2	148.0	119.3
Completed	136.5	323.6	215.0	141.8	147.5	143.4	125.4	102.0
Attempted	24.5	60.8	43.5	30.0	23.9	23.9	22.6	17.3
Burglary	53.8	151.2	93.4	50.1	57.0	45.5	49.3	37.7
Completed	42.6	119.3	72.6	40.0	45.8	37.5	39.5	29.7
Forcible entry	19.0	55.7	30.5	18.1	21.0	16.4	19.1	12.7
Unlawful entry without force	23.6	63.7	42.1	21.9	24.8	21.2	20.3	17.0
Attempted forcible entry	11.2	31.9	20.8	10.1	11.2	8.0	9.8	8.0
Household larceny	86.7	186.3	131.7	98.8	90.7	103.6	79.3	66.1
Completed	81.1	175.2	123.3	89.0	87.7	96.4	74.7	61.7
Less than \$50	32.8	62.5	52.6	34.0	38.8	34.2	36.4	25.9
\$50 or more	43.9	105.9	65.5	50.3	46.0	56.2	35.6	31.5
Amount not available	4.4	6.7	5.1	4.8	2.8	6.0	2.7 *	4.3
Attempted	5.6	11.1	8.4	9.7	3.0	7.3	4.6	4.4
Motor vehicle theft	20.5	46.9	33.4	22.9	23.7	18.1	19.4	15.5
Completed	12.8	29.1	19.1	12.7	14.0	9.5	11.2	10.6
Attempted	7.7	17.8	14.3	10.1	9.7	8.6	8.1	4.9
Number of households	95,762,680	8,269,150	6,104,210	7,122,840	8,349,960	7,129,980	5,135,960	50,552,960

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

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

Excludes data on persons whose mobility was not ascertained.

¹ These numbers are unbounded estimates. For more information, refer to Appendix III.

Table 36. Household crimes, 1990:

Victimization rates by type of crime and region

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households				
	All regions	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Household crimes	161.0	119.3	148.0	173.2	199.8
Completed	136.5	98.1	126.6	147.6	170.1
Attempted	24.5	21.2	21.4	25.6	29.8
Burglary	53.8	36.9	49.1	60.6	65.2
Completed	42.6	28.7	37.0	48.6	53.2
Forcible entry	19.0	14.3	15.3	23.4	20.4
Unlawful entry without force	23.6	14.5	21.7	25.2	32.8
Attempted forcible entry	11.2	8.2	12.1	12.0	12.0
Household larceny	86.7	57.7	83.8	92.9	110.6
Completed	81.1	53.8	79.3	87.2	102.0
Less than \$50	32.8	22.2	36.1	33.6	39.2
\$50 or more	43.9	27.9	38.5	49.9	57.1
Amount not available	4.4	3.8	4.7	3.7	5.8
Attempted	5.6	3.9	4.6	5.6	8.6
Motor vehicle theft	20.5	24.7	15.1	19.7	24.0
Completed	12.8	15.5	10.3	11.8	14.8
Attempted	7.7	9.2	4.8	7.9	9.3
Total number of households	95,762,680	20,507,480	22,426,740	33,962,350	18,866,100

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

Victim-offender relationships and characteristics of offenders

The NCVS gathers information from victims about their relationship to the offender. Based on this information, victimizations may be classified as having been committed by a stranger or nonstranger, among other categorizations. The glossary contains information about classifying crimes as involving strangers and nonstrangers.

- Violent crimes were generally more likely to be committed by strangers than nonstrangers. There were no measurable differences in rates of rapes or simple assaults committed by strangers compared to those committed by nonstrangers (table 37).

- Sixty-one percent of all violent victimizations, 42% of rapes, 82% of robberies, and 57% of all assaults were committed by strangers in 1990 (table 38).

- Males were more likely than females to be victimized by strangers (table 38).

- There was no significant difference between the proportions of violent victimizations committed against blacks and whites by strangers (table 39).

- Women who were divorced or separated were less likely than women in any other category of marital status to report that they had been victimized by strangers. For males, however, the likelihood of being victimized by a stranger did not vary with marital status (table 40).

Victims were also asked to describe the offenders. The following descriptions of drug use, age, sex, and race are based on the victim's perception of the offender.

- Thirty-four percent of all violent crime victims perceived the offender or offenders to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense. Rape victims more frequently reported that the offender was under the influence of drugs or alcohol than did robbery or assault victims (50%, 24%, and 36%, respectively). Twenty percent of violent crime victims felt that the offender or offenders were under the influence of alcohol only, and another 6% believed that offenders had been influenced by drugs alone. In 6% of violent victimizations, the victims reported that offenders were under the influence of both drugs and alcohol (table 42).

- Males were more likely to be offenders than females in violent victimizations, whether these crimes were committed by a single-offender or by multiple-offenders (tables 43 and 50).

- In about one-third of violent victimizations committed by a single-offender, the perpetrator was perceived to be between 21 and 29 years of age; persons age 30 and over were offenders in another third of these victimizations. The offender was perceived to be between the ages of 12 and 20 in 29% of violent single-offender victimizations (table 44).

- In multiple-offender victimizations, most frequently the offenders were all perceived to be between the ages of 12 and 20 (table 51).

- Whites were significantly more likely than blacks to be offenders in single-offender violent crimes, including rapes and assaults (table 45).

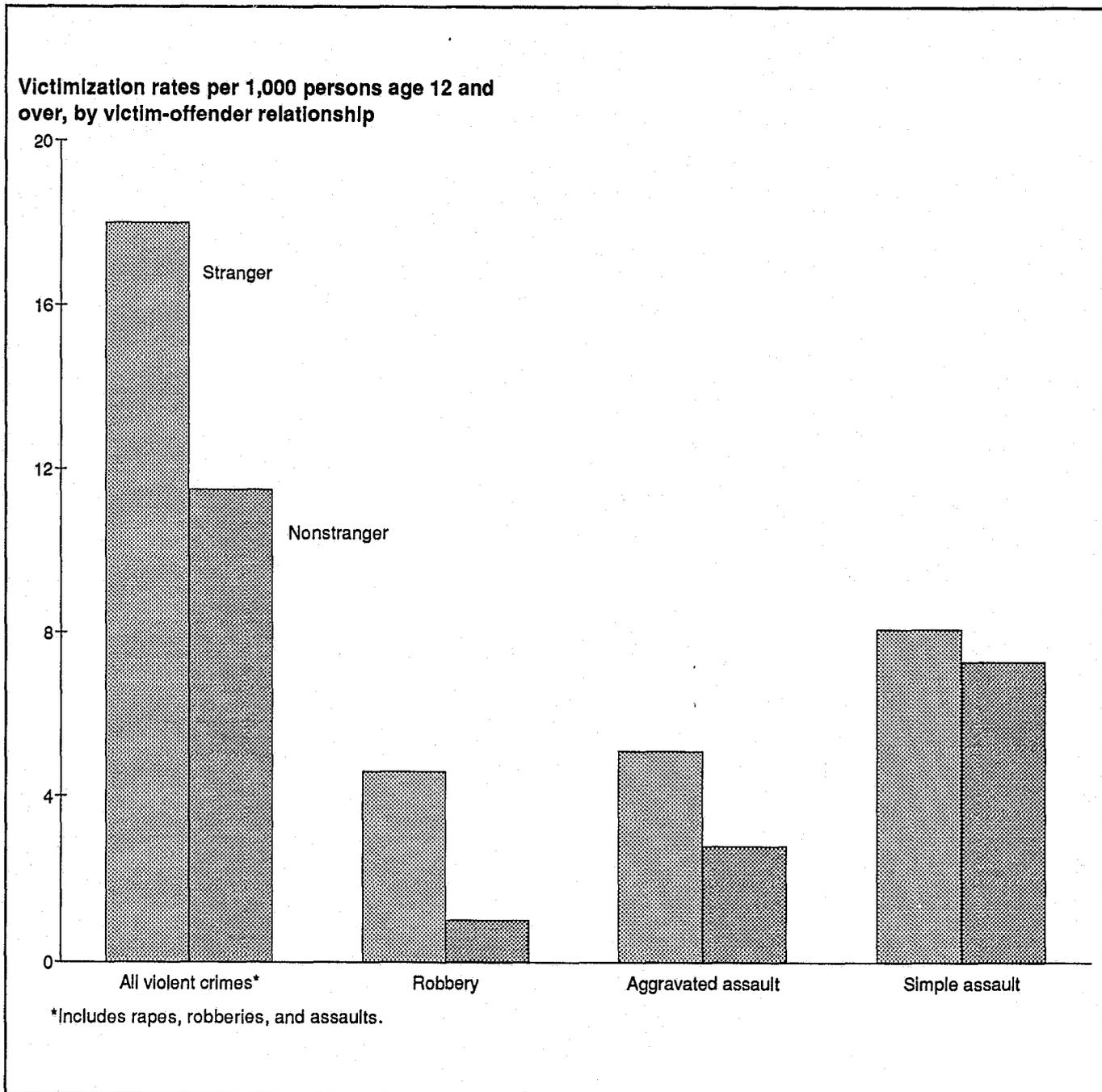
- Victims perceived that similar proportions of blacks and whites had committed violent multiple-offender victimizations (38%) (table 52).

- Approximately 72% of all single-offender violent crimes against whites were committed by white offenders, and 84% of the single-offender victimizations committed against blacks were by blacks. However, almost all single-offender violent crimes by white offenders were committed against other whites (98%). Forty-three percent of all single-offender victimizations committed by black offenders were against other blacks (tables 47 and 48).

- Nearly 20% of violent victimizations committed by single-offenders involved a victim and offender who were related. However, in the majority of violent single-offender victimizations, the offender was well known but not related to the victim (47%). About 34% of single-offender violent crimes were between casual acquaintances (table 49).

- Of multiple-offender violent crimes in which at least one of the offenders was known to the victim, offenders and their victims were most likely to be casually acquainted with each other (56%). Approximately 5% of these victimizations involved relatives (table 55).

Victim-offender relationships and characteristics of offenders



Source: Table 37

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over			
	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	3,668,890	18.0	2,339,900	11.5
Completed	1,439,310	7.1	982,210	4.8
Attempted	2,229,570	11.0	1,357,680	6.7
Rape	54,230	0.3	76,030	0.4
Completed	22,410	0.1	40,420	0.2
Attempted	31,810	0.2	35,610	0.2
Robbery	941,230	4.6	208,470	1.0
Completed	640,780	3.2	159,720	0.8
With injury	208,850	1.0	77,170	0.4
From serious assault	90,880	0.4	32,860	0.2
From minor assault	117,970	0.6	44,310	0.2
Without injury	431,930	2.1	82,550	0.4
Attempted	300,440	1.5	48,750	0.2
With injury	87,870	0.4	22,500	0.1
From serious assault	34,560	0.2	9,370	0.0 *
From minor assault	53,310	0.3	13,130	0.1 *
Without injury	212,560	1.0	26,240	0.1
Assault	2,673,420	13.2	2,055,380	10.1
Aggravated	1,035,120	5.1	565,550	2.8
Completed with injury	364,220	1.8	262,780	1.3
Attempted with weapon	670,890	3.3	302,760	1.5
Simple	1,638,300	8.1	1,489,830	7.3
Completed with injury	411,890	2.0	519,280	2.6
Attempted without weapon	1,226,410	6.0	970,540	4.8

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

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

Table 38. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and age of victims and type of crime

Sex and age	Percent of victimizations involving strangers									
	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes	61.1 %	59.4 %	62.2 %	41.6 %	81.9 %	74.9 %	85.6 %	56.5 %	64.7 %	52.4 %
12-15	50.8	52.6	49.6	38.0 *	64.7	57.5	67.1	47.7	67.2	40.8
16-19	62.2	60.4	63.4	43.7 *	88.5	75.3	92.1	58.7	67.2	52.7
20-24	62.2	56.5	66.9	30.3 *	84.7	77.7	87.6	57.8	64.2	54.4
25-34	63.8	64.3	63.5	52.1 *	82.3	71.9	89.1	59.1	68.7	53.9
35-49	61.2	56.1	64.3	47.4 *	83.2	78.3	87.2	57.0	55.6	57.6
50-64	69.5	71.8	68.3	0.0 *	94.2	93.2	94.9	60.2	66.2	58.0
65 and over	65.1	75.4	56.6	100.0 *	91.9	84.7 *	100.0	44.0	39.6 *	49.7 *
Male	70.1	73.2	68.2	90.6	86.0	80.6	88.5	65.9	72.1	61.9
12-15	55.4	61.5	51.3	100.0 *	69.6	66.4	70.5	51.2	69.3	43.8
16-19	70.8	71.3	70.4	100.0 *	94.6	81.0 *	97.2	67.0	72.4	61.9
20-24	76.1	80.8	73.2	100.0 *	91.1	85.5	93.2	71.8	78.2	67.8
25-34	74.6	80.0	71.4	100.0 *	88.2	80.3	93.1	70.4	77.6	65.6
35-49	70.2	69.2	70.7	73.0 *	86.5	79.2	91.9	66.7	62.0	69.2
50-64	70.7	64.3	73.1	0.0 *	87.0	84.3 *	88.7 *	65.9	58.4 *	69.0
65 and over	74.7	81.6	69.7	0.0 *	100.0	100.0 *	100.0 *	53.5 *	43.7 *	76.0 *
Female	46.9	41.2	51.5	30.8	74.5	66.7	79.6	41.6	46.9	39.7
12-15	40.5	31.3	46.0	32.3 *	47.7 *	39.1 *	52.6 *	40.0	60.7	34.8
16-19	46.9	43.6	49.3	35.6 *	76.3	69.7 *	79.5	43.3	50.3	40.5
20-24	40.7	30.0	53.7	25.6 *	71.2	63.9 *	74.7	35.8	34.3	36.4
25-34	47.4	44.3	50.0	30.1 *	72.1	58.5	81.8	41.9	48.5	39.4
35-49	50.1	41.2	56.0	30.4 *	78.8	77.4	80.2	44.9	44.0	45.2
50-64	68.0	77.7	60.1	0.0 *	100.0	100.0 *	100.0 *	51.0	83.9 *	42.0
65 and over	57.5	71.0	44.9	100.0 *	84.4 *	60.3 *	100.0 *	36.9 *	35.0 *	38.5 *

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

Table 39. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and race of victims and type of crime

Sex and race	Percent of victimizations involving strangers									
	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes	60.5 %	57.5 %	62.4 %	45.9 %	80.9 %	72.4 %	85.7 %	56.9 %	65.5 %	52.8 %
White	60.5	57.5	62.4	45.9	80.9	72.4	85.7	56.9	65.5	52.8
Black	63.7	64.8	62.6	12.6 *	81.7	76.1	84.0	55.9	62.6	50.0
Male	69.3	71.3	68.2	100.0	85.6	78.0	89.2	65.8	72.7	61.9
White	69.3	71.3	68.2	100.0	85.6	78.0	89.2	65.8	72.7	61.9
Black	73.4	77.5	70.2	0.0 *	84.4	82.2	85.1	68.2	70.7	64.7
Female	46.7	38.9	52.4	32.9	72.8	64.9	78.5	42.6	49.0	40.4
White	46.7	38.9	52.4	32.9	72.8	64.9	78.5	42.6	49.0	40.4
Black	48.3	49.5	46.6	14.9 *	77.1	67.9	81.9	36.3	37.2	35.9

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

Table 40. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime

Sex and marital status	Percent of victimizations involving strangers									
	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes										
Never married	62.5 %	61.4 %	63.2 %	42.5 %	78.3 %	69.1 %	82.4 %	59.3 %	71.1 %	53.1 %
Married	67.5	68.8	66.7	42.4 *	92.0	88.2	94.4	61.3	59.3	62.4
Widowed	62.7	76.3	49.4 *	100.0 *	89.1	77.5 *	100.0 *	40.1 *	47.9 *	37.1 *
Divorced or separated	44.5	40.2	48.6	37.6 *	76.1	69.3	80.8	38.3	44.6	35.7
Male										
Never married	69.4	72.3	67.5	100.0 *	81.4	73.2	84.5	66.3	76.7	59.8
Married	73.4	77.4	71.5	100.0 *	93.9	89.0	96.6	67.5	66.1	68.4
Widowed	73.2 *	86.8 *	57.3 *	0.0 *	100.0 *	100.0 *	100.0 *	39.1 *	29.7 *	52.9 *
Divorced or separated	65.8	69.0	63.6	71.2 *	92.3	88.2	94.8	59.7	58.6	60.4
Female										
Never married	49.0	42.4	54.1	32.3	71.6	62.8	77.0	45.1	54.5	41.7
Married	57.3	56.7	57.7	26.5 *	88.5	86.7	89.8	50.9	45.5	53.3
Widowed	58.3	71.3 *	46.5 *	100.0 *	82.3 *	50.3 *	100.0 *	40.4 *	67.0 *	34.6 *
Divorced or separated	29.8	24.7	35.7	25.5 *	62.8	56.0 *	68.1	23.8	27.2	22.8

Note: Excludes persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

Table 41. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime

Race and income	Percent of victimizations involving strangers									
	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
All races¹										
Less than \$7,500	54.1 %	50.8 %	57.4 %	25.3 %*	81.2 %	76.9 %	83.7 %	47.0 %	55.8 %	42.1 %
\$7,500-\$9,999	66.1	68.5	63.7	0.0 *	89.9	89.7	90.2	59.0	66.6	54.7
\$10,000-\$14,999	55.5	53.5	56.8	51.5 *	77.7	70.5	80.9	49.5	58.3	42.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	60.1	61.8	59.1	53.3 *	82.6	75.0	87.8	54.9	66.1	49.4
\$25,000-\$29,999	63.6	57.7	67.1	32.8 *	79.8	51.1 *	93.3	61.7	73.4	56.7
\$30,000-\$49,999	61.4	63.0	60.6	33.6 *	89.7	87.5	90.7	57.0	63.5	54.2
\$50,000 or more	70.4	64.2	73.7	46.7 *	87.6	90.2 *	87.0	67.8	77.9	64.6
White										
Less than \$7,500	54.2	47.2	60.2	23.8 *	79.2	67.7	87.1	50.3	58.7	46.0
\$7,500-\$9,999	65.0	67.3	62.7	0.0 *	89.6	93.4	86.1	58.6	68.1	53.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	54.9	53.5	55.7	51.5 *	83.8	77.2	86.7	47.8	56.7	41.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	59.8	58.9	60.3	58.5 *	79.1	72.1	84.8	55.8	67.6	50.4
\$25,000-\$29,999	62.6	52.5	68.7	47.6 *	71.7	35.9 *	90.3	61.7	72.4	57.0
\$30,000-\$49,999	59.4	61.1	58.5	33.6 *	88.8	84.0	90.9	55.9	65.3	52.0
\$50,000 or more	70.1	62.8	73.8	63.3 *	90.8	87.3 *	91.6	67.0	76.1	64.4
Black										
Less than \$7,500	53.5	56.4	49.5	29.2 *	82.1	84.6	81.1	38.0	47.6	29.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	69.8	69.7 *	69.9	0.0 *	88.7 *	66.5 *	100.0 *	62.1	67.3 *	58.6 *
\$10,000-\$14,999	58.6	52.5	65.0	0.0 *	59.3	49.4 *	63.9 *	58.3	63.4	52.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	65.7	75.2	57.7	0.0 *	92.0	84.4 *	94.8	53.5	58.9	47.6 *
\$25,000-\$29,999	75.0	89.4 *	66.4 *	0.0 *	100.0 *	100.0 *	100.0 *	65.7	82.1 *	59.0 *
\$30,000-\$49,999	79.9	79.0	80.4	0.0 *	89.9	100.0 *	88.0	73.0	68.9 *	75.7
\$50,000 or more	67.9	68.5 *	66.9 *	0.0 *	62.2 *	100.0 *	53.3 *	81.7	85.7 *	75.9 *

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

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

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

Table 42. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

**Percent distribution of victimizations
by perceived drug or alcohol use by offender**

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations			
		Perceived to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol			
		Total	Total	Under the influence of alcohol	Under the influence of drugs
Crimes of violence	6,008,790	100 %	33.7 %	20.3 %	5.6 %
Rape	130,260	100 %	49.8	36.6	7.4 *
Robbery	1,149,710	100 %	24.2	9.9	9.1
Assault	4,728,810	100 %	35.6	22.4	4.7
Aggravated	1,600,670	100 %	40.7	22.8	6.4
Simple	3,128,130	100 %	32.9	22.2	3.9

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations				
	Perceived to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol				
	Under the influence of both drugs and alcohol	Under the influence of one, not sure which	Not available whether drugs or alcohol	Not on alcohol or drugs	Don't know or not ascertained
Crimes of violence	5.6 %	2.2 %	0.1 %*	20.0 %	46.3 %
Rape	5.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	19.3	30.9
Robbery	3.2	1.9	0.2 *	13.4	62.4
Assault	6.1	2.3	0.0 *	21.7	42.8
Aggravated	9.1	2.3	0.1 *	14.3	45.0
Simple	4.6	2.3	0.0 *	25.4	41.7

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

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

Table 43. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Number of single-offender victimizations	Percent of single offender victimizations			
		Perceived sex of offender			Not known and not available
		Total	Male	Female	
Crimes of violence	4,144,490	100 %	86.6 %	13.0 %	0.4 %*
Completed	1,560,520	100 %	87.7	11.9	0.3 *
Attempted	2,583,960	100 %	86.0	13.6	0.4 *
Rape	110,610	100 %	98.0	2.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	607,830	100 %	92.5	7.5	0.0 *
Completed	408,510	100 %	94.7	5.3	0.0 *
With injury	135,590	100 %	95.1	4.9 *	0.0 *
Without injury	272,920	100 %	94.6	5.4 *	0.0 *
Attempted	199,320	100 %	87.9	12.1	0.0 *
With injury	61,110	100 %	89.7	10.3 *	0.0 *
Without injury	138,200	100 %	87.2	12.8 *	0.0 *
Assault	3,426,040	100 %	85.2	14.3	0.5 *
Aggravated	1,030,540	100 %	86.4	12.7	1.0 *
Simple	2,395,500	100 %	84.8	15.0	0.2 *

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

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

Table 44. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Number of single-offender victimizations	Percent of single-offender victimizations								Not known and not available
		Total	Perceived age of offender						30 and over	
			Under 12	Total	12-20			21-29		
				12-14	15-17	18-20				
Crimes of violence	4,144,490	100 %	0.7 %	29.3 %	6.8 %	11.5 %	11.0 %	32.5 %	33.9 %	3.6 %
Completed	1,560,520	100 %	0.6 *	28.2	4.8	11.9	11.5	34.1	33.6	3.5
Attempted	2,583,960	100 %	0.8 *	29.9	8.0	11.2	10.7	31.4	34.2	3.7
Rape	110,610	100 %	0.0 *	21.2	3.4 *	5.3 *	12.6 *	40.0	35.5	3.3 *
Robbery	607,830	100 %	0.7 *	28.4	5.5	10.5	12.4	39.8	25.6	5.5
Completed	408,510	100 %	0.4 *	26.2	3.2 *	9.0	13.9	44.1	23.9	5.3
With injury	135,590	100 %	0.0 *	27.3	2.0 *	9.5 *	15.8	41.1	27.5	4.2 *
Without injury	272,920	100 %	0.7 *	25.6	3.9 *	8.8	12.9	45.7	22.2	5.9 *
Attempted	199,320	100 %	1.1 *	33.1	10.1	13.6	9.4 *	30.8	29.0	6.0 *
With injury	61,110	100 %	0.0 *	23.6 *	10.7 *	3.4 *	9.5 *	29.8 *	43.4	3.1 *
Without injury	138,200	100 %	1.6 *	37.3	9.9 *	18.1	9.3 *	31.3	22.6	7.2 *
Assault	3,426,040	100 %	0.7	29.7	7.1	11.8	10.7	30.9	35.4	3.3
Aggravated	1,030,540	100 %	0.5 *	26.7	5.1	9.1	12.4	33.3	36.9	2.5
Simple	2,395,500	100 %	0.8 *	31.0	8.0	13.0	10.0	29.9	34.7	3.6

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

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

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Number of single-offender victimizations	Percent of single-offender victimizations				
		Perceived race of offender				
		Total	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	4,144,490	100 %	62.4 %	27.1 %	7.9 %	2.6 %
Completed	1,560,520	100 %	58.2	32.5	6.7	2.6
Attempted	2,583,960	100 %	65.0	23.8	8.6	2.6
Rape	110,610	100 %	59.2	26.2	9.7 *	5.0 *
Robbery	607,830	100 %	34.4	51.4	8.4	5.8
Completed	408,510	100 %	32.4	55.4	7.0	5.1
With injury	135,590	100 %	46.2	39.8	6.8 *	7.1 *
Without injury	272,920	100 %	25.6	63.2	7.1 *	4.1 *
Attempted	199,320	100 %	38.5	43.2	11.1	7.1 *
With injury	61,110	100 %	51.2	33.0	9.7 *	6.1 *
Without injury	138,200	100 %	32.9	47.8	11.8 *	7.5 *
Assault	3,426,040	100 %	67.5	22.8	7.8	1.9
Aggravated	1,030,540	100 %	65.0	26.4	6.1	2.5
Simple	2,395,500	100 %	68.6	21.2	8.5	1.7

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
* Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 46. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime and age of victim	Number of single-offender victimizations	Percent of single-offender victimizations								
		Perceived age of offender								
		Total	Under 12	12-20			21-29	30 and over	Not known and not available	
				Total	12-14	15-17	18-20			
Crimes of violence¹										
12-19	1,239,700	100 %	1.1 %*	66.8 %	20.1 %	28.8 %	17.8 %	16.9 %	12.5 %	2.7 %
20-34	1,891,760	100 %	0.3 *	13.5	0.9 *	3.7	8.9	46.2	36.4	3.7
35-49	763,300	100 %	1.0 *	13.8	1.6 *	5.1	7.1	24.9	55.6	4.6
50-64	178,490	100 %	1.1 *	13.1	1.1 *	4.8 *	7.2 *	35.1	49.6	1.1 *
65 and over	71,230	100 %	0.0 *	2.5 *	0.0 *	2.5 *	0.0 *	14.1 *	70.6	12.9 *
Robbery										
12-19	151,590	100 %	2.7 *	63.0	20.1	28.9	13.9	22.7	4.8 *	6.8 *
20-34	296,720	100 %	0.0 *	17.8	1.0 *	4.8 *	12.0	45.0	31.7	5.5 *
35-49	97,760	100 %	0.0 *	13.6 *	0.0 *	3.9 *	9.8 *	38.8	40.1	7.4 *
50-64	44,350	100 %	0.0 *	24.8 *	0.0 *	4.6 *	20.3 *	62.3	12.8 *	0.0 *
65 and over	17,400 *	100 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	47.1 *	52.9 *	0.0 *
Assault										
12-19	1,045,930	100 %	1.0 *	68.6	20.6	29.4	18.6	15.0	13.5	2.0
20-34	1,549,050	100 %	0.3 *	12.8	1.0 *	3.6	8.2	46.5	36.9	3.5
35-49	646,890	100 %	1.1 *	13.6	1.9 *	5.4	6.3	22.6	58.2	4.4
50-64	132,170	100 %	1.5 *	9.3 *	1.5 *	4.9 *	3.0 *	26.5	61.2	1.5 *
65 and over	51,980	100 %	0.0 *	3.4 *	0.0 *	3.4 *	0.0 *	3.5 *	79.0	14.1 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
* Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 47. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime and race of victim	Number of single-offender victimizations	Percent of single-offender victimizations				
		Total	Perceived race of offender			Not known and not available
			White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence						
White	3,471,620	100 %	71.5 %	18.3 %	7.5 %	2.7 %
Black	560,400	100 %	8.9	83.9	5.6	1.5 *
Completed						
White	1,265,970	100 %	69.6	20.9	6.8	2.7
Black	268,120	100 %	6.3 *	88.2	4.0 *	1.5 *
Attempted						
White	2,205,650	100 %	72.6	16.8	7.9	2.8
Black	292,270	100 %	11.3	80.0	7.1	1.6 *
Rape						
White	90,410	100 %	67.4	18.7 *	9.8 *	4.1 *
Black	14,600 *	100 %*	17.3 *	82.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery						
White	428,060	100 %	44.1	42.2	8.0	5.7
Black	161,320	100 %	10.5 *	77.5	6.7 *	5.4 *
Completed						
White	274,120	100 %	44.2	44.5	5.9 *	5.5 *
Black	125,270	100 %	6.2 *	82.0	8.6 *	3.2 *
With injury						
White	101,460	100 %	54.9	34.0	3.6 *	7.5 *
Black	32,370	100 %	16.3 *	60.1 *	17.5 *	6.2 *
Without injury						
White	172,650	100 %	38.0	50.6	7.2 *	4.2 *
Black	92,900	100 %	2.7 *	89.6	5.5 *	2.2 *
Attempted						
White	153,940	100 %	43.9	38.0	11.9 *	6.2 *
Black	36,040	100 %	25.5 *	61.8	0.0 *	12.7 *
With injury						
White	43,600	100 %	61.4	25.4 *	4.6 *	8.6 *
Black	13,550 *	100 %*	33.2 *	66.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury						
White	110,330	100 %	37.0	43.0	14.7 *	5.3 *
Black	22,490	100 %	20.8 *	58.8 *	0.0 *	20.4 *
Assault						
White	2,953,140	100 %	75.6	14.8	7.3	2.3
Black	384,460	100 %	7.9	86.7	5.4	0.0 *
Aggravated						
White	836,690	100 %	76.4	14.3	6.3	3.1
Black	170,890	100 %	10.0 *	88.2	1.8 *	0.0 *
Simple						
White	2,116,440	100 %	75.3	15.0	7.8	1.9
Black	213,570	100 %	6.3 *	85.5	8.2 *	0.0 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 48. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime and race of victim	Percent of single-offender victimizations				
	Perceived race of offender				Not known and not available
	Total	White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	4,032,030	2,532,390	1,104,900	291,390	103,330
White	86.1 %	98.0 %	57.4 %	89.2 %	91.6 %
Black	13.9	2.0	42.6	10.8	8.4 *
Completed	1,534,090	898,570	501,180	96,360	37,980
White	82.5	98.1	52.8	88.9	89.3
Black	17.5	1.9 *	47.2	11.1 *	10.7 *
Attempted	2,497,930	1,633,810	603,720	195,030	65,350
White	88.3	98.0	61.3	89.4	93.0
Black	11.7	2.0	38.7	10.6	7.0 *
Rape	105,020	63,480	28,960	8,880 *	3,680 *
White	86.1	96.0	58.3 *	100.0 *	100.0 *
Black	13.9 *	4.0 *	41.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	589,380	205,740	305,430	45,050	33,150
White	72.6	91.8	59.1	76.2	74.0
Black	27.4	8.2 *	40.9	23.8 *	26.0 *
Completed	399,390	128,970	224,610	26,810	18,990 *
White	68.6	94.0	54.3	59.9 *	78.7 *
Black	31.4	6.0 *	45.7	40.1 *	21.3 *
With injury	133,830	60,920	53,980	9,260 *	9,650 *
White	75.8	91.4	64.0	39.0 *	79.3 *
Black	24.2	8.6 *	36.0 *	61.0 *	20.7 *
Without injury	265,560	68,050	170,620	17,540 *	9,330 *
White	65.0	96.3	51.2	71.0 *	78.0 *
Black	35.0	3.7 *	48.8	29.0 *	22.0 *
Attempted	189,990	76,760	80,810	18,240 *	14,160 *
White	81.0	88.0	72.4	100.0 *	67.6 *
Black	19.0	12.0 *	27.6	0.0 *	32.4 *
With injury	57,150	31,260	20,150	1,990 *	3,740 *
White	76.3	85.6	55.0 *	100.0 *	100.0 *
Black	23.7 *	14.4 *	45.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	132,830	45,500	60,660	16,250 *	10,410 *
White	83.1	89.7	78.2	100.0 *	56.0 *
Black	16.9	10.3 *	21.8 *	0.0 *	44.0 *
Assault	3,337,610	2,263,150	770,510	237,440	66,500
White	88.5	98.7	56.7	91.3	100.0
Black	11.5	1.3	43.3	8.7	0.0 *
Aggravated	1,007,590	655,880	270,150	55,600	25,950
White	83.0	97.4	44.2	94.3	100.0
Black	17.0	2.6 *	55.8	5.7 *	0.0 *
Simple	2,330,020	1,607,270	500,360	181,830	40,540
White	90.8	99.2	63.5	90.3	100.0
Black	9.2	0.8 *	36.5	9.7 *	0.0 *

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

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

Table 49. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Number of single-offender victimizations	Percent of single-offender victimizations									Well known, not related ¹	Casual acquaintance
		Total	Related						Other relative			
			Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Brother or sister				
Crimes of violence	1,931,760	100 %	19.6 %	7.5 %	3.6 %	2.1 %	1.1 %	2.5 %	2.7 %	46.8 %	33.7 %	
Completed	803,040	100 %	27.3	13.2	4.4	2.4 *	0.9 *	3.3	3.1	48.0	24.7	
Attempted	1,128,720	100 %	14.1	3.5	3.0	2.0	1.2 *	1.9	2.5	45.9	40.0	
Rape	73,960	100 %	4.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	4.8 *	53.6	41.5	
Robbery	152,290	100 %	25.5	7.6 *	2.5 *	3.7 *	2.3 *	4.6 *	4.8 *	51.2	23.4	
Completed	116,840	100 %	20.7	6.4 *	3.2 *	0.0 *	1.4 *	3.5 *	6.3 *	52.0	27.3	
Attempted	35,450	100 %	41.2 *	11.6 *	0.0 *	16.0 *	5.3 *	8.3 *	0.0 *	48.4 *	10.4 *	
Assault	1,705,490	100 %	19.7	7.8	3.8	2.1	1.0 *	2.4	2.5	46.1	34.3	
Aggravated	449,720	100 %	25.6	9.3	4.1 *	2.4 *	2.3 *	4.5	2.9 *	39.2	35.2	
Simple	1,255,770	100 %	17.6	7.3	3.7	2.0	0.6 *	1.7	2.3	48.5	33.9	

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

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

¹ Includes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship could not be ascertained.

Table 50. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Percent of all multiple-offender victimizations				
		Total	Perceived sex of offenders			Not known and not available
			All male	All female	Male and female	
Crimes of violence	1,763,570	100 %	78.8 %	5.8 %	12.8 %	2.6 %
Completed	829,780	100 %	82.9	6.0	8.8	2.3 *
Attempted	933,790	100 %	75.1	5.6	16.3	3.0
Rape	19,650 *	100 %*	89.8 *	0.0 *	10.2 *	0.0 *
Robbery	521,640	100 %	87.7	3.7 *	7.0	1.7 *
Completed	373,670	100 %	87.6	4.2 *	5.9	2.3 *
With injury	146,510	100 %	83.8	8.0 *	4.0 *	4.2 *
Without injury	227,160	100 %	90.1	1.8 *	7.0 *	1.1 *
Attempted	147,970	100 %	87.8	2.2 *	10.0 *	0.0 *
With injury	49,270	100 %	84.8	6.6 *	8.6 *	0.0 *
Without weapon	98,690	100 %	89.4	0.0 *	10.6 *	0.0 *
Assault	1,222,270	100 %	74.8	6.8	15.3	3.1
Aggravated	524,330	100 %	74.3	3.7 *	16.7	5.3
Simple	697,940	100 %	75.2	9.1	14.3	1.4 *

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

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

Table 51. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Percent of all multiple-offender victimizations						
		Total	Perceived age of offenders					Not known and not available
			All under 12	All 12-20	All 21-29	All 30 and over	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence	1,763,570	100 %	0.4 %*	41.3 %	14.5 %	6.0 %	28.7 %	9.0 %
Completed	829,780	100 %	0.7 *	35.4	17.8	6.2	29.8	10.1
Attempted	933,790	100 %	0.2 *	46.6	11.5	5.9	27.7	8.1
Rape	19,650 *	100 %*	0.0 *	20.1 *	11.1 *	21.3 *	47.5 *	0.0 *
Robbery	521,640	100 %	0.8 *	38.2	23.2	5.6	22.8	9.5
Completed	373,670	100 %	1.1 *	30.7	25.8	5.2 *	25.2	12.2
With injury	146,510	100 %	0.0 *	28.7	21.4	6.1 *	25.9	17.8
Without injury	227,160	100 %	1.7 *	31.9	28.6	4.5 *	24.6	8.6 *
Attempted	147,970	100 %	0.0 *	57.3	16.6	6.6 *	16.9	2.5 *
With injury	49,270	100 %	0.0 *	35.0 *	32.2 *	6.6 *	26.2 *	0.0 *
Without weapon	98,690	100 %	0.0 *	68.5	8.9 *	6.6 *	12.2 *	3.8 *
Assault	1,222,270	100 %	0.3 *	43.0	10.8	6.0	30.9	9.0
Aggravated	524,330	100 %	0.3 *	38.2	11.5	5.6	30.8	13.4
Simple	697,940	100 %	0.3 *	46.5	10.3	6.3	30.9	5.7

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

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

Table 52. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Percent of all multiple-offender victimizations					Not known and not available
		Total	Perceived race of offenders			Mixed races	
			All white	All black	All other		
Crimes of violence	1,763,570	100 %	37.8 %	37.8 %	9.6 %	10.8 %	3.9 %
Completed	829,780	100 %	30.9	41.6	11.0	11.9	4.6
Attempted	933,790	100 %	43.9	34.4	8.5	9.9	3.4
Rape	19,650 *	100 %*	9.5 *	42.1 *	11.1 *	37.3 *	0.0 *
Robbery	521,640	100 %	20.1	53.1	14.2	9.8	2.8 *
Completed	373,670	100 %	19.8	54.5	12.8	9.1	3.8 *
With injury	146,510	100 %	19.4	55.1	9.3 *	10.7 *	5.6 *
Without injury	227,160	100 %	20.0	54.2	15.0	8.1 *	2.7 *
Attempted	147,970	100 %	20.9	49.4	18.0	11.7 *	0.0 *
With injury	49,270	100 %	23.5 *	50.2	18.1 *	8.2 *	0.0 *
Without weapon	98,690	100 %	19.6 *	49.0	18.0 *	13.4 *	0.0 *
Assault	1,222,270	100 %	45.8	31.2	7.7	10.8	4.5
Aggravated	524,330	100 %	40.2	32.0	8.7	11.6	7.5
Simple	697,940	100 %	50.0	30.6	6.9	10.2	2.3 *

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

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

Table 53. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime and age of victim	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Percent of all multiple-offender victimizations						
		Total	Perceived age of offenders					Not known and not available
			All under 12	All 12-20	All 21-29	All 30 and over	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence¹								
12-19	679,970	100 %	1.1 %*	69.1 %	3.9 %	0.6 %*	19.3 %	6.1 %
20-34	770,870	100 %	0.0 *	24.5	22.7	7.1	37.0	8.7
35-49	218,790	100 %	0.0 *	27.8	11.9	15.9	29.6	14.8
50-64	65,110	100 %	0.0 *	8.6 *	32.9	16.7 *	21.7 *	20.1 *
65 and over	28,820	100 %	0.0 *	12.8 *	22.9 *	9.4 *	36.2 *	18.7 *
Robbery								
12-19	157,730	100 %	2.5 *	73.2	3.6 *	0.0 *	16.1	4.5 *
20-34	245,360	100 %	0.0 *	27.1	34.5	5.9 *	27.3	5.2 *
35-49	69,010	100 %	0.0 *	19.9 *	20.3 *	15.5 *	23.1 *	21.1 *
50-64	25,190	100 %	0.0 *	0.0 *	39.3 *	15.0 *	7.8 *	37.9 *
65 and over	24,330	100 %	0.0 *	15.1 *	27.2 *	0.0 *	35.6 *	22.1 *
Assault								
12-19	520,060	100 %	0.7 *	68.1	3.5 *	0.7 *	20.3	6.6
20-34	510,020	100 %	0.0 *	23.2	17.7	7.0	41.4	10.7
35-49	147,770	100 %	0.0 *	31.9	8.1 *	16.3	31.7	12.0 *
50-64	39,910	100 %	0.0 *	14.1 *	28.9 *	17.7 *	30.5 *	8.8 *
65 and over	4,480 *	100 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	60.5 *	39.5 *	0.0 *

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

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

¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 54. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime and race of victim	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Percent of multiple-offender victimizations					Not known and not available
		Total	Perceived race of offenders				
			All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence¹							
White	1,343,400	100 %	47.3 %	26.1 %	9.4 %	13.2 %	4.0 %
Black	357,250	100 %	5.6	83.0	7.6	1.0 *	2.7 *
Robbery							
White	344,950	100 %	26.5	41.4	17.1	13.3	1.7 *
Black	141,340	100 %	6.1 *	86.0	2.0 *	2.6 *	3.3 *
Assault							
White	978,790	100 %	55.3	20.4	6.7	12.8	4.9
Black	215,900	100 %	5.3 *	81.1	11.3	0.0 *	2.3 *

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

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

¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 55. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Percent of multiple-offender victimizations								
		Total	Some or all related						Some or all well known, not related ¹	Some or all casual acquaintances
			Total	Spouses and ex-spouses	Parents	Own children	Brothers and sisters	Other relatives		
Crimes of violence	358,190	100 %	4.6 %*	2.5 %*	0.0 %*	0.0 %*	0.0 %*	2.0 %*	39.1 %	56.4 %
Completed	167,620	100 %	7.7 *	4.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	3.2 *	43.4	48.9
Attempted	190,570	100 %	1.9 *	0.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	1.0 *	35.2	62.9
Rape	2,060 *	100 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	100.0 *
Robbery	54,120	100 %	3.9 *	3.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	42.9	53.2
Completed	40,820	100 %	5.1 *	5.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	52.8	42.1 *
Attempted	13,290 *	100 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	12.7 *	87.3 *
Assault	302,000	100 %	4.7 *	2.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	2.4 *	38.6	56.6
Aggravated	98,450	100 %	3.6 *	1.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	1.9 *	42.7	53.7
Simple	203,540	100 %	5.3 *	2.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	2.7 *	36.6	58.0

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

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

¹Includes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim was not ascertained.

Crime characteristics

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

Number of victims

- The vast majority of violent crimes were committed against one individual only (91%). When a violent incident did involve more than one victim, most commonly two victims were present (table 57).
- Violent incidents involving victims and offenders who were strangers to each other were significantly less likely to be perpetrated against a single victim than violent incidents between nonstrangers (table 57).

Time of occurrence

- Personal crimes of theft were significantly more likely to occur during the day, between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., than at nighttime, while household crimes more frequently occurred at night. There was some evidence that violent incidents were also more likely to occur at night (table 59).
- While violent incidents occurring at night most frequently had been committed between the hours of 6 p.m. and midnight, household crimes were more likely to have been committed sometime between midnight and 6 a.m. (table 59).
- Robberies and assaults in which the offender or offenders were armed were more likely to occur at night than during the day, frequently between 6 p.m. and midnight (table 60).

- Violent crimes committed by a stranger were more likely to occur at night than those committed by someone who was known to the victim (table 61).

Place of occurrence

- The largest proportion of violent incidents occurred on a street away from the victim's home. As many as 41% of all robberies took place on the street. The victim's home was the next most common site for a violent crime—35% of rapes occurred there. Almost 9% of violent crimes, overall, occurred in a parking lot or a garage and 10% inside a school building or on school property. Approximately 2% of violent incidents were committed on public transportation or inside the station (table 62).
- The most common place for a motor vehicle theft to occur was in a parking lot or garage (34%). Other common areas for these thefts included places near the victim's home, such as a driveway, and the street near the victim's home (21% and 18%, respectively) (table 62).
- The largest proportions of armed robberies and armed assaults occurred on a street away from the victim's home, however, nearly 8% of these robberies and 12% of the assaults occurred in the victim's home (table 63).
- Violent crimes involving victims and offenders who were strangers to each other were most likely to take place on the street, while violent crimes involving persons who knew each other were most likely to occur in the victim's home (table 64).
- About half of all violent incidents occurred five miles or less from the victim's home. Only 3% took place more than fifty miles from home, and another 27% took place inside or near the victim's home or lodging (table 69).

Victim activity

- At the time of the violent incident or theft, victims were most likely to have been taking part in some type of leisure activity away from home, such as patronizing a restaurant or nightclub, for example. During the occurrence of a theft, the second most likely activity for a victim to have been participating in was work. In the case of violent crimes, an activity at home (other than sleeping) was next most common (table 66).

Number of offenders

- The majority of violent incidents were committed by a lone offender. However, simple assaults were significantly more likely than robberies and aggravated assaults to involve only one offender (table 70).
- Violent crimes committed by strangers were more likely to involve multiple-offenders than crimes committed by nonstrangers (table 70).

Use of weapons

- Seventeen percent of rapes and almost 50% of robberies involved an offender with a weapon (table 71).
- Violent incidents that were completed or had been committed by a stranger were more likely to have involved weapons than attempted crimes or violent crimes in which the victim and offender knew each other (table 71).
- Firearms (33%), followed by knives (26%), were the most common weapons used in violent incidents committed by armed offenders (table 72).
- Strangers were more likely to arm themselves with a firearm than nonstrangers in violent crimes (table 72).

Crime characteristics

Victim self-protection

- In nearly 72% of all violent victimizations, 80% of rapes, 63% of robberies, and 74% of assaults, victims took some type of measure to protect themselves (table 73).
- During violent crimes, victims were more likely to take self-protective measures when victimized by someone known to them than when victimized by a stranger (table 73).
- The likelihood of a victim taking self-protective measures did not vary measurably with age, sex, or race (table 74).
- Males were more likely than females to protect themselves by attacking an offender without a weapon and by resisting or capturing an offender. Females were more likely to get help or give an alarm, as well as scream as a means of protecting themselves (table 76).
- Victims of violent crimes were more likely to report that a protective measure they had taken helped the situation than a measure that had been taken by someone else. The most common way that victims reported their actions helped was by allowing them to avoid injury altogether or to prevent greater injury (tables 77 and 78).
- In those victimizations in which a self-protective measure taken was considered harmful, the most common reason given by victims for this view was that the action made the offender angrier or more aggressive (table 79).

Physical injury to victims of personal crimes of violence

- Females were more likely than males to sustain injuries in assaults (37% versus 30%) (table 80).
- A robbery or assault committed by an offender who was known to the victim

was significantly more likely to result in physical injury than a robbery or assault that was committed by a stranger (table 80).

- Violent crime victims receiving medical care most frequently were treated at a hospital emergency room or emergency clinic (34%) or at their own house, a neighbor's, or a friend's house (29%) (table 81).

• Victims received hospital care in 8% of violent victimizations. In nearly a quarter of the violent victimizations in which injuries were sustained, hospital care was received (tables 86 and 87).

- There was not a significant difference between the proportion of victimizations in which males received hospital care and the proportion in which females received this care, regardless of whether or not injuries had been sustained. This pattern held for comparisons between black and white victims as well (tables 86 and 87).

• In over 62% of the victimizations in which those who were injured received hospital care, treatment took place in a hospital emergency room. Victims received inpatient care in 37% of these victimizations, generally remaining at the hospital for less than 1 complete day (table 88).

Economic loss

- Nearly 3 out of 4 personal crimes resulted in economic loss. Ninety-seven percent of all personal crimes of theft, and 24% of all violent crimes involved economic loss. Ninety-two percent of all household crimes resulted in economic loss from theft or damage of property (table 89).

• In violent crimes, personal thefts, and household crimes resulting in economic loss, most frequently the value of the loss was under \$50. In 15% of the violent crimes, 11% of the thefts and 23% of the household crimes, the

value of loss equalled or exceeded \$500 (table 91).

Time lost from work

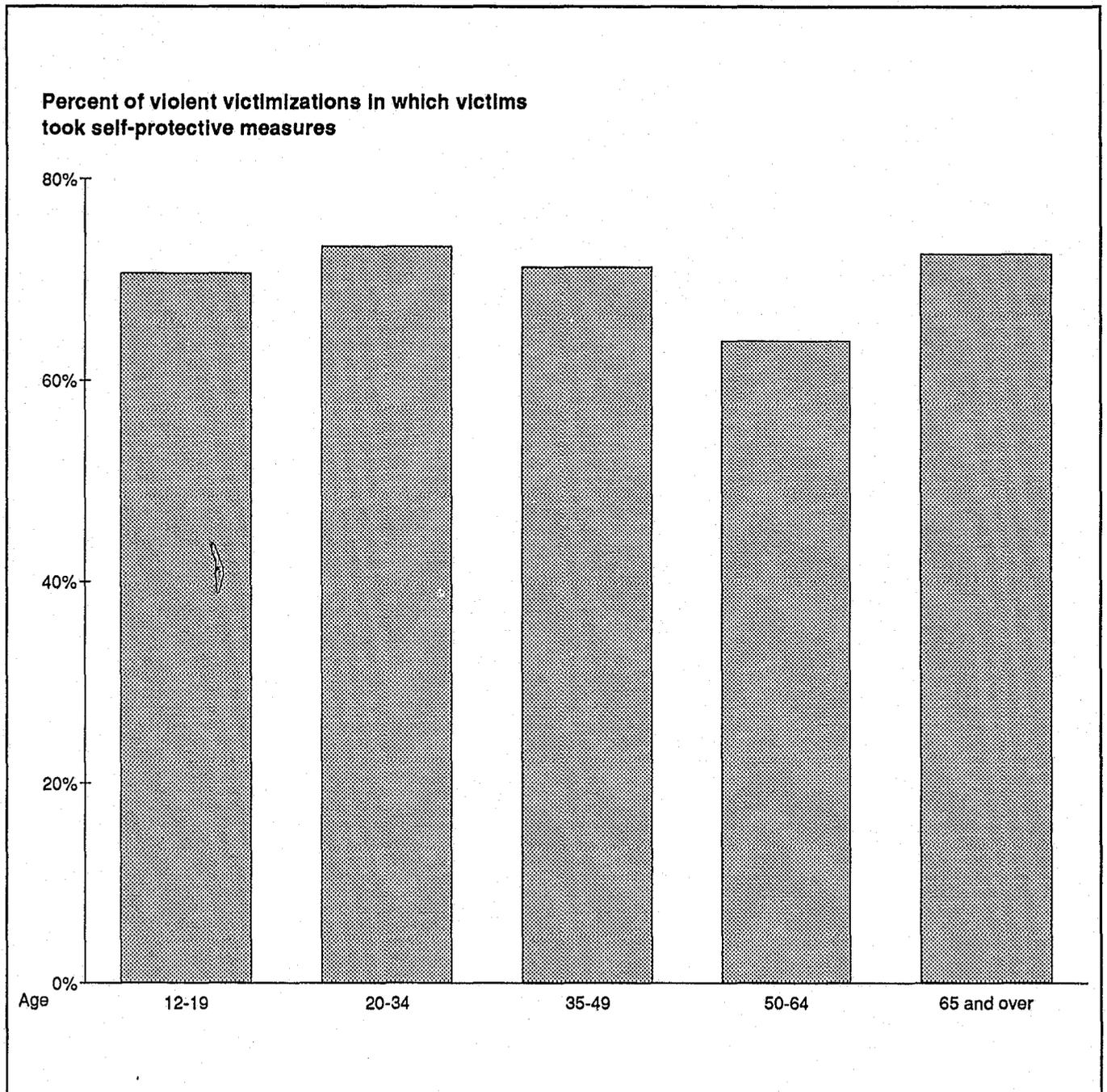
• Victims lost time from work in approximately 10% of violent victimizations, 4% of personal thefts, and 6% of household crimes (table 95).

• Rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults were more likely than simple assaults to result in time lost from work (table 95).

• Victims of violent crimes that were completed were more likely than victims of attempted violent crimes to lose time from work (table 95).

• Victims were away from work between 1 and 5 days in 42% of the violent victimizations that resulted in loss of time from work. In nearly 16% of the violent victimizations, victims were absent for less than a day, and in 18% they missed work for 11 or more days (table 98).

Crime characteristics



Source: Table 74

Table 56. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
All personal crimes	18,216,040	18,984,120	1.04
Crimes of violence	5,251,000	6,008,790	1.14
Completed	2,137,840	2,421,530	1.13
Attempted	3,113,150	3,587,260	1.15
Rape	124,480	130,260	1.05
Completed	60,710	62,830	1.03
Attempted	63,760	67,430	1.06
Robbery	1,036,840	1,149,710	1.11
Completed	724,950	800,510	1.10
With injury	265,630	286,020	1.08
From serious assault	108,710	123,740	1.14
From minor assault	156,910	162,280	1.03
Without injury	459,310	514,480	1.12
Attempted	311,890	349,190	1.12
With injury	103,890	110,380	1.06
From serious assault	42,000	43,930	1.05
From minor assault	61,890	66,440	1.07
Without injury	208,000	238,810	1.15
Assault	4,089,660	4,728,810	1.16
Aggravated	1,282,850	1,600,670	1.25
Completed with injury	513,780	627,000	1.22
Attempted with weapon	769,070	973,660	1.27
Simple	2,806,810	3,128,130	1.11
Completed with injury	838,390	931,170	1.11
Attempted without weapon	1,968,410	2,196,960	1.12
Crimes of theft	12,965,040	12,975,320	1.00
Completed	12,147,100	12,154,550	1.00
Attempted	817,940	820,760	1.00
Personal larceny with contact	632,010	637,010	1.01
Purse snatching	162,230	165,490	1.02
Completed	121,740	124,010	1.02
Attempted	40,490	41,470	1.02
Pocket picking	469,770	471,520	1.00
Personal larceny without contact	12,333,020	12,338,310	1.00
Completed	11,555,580	11,559,010	1.00
Less than \$50	4,592,470	4,592,470	1.00
\$50 or more	6,449,500	6,452,940	1.00
Amount not available	513,590	513,590	1.00
Attempted	777,440	779,290	1.00

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

Table 57. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents				
		Total ¹	Number of victims			
			One	Two	Three	Four or more
All incidents						
Crimes of violence	5,251,000	100 %	90.5 %	7.3 %	1.2 %	0.9 %
Completed	2,137,840	100 %	90.3	7.9	1.2	0.5 *
Attempted	3,113,150	100 %	90.6	6.9	1.2	1.1
Rape	124,480	100 %	97.2	0.9 *	1.9 *	0.0 *
Robbery	1,036,840	100 %	92.5	5.9	0.8 *	0.7 *
Completed	724,950	100 %	92.7	5.9	0.9 *	0.3 *
With injury	265,630	100 %	94.7	4.4 *	0.5 *	0.3 *
Without injury	459,310	100 %	91.6	6.7	1.1 *	0.4 *
Attempted	311,890	100 %	91.9	5.8 *	0.7 *	1.6 *
With injury	103,890	100 %	94.4	4.9 *	0.7 *	0.0 *
Without injury	208,000	100 %	90.7	6.2 *	0.8 *	2.4 *
Assault	4,089,660	100 %	89.8	7.9	1.3	0.9
Aggravated	1,282,850	100 %	85.2	11.0	1.7	1.8
Simple	2,806,810	100 %	91.8	6.5	1.1	0.5 *
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence	3,105,710	100 %	88.6	8.4	1.6	1.2
Completed	1,234,360	100 %	88.2	9.4	1.5 *	0.7 *
Attempted	1,871,350	100 %	88.9	7.7	1.6	1.5
Rape	48,440	100 %	92.9	2.2 *	4.8 *	0.0 *
Robbery	844,270	100 %	92.2	6.0	0.9 *	0.8 *
Completed	577,030	100 %	92.4	6.1	1.0 *	0.3 *
With injury	193,600	100 %	94.1	5.1 *	0.6 *	0.0 *
Without injury	383,430	100 %	91.5	6.6	1.2 *	0.5 *
Attempted	267,240	100 %	91.9	5.7 *	0.6 *	1.8 *
With injury	81,380	100 %	92.9	6.3 *	0.8 *	0.0 *
Without injury	185,850	100 %	91.4	5.4 *	0.5 *	2.6 *
Assault	2,212,990	100 %	87.1	9.4	1.8	1.4
Aggravated	800,190	100 %	83.4	11.4	2.4 *	2.3 *
Simple	1,412,790	100 %	89.3	8.3	1.4	0.9 *
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence	2,145,280	100 %	93.2	5.8	0.6 *	0.4 *
Completed	903,480	100 %	93.0	5.9	0.8 *	0.2 *
Attempted	1,241,790	100 %	93.3	5.7	0.5 *	0.5 *
Rape	76,030	100 %	100.0	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	192,570	100 %	93.6	5.4 *	0.6 *	0.4 *
Completed	147,910	100 %	94.1	5.1 *	0.3 *	0.5 *
With injury	72,020	100 %	96.4	2.6 *	0.0 *	1.0 *
Without injury	75,880	100 %	91.9	7.5 *	0.6 *	0.0 *
Attempted	44,650	100 %	92.2	6.4 *	1.4 *	0.0 *
With injury	22,500	100 %	100.0	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	22,140	100 %	84.3 *	12.9 *	2.8 *	0.0 *
Assault	1,876,670	100 %	92.8	6.1	0.7 *	0.4 *
Aggravated	482,650	100 %	88.1	10.3	0.4 *	1.0 *
Simple	1,394,010	100 %	94.5	4.6	0.8 *	0.2 *

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

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

¹Excludes incidents in which the number of victims was not determined.

Table 58. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Percent of incidents					
	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	5,251,000	100 %	3,105,710	59.1 %	2,145,280	40.9 %
Completed	2,137,840	100 %	1,234,360	57.7	903,480	42.3
Attempted	3,113,150	100 %	1,871,350	60.1	1,241,790	39.9
Rape	124,480	100 %	48,440	38.9	76,030	61.1
Completed	60,710	100 %	20,290	33.4	40,420	66.6
Attempted	63,760	100 %	28,150	44.1	35,610	55.9
Robbery	1,036,840	100 %	844,270	81.4	192,570	18.6
Completed	724,950	100 %	577,030	79.6	147,910	20.4
With injury	265,630	100 %	193,600	72.9	72,020	27.1
From serious assault	108,710	100 %	81,000	74.5	27,710	25.5
From minor assault	156,910	100 %	112,600	71.8	44,310	28.2
Without injury	459,310	100 %	383,430	83.5	75,880	16.5
Attempted	311,890	100 %	267,240	85.7	44,650	14.3
With injury	103,890	100 %	81,380	78.3	22,500	21.7
From serious assault	42,000	100 %	32,620	77.7	9,370 *	22.3 *
From minor assault	61,890	100 %	48,760	78.8	13,130 *	21.2 *
Without injury	208,000	100 %	185,850	89.4	22,140	10.6
Assault	4,089,660	100 %	2,212,990	54.1	1,876,670	45.9
Aggravated	1,282,850	100 %	800,190	62.4	482,650	37.6
Completed with injury	513,780	100 %	280,800	54.7	232,980	45.3
Attempted with weapon	769,070	100 %	519,390	67.5	249,670	32.5
Simple	2,806,810	100 %	1,412,790	50.3	1,394,010	49.7
Completed with injury	838,390	100 %	356,220	42.5	482,160	57.5
Attempted without weapon	1,968,410	100 %	1,056,560	53.7	911,840	46.3

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

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

Table 59. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents						
		Total	Daytime	Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
			6 a.m. – 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m. – midnight	Midnight – 6 a.m.		
Crimes of violence	5,251,000	100 %	47.2 %	52.4 %	38.6 %	13.5 %	0.2 %*	0.4 %
Completed	2,137,840	100 %	42.9	56.6	40.6	15.9	0.1 *	0.5 *
Attempted	3,113,150	100 %	50.1	49.5	37.3	11.9	0.3 *	0.4 *
Rape	124,480	100 %	27.0	73.0	42.8	28.7	1.5 *	0.0 *
Robbery	1,036,840	100 %	44.0	55.4	41.6	13.8	0.0 *	0.6 *
Completed	724,950	100 %	42.5	57.0	43.2	13.8	0.0 *	0.5 *
With injury	265,630	100 %	42.4	57.6	49.1	8.5	0.0 *	0.0 *
From serious assault	108,710	100 %	34.4	65.6	52.4	13.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	156,910	100 %	48.0	52.0	46.8	5.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	459,310	100 %	42.6	56.6	39.7	16.8	0.0 *	0.9 *
Attempted	311,890	100 %	47.5	51.9	38.0	13.9	0.0 *	0.6 *
With injury	103,890	100 %	53.2	46.8	30.0	16.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From serious assault	42,000	100 %	35.2 *	64.8	42.0 *	22.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	61,890	100 %	65.4	34.6	21.9 *	12.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	208,000	100 %	44.6	54.5	42.0	12.4	0.0 *	0.9 *
Assault	4,089,660	100 %	48.6	51.0	37.7	13.0	0.2 *	0.4 *
Aggravated	1,282,850	100 %	41.7	57.8	40.0	17.8	0.1 *	0.4 *
Completed with injury	513,780	100 %	40.5	58.8	38.1	20.7	0.0 *	0.7 *
Attempted with weapon	769,070	100 %	42.6	57.2	41.2	15.9	0.1 *	0.2 *
Simple	2,806,810	100 %	51.7	47.9	36.7	10.8	0.3 *	0.4 *
Completed with injury	838,390	100 %	46.1	53.6	39.4	14.0	0.2 *	0.3 *
Attempted without weapon	1,968,410	100 %	54.2	45.4	35.6	9.5	0.4 *	0.4 *
Crimes of theft	12,965,040	100 %	45.7	36.6	17.7	11.0	8.0	17.6
Completed	12,147,100	100 %	45.8	36.3	17.8	10.7	7.8	17.9
Attempted	817,940	100 %	44.5	41.8	17.0	15.0	9.8	13.7
Personal larceny with contact	632,010	100 %	65.6	31.8	24.3	7.5	0.0 *	2.5 *
Purse snatching	162,230	100 %	78.2	21.8	17.2	4.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Pocket picking	469,770	100 %	61.3	35.3	26.8	8.5	0.0 *	3.4 *
Personal larceny without contact	12,333,020	100 %	44.7	36.9	17.4	11.1	8.4	18.4
Completed	11,555,580	100 %	44.9	36.4	17.3	10.8	8.3	18.7
Less than \$50	4,592,470	100 %	50.1	29.2	14.4	7.4	7.5	20.7
\$50 or more	6,449,500	100 %	41.0	42.1	19.8	13.6	8.7	16.9
Amount not available	513,590	100 %	46.9	29.9	13.7	6.8	9.4	23.2
Attempted	777,440	100 %	41.8	43.8	17.7	15.8	10.3	14.4
Household crimes	15,419,490	100 %	25.4	46.3	14.7	19.3	12.3	28.5
Completed	13,072,490	100 %	26.1	44.4	14.0	17.7	12.8	29.6
Attempted	2,346,990	100 %	21.1	56.7	18.1	28.8	9.8	22.2
Burglary	5,147,740	100 %	34.3	34.4	16.2	11.2	7.0	31.6
Completed	4,076,210	100 %	36.2	32.9	16.1	9.9	6.9	31.2
Forcible entry	1,816,130	100 %	39.8	35.6	17.3	10.7	7.6	24.8
Unlawful entry without force	2,260,080	100 %	33.3	30.7	15.0	9.2	6.4	36.3
Attempted forcible entry	1,071,530	100 %	27.0	39.9	16.6	16.3	7.0	33.2
Household larceny	8,304,190	100 %	21.0	48.0	12.0	21.0	15.0	31.1
Completed	7,769,280	100 %	21.4	46.6	11.7	19.7	15.3	32.1
Less than \$50	3,144,290	100 %	21.1	42.3	10.7	16.0	15.5	36.8
\$50 or more	4,205,830	100 %	21.8	50.2	12.6	22.8	14.8	28.1
Amount not available	419,160	100 %	19.3	43.6	9.4	15.7	18.5	37.1
Attempted	534,900	100 %	15.9	68.3	17.0	40.3	11.0	15.8
Motor vehicle theft	1,967,540	100 %	20.4	70.3	21.8	33.6	14.9	9.3
Completed	1,226,990	100 %	22.8	68.9	22.2	30.7	16.1	8.3
Attempted	740,550	100 %	16.4	72.6	21.2	38.5	13.0	11.0

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

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

**Table 60. Personal robbery and assault
by armed or unarmed offenders, 1990:**

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

Type of crime and offender	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents						
		Total	Daytime 6 a.m. – 6 p.m.	Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
				Total	6 p.m. – midnight	Midnight – 6 a.m.		
Robbery								
By armed offenders	514,480	100 %	35.2 %	63.7 %	45.7 %	18.0 %	0.0 %*	1.1 %*
By unarmed offenders	394,540	100 %	56.3	43.7	35.9	7.8	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault								
By armed offenders	1,177,100	100 %	40.4	59.1	40.7	18.4	0.1 *	0.5 *
By unarmed offenders	2,566,320	100 %	52.8	46.7	35.5	11.0	0.3 *	0.4 *

Note: Excludes data in which the presence of a weapon was not ascertained.

Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Table 61. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

**Percent distribution of incidents by victim–offender
relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence**

Relationship and type of crime	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents						
		Total	Daytime 6 a.m. – 6 p.m.	Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
				Total	6 p.m. – midnight	Midnight – 6 a.m.		
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence	3,105,710	100 %	43.5 %	56.3 %	40.7 %	15.4 %	0.2 %*	0.2 %*
Rape	48,440	100 %	30.2 *	69.8	50.0	19.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	844,270	100 %	42.4	57.1	43.1	14.0	0.0 *	0.5 *
Assault	2,212,990	100 %	44.2	55.7	39.6	15.8	0.3 *	0.1 *
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence	2,145,280	100 %	52.5	46.8	35.6	10.9	0.3 *	0.7 *
Rape	76,030	100 %	25.0 *	75.0	38.2	34.4	2.4 *	0.0 *
Robbery	192,570	100 %	50.8	48.2	35.0	13.2	0.0 *	1.0 *
Assault	1,876,670	100 %	53.8	45.5	35.6	9.7	0.2 *	0.7 *

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

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

Table 62. Selected personal and household crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	Percent of incidents					
			At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, or near a friend's or neighbor's home	On street near a friend's or neighbor's home	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub
Crimes of violence	5,251,090	100 %	13.1 %	7.1 %	4.0 %	7.6 %	1.6 %	5.2 %
Completed	2,137,840	100 %	16.9	4.7	3.2	9.1	1.5	4.8
Attempted	3,113,150	100 %	10.5	8.7	4.5	6.5	1.6	5.5
Rape	124,480	100 %	35.0	10.3 *	2.0 *	10.5 *	0.0 *	1.5 *
Robbery	1,036,840	100 %	9.4	3.6	3.8	4.8	2.0	1.8 *
Completed	724,950	100 %	10.8	2.6 *	3.9	4.3	1.7 *	2.0 *
With injury	265,630	100 %	11.6	2.7 *	6.5 *	8.0	0.0 *	0.9 *
Without injury	459,310	100 %	10.3	2.6 *	2.4 *	2.1 *	2.6 *	2.6 *
Attempted	311,890	100 %	6.3 *	5.8 *	3.6 *	6.1 *	2.9 *	1.3 *
With injury	103,890	100 %	8.4 *	8.1 *	1.8 *	5.5 *	2.0 *	1.0 *
Without injury	208,000	100 %	5.2 *	4.7 *	4.6 *	6.3 *	3.3 *	1.4 *
Assault	4,089,660	100 %	13.4	7.8	4.1	8.2	1.5	6.2
Aggravated	1,282,850	100 %	11.8	7.7	4.5	10.1	2.0	5.3
Simple	2,806,810	100 %	14.1	7.9	3.9	7.3	1.2	6.6
Personal larceny with contact	632,010	100 %	1.8 *	3.4	3.0 *	1.7 *	0.7 *	5.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,967,540	100 %	1.0 *	21.4	18.2	4.5	4.0	...
Completed	1,226,990	100 %	1.6 *	20.3	17.3	6.1	4.4	...
Attempted	740,550	100 %	0.0 *	23.3	19.9	2.0 *	3.4	...

Type of crime	Percent of incidents							
	Other commercial building	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building	On school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On the street not near own or friend's home	On public transportation or inside station	Other
Crimes of violence	6.6 %	8.7 %	5.3 %	4.5 %	3.7 %	24.2 %	1.8 %	6.6 %
Completed	5.1	9.0	3.5	3.6	3.7	26.7	2.6	5.6
Attempted	7.7	8.5	6.5	5.2	3.7	22.4	1.3	7.4
Rape	7.9 *	3.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.5 *	17.9	1.6 *	9.4 *
Robbery	3.1	12.7	3.1	1.7 *	3.0	41.2	4.3	5.4
Completed	4.4	11.4	2.8	1.2 *	3.3	42.8	4.7	4.2
With injury	2.2 *	6.5 *	0.8 *	0.3 *	4.8 *	43.3	6.7 *	5.7 *
Without injury	5.6	14.3	4.0 *	1.7 *	2.4 *	42.6	3.6 *	3.4 *
Attempted	0.2 *	15.8	3.9 *	2.8 *	2.5 *	37.3	3.4 *	8.2
With injury	0.0 *	21.0	2.5 *	2.0 *	1.8 *	40.0	3.1 *	2.8 *
Without injury	0.3 *	13.2	4.6 *	3.2 *	2.9 *	35.9	3.5 *	11.0
Assault	7.5	7.9	6.0	5.4	4.0	20.0	1.2	6.9
Aggravated	6.6	9.6	2.3	3.9	4.8	22.1	1.5 *	7.7
Simple	7.9	7.1	7.7	6.1	3.6	19.1	1.0	6.5
Personal larceny with contact	20.9	6.5	3.8	1.6 *	0.8 *	23.0	18.5	8.6
Motor vehicle theft	0.4 *	33.6	...	2.0	1.2	11.5	0.0 *	2.0
Completed	0.7 *	32.8	...	2.3	1.4 *	11.4	0.0 *	1.8
Attempted	0.0 *	34.9	...	1.6 *	1.1 *	11.8	0.0 *	2.2 *

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

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

... Not applicable

**Table 63. Personal robbery and assault
by armed or unarmed offenders, 1990:**

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

Type of crime and offender	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents						
		Total	At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	On street near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub
Robbery								
By armed offenders	514,480	100 %	7.9 %	3.6 %*	6.2 %	3.6 %*	2.9 %*	2.2 %*
By unarmed offenders	394,540	100 %	13.0	2.4 *	1.3 *	7.9	0.5 *	1.3 *
Assault								
By armed offenders	1,177,100	100 %	11.5	8.3	4.7	10.1	2.2	5.6
By unarmed offenders	2,566,320	100 %	14.8	7.6	3.1	8.0	1.2	6.6

Type of crime and offender	Percent of incidents							
	Other commercial building	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building	On school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On the street not near own or friend's home	On public transportation or inside station	Other
Robbery								
By armed offenders	3.2 %*	15.6 %	0.9 %*	0.9 %*	2.9 %*	42.9 %	3.4 %*	3.6 %*
By unarmed offenders	1.6 *	10.7	7.1	2.0 *	4.2 *	38.2	3.5 *	6.4
Assault								
By armed offenders	6.6	9.0	1.8	3.6	4.9	21.9	1.6 *	8.2
By unarmed offenders	8.2	6.8	8.3	6.3	3.8	18.0	0.9	6.4

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Excludes incidents in which the presence of a weapon was not ascertained.
* Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 64. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

Percent distribution of incidents, by victim--offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence

Relationship and type of crime	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents						
		Total	At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	On street near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence	3,105,710	100 %	3.4 %	6.1 %	4.7 %	3.9 %	1.9 %	6.4 %
Rape	48,440	100 %	11.2 *	18.8 *	5.1 *	3.3 *	0.0 *	3.9 *
Robbery	844,270	100 %	3.9	3.3	4.4	2.1 *	2.5	1.9 *
Assault	2,212,990	100 %	3.1	6.8	4.8	4.6	1.6	8.2
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence	2,145,280	100 %	27.1	8.5	3.0	12.8	1.1	3.5
Rape	76,030	100 %	50.1	4.8 *	0.0 *	15.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	192,570	100 %	33.5	4.8 *	1.0 *	16.4	0.0 *	1.0 *
Assault	1,876,670	100 %	25.5	9.1	3.3	12.4	1.3	3.9

Relationship and type of crime	Percent of incidents							
	Other commercial building	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building	On school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On the street near own or friend's home	On public trans- portation or inside station	Other
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence	6.6 %	11.2 %	3.1 %	3.1 %	4.5 %	35.1 %	3.0 %	7.3 %
Rape	4.3 *	8.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	1.4 *	31.8 *	4.2 *	7.1 *
Robbery	3.3	14.7	1.2 *	1.3 *	3.1	48.0	5.3	4.9
Assault	7.8	9.9	3.8	3.8	5.1	30.2	2.0	8.2
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence	6.7	5.2	8.5	6.6	2.6	8.4	0.1 *	5.7
Rape	10.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	9.0 *	0.0 *	10.8 *
Robbery	2.1 *	4.4 *	11.5	3.4 *	2.9 *	11.2	0.0 *	7.8 *
Assault	7.1	5.5	8.5	7.2	2.7	8.1	0.1 *	5.3

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

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

Table 65. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

Percent distribution of incidents between stranger and nonstranger offenders based on place of occurrence, by type of crime

Type of crime and relationship	Percent distribution between stranger and nonstranger offenders						
	At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	On street near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial building
Crimes of violence							
Stranger	15.5 %	50.7 %	69.3 %	30.7 %	70.6 %	72.5 %	58.5 %
Nonstranger	84.5	49.3	30.7	69.3	29.4	27.5	41.5
Rape							
Stranger	12.5 *	71.3 *	100.0 *	12.3 *	0.0 *	100.0 *	21.2 *
Nonstranger	87.5	28.7 *	0.0 *	87.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	78.8 *
Robbery							
Stranger	33.9	75.3	95.3	36.3 *	100.0	89.2 *	87.3
Nonstranger	66.1	24.7 *	4.7 *	63.7	0.0 *	10.8 *	12.7 *
Assault							
Stranger	12.4	47.0	62.7	30.6	60.3	71.1	56.7
Nonstranger	87.6	53.0	37.3	69.4	39.7	28.9	43.3

Type of crime and relationship	Percent distribution between stranger and nonstranger offenders						
	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building	On school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On the street not near own or friend's home	On public transportation or inside station	Other
Crimes of violence							
Stranger	75.5 %	34.4 %	40.1 %	71.6 %	85.8 %	97.7 %	64.7 %
Nonstranger	24.5	65.6	59.9	28.4	14.2	2.3 *	35.3
Rape							
Stranger	100.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	100.0 *	69.3 *	100.0 *	29.5 *
Nonstranger	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	30.7 *	0.0 *	70.5 *
Robbery							
Stranger	93.6	31.8 *	62.3 *	82.0	95.0	100.0	73.3
Nonstranger	6.4 *	68.2	37.7 *	18.0 *	5.0	0.0 *	26.7 *
Assault							
Stranger	67.8	34.8	38.3	69.5	81.5	95.5	64.5
Nonstranger	32.2	65.2	61.7	30.5	18.5	4.5 *	35.5

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 66. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

Percent distribution of incidents by victim's activity at time of incident and type of crime

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents					
		Total	Working or on duty	On the way to or from work	On the way to or from school	On the way to or from some other place	Shopping or running errands
Crimes of violence	5,251,000	100 %	12.8 %	6.4 %	3.9 %	11.8 %	4.4 %
Rape	124,480	100 %	3.0 *	10.0 *	4.4 *	6.1 *	3.5 *
Robbery	1,036,840	100 %	7.1	12.3	4.1	22.3	8.9
Aggravated assault	1,282,850	100 %	14.0	3.1	2.8	11.9	3.5
Simple assault	2,806,810	100 %	14.7	5.7	4.3	8.2	3.2
Crimes of theft	12,965,040	100 %	19.4	1.7	0.5	1.8	8.6
Personal larceny with contact	632,010	100 %	3.2	12.9	3.4	12.4	33.8
Personal larceny without contact	12,333,020	100 %	20.2	1.1	0.3	1.3	7.3
Household crimes	15,419,490	100 %	15.1	0.7	0.1	1.0	2.9
Burglary	5,147,740	100 %	22.7	0.7	0.3 *	1.6	4.2
Household larceny	8,304,190	100 %	10.5	0.4	0.0 *	0.6	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	1,967,540	100 %	14.1	1.5	0.2 *	0.8 *	3.9

Type of crime	Percent of incidents						
	Attending school	Leisure activity away from home	Sleeping	Other activities at home	Other	Don't know	Not available
Crimes of violence	6.9 %	27.7 %	3.1 %	17.4 %	5.2 %	0.2 %*	0.2 %*
Rape	0.0 *	25.6	12.2 *	31.7	3.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	3.8	23.7	2.1	9.2	5.9	0.2 *	0.4 *
Aggravated assault	4.8	33.1	4.6	16.5	5.3	0.3 *	0.2 *
Simple assault	9.4	26.8	2.3	20.3	4.9	0.1 *	0.1 *
Crimes of theft	11.2	22.0	12.3	6.0	4.4	11.9	0.3
Personal larceny with contact	3.7	23.2	1.2 *	1.8 *	4.1	0.5 *	0.0 *
Personal larceny without contact	11.6	21.9	12.9	6.2	4.4	12.5	0.3
Household crimes	0.9	13.4	30.5	13.2	4.2	17.8	0.3
Burglary	1.6	23.3	13.4	8.2	6.8	16.9	0.1 *
Household larceny	0.5	7.4	37.7	16.6	2.7	21.3	0.4
Motor vehicle theft	0.6 *	13.1	45.1	11.6	3.7	5.1	0.2 *

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

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

Table 67. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1990:

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

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Percent of incidents	
	Percent within type	Percent of total
Total	...	100.0 %
Household larceny	100.0 %	40.2 %
At or in respondent's home	15.7	6.3
Near home	70.3	28.3
On the street near home	14.0	5.6
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	59.8
At or in vacation home or second home	0.1 *	0.1 *
At, in, or near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	6.1	3.6
On street near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	2.4	1.5
Inside restaurant, bar, or nightclub	3.5	2.1
Other commercial building	10.5	6.3
Parking lot or garage	34.0	20.3
Inside school building	13.3	8.0
On school property	3.4	2.0
In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	2.6	1.6
On street not near own or friend's home	10.6	6.3
On public transportation or inside station	1.2	0.7
Other	12.2	7.3

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

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

... Not applicable.

Table 68. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1990:

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

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Percent of incidents			
	Completed larceny			Attempted larceny
	Less than \$50	\$50 or more	Amount not available	
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Household larceny	40.6	39.5	44.9	40.8
At or in respondent's home	5.0	7.6	7.1	3.2
Near home	30.5	26.7	30.8	26.5
On the street near home	5.2	5.2	7.0	11.1
Personal larceny without contact	59.4	60.5	55.1	59.2
At or in vacation home or second home	0.4	0.3	0.2 *	0.1 *
At, in, or near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	2.5	4.7	2.4	2.3
On street near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	0.9	1.8	2.1 *	1.6
Inside restaurant, bar, or nightclub	2.2	2.2	1.3 *	1.0 *
Other commercial building	7.6	5.9	5.8	2.0
Parking lot or garage	16.5	22.3	18.0	28.6
Inside school building	14.0	4.4	6.2	3.1
On school property	2.3	1.8	2.4	1.7
In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	2.0	1.4	1.2 *	1.4 *
On street not near own or friend's home	3.7	7.8	7.8	9.2
On public transportation or inside station	0.5	0.6	0.8 *	2.4
Other	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.0

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

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

Table 69. Selected personal and household crimes, 1990:

**Percent distribution of incidents
by distance from home and type of crime**

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	Percent of incidents		
			Inside home or lodging	Near respondent's home	One mile from home or less
Crimes of violence	5,251,000	100 %	13.3 %	13.2 %	25.2 %
Rape	124,480	100 %	38.2	13.5 *	16.3
Robbery	1,036,840	100 %	9.7	9.9	38.0
Assault	4,089,660	100 %	13.5	14.0	22.3
Aggravated	1,282,850	100 %	11.8	14.0	22.6
Simple	2,806,810	100 %	14.2	14.0	22.1
Crimes of theft	12,965,040	100 %	0.6	14.6	16.0
Personal larceny with contact	632,010	100 %	1.8 *	7.0	27.3
Personal larceny without contact	12,333,020	100 %	0.6	15.0	15.4
Motor vehicle theft	1,967,540	100 %	1.0 *	55.4	8.3

Type of crime	Percent of incidents			
	Five miles from home or less	Fifty miles from home or less	More than 50 miles from home	Don't know or not available
Crimes of violence	24.7 %	20.3 %	3.1 %	0.2 %*
Rape	13.2 *	16.3	2.5 *	0.0 *
Robbery	18.1	18.6	5.2	0.5 *
Assault	26.7	20.8	2.6	0.2 *
Aggravated	24.8	23.4	3.2	0.1 *
Simple	27.6	19.7	2.3	0.2 *
Crimes of theft	28.9	29.6	7.3	3.1
Personal larceny with contact	30.9	25.7	7.1	0.3 *
Personal larceny without contact	28.8	29.8	7.3	3.2
Motor vehicle theft	14.1	16.2	4.3	0.7 *

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

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

Table 70. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	Percent of incidents				Not known and not available
			One	Two	Three	Four or more	
All incidents							
Crimes of violence	5,251,000	100 %	71.4 %	11.5 %	5.1 %	8.6 %	3.4 %
Completed	2,137,840	100 %	67.0	13.6	7.3	8.6	3.4
Attempted	3,113,150	100 %	74.4	10.1	3.6	8.6	3.3
Rape	124,480	100 %	87.9	4.8 *	3.4 *	3.9 *	0.0 *
Robbery	1,036,840	100 %	55.1	23.0	9.0	9.2	3.6
Completed	724,950	100 %	52.3	24.9	10.5	7.3	4.9
With injury	265,630	100 %	48.9	22.9	13.0	11.0	4.2 *
Without injury	459,310	100 %	54.3	26.0	9.0	5.3	5.4
Attempted	311,890	100 %	61.6	18.7	5.5 *	13.5	0.6 *
With injury	103,890	100 %	58.8	25.9	7.4 *	7.9 *	0.0 *
Without injury	208,000	100 %	63.0	15.1	4.6 *	16.3	0.9 *
Assault	4,089,660	100 %	75.1	8.8	4.1	8.6	3.4
Aggravated	1,282,850	100 %	67.4	9.5	6.6	10.0	6.5
Simple	2,806,810	100 %	78.6	8.5	3.0	8.0	2.0
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	3,105,710	100 %	61.9	14.6	6.8	11.2	5.5
Completed	1,234,360	100 %	54.5	18.0	10.6	11.1	5.8
Attempted	1,871,350	100 %	66.8	12.4	4.3	11.2	5.3
Rape	48,440	100 %	73.1	8.0 *	8.8 *	10.1 *	0.0 *
Robbery	844,270	100 %	50.8	25.0	9.7	10.1	4.4
Completed	577,030	100 %	46.7	27.5	11.8	8.0	6.1
With injury	193,600	100 %	39.2	25.8	16.8	12.4	5.8 *
Without injury	383,430	100 %	50.4	28.3	9.2	5.7	6.3
Attempted	267,240	100 %	59.8	19.7	5.1 *	14.7	0.7 *
With injury	81,380	100 %	56.4	26.1	7.4 *	10.1 *	0.0 *
Without injury	185,850	100 %	61.3	17.0	4.1 *	16.7	1.0 *
Assault	2,212,990	100 %	65.9	10.8	5.7	11.6	6.0
Aggravated	800,190	100 %	57.9	11.4	8.3	12.2	10.2
Simple	1,412,790	100 %	70.4	10.5	4.2	11.3	3.6
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	2,145,280	100 %	85.2	7.0	2.5	4.9	0.3 *
Completed	903,480	100 %	84.2	7.6	2.8	5.1	0.3 *
Attempted	1,241,790	100 %	86.0	6.5	2.4	4.8	0.3 *
Rape	76,030	100 %	97.3	2.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	192,570	100 %	74.1	14.3	6.1 *	5.3 *	0.3 *
Completed	147,910	100 %	74.6	14.8	5.4 *	4.9 *	0.3 *
With injury	72,020	100 %	75.1	15.1 *	2.6 *	7.2 *	0.0 *
Without injury	75,880	100 %	74.1	14.5 *	8.0 *	2.8 *	0.6 *
Attempted	44,650	100 %	72.5	12.6 *	8.3 *	6.6 *	0.0 *
With injury	22,500	100 %	67.5 *	25.0 *	7.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	22,140	100 %	77.6 *	0.0 *	9.2 *	13.2 *	0.0 *
Assault	1,876,670	100 %	85.9	6.4	2.3	5.1	0.3 *
Aggravated	482,650	100 %	83.2	6.2	3.7 *	6.4	0.5 *
Simple	1,394,010	100 %	86.8	6.5	1.8	4.6	0.3 *

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

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

Table 71. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Percent of all incidents involving weapons		
	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	32.6 %	39.3 %	22.9 %
Completed	36.8	45.7	24.6
Attempted	29.8	35.1	21.7
Rape	17.2	34.6 *	6.1 *
Robbery	49.6	53.4	32.9
Completed	50.5	55.2	32.4
With injury	34.9	37.7	27.4 *
Without injury	59.6	64.0	37.2
Attempted	47.5	49.6	34.6 *
With injury	38.6	37.7	41.7 *
Without injury	52.0	54.9	27.4 *
Assault ¹	28.8	34.0	22.6
Aggravated	91.8	94.1	87.9

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

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

Table 72. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Total number of weapons used	Percent of weapon types used										
		Firearm						Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other weapon	Type unknown
		Total	Total	Hand-gun	Other gun	Gun type unknown	Total					
All incidents												
Crimes of violence	1,830,840	100 %	32.9 %	27.4 %	5.4 %	0.1 %*	25.7 %	2.6 %	18.7 %	15.2 %	4.9 %	
Completed	864,640	100 %	29.6	27.0	2.5	0.0 *	27.1	2.3 *	20.8	15.1	5.2	
Attempted	966,200	100 %	36.0	27.7	8.0	0.2 *	24.4	2.9	16.9	15.2	4.6	
Rape	24,570	100 %	48.3 *	48.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	31.7 *	8.1 *	11.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	
Robbery	537,750	100 %	40.6	38.4	2.3 *	0.0 *	32.0	2.8 *	11.3	10.1	3.2 *	
Completed	387,700	100 %	45.8	43.1	2.6 *	0.0 *	32.6	0.7 *	9.7	8.6	2.6 *	
With injury	98,540	100 %	36.4	34.9	1.5 *	0.0 *	20.6	0.9 *	24.3	12.6 *	5.1 *	
Without injury	289,150	100 %	49.0	46.0	3.0 *	0.0 *	36.7	0.6 *	4.8 *	7.2	1.8 *	
Attempted	150,050	100 %	27.3	26.0	1.3 *	0.0 *	30.5	8.2 *	15.2	14.1	4.7 *	
With injury	40,050	100 %	4.8 *	4.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	31.5 *	10.7 *	25.5 *	27.4 *	0.0 *	
Without injury	109,990	100 %	35.4	33.7	1.8 *	0.0 *	30.1	7.3 *	11.4 *	9.3 *	6.4 *	
Aggravated assault	1,268,510	100 %	29.4	22.3	6.9	0.2 *	22.9	2.5	22.0	17.6	5.7	
Completed with injury	461,530	100 %	15.0	12.5	2.5 *	0.0 *	22.2	3.8 *	30.5	21.1	7.5	
Attempted with weapon	806,970	100 %	37.6	28.0	9.3	0.3 *	23.3	1.7 *	17.1	15.6	4.7	
Involving strangers												
Crimes of violence	1,319,720	100 %	36.5	31.6	4.7	0.2 *	24.9	2.5	17.6	14.0	4.6	
Rape	19,930	100 %*	46.9 *	46.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	28.4 *	10.0 *	14.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	
Robbery	473,960	100 %	44.3	41.7	2.6 *	0.0 *	32.1	3.1 *	9.8	7.8	2.8 *	
Aggravated assault	825,810	100 %	31.7	25.5	6.0	0.3 *	20.7	1.9 *	22.2	17.8	5.7	
Involving nonstrangers												
Crimes of violence	511,120	100 %	23.9	16.5	7.4	0.0 *	27.6	3.1 *	21.5	18.3	5.8	
Rape	4,640	100 %*	54.3 *	54.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	45.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	
Robbery	63,780	100 %	13.3 *	13.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	31.4 *	0.0 *	22.3 *	27.1 *	5.9 *	
Aggravated assault	442,690	100 %	25.1	16.5	8.6	0.0 *	26.8	3.5 *	21.6	17.2	5.8	

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

Some respondents may have cited more than one weapon present.

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

Table 73. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	71.7 %	69.2 %	75.5 %
Completed	68.0	59.8	79.9
Attempted	74.2	75.2	72.4
Rape	79.8	82.6	77.9
Robbery	62.5	59.1	78.0
Completed	52.8	47.1	75.5
With injury	66.9	58.7	89.1
From serious assault	61.9	55.2	80.3
From minor assault	70.8	61.5	95.7
Without injury	44.9	41.5	62.7
Attempted	84.7	84.5	86.0
With injury	90.1	90.9	87.0 *
From serious assault	95.1	93.8	100.0 *
From minor assault	86.8	89.1	77.7 *
Without injury	82.2	81.9	85.2
Assault	73.7	72.5	75.2
Aggravated	74.4	75.1	73.0
Completed with injury	69.8	68.0	72.3
Attempted with weapon	77.3	79.0	73.6
Simple	73.3	70.8	76.0
Completed with injury	79.6	72.0	85.7
Attempted without weapon	70.6	70.4	70.8

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

Table 74. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Percent of all victimizations							
					Robbery			Assault		Total	Aggravated	Simple
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated			
Sex												
Male	70.5 %	64.4 %	74.1 %	67.2 %*	62.8 %	74.4 %	57.4 %	72.5 %	74.5 %	71.2 %		
Female	73.5	72.6	74.2	82.6	62.0	72.0	55.3	75.6	74.2	76.1		
Race												
White	71.7	69.4	73.1	79.8	63.8	78.2	55.7	73.0	72.8	73.1		
Black	73.4	65.3	81.2	72.1 *	61.3	64.9	59.8	79.6	82.9	76.6		
Age												
12-19	70.6	70.3	70.7	70.4	67.5	90.8	60.4	71.2	76.7	68.3		
20-34	73.3	68.5	76.8	81.9	63.1	79.1	54.3	75.7	76.1	75.5		
35-49	71.2	65.6	74.6	90.1 *	50.5	56.1	45.7	75.0	65.6	79.1		
50-64	63.9	53.2	69.6	100.0 *	61.3	44.1 *	72.2	64.5	59.9	66.2		
65 and over	72.5	61.8	81.6	100.0 *	67.0	62.0 *	72.6 *	75.8	83.5	65.7 *		

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

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

Table 75. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Self-protective measure	Percent of self-protective measures			
	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Attacked offender with weapon	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.8 *
Attacked offender without weapon	11.1	14.3	8.7	5.5 *
Threatened offender with weapon	1.4	0.5 *	2.1	0.0 *
Threatened offender without weapon	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.4 *
Resisted or captured offender	21.9	30.0	15.9	20.8
Scared or warned offender	9.5	9.6	9.5	12.9
Persuaded or appeased offender	13.7	10.7	15.9	18.7
Ran away or hid	16.6	11.8	20.1	13.0
Got help or gave alarm	10.9	11.1	10.7	10.7
Screamed from pain or fear	2.6	4.2	1.4	8.9 *
Took another method	8.9	5.0	11.8	6.2 *
 Total number of self-protective measures	 6,635,420	 2,812,380	 3,823,030	 218,060

Self-protective measure	Percent of self-protective measures					
	Robbery			Assault		
	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Attacked offender with weapon	1.1 *	1.1 *	1.2 *	1.4	1.6	1.3
Attacked offender without weapon	11.5	15.7	7.8	11.2	9.3	12.3
Threatened offender with weapon	1.6 *	0.8 *	2.3 *	1.5	2.2	1.1
Threatened offender without weapon	0.3 *	0.0 *	0.6 *	2.4	1.9	2.6
Resisted or captured offender	30.2	33.7	27.3	20.2	21.4	19.6
Scared or warned offender	10.9	10.0	11.7	9.1	7.6	9.9
Persuaded or appeased offender	11.1	7.9	13.8	14.0	12.9	14.6
Ran away or hid	13.3	9.5	16.5	17.4	21.0	15.5
Got help or gave alarm	11.4	12.3	10.5	10.8	11.0	10.6
Screamed from pain or fear	3.4	6.5	0.6 *	2.2	2.1	2.3
Took another method	5.2	2.4 *	7.6	9.8	9.0	10.3
 Total number of self-protective measures	 1,109,770	 513,120	 596,640	 5,307,580	 1,874,160	 3,433,420

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Some respondents may have cited more than one self-protective measure employed.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 76. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Self-protective measure	Percent of self-protective measures				
	Sex			Race	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Attacked offender with weapon	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7 *
Attacked offender without weapon	11.1	13.6	7.8	10.8	12.3
Threatened offender with weapon	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.0 *
Threatened offender without weapon	2.0	2.6	1.2	2.1	2.0
Resisted or captured offender	21.9	24.8	18.1	21.4	24.2
Scared or warned offender	9.5	7.1	12.7	9.7	8.8
Persuaded or appeased offender	13.7	13.6	13.9	14.3	10.4
Ran away or hid	16.6	16.3	16.9	16.1	19.5
Got help or gave alarm	10.9	7.8	15.0	11.3	8.7
Screamed from pain or fear	2.6	1.2	4.5	2.6	2.7
Took another method	8.9	9.7	7.9	9.0	8.6
Total number of self-protective measures	6,635,420	3,772,790	2,862,620	5,429,180	1,051,340

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Some respondents may have cited more than one self-protective measure employed.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 77. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

Percent of victimizations in which self-protective measures were employed, by person taking the measure, outcome of action, and type of crime

Person taking action and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations						
		Total	Helped situation	Hurt situation	Both helped and hurt situation	Neither helped nor hurt situation	Don't know	Not available
Measure taken by victim								
Crimes of violence	4,305,790	100 %	58.5 %	6.4 %	6.0 %	13.0 %	8.2 %	7.9 %
Rape	103,980	100 %	51.0	16.7 *	2.2 *	13.9 *	9.0 *	7.2 *
Robbery	718,450	100 %	54.9	7.3	5.7	15.5	8.1	8.6
Assault	3,483,340	100 %	59.4	6.0	6.2	12.4	8.2	7.8
Aggravated	1,190,400	100 %	60.8	4.7	7.7	11.1	8.4	7.2
Simple	2,292,940	100 %	58.7	6.6	5.4	13.1	8.0	8.1
Measure taken by others								
Crimes of violence	4,243,800	100 %	34.0	9.4	2.5	47.8	5.3	1.0
Rape	35,970	100 %	27.3 *	21.6 *	0.0 *	41.4 *	4.7 *	5.0 *
Robbery	645,000	100 %	26.0	8.7	1.6 *	53.1	7.3	3.3
Assault	3,562,820	100 %	35.5	9.4	2.6	47.0	5.0	0.5 *
Aggravated	1,288,500	100 %	38.1	10.1	2.5	44.3	4.9	0.1 *
Simple	2,274,320	100 %	34.0	9.1	2.7	48.5	5.0	0.7 *

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 78. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

Percent distribution of victimizations in which self-protective measures taken by victim were helpful

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Total	Percent of victimizations						
			Avoided injury or greater injury	Scared off offender	Enabled victim to escape	Actions protected property	Actions protected other people	Some other way	Not available
Crimes of violence	3,699,900	100 %	49.0 %	19.0 %	14.6 %	5.4 %	5.3 %	6.5 %	0.1 %*
Rape	89,690	100 %	38.8	21.5 *	37.4	2.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	624,740	100 %	36.3	23.7	11.1	17.7	4.5	6.6	0.3 *
Assault	2,985,450	100 %	52.0	18.0	14.7	3.0	5.6	5.6	0.1 *
Aggravated	1,095,720	100 %	55.4	13.9	14.8	2.8	7.7	5.4	0.0 *
Simple	1,889,730	100 %	50.0	20.3	14.6	3.1	4.4	7.3	0.2 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 79. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

Percent distribution of victimizations in which self-protective measures taken by the victim were harmful

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Total	Percent of victimizations						
			Made offender angrier, more aggressive	Led to injury or greater injury	Caused greater property damage	Caused others to get hurt	Let offender get away	Made situation worse in other ways	Not available
Crimes of violence¹	638,280	100 %	64.8 %	15.6 %	2.6 %*	4.1 %	0.3 %*	12.6 %	0.0 %*
Robbery	115,140	100 %	51.8	24.5	7.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	16.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	495,210	100 %	68.4	13.0	1.5 *	4.6	0.4 *	12.1	0.0 *
Aggravated	180,310	100 %	61.3	15.4	0.0 *	8.0 *	0.0 *	15.3	0.0 *
Simple	314,890	100 %	72.6	11.6	2.4 *	2.7 *	0.6 *	10.2	0.0 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 80. Personal robbery and assault, 1990:

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

Characteristic	Percent of all victims who sustained physical injury		
	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	33.2 %	34.5 %	33.0 %
Male	30.5	31.5	30.2
Female	37.8	39.8	37.3
Age			
12-15	30.9	25.0	32.3
16-19	31.8	21.4	33.4
20-24	35.5	28.9	37.2
25-34	34.8	39.7	33.5
35-49	33.1	45.5	30.5
50-64	26.8	38.7	22.0
65 and over	37.6	52.8	26.3 *
Race			
White	33.5	36.0	33.0
Black	33.1	29.0	35.2
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	29.7	31.5	29.0
Nonstrangers	38.9	47.8	38.0
Income			
Less than \$7,500	40.6	36.8	41.8
\$7,500-\$9,999	41.4	47.5	39.5
\$10,000-\$14,999	30.8	31.4	30.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	32.9	41.3	30.9
\$25,000-\$29,999	32.2	31.9	32.2
\$30,000-\$49,999	30.7	29.2	31.0
\$50,000 or more	28.3	19.2	29.9

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

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

Table 81. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Number of victims receiving medical care	Percent distribution of where care was received							
		Total	At the scene	At own, neighbor's or friend's house	Health unit at work or first-aid station	Doctor's office or health clinic	Emergency room at hospital; emergency clinic	Hospital	Other
Crimes of violence	1,296,920	100 %	6.5 %	29.0 %	0.9 %*	11.9 %	33.6 %	14.1 %	3.9 %
Completed	1,226,020	100 %	6.6	28.8	0.9 *	11.8	34.0	14.1	3.8
Attempted	70,900	100 %	4.4 *	32.2	0.0 *	14.8 *	28.2 *	15.0 *	5.5 *
Rape	57,500	100 %	5.5 *	15.6 *	0.0 *	23.1 *	28.8 *	17.0 *	9.9 *
Robbery	277,910	100 %	1.8 *	31.2	0.0 *	12.6	30.4	18.6	5.4 *
Completed	208,950	100 %	0.9 *	31.5	0.0 *	11.8	30.8	19.6	5.4 *
Attempted	68,950	100 %	4.5 *	30.3	0.0 *	15.2 *	29.0 *	15.4 *	5.6 *
Assault	961,510	100 %	7.9	29.2	1.2 *	11.1	34.9	12.7	3.1
Aggravated	565,710	100 %	7.6	22.6	0.6 *	9.1	40.0	16.8	3.3 *
Simple	395,790	100 %	8.4	38.5	1.9 *	13.9	27.6	6.8	3.0 *

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

Some respondents may have received medical attention at more than one location.

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

Table 82. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Characteristic	Percent of victimizations		
	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races ²	10.4 %	11.1 %	9.9 %
White	10.1	11.3	9.4
Black	13.0	11.7	13.7
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	9.7	10.3	9.4
Nonstrangers	11.6	14.9	10.5

Note: Data includes victimizations in which the amount of medical expenses incurred was not ascertained.

¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 83. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Characteristic	Percent of all victimizations		
	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races ²	31.0 %	32.3 %	30.0 %
White	29.7	31.2	28.6
Black	39.2	40.5	38.9
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	32.5	32.7	32.3
Nonstrangers	29.1	31.2	27.7

Note: Data includes victimizations in which the amount of medical expenses incurred was not ascertained.

¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 84. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Characteristic and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of all victimizations				
		Total	Less than \$50	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Amount not known
Race						
All races ¹						
Crimes of violence ²	626,820	100 %	7.7 %	18.1 %	43.0 %	31.1 %
Robbery	128,080	100 %	1.3 *	22.0	39.8	36.9
Assault	466,910	100 %	9.2	17.6	43.6	29.6
White						
Crimes of violence ²	494,880	100 %	6.9	19.3	45.2	28.7
Robbery	88,560	100 %	0.0 *	26.5	42.1	31.3
Assault	376,480	100 %	8.1	18.2	45.4	28.3
Black						
Crimes of violence ²	122,760	100 %	11.7 *	14.9 *	33.1	40.4
Robbery	36,320	100 %	4.7 *	12.8 *	28.7 *	53.8 *
Assault	84,440	100 %	14.9 *	16.1 *	35.8	33.2
Victim-offender relationship						
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence ²	356,500	100 %	5.3 *	16.8	47.8	30.2
Robbery	96,990	100 %	1.8 *	24.8	33.9	39.5
Assault	250,570	100 %	6.9 *	13.6	53.4	26.2
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence ²	270,310	100 %	10.9	20.0	36.7	32.4
Robbery	31,090	100 %	0.0 *	13.2 *	58.0 *	28.8 *
Assault	216,330	100 %	12.0	22.2	32.3	33.6

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

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

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

² Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 85. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Characteristic	Percent covered
Race	
All races ¹	63.8 %
White	64.5
Black	66.6
Annual family income	
Less than \$7,500	59.6
\$7,500-\$9,999	52.0
\$10,000-\$14,999	62.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	62.1
\$25,000-\$29,999	81.7
\$30,000-\$49,999	67.1
\$50,000 or more	77.9

Note: Data includes only those victimizations in which the victim received medical attention.

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

Table 86. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Characteristic	Percent of victimizations		
	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	8.2 %	8.7 %	7.7 %
Male	7.8	8.7	7.6
Female	8.8	8.6	8.0
Age			
12-19	6.5	4.1 *	6.7
20-34	9.6	9.6	9.1
35-49	6.5	10.6 *	5.8
50-64	10.5	14.4 *	8.9 *
65 and over	11.3 *	12.4 *	10.9 *
Race			
White	8.1	8.5	7.7
Black	8.8	8.9	8.3
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	7.9	7.9	7.8
Nonstrangers	8.5	11.9	7.7

* Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 87. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Characteristic	Percent of injured victims receiving care		
	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	24.2 %	25.1 %	23.5 %
Male	25.4	27.6	25.1
Female	22.7	21.6	21.4
Age			
12-19	20.4	17.4 *	20.3
20-34	26.9	27.2	26.0
35-49	19.7	23.2 *	19.0
50-64	39.3	37.3 *	40.7 *
65 and over	30.6 *	23.5 *	41.3 *
Race			
White	23.8	23.6	23.5
Black	26.4	30.8	23.5
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	26.6	25.2	26.8
Nonstrangers	21.4	24.9	20.2

* Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 88. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Characteristic and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of injured victims						
		Total	Emergency room care	Inpatient care				Not available
				Total	Less than 1 day	1-3 days	4 days or more	
Sex								
Both sexes								
Crimes of violence ¹	489,950	100 %	62.6 %	37.4 %	22.5 %	7.5 %	7.5 %	0.0 %*
Robbery	99,530	100 %	48.1	51.9	28.5	10.8 *	12.7 *	0.0 *
Assault	365,810	100 %	66.7	33.3	22.4	4.9 *	6.1	0.0 *
Male								
Crimes of violence ¹	284,890	100 %	61.2	38.8	23.8	6.3 *	8.7	0.0 *
Robbery	63,940	100 %	51.7	48.3	17.1 *	11.5 *	19.7 *	0.0 *
Assault	220,950	100 %	63.9	36.1	25.8	4.8 *	5.5 *	0.0 *
Female								
Crimes of violence ¹	205,050	100 %	64.5	35.5	20.6	9.1 *	5.8 *	0.0 *
Robbery	35,590	100 %	41.6 *	58.4	48.8 *	9.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	144,850	100 %	70.8	29.2	17.1	5.1 *	7.0 *	0.0 *
Race								
White								
Crimes of violence ¹	396,450	100 %	62.5	37.5	25.1	7.3	5.1	0.0 *
Robbery	67,000	100 %	46.3	53.7	35.2	10.9 *	7.6 *	0.0 *
Assault	308,670	100 %	66.6	33.4	24.7	4.5 *	4.2 *	0.0 *
Black								
Crimes of violence ¹	82,610	100 %	63.1	36.9	12.6 *	4.1 *	20.3 *	0.0 *
Robbery	27,630	100 %	49.8 *	50.2 *	17.1 *	5.9 *	27.2 *	0.0 *
Assault	51,150	100 %	67.5	32.5 *	11.1 *	3.4 *	18.0 *	0.0 *
Victim-offender relationship								
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence ¹	291,600	100 %	65.2	34.8	19.7	6.0 *	9.2	0.0 *
Robbery	74,730	100 %	56.4	43.6	19.7 *	7.1 *	16.9 *	0.0 *
Assault	207,620	100 %	67.6	32.4	20.6	5.0 *	6.8 *	0.0 *
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence ¹	198,340	100 %	58.7	41.3	26.5	9.6 *	5.1 *	0.0 *
Robbery	24,800	100 %	23.2 *	76.8 *	55.0 *	21.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	158,180	100 %	65.4	34.6	24.7	4.8 *	5.2 *	0.0 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 89. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss						
	All economic losses	Theft losses			Damage losses		
		All theft losses	With damage	Without damage	All damage losses	With theft	Without theft
All personal crimes	73.4 %	68.3 %	9.9 %	58.3 %	15.1 %	9.9 %	5.2 %
Crimes of violence	23.5	13.4	1.7	11.8	11.7	1.7	10.1
Completed	45.0	33.2	4.0	29.2	15.8	4.0	11.8
Attempted	9.0	0.1 *	0.1 *	0.0 *	9.0	0.1 *	8.9
Rape	14.6 *	4.3 *	1.5 *	2.8 *	11.7 *	1.5 *	10.2 *
Robbery	74.0	69.6	8.5	61.2	12.9	8.5	4.4
Completed	100.0	100.0	12.2	87.8	12.2	12.2	...
With injury	100.0	100.0	19.0	81.0	19.0	19.0	...
Without injury	100.0	100.0	8.4	91.6	8.4	8.4	...
Attempted	14.5	...	...	...	14.5	...	14.5
With injury	21.3	...	...	...	21.3	...	21.3
Without injury	11.3	...	...	...	11.3	...	11.3
Assault	11.5	...	...	...	11.5	...	11.5
Aggravated	15.2	...	...	...	15.2	...	15.2
Simple	9.6	...	...	...	9.6	...	9.6
Crimes of theft	96.6	93.7	13.8	79.9	16.7	13.8	2.9
Completed	100.0	100.0	14.7	85.3	14.7	14.7	0.0 *
Attempted	45.6	...	...	...	45.6	...	45.6
Personal larceny with contact	93.8	93.5	0.9 *	92.6	1.2 *	0.9 *	0.3 *
Purse snatching	76.2	74.9	3.3 *	71.6	4.6 *	3.3 *	1.3 *
Pocket picking	100.0	100.0	0.0 *	100.0	0.0 *	0.0 *	...
Personal larceny without contact	96.7	93.7	14.4	79.2	17.5	14.4	3.0
Completed	100.0	100.0	15.4	84.6	15.4	15.4	...
Less than \$50	100.0	100.0	6.4	93.6	6.4	6.4	...
\$50 or more	100.0	100.0	22.0	78.0	22.0	22.0	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	13.2	86.8	13.2	13.2	...
Attempted	47.8	...	...	...	47.8	...	47.8
All household crimes	91.8	80.6	15.6	65.0	26.8	15.6	11.2
Completed	97.1	94.9	18.3	76.6	20.5	18.3	2.2
Attempted	62.7	1.4	1.0	0.5 *	62.2	1.0	61.2
Burglary	85.8	66.8	23.0	43.8	41.9	23.0	19.0
Completed	90.6	83.5	28.4	55.1	35.5	28.4	7.0
Forcible entry	94.7	81.8	59.1	22.7	72.0	59.1	12.9
Unlawful entry without force	87.2	84.9	3.8	81.1	6.1	3.8	2.3
Attempted forcible entry	67.6	3.2	2.1	1.0 *	66.6	2.1	64.5
Household larceny	96.3	93.6	10.3	83.3	13.0	10.3	2.8
Completed	100.0	100.0	11.0	89.0	11.0	11.0	...
Less than \$50	100.0	100.0	5.2	94.8	5.2	5.2	...
\$50 or more	100.0	100.0	14.9	85.1	14.9	14.9	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	14.3	85.7	14.3	14.3	...
Attempted	42.9	...	...	...	42.9	...	42.9
Motor vehicle theft	88.7	62.4	19.1	43.3	45.4	19.1	26.3
Completed	100.0	100.0	30.6	69.4	30.6	30.6	...
Attempted	69.9	...	...	...	69.9	...	69.9

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

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

... Not applicable

Table 90. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss						
	All economic losses	Theft losses			Damage losses		
		All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	23.5 %	13.4 %	17.5 %	7.0 %	11.7 %	10.3 %	14.0 %
Completed	45.0	33.2	44.6	16.5	15.8	13.0	19.9
Attempted	9.0	0.1 *	0.0 *	0.1 *	9.0	8.6	9.7
Rape	14.6 *	4.3 *	3.4 *	5.0 *	11.7 *	14.0 *	10.2 *
Robbery	74.0	69.6	68.1	76.6	12.9	11.2	20.2
Completed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.2	10.6	18.3
With injury	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	19.0	19.8	16.6 *
Without injury	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.4	6.2	19.8 *
Attempted	14.5	...	...	...	14.5	12.5	26.5 *
With injury	21.3	...	...	...	21.3	18.3 *	33.0 *
Without injury	11.3	...	...	...	11.3	10.2	20.9 *
Assault	11.5	...	...	...	11.5	9.9	13.5
Aggravated	15.2	...	...	...	15.2	13.0	19.1
Simple	9.6	...	...	...	9.6	7.9	11.4

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

... Not applicable.

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

Table 91. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

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

Race and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Total	Percent of victimizations						
			No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500 or more	Not known and not available
All races¹									
All personal crimes	13,941,790	100 %	2.2 %	34.7 %	15.5 %	18.4 %	10.3 %	11.6 %	7.3 %
Crimes of violence ²	1,412,580	100 %	6.4	29.9	11.2	16.3	8.2	15.3	12.7
Completed	1,090,070	100 %	3.8	32.4	11.9	15.8	8.2	17.8	10.1
Attempted	322,510	100 %	15.4	21.4	8.5	17.8	8.4	7.0	21.5
Robbery	851,090	100 %	1.6 *	31.1	12.0	16.7	9.4	20.1	9.0
Completed	800,510	100 %	0.8 *	32.4	12.1	16.1	9.8	20.3	8.6
With injury	286,020	100 %	0.7 *	29.8	7.5	21.4	12.2	23.1	5.3 *
Without injury	514,480	100 %	0.9 *	33.9	14.6	13.1	8.4	18.7	10.4
Attempted	50,580	100 %	14.6 *	10.8 *	11.3 *	26.1 *	3.6 *	17.0 *	16.6 *
With injury	23,520	100 %	0.0 *	15.0 *	0.0 *	32.9 *	0.0 *	16.5 *	35.6 *
Without injury	27,050	100 %	27.4 *	7.1 *	21.2 *	20.1 *	6.7 *	17.5 *	0.0 *
Assault	542,500	100 %	14.1	28.6	9.5	15.5	6.7	7.7	17.9
Aggravated	242,970	100 %	12.6	27.1	7.9 *	11.7	7.5 *	6.5 *	26.6
Simple	299,520	100 %	15.3	29.9	10.8	18.5	5.9 *	8.7	10.8
Crimes of theft	12,529,200	100 %	1.7	35.2	15.9	18.6	10.6	11.2	6.7
Completed	12,154,550	100 %	1.5	35.8	16.0	18.3	10.6	11.4	6.3
Attempted	374,640	100 %	8.7	15.9	13.8	27.0	9.6	6.0	19.1
Personal larceny with contact	597,640	100 %	0.0 *	29.4	25.5	20.3	10.5	4.1	10.2
Personal larceny without contact	11,931,550	100 %	1.8	35.5	15.5	18.5	10.6	11.6	6.5
All household crimes	14,158,740	100 %	2.9	26.1	11.8	16.8	9.1	23.4	9.9
Completed	12,687,320	100 %	2.0	26.7	11.8	16.8	9.5	25.4	7.8
Attempted	1,471,410	100 %	10.1	21.5	11.7	16.8	5.5	5.9	28.5
Burglary	4,415,740	100 %	4.5	16.8	7.5	14.6	11.0	30.4	15.2
Completed	3,691,040	100 %	2.5	13.8	7.9	15.8	12.7	36.0	11.3
Forcible entry	1,719,580	100 %	2.5	7.2	3.5	9.5	11.2	49.4	16.7
Unlawful entry without force	1,971,460	100 %	2.6	19.6	11.7	21.2	14.0	24.3	6.6
Attempted forcible entry	724,700	100 %	14.8	32.0	5.7	8.6	2.0 *	2.0 *	34.8
Household larceny	7,998,580	100 %	2.3	36.4	15.5	19.7	9.1	10.1	7.0
Completed	7,769,280	100 %	1.9	37.0	15.6	19.6	9.2	10.1	6.6
Attempted	229,290	100 %	13.4	16.4	13.6	21.4	5.4 *	11.0	18.9
Motor vehicle theft	1,744,410	100 %	1.3	2.8	5.8	9.2	4.5	66.2	10.2
Completed	1,226,990	100 %	1.0 *	0.1 *	0.2 *	1.9	2.1	90.3	4.4
Attempted	517,410	100 %	2.0 *	8.9	19.1	26.4	10.4	9.1	24.0
White									
All personal crimes	11,673,200	100 %	2.3	35.6	15.4	18.1	10.2	11.7	6.8
Crimes of violence ²	1,061,420	100 %	7.6	30.1	9.4	18.0	7.7	14.6	12.5
Completed	779,910	100 %	4.3	34.2	10.6	17.2	6.9	17.0	9.8
Attempted	281,510	100 %	17.0	18.8	6.1 *	20.4	9.6	8.0	20.1
Robbery	568,780	100 %	1.6 *	32.2	10.6	19.1	8.5	19.5	8.4
Completed	524,450	100 %	0.7 *	34.3	10.4	18.2	8.8	19.5	8.0
With injury	198,450	100 %	1.0 *	34.8	6.1 *	23.5	8.2 *	19.7	6.7 *
Without injury	326,000	100 %	0.6 *	34.0	13.0	15.0	9.2	19.4	8.8
Attempted	44,330	100 %	12.4 *	8.0 *	12.9 *	29.7 *	4.1 *	19.4 *	13.4 *
With injury	21,080	100 %	0.0 *	16.8 *	0.0 *	36.7 *	0.0 *	18.4 *	28.2 *
Without injury	23,250	100 %	23.7 *	0.0 *	24.7 *	23.4 *	7.8 *	20.4 *	0.0 *
Assault	477,320	100 %	15.0	28.6	7.6	16.8	7.0	8.5	16.5
Aggravated	209,120	100 %	13.2	26.5	7.2 *	13.6	7.4 *	7.6 *	24.6
Simple	268,200	100 %	16.5	30.3	7.9	19.3	6.6 *	9.1	10.3
Crimes of theft	10,611,780	100 %	1.7	36.1	16.0	18.1	10.4	11.4	6.2
Completed	10,289,800	100 %	1.5	36.8	16.1	17.9	10.4	11.5	5.8
Attempted	321,970	100 %	8.9	16.0	14.3	25.5	9.9	6.2 *	19.2
Personal larceny with contact	455,100	100 %	0.0 *	29.3	28.0	20.9	11.0	4.5	6.2
Personal larceny without contact	10,156,670	100 %	1.8	36.5	15.5	18.0	10.4	11.7	6.2

Race and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations							
		Total	No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500 or more	Not known and not available
White									
All household crimes	11,482,340	100 %	2.7 %	27.2 %	11.6 %	17.0 %	9.2 %	22.9 %	9.4 %
Completed	10,367,110	100 %	1.8	27.8	11.8	17.0	9.6	24.6	7.5
Attempted	1,115,230	100 %	11.1	22.1	10.6	16.7	5.6	6.8	27.2
Burglary	3,448,460	100 %	4.6	17.5	7.8	14.8	10.9	30.1	14.4
Completed	2,887,510	100 %	2.5	14.5	8.1	16.0	12.6	35.5	10.7
Forcible entry	1,244,760	100 %	3.1	7.6	3.5	8.5	10.9	49.9	16.5
Unlawful entry without force	1,642,740	100 %	2.1	19.8	11.6	21.7	13.9	24.6	6.3
Attempted forcible entry	560,940	100 %	15.1	32.5	6.3	8.7	2.0 *	2.0 *	33.3
Household larceny	6,697,220	100 %	2.0	37.1	15.0	19.7	9.2	10.2	6.8
Completed	6,520,850	100 %	1.6	37.7	15.1	19.6	9.3	10.2	6.5
Attempted	176,360	100 %	16.3	14.6	12.0	21.3	6.0 *	12.1	17.7
Motor vehicle theft	1,336,660	100 %	1.4 *	3.0	4.7	8.7	4.8	67.7	9.7
Completed	958,740	100 %	0.9 *	0.2 *	0.2 *	1.8 *	2.5	89.8	4.6
Attempted	377,920	100 %	2.7 *	10.2	16.2	26.3	10.7	11.4	22.5
Black									
All personal crimes	1,786,090	100 %	2.3	30.3	16.8	18.9	11.2	10.4	10.2
Crimes of violence ²	304,380	100 %	3.1 *	28.4	15.1	10.5	10.8	16.7	15.4
Completed	265,210	100 %	2.9 *	27.3	13.4	12.0	12.4	19.2	12.8
Attempted	39,160	100 %	4.8 *	36.0 *	26.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	33.0 *
Robbery	242,670	100 %	1.9 *	27.9	13.2	12.4	12.4	20.3	11.9
Completed	236,420	100 %	1.1 *	27.8	13.6	12.7	12.7	20.9	11.2
With injury	68,240	100 %	0.0 *	18.6 *	5.5 *	16.7 *	27.4 *	29.1 *	2.8 *
Without injury	168,180	100 %	1.6 *	31.6	16.8	11.1 *	6.7 *	17.5	14.6
Attempted	6,240 *	100 %*	30.2 *	30.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	39.1 *
With injury	2,440 *	100 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	100.0 *
Without injury	3,800 *	100 %*	49.6 *	50.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	59,860	100 %	8.3 *	31.1 *	23.1 *	0.0 *	4.9 *	2.7 *	29.9 *
Aggravated	33,850	100 %	9.4 *	30.5 *	12.4 *	0.0 *	8.6 *	0.0 *	39.1 *
Simple	26,010	100 %	6.9 *	31.9 *	37.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	6.3 *	17.9 *
Crimes of theft	1,481,700	100 %	2.1	30.7	17.1	20.6	11.2	9.1	9.1
Completed	1,444,730	100 %	2.2	31.3	17.3	19.9	11.2	9.2	8.8
Attempted	36,970	100 %	0.0 *	6.4 *	8.7 *	46.5 *	10.7 *	6.8 *	21.0 *
Personal larceny with contact	119,320	100 %	0.0 *	27.2	20.9	18.9	10.6 *	1.8 *	20.6
Personal larceny without contact	1,362,380	100 %	2.3	31.0	16.8	20.7	11.3	9.7	8.1
All household crimes									
Completed	1,951,150	100 %	3.3	21.2	12.0	16.5	9.2	28.5	9.4
Attempted	291,390	100 %	7.8	20.8	13.2	16.1	5.3 *	3.8 *	33.1
Burglary	813,600	100 %	4.8	14.5	6.6	13.2	11.8	31.4	17.8
Completed	680,440	100 %	2.7 *	10.8	7.2	14.3	13.8	37.0	14.2
Forcible entry	410,880	100 %	0.4 *	6.3	4.1 *	13.3	11.6	47.2	17.2
Unlawful entry without force	269,550	100 %	6.2 *	17.6	12.0	15.8	17.2	21.6	9.8
Attempted forcible entry	133,160	100 %	15.4	33.4	3.1 *	7.9 *	1.5 *	2.5 *	36.3
Household larceny	1,076,200	100 %	4.1	32.5	17.6	20.9	7.8	8.9	8.2
Completed	1,037,090	100 %	4.1	32.7	17.8	21.1	8.1	8.8	7.4
Attempted	39,100	100 %	5.3 *	25.8 *	12.4 *	16.0 *	0.0 *	9.7 *	30.8 *
Motor vehicle theft	352,730	100 %	1.1 *	1.7 *	8.4	10.4	4.3 *	61.1	13.1
Completed	233,610	100 %	1.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	2.8 *	0.7 *	90.5	4.3 *
Attempted	119,120	100 %	0.0 *	5.1 *	24.7	25.3	11.3 *	3.3 *	30.3

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

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

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

² Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 92. Selected personal crimes, 1990:

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

Race and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations resulting in theft loss								
		Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$999	\$1,000 or more	Not known and not available
All races¹										
Robbery	800,510	100 %	1.4 %*	9.4 %	22.8 %	12.0 %	17.7 %	20.8 %	7.9 %	8.1 %
Crimes of theft ²	12,154,550	100 %	1.6	9.8	27.8	16.9	19.1	16.0	4.1	4.7
White										
Robbery	524,450	100 %	0.7 *	10.0	24.8	10.3	20.3	19.4	7.3	7.3
Crimes of theft ²	10,289,800	100 %	1.5	10.2	28.3	17.0	18.5	15.9	4.3	4.2
Black										
Robbery	236,420	100 %	3.1 *	8.1 *	17.8	13.6	13.5	24.2	8.5	11.2
Crimes of theft ²	1,444,730	100 %	2.4	9.3	23.9	17.7	21.5	15.2	2.4	7.5

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. ¹ Includes data on "Other" races, not shown separately.
* Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases. ² Includes both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Table 93. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

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

Race and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations							All recovered	Not available
		Total	None recovered ³	Some recovered			Proportion unknown ⁴			
				Less than half	Half or more					
All races¹										
All personal crimes²	12,960,720	100 %	89.4 %	4.9 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	3.4 %	4.3 %	1.4 %	
Robbery	800,510	100 %	76.2	10.1	2.4 *	0.7 *	6.9	9.7	4.0	
Crimes of theft	12,154,550	100 %	90.3	4.6	0.6	0.8	3.2	3.9	1.2	
Personal larceny with contact	595,530	100 %	77.8	11.2	0.7 *	1.0 *	9.4	9.4	1.6 *	
Personal larceny without contact	11,559,010	100 %	90.9	4.2	0.6	0.8	2.8	3.6	1.2	
All household crimes	12,434,860	100 %	84.1	6.0	1.5	2.2	2.3	8.8	1.0	
Burglary	3,438,580	100 %	88.9	5.7	2.0	1.5	2.3	4.4	1.0	
Household larceny	7,769,280	100 %	91.2	2.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	5.0	1.2	
Motor vehicle theft	1,226,990	100 %	26.2	28.6	5.5	12.7	10.0	45.0	0.1 *	
White										
All personal crimes²	10,818,070	100 %	89.2	5.3	0.8	0.9	3.6	4.1	1.4	
Robbery	524,450	100 %	75.9	10.7	2.2 *	0.8 *	7.7	10.5	2.9 *	
Crimes of theft	10,289,800	100 %	89.9	5.0	0.7	0.9	3.4	3.8	1.3	
Personal larceny with contact	452,990	100 %	72.9	14.2	0.9 *	1.3 *	11.9	11.2	1.7 *	
Personal larceny without contact	9,836,810	100 %	90.7	4.6	0.7	0.9	3.0	3.4	1.3	
All household crimes	10,164,650	100 %	84.3	6.1	1.6	2.2	2.3	8.7	0.9	
Burglary	2,685,050	100 %	88.8	5.7	2.0	1.5	2.3	4.8	0.7 *	
Household larceny	6,520,850	100 %	91.0	2.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	5.2	1.0	
Motor vehicle theft	958,740	100 %	26.3	29.8	5.9	13.1	10.3	43.7	0.2 *	
Black										
All personal crimes²	1,683,000	100 %	90.3	2.9	0.6 *	0.3 *	2.0	5.1	1.7	
Robbery	236,420	100 %	77.0	9.0	3.2 *	0.9 *	4.9 *	8.2 *	5.7 *	
Crimes of theft	1,444,730	100 %	92.5	1.9	0.2 *	0.2 *	1.6	4.6	1.0 *	
Personal larceny with contact	119,320	100 %	95.3	1.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	1.8 *	2.9 *	0.0 *	
Personal larceny without contact	1,325,400	100 %	92.2	1.9	0.2 *	0.2 *	1.6	4.8	1.1 *	
All household crimes	1,915,530	100 %	82.3	6.4	1.4	2.5	2.5	9.5	1.7	
Burglary	644,820	100 %	88.8	6.3	2.2 *	1.6 *	2.5 *	2.8 *	2.1 *	
Household larceny	1,037,090	100 %	91.8	2.3	0.4 *	0.9 *	1.0 *	4.0	1.9 *	
Motor vehicle theft	233,610	100 %	22.3	24.9	3.9 *	12.1	8.8	52.8	0.0 *	

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. ³ Includes items that were taken that had no value.
* Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases. ⁴ Includes items that were recovered that had no value.
¹ Includes data on "Other" races, not shown separately.
² Includes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.

Table 94. Household crimes, 1990:

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

Value of loss	Percent of victimizations			
	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
No monetary value	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.0 *
Less than \$10	6.8	2.1	10.0	0.0 *
\$10-\$49	21.1	12.2	28.4	0.1 *
\$50-\$99	12.3	8.4	15.9	0.2 *
\$100-\$249	17.9	18.0	20.4	1.9
\$250-\$999	17.4	28.5	14.2	6.5
\$1,000 or more	17.2	23.5	3.7	85.4
Not available	5.4	5.7	5.4	4.9
Total number of incidents	12,434,860	3,438,580	7,769,280	1,226,990

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
* Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 96. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations	
	White	Black
All personal crimes	5.9 %	6.3 %
Crimes of violence	9.5	9.9
Completed	19.1	15.7
Attempted	3.5	4.3
Rape	21.3	13.6 *
Robbery	11.6	12.7
Assault	8.8	8.3
Crimes of theft	4.4	4.1
Completed	4.4	4.1
Attempted	3.7	4.2 *
Personal larceny with contact	6.5	5.2 *
Personal larceny without contact	4.3	4.0
All household crimes	6.0	8.0
Completed	6.3	8.2
Attempted	4.7	7.0
Burglary	7.2	8.0
Household larceny	3.1	4.5
Motor vehicle theft	16.3	17.8

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

Table 95. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations
All personal crimes	6.0 %
Crimes of violence	9.5
Completed	18.5
Attempted	3.5
Rape	19.5
Robbery	12.2
Completed	14.4
With injury	28.4
From serious assault	43.0
From minor assault	17.3
Without injury	6.6
Attempted	7.4
With injury	15.7 *
From serious assault	31.9 *
From minor assault	4.9 *
Without injury	3.6 *
Assault	8.6
Aggravated	14.0
Simple	5.8
Crimes of theft	4.3
Completed	4.3
Attempted	3.9
Personal larceny with contact	6.5
Personal larceny without contact	4.2
Completed	4.2
Less than \$50	1.6
\$50 or more	6.0
Amount not available	5.0
Attempted	4.1
All household crimes	6.4
Completed	6.6
Attempted	5.2
Burglary	7.4
Completed	8.6
Forcible entry	14.9
Unlawful entry without force	3.7
Attempted forcible entry	2.8
Household larceny	3.3
Completed	3.1
Less than \$50	0.8
\$50 or more	4.7
Amount not available	3.4 *
Attempted	6.5
Motor vehicle theft	16.7
Completed	22.2
Attempted	7.7

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
* Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 97. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	9.5 %	9.4 %	9.7 %
Completed	18.5	19.2	17.4
Attempted	3.5	3.2	4.1
Rape	19.5	18.0 *	20.6 *
Robbery	12.2	12.8	9.8
Assault	8.6	8.1	9.3

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

Table 98. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations					Not known and not available
		Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6-10 days	11 days or more	
All personal crimes	1,131,780	100 %	39.3 %	41.9 %	6.1 %	9.5 %	3.2 %
Crimes of violence	572,980	100 %	15.5	50.5	11.2	18.3	4.5
Completed	446,770	100 %	9.6	51.9	13.9	20.9	3.8 *
Attempted	126,200	100 %	36.4	45.8	1.6 *	9.2 *	7.1 *
Rape	25,380	100 %	0.0 *	79.2	0.0 *	20.8 *	0.0 *
Robbery	140,830	100 %	21.4	46.0	9.2 *	19.8	3.6 *
Assault	406,760	100 %	14.4	50.3	12.6	17.6	5.1
Crimes of theft	558,800	100 %	63.8	33.1	0.9 *	0.4 *	1.8 *
Completed	526,850	100 %	62.9	33.8	1.0 *	0.4 *	1.9 *
Attempted	31,950	100 %	77.7	22.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Personal larceny with contact	41,280	100 %	54.2	36.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	9.0 *
Personal larceny without contact	517,510	100 %	64.5	32.8	1.0 *	0.4 *	1.2 *
All household crimes	986,150	100 %	42.2	48.9	2.3	2.1	4.5
Completed	864,390	100 %	40.2	50.0	2.5	2.3	4.9
Attempted	121,760	100 %	55.8	41.2	1.5 *	0.0 *	1.5 *
Burglary	382,130	100 %	40.1	50.5	1.9 *	1.6 *	6.0
Household larceny	274,800	100 %	55.2	40.4	0.7 *	0.0 *	3.7 *
Motor vehicle theft	329,210	100 %	33.7	54.3	4.3 *	4.3 *	3.4 *

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

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

Table 99. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and victim-offender relationship

Number of days lost	Percent of victimizations		
	All Victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Less than 1 day	15.5	15.6	15.3
1-5 days	50.5	49.2	52.5
6-10 days	11.2	13.1	8.3 *
11 or more days	18.3	18.3	18.3
Not known and not available	4.5	3.8 *	5.5 *

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

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

Table 100. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

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

Race and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations					Not known and not available
		Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6-10 days	11 days or more	
White							
All personal crimes	945,010	100 %	40.8 %	42.0 %	5.4 %	8.8 %	3.0 %
Crimes of violence	465,700	100 %	17.4	51.5	9.9	17.3	3.9 *
Crimes of theft	479,310	100 %	63.6	32.8	1.1 *	0.5 *	2.1 *
All household crimes	756,830	100 %	44.0	47.0	2.7	2.2 *	4.1
Burglary	292,680	100 %	40.8	49.2	2.4 *	2.1 *	5.5 *
Household larceny	217,610	100 %	59.6	37.7	0.9 *	0.0 *	1.8 *
Motor vehicle theft	246,520	100 %	34.0	52.5	4.7 *	4.3 *	4.5 *
Black							
All personal crimes	155,270	100 %	29.2	44.4	11.6 *	12.0 *	2.9 *
Crimes of violence	92,870	100 %	6.2 *	49.6	19.4 *	20.0 *	4.8 *
Crimes of theft	62,400	100 %	63.4	36.6	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
All household crimes	194,750	100 %	34.9	57.2	1.3 *	0.9 *	5.7 *
Burglary	74,650	100 %	42.5	50.9	0.0 *	0.0 *	6.7 *
Household larceny	49,390	100 %	32.3 *	55.1	0.0 *	0.0 *	12.6 *
Motor vehicle theft	70,700	100 %	28.6	65.4	3.5 *	2.5 *	0.0 *

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

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

Reporting crimes to the police

The majority of crimes measured by the NCVS in 1990 were not reported to the police. The NCVS data examine reasons why crimes were or were not reported, as well as data on who did or did not report crimes.

Rates of reporting

- Only 38% of all victimizations, 48% of violent victimizations, 29% of personal thefts, and 41% of all household crimes were reported to the police. In fact, household crimes and personal thefts were more likely not to be reported to the police than to be reported. There was not a significant difference between the proportion of violent crime that was reported to the police and that not reported (table 101).
- Of the three major crime categories, violent crimes were most likely to be reported to the police, followed by household crimes. Personal thefts were the least likely crimes to be reported (table 101).
- Three out of four motor vehicle thefts were reported to the police, making this the most highly reported crime. Personal larcenies without contact between victim and offender and household larcenies were least likely to be reported (28% and 27%, respectively) (table 101).
- Completed robberies, assaults and thefts were more likely to be reported to the police than attempts at these crimes (table 101).
- Females were more likely to report violent victimizations to the police than were males, and there was some evidence that this was the case for crimes of theft as well (table 102).
- White victims were somewhat more likely than black victims to report thefts to the police. The reporting rates for violent crimes committed against whites and blacks were similar (table 102).
- There were no measurable differences in reporting rates for Hispanic and non-Hispanic victims (table 102).
- Violent crimes committed by strangers were no more likely to be reported to the police than violent crimes committed by someone who was known to the victim (table 103).
- The youngest victims of violent crimes and thefts—those between 12 and 19 years of age—were less likely than persons in any other age group to report crimes to the police. Generally, reporting rates for persons 20 and over were similar (table 106).
- Households that owned their homes were significantly more likely than those that rented to report household crimes to the police (44% versus 38%). White homeowners were also more likely than white renters to report crimes, but this pattern did not hold for black homeowners when compared to black renters (table 108).
- Families with an annual income of \$25,000 a year or more were more likely to report victimizations of their households than those earning under \$10,000 a year (table 109).
- Generally, as the value of loss increased, so did the likelihood that a household crime would be reported. Thus, 91% of victimizations involving losses of \$1,000 or more were reported to the police (table 110).
- Common reasons given for not reporting violent victimizations to the police included: the crime was a private or personal matter (20%), or the offender was unsuccessful (17%) (table 112).
- The most common reason for not reporting household crimes and thefts was that an object had been recovered (27% and 31%). The next most common reason cited for failing to report a theft was that the crime had been reported to some other official (16%), and in the case of household crime, the next common reason was a lack of proof relating to the crime (table 112).
- The reasons given for not reporting household crimes tended to vary by race. For example, white victims were more likely than black victims not to report a household crime because they considered it unimportant. Blacks were somewhat more likely not to report a crime because they felt it was a private or personal matter, and there was some evidence that whites were more likely not to report household crimes because an object(s) was recovered or because the offender was unsuccessful (table 116).
- Victims gave different reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police when the offender was a stranger than when a nonstranger. Victims of stranger crimes were more likely not to report the victimization because the offender was unsuccessful, the victim considered the police inefficient, ineffective, or felt that they would not want to be bothered, or because it was too inconvenient to report the crime. Persons who had been victimized by someone they knew chose not to report crimes because they considered them private or personal matters or because they had reported the crime to another official (table 115).
- Police response to reported crimes varied by the type of crime that had occurred. Police came to the victim in 73% of violent crimes, 52% of thefts,

Reasons for reporting and not reporting

- The most common reason victims gave for reporting violent crimes to the police was to prevent further crimes from being committed against them by the same offender (20%). For both household crimes and thefts, the most common reason given for reporting was so that the victim could recover property (28% and 27%, respectively) (table 111).

Reporting crimes to the police

and 70% of household crimes, for instance. Police were more likely to respond to a violent or household crime than to a theft. In 14% of violent crimes, 33% of thefts, and 23% of household crimes the police did not respond (table 119).

- In incidents where the police came to the victim, response time also varied by the type of crime. In 90% of violent crimes, 81% of thefts, and 81% of household crimes, the police came in an hour or less. The police were more likely to respond to a violent crime within 5 minutes than to a theft or household crime (table 120).

Table 101. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

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

Sector and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations reported to the police			
		Total	Yes ¹	No	Not known and not available
All crimes	34,403,610	100 %	37.7 %	61.3 %	1.1 %
All personal crimes	18,984,120	100 %	34.7	63.9	1.3
Crimes of violence	6,008,790	100 %	48.0	50.8	1.2
Completed	2,421,530	100 %	60.6	38.1	1.3
Attempted	3,587,260	100 %	39.6	59.3	1.1
Rape	130,260	100 %	53.9	46.1	0.0 *
Completed	62,830	100 %	62.7	37.3	0.0 *
Attempted	67,430	100 %	45.7	54.3	0.0 *
Robbery	1,149,710	100 %	50.1	49.2	0.8 *
Completed	800,510	100 %	57.1	42.3	0.6 *
With injury	286,020	100 %	67.7	32.3	0.0 *
From serious assault	123,740	100 %	78.5	21.5	0.0 *
From minor assault	162,280	100 %	59.5	40.5	0.0 *
Without injury	514,480	100 %	51.1	47.9	1.0 *
Attempted	349,190	100 %	34.1	64.8	1.1 *
With injury	110,380	100 %	53.6	46.4	0.0 *
From serious assault	43,930	100 %	46.5	53.5	0.0 *
From minor assault	66,440	100 %	58.3	41.7	0.0 *
Without injury	238,810	100 %	25.1	73.3	1.6 *
Assault	4,728,810	100 %	47.4	51.3	1.3
Aggravated	1,600,670	100 %	58.7	39.8	1.5
Completed with injury	627,000	100 %	71.1	28.0	0.9 *
Attempted with weapon	973,660	100 %	50.7	47.3	2.0 *
Simple	3,128,130	100 %	41.6	57.2	1.2
Completed with injury	931,170	100 %	56.3	41.3	2.4
Attempted without weapon	2,196,960	100 %	35.4	63.9	0.7 *
Crimes of theft	12,975,320	100 %	28.6	70.0	1.4
Completed	12,154,550	100 %	28.9	69.7	1.4
Attempted	820,760	100 %	23.1	75.1	1.9 *
Personal larceny with contact	637,010	100 %	37.2	61.9	0.9 *
Purse snatching	165,490	100 %	52.1	47.9	0.0 *
Completed	124,010	100 %	59.5	40.5	0.0 *
Attempted	41,470	100 %	30.2 *	69.8	0.0 *
Pocket picking	471,520	100 %	32.0	66.8	1.2 *
Personal larceny without contact	12,338,310	100 %	28.1	70.5	1.4
Completed	11,559,010	100 %	28.5	70.1	1.4
Less than \$50	4,592,470	100 %	13.3	85.6	1.1
\$50 or more	6,452,940	100 %	39.5	59.1	1.4
Amount not available	513,590	100 %	25.3	70.4	4.4
Attempted	779,290	100 %	22.7	75.3	2.0 *
All household crimes	15,419,490	100 %	41.3	58.0	0.7
Completed	13,072,490	100 %	42.4	57.0	0.6
Attempted	2,346,990	100 %	35.1	63.3	1.6
Burglary	5,147,740	100 %	51.4	47.5	1.0
Completed	4,076,210	100 %	56.6	42.7	0.7
Forcible entry	1,816,130	100 %	74.8	24.3	0.9 *
Unlawful entry without force	2,260,080	100 %	42.0	57.4	0.6 *
Attempted forcible entry	1,071,530	100 %	31.9	65.9	2.2
Household larceny	8,304,190	100 %	27.0	72.3	0.7
Completed	7,769,280	100 %	26.7	72.7	0.6
Less than \$50	3,144,290	100 %	13.1	86.3	0.6 *
\$50 or more	4,205,830	100 %	36.6	62.8	0.6
Amount not available	419,160	100 %	29.7	69.4	0.9 *
Attempted	534,900	100 %	31.4	67.0	1.6 *
Motor vehicle theft	1,967,540	100 %	75.1	24.6	0.2 *
Completed	1,226,990	100 %	94.8	5.2	0.0 *
Attempted	740,550	100 %	42.5	56.8	0.6 *

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

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

¹ Figures in this column represent the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."

Table 102. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Characteristic	Percent of all victimizations reported to the police		
	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Both sexes	34.7 %	48.0 %	28.6 %
Male	32.8	42.7	27.3
Female	37.1	56.5	29.9
Race			
White	34.9	47.9	29.1
Black	34.7	50.0	25.1
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	34.9	49.5	25.7
Non-Hispanic	34.8	48.0	28.8

Table 103. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations reported to the police								
	All victimizations			Involving strangers			Involving nonstrangers		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	48.0 %	42.7 %	56.5 %	47.9 %	43.3 %	58.7 %	48.3 %	41.2 %	54.6 %
Completed	60.6	55.4	67.4	60.7	54.5	75.2	60.4	57.7	62.0
Attempted	39.6	35.0	47.7	39.6	36.0	48.1	39.5	32.8	47.4
Rape	53.9	49.3 *	54.9	49.2	54.4 *	45.8 *	57.2	0.0 *	59.0
Robbery	50.1	42.3	64.0	49.8	41.8	66.3	51.3	45.1	57.3
Completed	57.1	49.1	69.7	58.5	49.4	75.4	51.2	47.1	54.7
With injury	67.7	65.5	70.5	67.2	67.1	67.5	69.1	58.8 *	75.6
From serious assault	78.5	84.0	67.2	78.7	86.2	53.1 *	78.0	72.2 *	81.9 *
From minor assault	59.5	44.9	72.0	58.4	43.8	72.4	62.4	48.4 *	71.1 *
Without injury	51.1	41.2	69.1	54.3	41.5	79.9	34.6	39.0 *	29.7 *
Attempted	34.1	28.8	46.8	31.3	27.2	41.8	51.3	40.0 *	68.9 *
With injury	53.6	45.0	71.0	49.4	42.6	63.4 *	69.8 *	54.6 *	100.0 *
From serious assault	46.5	43.5 *	100.0 *	44.0 *	40.0 *	100.0 *	55.7 *	55.7 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	58.3	46.9 *	69.1	53.0	45.7 *	60.3 *	79.9 *	52.7 *	100.0 *
Without injury	25.1	21.8	33.5	23.8	21.5	30.4 *	35.5 *	25.3 *	48.5 *
Assault	47.4	42.7	54.9	47.2	43.6	56.2	47.6	40.9	54.0
Aggravated	58.7	55.1	67.4	56.4	53.9	65.6	62.9	58.0	68.9
Completed with injury	71.1	68.1	76.7	70.7	68.7	77.6	71.6	66.8	76.2
Attempted with weapon	50.7	47.6	59.5	48.7	46.0	58.6	55.3	52.1	60.5
Simple	41.6	34.9	50.5	41.4	36.1	52.3	41.9	33.0	49.3
Completed with injury	56.3	51.0	61.7	55.0	48.4	72.5	57.4	55.5	58.3
Attempted without weapon	35.4	29.2	44.6	36.8	31.5	46.9	33.5	25.5	42.5
Crimes of theft	28.6	27.3	29.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Completed	28.9	27.7	30.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempted	23.1	20.6	25.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	37.2	30.3	41.7	38.3	31.1	42.8	12.9 *	20.3 *	0.0 *
Purse snatching	52.1	0.0 *	52.1	52.8	0.0 *	52.8	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Completed	59.5	0.0 *	59.5	60.5	0.0 *	60.5	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Attempted	30.2 *	0.0 *	30.2 *	30.2 *	0.0 *	30.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Pocket picking	32.0	30.3	33.9	33.0	31.1	35.2	14.0 *	20.3 *	0.0 *
Personal larceny without contact	28.1	27.1	29.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Completed	28.5	27.6	29.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than \$50	13.3	11.6	14.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$50 or more	39.5	37.2	42.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount not available	25.3	28.3	23.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempted	22.7	20.6	25.2	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
 ... Not available. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for the noncontact larcenies because the victim rarely sees the offender.

Table 104. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations reported to the police					
	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Crimes of violence	47.9 %	50.0 %	47.6 %	50.5 %	48.5 %	49.1 %
Completed	60.0	62.6	61.5	58.7	58.0	69.8
Attempted	40.3	37.9	39.5	42.4	41.8	30.4
Rape	50.9	84.8 *	45.5	100.0 *	55.4	82.6 *
Robbery	50.8	49.2	49.8	51.2	55.0	39.9
Completed	59.5	51.7	60.9	54.0	54.2	41.8 *
With injury	67.9	66.5	66.1	69.1	72.0	58.7 *
From serious assault	80.2	80.4	84.2	77.2	73.4 *	100.0 *
From minor assault	60.8	44.5 *	57.1	49.7 *	70.9	37.6 *
Without injury	54.4	45.6	58.3	48.5	34.0 *	31.6 *
Attempted	33.3	41.0	29.4	42.6	57.1	32.6 *
With injury	52.0	61.3 *	45.3	66.6 *	77.0 *	41.1 *
From serious assault	34.7 *	80.8 *	26.2 *	80.8 *	55.7 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	62.9	39.7 *	55.5	38.6 *	100.0 *	41.1 *
Without injury	24.3	32.6 *	22.6	33.5 *	38.5 *	27.2 *
Assault	47.3	49.6	47.0	49.7	47.7	49.5
Aggravated	59.2	55.0	57.9	49.6	61.6	64.1
Completed with injury	70.7	70.3	72.0	63.8	68.8	79.1
Attempted with weapon	52.2	42.1	50.7	39.2	55.6	48.0
Simple	41.7	44.9	40.6	49.9	42.9	39.9
Completed with injury	54.2	77.5	54.1	73.0	54.4	80.0
Attempted without weapon	36.2	33.4	35.9	44.7	36.6	19.6
Crimes of theft	29.1	25.1	...	...	...	...
Completed	29.5	25.5	...	...	...	...
Attempted	23.5	17.5 *	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	40.4	26.6	41.8	26.0	0.0 *	32.6 *
Purse snatching	49.9	57.7 *	50.6	57.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Completed	54.8	78.0 *	56.0	78.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Attempted	35.5 *	0.0 *	35.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Pocket picking	36.6	19.2 *	38.2	17.6 *	0.0 *	32.6 *
Personal larceny without contact	28.6	25.0	...	...	...	...
Completed	29.0	25.3	...	...	...	...
Less than \$50	13.5	11.9	...	...	...	...
\$50 or more	40.8	33.2	...	...	...	...
Amount not available	23.4	31.1	...	...	...	...
Attempted	22.9	19.1 *	...	...	...	...

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

... Not available. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for the noncontact larcenies because the victim rarely sees the offender.

Table 105. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations reported to the police					
	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Crimes of violence	49.5 %	48.0 %	42.2 %	48.8 %	68.5 %	46.8 %
Completed	53.7	61.7	47.2	63.6	74.8	59.3
Attempted	45.2	39.1	36.6	40.0	63.8	37.7
Rape	64.5 *	53.4	50.3 *	49.1	100.0 *	56.3
Robbery	41.2	52.3	38.7	52.8	61.4 *	49.9
Completed	46.9	59.6	43.6	62.6	71.2 *	48.6
With injury	58.5	70.4	49.7	73.1	100.0 *	63.9
From serious assault	82.3 *	77.7	70.1 *	80.2	100.0 *	69.5 *
From minor assault	45.2 *	64.3	42.7 *	66.1	100.0 *	60.9
Without injury	39.1	53.8	40.0	57.9	28.3 *	35.2
Attempted	28.1 *	35.5	27.8 *	32.2	31.1 *	54.2
With injury	28.9 *	58.7	32.5 *	53.4	0.0 *	77.0 *
From serious assault	30.7 *	48.9 *	48.0 *	43.5 *	0.0 *	71.7 *
From minor assault	28.1 *	65.7	28.1 *	61.1	0.0 *	79.9 *
Without injury	27.8 *	24.4	26.1 *	23.2	47.8 *	33.3 *
Assault	54.3	46.9	45.1	47.6	69.4	46.1
Aggravated	59.5	58.8	51.0	57.1	78.1	61.7
Completed with injury	67.6	71.6	62.0	71.7	84.6 *	71.4
Attempted with weapon	56.0	50.1	45.7	49.0	76.1	52.6
Simple	50.2	41.1	39.6	41.7	64.4	40.4
Completed with injury	58.0	56.5	46.1	57.2	73.5	56.0
Attempted without weapon	43.8	34.9	34.2	37.0	56.7	32.3
Crimes of theft	25.7	28.8	...	...	...	...
Completed	26.6	29.1	...	...	...	...
Attempted	14.8 *	23.9	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	33.7	37.8	33.7	39.2	0.0 *	12.9 *
Purse snatching	9.1 *	61.7	9.1 *	62.6	0.0 *	0.0 *
Completed	9.7 *	74.2	9.7 *	75.8	0.0 *	0.0 *
Attempted	0.0 *	31.5 *	0.0 *	31.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Pocket picking	45.5	30.0	45.5	31.0	0.0 *	14.0 *
Personal larceny without contact	24.9	28.4	...	...	...	...
Completed	25.7	28.7	...	...	...	...
Less than \$50	16.4	13.1	...	...	...	...
\$50 or more	32.3	40.2	...	...	...	...
Amount not available	7.6 *	27.3	...	...	...	...
Attempted	15.1 *	23.4	...	...	...	...

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

... Not available. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for the noncontact larcenies because the victim rarely sees the offender.

Table 106. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations reported to the police				
	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	24.4 %	38.1 %	38.7 %	39.2 %	34.7 %
Crimes of violence	38.2	50.4	56.0	63.5	58.6
Completed	49.7	62.0	71.6	83.2	70.8
Attempted	30.8	41.8	46.5	53.0	48.4
Rape	70.3	46.3	32.8 *	100.0 *	100.0 *
Robbery	32.8	50.5	70.0	71.3	56.9
Completed	38.4	57.4	75.4	84.5	61.8 *
With injury	36.3	67.8	88.2	90.1 *	69.6 *
From serious assault	41.9 *	88.5	88.0	100.0 *	81.1 *
From minor assault	31.4 *	54.3	88.4	84.8 *	59.1 *
Without injury	39.1	52.2	62.4	80.7	51.8 *
Attempted	21.3	35.5	52.2	44.4 *	43.4 *
With injury	24.6 *	51.4	54.4 *	100.0 *	100.0 *
From serious assault	28.1 *	48.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	100.0 *
From minor assault	21.2 *	54.5 *	54.4 *	100.0 *	100.0 *
Without injury	20.7 *	25.0	51.4 *	13.1 *	0.0 *
Assault	38.3	50.5	53.7	59.9	58.6
Aggravated	48.6	60.6	70.0	77.6	72.8
Completed with injury	57.7	76.4	82.2	74.4 *	88.3 *
Attempted with weapon	42.8	50.8	61.8	79.9	61.9 *
Simple	32.9	45.1	46.6	53.5	40.1 *
Completed with injury	49.7	57.4	62.1	89.2 *	100.0 *
Attempted without weapon	25.9	38.9	41.1	47.4	35.8 *
Crimes of theft	14.8	31.8	32.9	34.2	30.8
Completed	15.0	32.2	33.8	34.3	32.1
Attempted	10.8 *	26.8	22.1	32.3	11.9 *
Personal larceny with contact	14.4 *	37.4	43.1	49.2	37.6
Purse snatching	33.1 *	51.5	55.2 *	58.7 *	47.4 *
Completed	46.9 *	52.0	81.6 *	71.8 *	50.4 *
Attempted	0.0 *	50.2 *	14.9 *	24.7 *	0.0 *
Pocket picking	13.0 *	31.8	38.7	44.6	33.5
Personal larceny without contact	14.8	31.5	32.4	33.0	29.5
Completed	15.0	32.0	33.2	33.0	30.8
Less than \$50	5.7	16.6	15.4	20.3	18.4
\$50 or more	28.4	40.7	43.4	42.2	41.5
Amount not available	9.7 *	29.5	32.1	24.4 *	25.5 *
Attempted	10.9 *	25.6	22.6	33.1	12.4 *

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

Table 107. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Age	Percent of all victimizations reported to the police		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
All ages	48.0 %	47.9 %	48.3 %
12-19	38.2	40.0	35.8
20-34	50.4	48.8	53.1
35-49	56.0	54.0	59.2
50-64	63.5	64.0	62.4
65 and over	58.6	58.1	59.6

Table 108. Household crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations reported to the police								
	All households ¹			White			Black		
	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented
Household crimes	41.3 %	44.3 %	37.8 %	41.3 %	44.4 %	37.4 %	42.2 %	44.7 %	40.4 %
Completed	42.4	45.0	39.3	42.2	45.0	38.6	44.1	46.2	42.4
Attempted	35.1	40.2	30.8	35.7	40.3	31.2	33.8	35.8	32.9
Burglary	51.4	56.8	46.0	51.6	57.0	45.4	52.2	57.4	48.7
Completed	56.6	60.2	52.6	56.4	60.1	51.8	58.1	63.3	54.7
Forcible entry	74.8	80.7	68.8	76.7	82.6	69.8	69.4	75.1	65.8
Unlawful entry without force	42.0	45.0	38.3	42.4	45.3	38.7	41.1	47.1	36.6
Attempted forcible entry	31.9	40.9	25.3	32.7	41.9	25.2	30.5	33.4	29.0
Household larceny	27.0	30.5	22.5	27.6	31.3	22.6	24.2	26.4	22.2
Completed	26.7	30.2	22.3	27.5	31.1	22.5	23.0	25.1	21.1
Less than \$50	13.1	15.2	10.2	13.3	15.5	10.1	13.0	15.6	10.7
\$50 or more	36.6	42.5	29.5	38.1	44.6	29.9	28.2	28.9	27.7
Amount not available	29.7	25.9	35.6	27.6	22.1	37.2	38.0	44.5 *	28.6 *
Attempted	31.4	35.8	26.1	29.9	33.8	24.3	43.0	50.8 *	37.7
Motor vehicle theft	75.1	77.7	72.7	76.7	77.5	75.9	69.2	76.0	64.9
Completed	94.8	96.0	93.6	94.9	96.1	93.5	93.8	94.7	93.0
Attempted	42.5	43.3	41.9	45.1	44.2	46.0	34.2	30.8 *	35.5

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

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

Table 109. Household crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations reported to the police						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$29,999	\$30,000-\$49,999	\$50,000 and over
Household crimes	35.0 %	36.0 %	41.2 %	39.7 %	43.9 %	44.5 %	45.9 %
Completed	35.2	36.8	44.3	41.3	47.3	45.3	46.3
Attempted	33.6	30.5	25.4	30.1	26.6	39.7	42.8
Burglary	43.0	48.7	51.5	48.9	55.6	58.9	62.3
Completed	47.7	52.6	60.0	56.3	65.0	63.6	62.8
Forcible entry	64.1	69.9	77.8	73.0	73.1	84.0	84.0
Unlawful entry without force	34.6	35.0	42.7	42.0	59.8	44.6	49.9
Attempted forcible entry	27.8	29.6 *	25.5	21.0	22.2 *	39.5	59.1
Household larceny	20.6	20.9	24.9	26.1	29.8	29.9	29.8
Completed	20.2	20.0	25.7	25.8	30.1	29.4	29.8
Less than \$50	7.7	7.4 *	14.1	13.3	19.7	13.7	14.5
\$50 or more	29.5	25.3	35.4	36.2	36.1	39.9	41.0
Amount not available	21.3 *	42.8 *	24.5 *	24.0 *	45.9 *	41.1 *	29.6 *
Attempted	31.5 *	38.9 *	14.4 *	29.8	26.2 *	36.7	30.2
Motor vehicle theft	77.4	58.9	73.3	77.4	71.3	76.2	75.2
Completed	95.6	74.9	87.6	94.0	95.7	96.7	97.0
Attempted	54.4	26.4 *	36.2	45.2	32.7 *	42.3	40.0

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

¹ Excludes data on households whose annual income was not ascertained.

Table 110. Household crimes, 1990:

Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by value of loss and type of crime

Value of loss ¹	Percent of all victimizations reported to the police			
	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All losses²	41.9 %	57.5 %	26.7 %	94.8 %
Less than \$10 ³	14.6	28.6	11.6	100.0 *
\$10 - \$49	14.4	18.0	13.7	0.0 *
\$50 - \$99	22.7	26.8	21.6	100.0 *
\$100 - \$249	35.8	45.1	31.6	74.4 *
\$250 - \$999	60.7	71.0	49.5	89.0
\$1,000 or more	90.8	88.4	79.1	95.9

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

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

² Includes data for victims who did not provide a specific value for their losses.

³ Includes items that had no value.

Table 111. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

Percent distribution of reasons for reporting victimizations
to the police, by type of crime

Type of crime	Number of reasons for reporting	Total	Stop or prevent this incident	Needed help due to injury	To recover property	To collect insurance	Prevent further crimes by offender against victim
All personal crimes	5,999,020	100 %	7.6 %	0.8 %	19.3 %	7.5 %	10.6 %
Crimes of violence	2,310,120	100 %	14.8	2.0	4.8	0.5 *	20.1
Completed	1,135,590	100 %	11.6	3.2	8.3	0.7 *	18.5
Attempted	1,174,520	100 %	18.0 *	0.8 *	1.3 *	0.3 *	21.7
Rape	106,760	100 %	8.1	7.0 *	1.8 *	0.0 *	25.2
Robbery	531,890	100 %	8.2	1.4 *	17.9	0.7 *	10.2
Completed	438,610	100 %	6.9	0.8 *	20.4	0.8 *	11.5
With injury	144,590	100 %	5.3 *	2.4 *	23.3	0.0 *	16.6
From serious assault	68,640	100 %	5.5 *	5.0 *	26.7 *	0.0 *	15.2 *
From minor assault	75,940	100 %	5.1 *	0.0 *	20.2 *	0.0 *	17.8 *
Without injury	294,020	100 %	7.7	0.0 *	18.9	1.3 *	9.0
Attempted	93,270	100 %	14.3 *	4.0 *	6.3 *	0.0 *	4.2 *
With injury	43,560	100 %	8.2 *	4.1 *	8.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From serious assault	14,890 *	100 % *	0.0 *	11.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	28,670	100 %	12.5 *	0.0 *	13.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	49,710	100 %	19.6 *	4.0 *	3.9 *	0.0 *	7.9 *
Assault	1,671,460	100 %	17.4	1.8	0.8 *	0.5 *	22.9
Aggravated	610,340	100 %	13.0	3.1 *	1.2 *	0.3 *	17.8
Simple	1,061,110	100 %	19.9	1.1 *	0.5 *	0.6 *	25.9
Crimes of theft	3,688,900	100 %	3.0	0.1 *	28.3	11.9	4.6
Completed	3,508,370	100 %	2.9	0.1 *	29.7	11.7	4.4
Attempted	180,520	100 %	6.8 *	1.1 *	1.0 *	15.7	8.2 *
Personal larceny with contact	253,680	100 %	6.3 *	0.0 *	26.2	1.3 *	2.5 *
Personal larceny without contact	3,435,210	100 %	2.8	0.1 *	28.5	12.7	4.8
All household crimes	7,000,960	100 %	4.7	0.1 *	26.8	7.6	10.4
Completed	6,237,730	100 %	4.0	0.1 *	30.0	7.9	9.8
Attempted	763,230	100 %	11.1	0.2 *	1.3 *	5.6	15.2
Burglary	3,006,850	100 %	6.1	0.2 *	21.0	6.1	14.0
Completed	2,668,850	100 %	5.3	0.2 *	23.6	6.6	13.0
Forcible entry	1,647,280	100 %	4.9	0.3 *	23.1	7.0	13.4
Unlawful entry without force	1,021,570	100 %	5.9	0.2 *	24.5	5.9	12.3
Attempted forcible entry	337,990	100 %	12.7	0.0 *	0.5 *	1.7 *	22.1
Household larceny	2,486,180	100 %	3.9	0.0 *	25.7	8.3	9.9
Completed	2,303,180	100 %	3.3	0.0 *	27.6	8.5	9.4
Attempted	182,990	100 %	10.7 *	0.0 *	2.4 *	5.9 *	15.5
Motor vehicle theft	1,507,920	100 %	3.4	0.1 *	40.3	9.5	3.9
Completed	1,265,680	100 %	2.3	0.0 *	47.7	9.3	3.6
Attempted	242,230	100 %	9.0	0.8 *	1.5 *	10.8	5.3 *

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

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

Prevent crime by offender against anyone	Percent of reasons for reporting						
	To punish offender	To catch or find offender	To improve police surveillance	Duty to notify police	Because it was a crime	Some other reason	Not available
8.0 %	7.1 %	7.8 %	3.4 %	8.1 %	13.4 %	5.1 %	1.3 %
11.2	11.4	8.3	2.6	6.0	10.9	6.3	1.1
10.3	13.7	9.5	2.6	4.5	11.1	5.1	0.9 *
12.0	9.1	7.1	2.6	7.5	10.7	7.6	1.3 *
14.6 *	20.0	7.6 *	1.7 *	9.3 *	1.9 *	2.7 *	0.0 *
9.3	9.5	14.4	2.5 *	6.9	12.7	5.9	0.6 *
9.1	10.1	15.7	3.0 *	5.3	12.1	3.7 *	0.7 *
4.9 *	12.9 *	13.0 *	6.6 *	0.0 *	15.0	0.0 *	0.0 *
7.6 *	12.6 *	16.0 *	2.5 *	0.0 *	8.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
2.5 *	13.2 *	10.2 *	10.2 *	0.0 *	20.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
11.2	8.6	17.0	1.3 *	7.9	10.6	5.6 *	1.0 *
10.0 *	6.8 *	8.2 *	0.0 *	14.4 *	15.5 *	16.4 *	0.0 *
16.9 *	0.0 *	8.4 *	0.0 *	12.1 *	17.6 *	23.8 *	0.0 *
11.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	23.3 *	29.7 *	23.7 *	0.0 *
19.7 *	0.0 *	12.8 *	0.0 *	6.3 *	11.3 *	23.8 *	0.0 *
4.1 *	12.8 *	8.0 *	0.0 *	16.3 *	13.6 *	9.9 *	0.0 *
11.6	11.4	6.4	2.7	5.6	10.9	6.7	1.3
15.2	12.6	9.1	1.8 *	6.6	11.9	6.4	0.9 *
9.5	10.7	4.8	3.3	4.9	10.3	6.9	1.6 *
6.0	4.5	7.5	3.9	9.5	14.9	4.3	1.5
5.5	4.5	7.1	3.7	9.2	15.3	4.5	1.5
15.0	4.0 *	15.1	7.2 *	15.5	8.3 *	1.1 *	1.0 *
11.3	7.8	10.9	4.8 *	10.5	10.6	7.9 *	0.0 *
5.6	4.2	7.2	3.8	9.4	15.3	4.1	1.6
5.6	4.5	7.6	7.8	7.0	13.8	2.8	1.2
5.5	4.6	7.7	7.1	6.7	13.0	2.7	1.2
6.8	3.5	7.5	14.1	9.5	20.4	3.5	1.3 *
6.0	4.8	8.7	8.9	7.5	12.9	3.1	0.6 *
5.7	5.1	9.0	7.9	7.2	12.5	3.0	0.7 *
6.0	5.9	9.5	7.8	7.6	11.7	2.5	0.4 *
5.3	3.9	8.3	8.1	6.7	13.9	3.7	1.2 *
8.1	2.3 *	6.1	17.0	9.4	16.1	4.0 *	0.0 *
6.4	3.7	6.5	8.8	7.0	15.2	3.1	1.4
6.1	3.7	6.3	8.6	7.1	14.8	3.1	1.3
9.6 *	4.5 *	8.2 *	11.4	4.8 *	21.0	3.4 *	2.4 *
3.6	5.0	7.4	4.0	5.9	13.3	1.7	1.9
3.7	5.1	7.2	2.5	4.5	10.9	1.5 *	1.8
3.0 *	4.6 *	8.9	12.0	13.1	25.7	3.0 *	2.3 *

Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for reporting victimizations to the police.

Table 112. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime

Type of crime	Number of reasons for not reporting	Total	Reported to another official	Private or personal matter	Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Insurance would not cover
All personal crimes	14,852,980	100 %	14.7 %	6.8 %	24.2 %	3.6 %	1.7 %
Crimes of violence	3,674,490	100 %	10.8	20.0	17.3	6.2	0.1 *
Completed	1,099,250	100 %	10.8	17.3	12.5	3.8	0.2 *
Attempted	2,575,230	100 %	10.8	21.1	19.3	7.2	0.0 *
Rape	71,910	100 %	5.3 *	26.9 *	2.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	714,460	100 %	7.2	8.7	19.4	0.9 *	0.3 *
Completed	423,140	100 %	6.4	9.3	14.7	1.0 *	0.5 *
With injury	132,560	100 %	2.1 *	12.1 *	9.8 *	1.5 *	1.6 *
From serious assault	37,950	100 %	7.2 *	9.8 *	8.5 *	5.2 *	5.5 *
From minor assault	94,600	100 %	0.0 *	13.1 *	10.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	290,580	100 %	8.4	7.9	16.9	0.7 *	0.0 *
Attempted	291,310	100 %	8.3	7.8	26.2	0.7 *	0.0 *
With injury	71,740	100 %	6.5 *	2.9 *	31.4	0.0 *	0.0 *
From serious assault	37,070	100 %	0.0 *	0.0 *	31.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	34,670	100 %	13.5 *	6.0 *	31.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	219,560	100 %	8.9 *	9.5	24.6	0.9 *	0.0 *
Assault	2,888,110	100 %	11.8	22.6	17.1	7.7	0.0 *
Aggravated	758,690	100 %	9.7	18.4	13.4	5.8	0.0 *
Simple	2,129,410	100 %	12.6	24.1	18.5	8.3	0.0 *
Crimes of theft	11,178,490	100 %	16.0	2.5	26.5	2.7	2.2
Completed	10,440,950	100 %	16.6	2.5	25.1	2.7	2.2
Attempted	737,540	100 %	8.4	2.6 *	46.2	3.1	1.6 *
Personal larceny with contact	464,480	100 %	14.1	1.4 *	18.9	1.8 *	0.0 *
Purse snatching	87,080	100 %	10.8 *	0.0 *	33.1	0.0 *	0.0 *
Pocket picking	377,390	100 %	14.8	1.7 *	15.6	2.2 *	0.0 *
Personal larceny without contact	10,714,010	100 %	16.1	2.5	26.8	2.7	2.3
Completed	10,005,430	100 %	16.7	2.5	25.5	2.7	2.3
Less than \$50	4,661,380	100 %	20.3	2.1	37.9	3.5	1.1
\$50 or more	4,887,940	100 %	13.7	3.0	13.2	1.5	3.5
Amount not available	456,100	100 %	11.2	2.7 *	30.6	7.0	2.1 *
Attempted	708,570	100 %	8.5	2.7 *	45.4	3.2	1.6 *
All household crimes	11,061,260	100 %	3.5	5.0	30.5	3.9	1.9
Completed	9,290,890	100 %	3.1	5.3	28.2	3.8	2.1
Attempted	1,770,360	100 %	5.6	3.4	42.2	4.9	1.2
Burglary	3,048,790	100 %	5.9	4.2	25.4	5.2	1.3
Completed	2,202,240	100 %	4.8	4.7	19.3	4.8	1.6
Forcible entry	558,390	100 %	6.8	4.6	18.2	4.4	2.9 *
Unlawful entry without force	1,643,850	100 %	4.1	4.7	19.6	4.9	1.1 *
Attempted forcible entry	846,540	100 %	9.0	3.0	41.5	6.4	0.6 *
Household larceny	7,435,180	100 %	2.5	5.3	32.3	3.5	2.2
Completed	7,019,590	100 %	2.6	5.3	31.2	3.4	2.2
Less than \$50	3,311,020	100 %	2.1	4.2	47.8	4.9	1.0
\$50 or more	3,373,950	100 %	2.9	6.0	14.8	1.7	3.5
Amount not available	334,620	100 %	4.2	9.2	32.0	6.4	1.6 *
Attempted	415,580	100 %	0.8 *	5.2	51.0	4.8 *	0.8 *
Motor vehicle theft	577,280	100 %	3.8	5.6	33.2	2.7 *	2.2 *
Completed	69,050	100 %	2.6 *	28.5 *	10.4 *	5.3 *	0.0 *
Attempted	508,230	100 %	3.9	2.5 *	36.3	2.4 *	2.5 *

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

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

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

Percent of reasons for not reporting

Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property; no ID no.	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other reasons
4.3 %	6.8 %	10.5 %	8.0 %	3.3 %	1.3 %	4.1 %	10.7 %
0.4 *	0.6	6.0	8.1	5.5	4.4	4.4	16.2
0.7 *	2.1	8.8	7.2	8.5	6.8	4.1	17.2
0.2 *	0.0 *	4.8	8.5	4.3	3.4	4.5	15.8
0.0 *	0.0 *	2.6 *	11.2 *	10.4 *	7.6 *	0.0 *	33.4
1.4 *	3.3	10.4	8.3	11.3	7.1	6.8	15.1
1.8 *	5.5	13.8	8.5	15.5	6.0	4.9	12.3
5.7 *	4.6 *	18.5	8.8 *	25.5	0.0 *	2.8 *	7.0 *
10.0 *	10.2 *	29.4 *	0.0 *	5.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	9.2 *
4.0 *	2.3 *	14.1 *	12.4 *	33.7	0.0 *	4.0 *	6.1 *
0.0 *	5.9 *	11.6	8.3	10.9	8.7	5.8 *	14.7
0.7 *	0.0 *	5.4 *	8.0	5.3 *	8.7	9.5	19.3
3.0 *	0.0 *	2.8 *	8.1 *	13.5 *	5.6 *	12.8 *	13.4 *
0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	15.7 *	26.1 *	10.9 *	16.2 *	0.0 *
6.2 *	0.0 *	5.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	9.1 *	27.8 *
0.0 *	0.0 *	6.3 *	8.0 *	2.6 *	9.7	8.5 *	21.2
0.1 *	0.0 *	5.1	7.9	4.0	3.7	3.9	16.1
0.5 *	0.0 *	7.6	7.9	7.4	4.5	6.6	18.3
0.0 *	0.0 *	4.1	8.0	2.8	3.4	3.0	15.2
5.6	8.8	12.0	8.0	2.6	0.3	3.9	8.9
5.8	9.4	11.9	8.1	2.7	0.3	3.9	8.9
4.1	0.0 *	12.9	5.4	1.5 *	0.0 *	5.1	9.1
6.9	15.0	17.4	6.8	5.3	1.5 *	3.0 *	8.1
2.4 *	17.6 *	10.1 *	3.6 *	6.6 *	4.3 *	2.2 *	9.3 *
7.9	14.3	19.0	7.5	5.0 *	0.9 *	3.2 *	7.8
5.6	8.5	11.8	8.0	2.5	0.2	4.0	9.0
5.7	9.1	11.7	8.2	2.6	0.2	3.9	9.0
3.3	5.8	8.4	6.5	1.3	0.1 *	2.7	6.9
7.7	12.4	15.0	9.9	4.0	0.3 *	5.0	10.9
8.6	7.3	9.2	7.2	0.7 *	0.8 *	3.8 *	8.8
4.2	0.0 *	13.2	5.6	1.3 *	0.0 *	5.3	8.9
7.4	7.9	12.4	9.7	4.0	0.6	2.6	10.5
7.6	9.4	12.6	9.5	3.8	0.6	2.8	11.1
6.1	0.2 *	11.3	11.0	5.2	0.1 *	1.7	7.0
9.5	6.0	12.6	8.9	5.5	0.8	2.2	12.4
10.5	8.2	13.8	8.9	5.7	1.1	2.6	14.2
9.0	6.3	12.9	9.5	8.5	0.3 *	2.4 *	14.3
11.0	8.9	14.1	8.7	4.7	1.3	2.7	14.2
6.9	0.2 *	9.4	9.0	5.0	0.2 *	1.1 *	7.6
6.6	9.3	12.2	9.8	3.2	0.5	2.7	9.9
6.8	9.8	12.3	9.7	3.2	0.5	2.8	10.0
5.2	6.7	9.7	8.3	1.1	0.1 *	2.5	6.5
8.5	13.5	15.1	11.0	5.2	1.0	3.1	13.6
6.3	3.9 *	9.6	11.6	3.2 *	0.5 *	3.4 *	8.2
3.0 *	0.0 *	10.8	11.1	3.6 *	0.0 *	0.9 *	8.0
6.7	0.6 *	13.2	12.6	7.3	0.0 *	4.0	8.0
2.6 *	2.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	12.8 *	0.0 *	7.6 *	27.6 *
7.3	0.4 *	15.0	14.3	6.6	0.0 *	3.5 *	5.3

Table 113. Personal crimes, 1990:

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of victims and type of crime

Race and type of crime	Number of reasons for not reporting	Total	Reported to another official	Private or personal matter	Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Insurance would not cover
White							
All personal crimes	12,405,100	100 %	15.4 %	6.6 %	24.4 %	3.6 %	1.6 %
Crimes of violence	3,021,550	100 %	11.3	19.7	16.1	6.0	0.1 *
Rape	65,940	100 %	5.8 *	26.0 *	2.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	495,330	100 %	6.7	6.9	16.5	1.2 *	0.4 *
Assault	2,460,270	100 %	12.4	22.1	16.4	7.1	0.0 *
Crimes of theft	9,383,550	100 %	16.7	2.4	27.0	2.8	2.0
Personal larceny with contact	334,130	100 %	18.1	1.9 *	16.8	2.5 *	0.0 *
Personal larceny without contact	9,049,410	100 %	16.6	2.4	27.4	2.8	2.1
Black							
All personal crimes	1,887,510	100 %	12.5	9.0	22.8	3.6	2.0
Crimes of violence	529,890	100 %	9.4	22.2	21.4	6.1	0.0 *
Rape	2,220 *	100 %*	0.0 *	100.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	187,550	100 %	9.6 *	14.7	23.8	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	340,110	100 %	9.3	25.8	20.2	9.4	0.0 *
Crimes of theft	1,357,610	100 %	13.7	3.9	23.3	2.7	2.8
Personal larceny with contact	113,880	100 %	4.3 *	0.0 *	22.4	0.0 *	0.0 *
Personal larceny without contact	1,243,730	100 %	14.5	4.3	23.4	2.9	3.0

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

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

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

Percent of reasons for not reporting

Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property; no ID no.	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other reasons
4.4 %	6.7 %	10.3 %	7.8 %	3.3 %	1.3 %	4.1 %	10.6 %
0.3 *	0.5 *	5.6	8.3	5.9	4.7	4.5	17.1
0.0 *	0.0 *	2.8 *	12.2 *	11.3 *	5.6 *	0.0 *	33.5
0.8 *	2.8 *	8.7	9.2	13.7	8.4	8.5	16.0
0.2 *	0.0 *	5.0	8.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	16.8
5.7	8.8	11.9	7.6	2.5	0.2 *	4.0	8.5
6.6	16.1	18.5	6.1	4.5 *	1.1 *	3.0 *	4.8 *
5.6	8.5	11.6	7.7	2.4	0.1 *	4.0	8.6
3.7	6.8	11.3	8.0	3.8	1.1	3.3	12.1
0.7 *	1.0 *	8.5	6.0	4.9	2.6 *	4.0	13.3
0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
2.0 *	2.9 *	13.5	6.3 *	6.9 *	4.6 *	1.2 *	14.4
0.0 *	0.0 *	5.7 *	5.9 *	3.9 *	1.5 *	5.5 *	12.7
4.9	9.1	12.4	8.7	3.4	0.6 *	3.1	11.6
8.7 *	10.7 *	16.4 *	8.4 *	5.4 *	3.0 *	1.7 *	19.0
4.5	8.9	12.0	8.8	3.2	0.3 *	3.2	10.9

Table 114. Personal crimes, 1990:

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

Type of crime and reason for not reporting	Percent of reasons for not reporting						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$29,999	\$30,000-\$49,999	\$50,000 or more
All personal crimes	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Reported to another official	10.1	10.7	13.5	15.7	14.9	17.9	16.4
Private or personal matter	10.0	8.9	9.0	6.5	7.5	6.5	5.2
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	23.6	22.1	21.5	22.2	22.2	26.3	25.9
Not important enough	2.8	2.6 *	4.7	2.8	4.0	3.5	4.4
Insurance would not cover	0.5 *	1.2 *	1.5	1.5	3.7	2.2	2.0
Not aware crime occurred until later	4.6	2.6 *	3.7	4.3	5.8	4.6	4.2
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	9.3	6.8	5.9	7.9	7.2	5.7	6.1
Lack of proof	12.2	9.3	11.1	9.8	9.4	10.0	10.6
Police would not want to be bothered	5.6	9.4	7.5	8.8	7.9	7.5	9.0
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	3.8	9.8	5.6	3.2	3.6	2.1	1.9
Fear of reprisal	2.5	2.0 *	1.7	1.9	1.8 *	0.6 *	0.4 *
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.2	3.7	4.7
Other and not given	11.4	11.1	10.7	11.3	8.9	9.4	9.1
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reported to another official	5.9	11.5	9.4	12.1	11.8	14.7	12.2
Private or personal matter	23.7	13.9	22.5	21.0	23.8	21.6	18.8
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	19.5	15.3	12.6	15.4	15.6	16.0	21.9
Not important enough	4.6	4.6 *	9.4	3.3 *	5.6 *	6.0	11.3
Insurance would not cover	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Not aware crime occurred until later	1.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.7 *	0.6 *	0.0 *
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	1.2 *	0.0 *	0.4 *	0.0 *	1.0 *	0.8 *	0.0 *
Lack of proof	5.7	5.8 *	7.3	3.3 *	2.8 *	5.6	9.0
Police would not want to be bothered	5.2	9.7	7.2	7.5	7.1 *	9.5	9.2
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	5.5	19.7	8.4	5.5	1.0 *	3.6	2.2 *
Fear of reprisal	6.1	5.7 *	4.4	6.9	7.9	2.0 *	1.2 *
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.2 *	4.3 *	2.5 *	5.8	5.7 *	4.7	3.2 *
Other and not given	18.1	9.5 *	16.0	18.5	16.7	14.7	11.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reported to another official	12.1	10.3	15.4	16.8	15.8	18.8	17.4
Private or personal matter	3.7	6.2	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.3	2.2
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	25.5	25.8	25.7	24.3	24.1	29.2	26.8
Not important enough	1.9	1.5 *	2.5	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.9
Insurance would not cover	0.7 *	1.8 *	2.1	1.9	4.5	2.8	2.4
Not aware crime occurred until later	6.2	4.0 *	5.4	5.5	7.5	5.7	5.2
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	13.1	10.6	8.4	10.3	8.9	7.0	7.4
Lack of proof	15.3	11.2	12.9	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.0
Police would not want to be bothered	5.7	9.2	7.7	9.1	8.2	7.0	9.0
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	3.0	4.4 *	4.2	2.4	4.4	1.6	1.8
Fear of reprisal	0.8 *	0.0 *	0.4 *	0.4 *	0.0 *	0.2 *	0.2 *
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.7	3.1 *	4.2	3.6	2.5 *	3.5	5.0
Other and not given	8.3	12.0	8.3	9.1	6.6	7.9	8.7

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

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

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

Table 115. Personal crimes of violence, 1990:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Number of reasons for not reporting	Total	Reported to another official	Private or personal matter	Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Insurance would not cover	Not aware crime occurred until later
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence	2,296,350	100 %	7.6 %	14.5 %	19.6 %	5.7 %	0.1 %*	0.6 %*
Rape	29,460	100 %	6.5 *	18.4 *	6.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	602,080	100 %	6.3	7.3	19.4	0.7 *	0.3 *	1.6 *
Assault	1,664,800	100 %	8.1	17.0	19.9	7.6	0.0 *	0.2 *
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence	1,378,130	100 %	16.0	29.1	13.5	7.0	0.0 *	0.0 *
Rape	42,440	100 %	4.5 *	32.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	112,370	100 %	12.0 *	15.9 *	19.6	1.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	1,223,310	100 %	16.8	30.2	13.4	7.7	0.0 *	0.0 *

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

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

Table 116. Household crimes, 1990:

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of head of household and type of crime

Type of crime and reason for not reporting	Percent of reasons for not reporting			
	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
White				
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Reported to another official	3.2	5.9	2.2	2.7 *
Private or personal matter	4.8	3.6	5.3	3.9 *
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	31.1	24.8	33.3	33.0
Not important enough	4.4	6.0	3.8	3.7 *
Insurance would not cover	2.0	1.1	2.3	2.1 *
Not aware crime occurred until later	7.6	10.0	6.6	8.3
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	8.3	6.3	9.6	0.9 *
Lack of proof	12.1	12.0	12.1	13.3
Police would not want to be bothered	9.4	9.0	9.4	12.1
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	3.9	5.1	3.2	8.6
Fear of reprisal	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.0 *
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.5	2.0	2.5	4.4 *
Other and not given	10.2	13.2	9.2	7.0
Black				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reported to another official	4.7	5.9	3.9	5.2 *
Private or personal matter	6.9	7.0	6.2	12.2 *
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	26.9	25.3	26.5	36.0
Not important enough	1.8	2.5 *	1.7 *	0.0 *
Insurance would not cover	1.9	2.6 *	1.6 *	1.5 *
Not aware crime occurred until later	6.4	7.1	6.9	0.0 *
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	6.4	5.6	7.6	0.0 *
Lack of proof	13.8	16.5	12.5	12.8 *
Police would not want to be bothered	11.0	8.0	12.3	13.0 *
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	4.6	8.2	2.6	4.5 *
Fear of reprisal	0.8 *	0.8 *	0.9 *	0.0 *
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.0	2.0 *	3.7	2.0 *
Other and not given	11.9	8.4	13.7	12.8 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Percent of reasons for not reporting

Unable to recover property; no ID no.	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other reasons
1.0 %	9.6 %	9.3 %	7.5 %	4.3 %	5.6 %	14.7 %
0.0 *	6.4 *	14.7 *	19.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	23.6 *
3.9	12.3	7.1	12.5	7.0	7.7	13.8
0.0 *	8.7	10.0	5.5	3.4	5.0	14.7
0.0 *	0.1 *	6.0	2.3	4.7	2.4	18.8
0.0 *	0.0 *	8.7 *	4.3 *	12.9 *	0.0 *	36.7 *
0.0 *	0.0 *	14.6 *	4.9 *	7.4 *	1.8 *	22.0
0.0 *	0.2 *	5.2	2.0	4.2	2.5	17.9

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

Table 117. Household crimes, 1990:

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

Reason for not reporting	Percent of reasons for not reporting						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$29,999	\$30,000-\$49,999	\$50,000 or more
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Reported to another official	5.7	5.9	5.6	2.8	2.6 *	1.9	2.9
Private or personal matter	6.0	8.8	5.2	4.8	4.2	5.1	4.0
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	28.2	25.2	29.3	29.7	31.1	32.7	34.1
Not important enough	2.9	3.6 *	3.1	3.7	4.5	5.5	4.4
Insurance would not cover	0.8 *	0.7 *	1.6 *	2.8	1.0 *	2.6	2.8
Not aware crime occurred until later	7.1	5.4	7.5	8.5	10.3	7.6	6.9
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	8.2	6.3	8.9	8.2	9.1	7.2	7.1
Lack of proof	12.7	12.3	12.4	12.6	11.2	11.1	12.9
Police would not want to be bothered	9.4	11.5	11.6	8.0	10.6	9.8	8.4
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	4.0	5.4	3.8	4.9	4.7	3.2	2.3
Fear of reprisal	0.6 *	2.2 *	0.9 *	0.7 *	0.3 *	0.4 *	0.1 *
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.3	1.9 *	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.2	4.0
Other and not given	12.0	10.8	7.8	11.0	7.6	10.7	10.0

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 118. Household crimes, 1990:

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime and value of theft loss

Type of crime and value of theft loss ¹	Number of reasons for not reporting	Total	Reason for not reporting				
			Reported to another official	Private or personal matter	Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Insurance would not cover
Household crimes²	8,949,510	100 %	3.0 %	5.3 %	28.2 %	3.5 %	2.1 %
Less than \$50 ³	3,842,770	100 %	2.5	4.5	45.8	5.1	1.0
\$50-\$99	1,490,530	100 %	2.8	3.6	23.6	3.0	2.4
\$100-\$249	1,844,560	100 %	3.8	4.7	12.7	1.8	4.2
\$250-\$999	1,057,830	100 %	3.2	8.0	4.1	1.2 *	2.6
\$1,000 or more	256,380	100 %	3.6 *	13.7	2.0 *	2.1 *	2.4 *
Burglary²	1,862,630	100 %	4.7	4.3	17.6	3.9	1.8
Less than \$50 ³	529,940	100 %	4.7	6.2	33.2	6.8	1.1 *
\$50-\$99	263,770	100 %	6.7 *	0.8 *	24.7	4.8 *	0.0 *
\$100-\$249	443,080	100 %	3.7 *	3.9 *	12.5	3.4 *	2.5 *
\$250-\$999	369,140	100 %	4.2 *	4.3 *	1.8 *	1.5 *	3.5 *
\$1,000 or more	135,820	100 %	4.1 *	2.5 *	0.0 *	1.3 *	2.6 *
Household larceny²	7,017,820	100 %	2.6	5.3	31.2	3.4	2.2
Less than \$50 ³	3,311,020	100 %	2.1	4.2	47.8	4.9	1.0
\$50-\$99	1,226,750	100 %	1.9	4.2	23.3	2.7	2.9
\$100-\$249	1,395,410	100 %	3.9	5.0	12.6	1.3 *	4.8
\$250-\$999	679,950	100 %	2.7 *	10.0	5.4	1.0 *	2.1 *
\$1,000 or more	71,830	100 %	2.5 *	19.3 *	2.3 *	0.0 *	3.7 *
Motor vehicle theft²	69,050	100 %	2.6 *	28.5 *	10.4 *	5.3 *	0.0 *
Less than \$50 ³	1,810 *	100 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	100.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
\$50-\$99	0 *	0 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
\$100-\$249	6,070 *	100 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	32.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
\$250-\$999	8,730 *	100 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
\$1,000 or more	48,710	100 %	3.6	36.6 *	7.0 *	7.5 *	0.0 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 119. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

Percent distribution of police response to a reported incident, by police response and type of crime

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	Percent of incidents					
			Police came to victim	Victim went to police	Contact with police— don't know how	Police did not come	Not known if police came	Police were at the scene
Crimes of violence	2,300,760	100 %	72.6 %	5.8 %	0.0 %*	14.0 %	2.0 %	5.5 %
Rape	64,860	100 %	67.5	14.6 *	0.0 *	13.9 *	0.0 *	3.9 *
Robbery	495,400	100 %	72.2	9.1	0.0 *	12.9	0.9 *	4.9
Aggravated assault	675,500	100 %	80.3	3.7	0.0 *	9.5	2.3 *	4.2
Simple assault	1,064,990	100 %	68.3	5.2	0.0 *	17.4	2.5	6.7
Crimes of theft	3,652,520	100 %	52.4	8.2	0.1 *	33.4	3.7	2.2
Personal larceny with contact	232,890	100 %	57.1	18.6	0.0 *	15.9	4.5 *	3.9 *
Personal larceny without contact	3,419,620	100 %	52.1	7.5	0.2 *	34.6	3.6	2.1
Household crimes	6,266,650	100 %	70.4	3.1	0.0 *	23.0	2.3	1.1
Burglary	2,595,760	100 %	82.4	0.9	0.1 *	13.4	2.6	0.6 *
Household larceny	2,212,210	100 %	59.9	4.0	0.0 *	32.6	2.3	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	1,458,660	100 %	64.8	5.8	0.0 *	25.6	1.8	2.1

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

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

Percent of reasons for not reporting							
Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property; no ID no.	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other reasons
7.7 %	9.7 %	12.6 %	9.6 %	3.8 %	0.6 %	2.9 %	11.0 %
5.6	6.5	9.4	8.2	1.4	0.2 *	2.5	7.4
8.4	12.8	13.6	10.9	3.4	0.7 *	3.3	11.4
10.0	12.9	15.5	11.7	5.2	1.0 *	2.6	13.8
8.6	12.9	18.0	10.0	9.4	1.3 *	3.7	17.0
11.2	12.6	14.7	3.6 *	7.7 *	1.5 *	4.7 *	20.1
11.1	9.5	14.3	9.3	5.7	1.1	2.9	14.0
8.2	5.7	7.1	7.5	2.9 *	0.8 *	2.8 *	13.0
7.5 *	11.1	17.3	9.5	2.7 *	0.0 *	3.0 *	11.9
14.9	10.1	16.4	11.4	4.5 *	1.5 *	2.5 *	12.8
9.8	12.6	18.2	10.7	11.7	0.9 *	3.0 *	18.0
15.5	15.2	14.8	6.8 *	10.5 *	2.9 *	6.1 *	17.8
6.8	9.8	12.3	9.7	3.2	0.5	2.8	10.0
5.2	6.7	9.7	8.3	1.1	0.1 *	2.5	6.5
8.6	13.2	12.9	11.2	3.6	0.9 *	3.3	11.3
8.5	13.9	15.3	11.9	5.5	0.9 *	2.7	13.9
8.1	13.3	18.1	9.7	7.6	1.5 *	3.9	16.4
8.4 *	13.7 *	24.5 *	0.0 *	2.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	22.9 *
2.6 *	2.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	12.8 *	0.0 *	7.6 *	27.6 *
0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	67.7 *
0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	58.2 *	0.0 *	19.1 *	22.8 *
3.7 *	3.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	7.7 *	0.0 *	7.4 *	22.7 *

¹ The proportion refers only to losses of cash and/or property and excludes the value of property damage.

² Includes data for victims who did not provide a specific value for their losses.

³ Includes items that had no value.

Table 120. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

**Percent distribution of incidents where police came to the victim,
by police response time and type of crime**

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents							
		Total	Within 5 minutes	Within 10 minutes	Within an hour	Within a day	Longer than a day	Length of time not known	Not available
Crimes of violence	1,671,010	100 %	28.0 %	30.7 %	31.7 %	4.8 %	0.7 %*	4.1 %	0.1 %*
Robbery	357,820	100 %	26.0	33.6	31.7	4.3 *	0.8 *	3.7 *	0.0 *
Aggravated assault	542,440	100 %	30.8	31.9	28.8	4.4	0.2 *	3.9	0.0 *
Simple assault	726,930	100 %	27.5	28.6	33.2	4.8	1.1 *	4.6	0.2 *
Crimes of theft	1,915,720	100 %	14.5	20.1	46.1	10.1	2.5	6.5	0.2 *
Personal larceny with contact	132,950	100 %	25.1	28.6	38.0	6.9 *	0.0 *	1.3 *	0.0 *
Personal larceny without contact	1,782,760	100 %	13.7	19.4	46.7	10.4	2.7	6.9	0.2 *
Household crimes	4,409,730	100 %	11.4	19.8	49.6	11.6	1.7	5.8	0.1 *
Burglary	2,140,010	100 %	13.0	18.9	48.0	11.7	1.5	6.8	0.1 *
Household larceny	1,324,520	100 %	6.9	20.6	52.2	13.3	2.5	4.4	0.2 *
Motor vehicle theft	945,190	100 %	13.9	21.0	49.7	8.9	0.8 *	5.7	0.0 *

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

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

Appendix II Survey Instruments

A screen questionnaire (form NCS-1) and a crime incident report (form NCS-2) are used to obtain information about households, individuals, and the relevant crimes they have experienced. The first form, NCS-1, is designed to obtain demographic characteristics and to screen for any crime incidents. Each household member age 12 or older is interviewed individually, unless a proxy is used. Proxy interviews are used for children age 12 or 13 when the parents object to an individual interview, as well as for persons who are absent during the entire interviewing period and persons who are otherwise incapable of answering for themselves. Details about the interviewing methods are located in the third appendix, under "Data collection."

After the first form is completed, the interviewer fills out a second form, the NCS-2 form, for each reported incident. Along with general questions about the incident, the NCS-2 form includes questions about the extent of physical injury, economic loss, offender characteristics, and notification of police.

The basic screen questionnaire and incident report were revised in January 1979 and in July 1986. The 1986 questionnaire is reproduced on the following pages. Copies of the original questionnaire are located in the annual reports from 1973 through 1977, and copies of the first revised questionnaire are published in the annual reports from 1978 through 1986.

NOTICE — Your report to the Census Bureau is **confidential** by law (U.S. Code 42, Sections 3789g and 3735). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

FORM **NCS-1 and NCS-2**
(4-10-88)
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY

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

PGM 2		Sample		Control number		HH No.	
J _____		PSU	Segment	ICK	Serial		

ITEMS FILLED AT START OF INTERVIEW

1. Interviewer identification
Code | Name
201 _____

2. Unit Status
202 1 Unit in sample the previous enumeration period — *Fill 3*
2 Unit in sample first time this period — **SKIP** to 4

3. Household Status — Mark first box that applies
203 1 Same household interviewed the previous enumeration
2 Replacement household since the previous enumeration
3 Noninterview the previous enumeration
4 Other — *Specify* 7

4. Line number of household respondent
204 _____ *Go to page 2*

TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD

5. Special Place type code
205 _____

6. Tenure
206 1 Owned or being bought 2 Rented for cash 3 No cash rent

7. Land Use
207 1 Urban 2 Rural

8. Farm Sales
208 x Item blank 1 \$1,000 or more 2 Less than \$1,000

9. Type of living quarters
Housing unit
209 1 House, apartment, flat
2 HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
3 HU permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
4 HU in rooming house
5 Mobile home or trailer with no permanent room added
6 Mobile home or trailer with one or more permanent rooms added
7 HU not specified above — *Describe* 7

OTHER unit

8 Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house
9 Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
10 Unoccupied site for mobile home, trailer, or tent
11 Student quarters in college dormitory
12 OTHER unit not specified above — *Describe* 7

Use of telephone

10a. Location of phone — Mark first box that applies.
210 1 Phone in unit
2 Phone in common area (hallway, etc.)
3 Phone in another unit (neighbor, friend, etc.)
4 Work/office phone
5 No phone — **SKIP** to 11a

Fill 10b

10b. Is phone interview acceptable?
211 1 Yes 2 No 3 Refused to give number

TRANS. ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD — Cont.

11a. Number of housing units in structure
212 1 1 — **SKIP** to 12 4 4 7 Mobile home or trailer — **SKIP** to 12
2 2 5 5-9
3 3 6 10+ 8 Only OTHER units

11b. Direct outside access
213 1 Yes 3 Don't know
2 No x Item blank

12. Family income
214 1 (a) Less than \$5,000 8 (h) 20,000-24,999
2 (b) \$5,000- 7,499 9 (i) 25,000-29,999
3 (c) 7,500- 9,999 10 (j) 30,000-34,999
4 (d) 10,000-12,499 11 (k) 35,000-39,999
5 (e) 12,500-14,999 12 (l) 40,000-49,999
6 (f) 15,000-17,499 13 (m) 50,000-74,999
7 (g) 17,500-19,999 14 (n) 75,000 and over

PGM 3 ITEMS FILLED AFTER INTERVIEW

13. Proxy information — Fill for all proxy interviews

a. Proxy interview obtained for Line No.	b. Proxy respondent Name	Line No.	c. Reason (Enter code)
301 _____	_____	302 _____	303 _____
304 _____	_____	305 _____	306 _____
307 _____	_____	308 _____	309 _____
310 _____	_____	311 _____	312 _____

Codes for item 13c

- 1 — 12-13 years old and parent refused permission for self interview
- 2 — Physically/mentally unable to answer } *FILL INTER-COMM*
- 3 — TA and won't return before closeout }

14. Type Z noninterview

a. Interview not obtained for Line No.	b. Reason (Enter code)	Codes for item 14b
313 _____	314 _____	1 — Never available ... 2 — Refused 3 — Physically/mentally unable to answer — no proxy available } <i>FILL INTER-COMM</i> 4 — TA and no proxy available 5 — Other 6 — Office use only
315 _____	316 _____	
317 _____	318 _____	
319 _____	320 _____	

► Complete 17-28 for each Line No. in 14a.

15a. Household members 12 years of age and OVER
321 _____ Total number

15b. Household members UNDER 12 years of age
322 _____ Total number
o None

16. Crime Incident Reports filled
323 _____ Total number — *Fill BOUNDING INFORMATION*
o None

Notes

NCS-1 and NCS-2

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS

<p>36. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 6 months — between _____, 19____ and _____, 19____. During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>39. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
<p>37. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>40. What was the TOTAL number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, motorcycles, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months? Include those you no longer own.</p>	<p>511</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None — SKIP to 43</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more</p>
<p>38. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>41. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
		<p>42. Did anyone steal, or TRY to steal parts attached to (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

<p>43. The following questions refer only to things that happened to YOU during the last 6 months — between _____, 19____ and _____, 19____. Did you have your (pocket picked/ purse snatched)?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>54. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 55</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — What happened? _____</p>	<p>512 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>* <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>44. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>CHECK ITEM C Look at 54. Was HHL member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
<p>45. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>55. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to Check Item E</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — What happened? _____</p>	<p>513 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>* <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>46. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>CHECK ITEM D Look at 55. Was HHL member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
<p>47. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>CHECK ITEM E Who besides the respondent was present when screen questions were asked? (If telephone interview, mark box 1 only.)</p> <p>514 * <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone interview — Go to Check Item F</p> <p>Personal interview— Mark all that apply.</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No one besides respondent present</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent's spouse</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> HHL member(s) 12+, not spouse</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> HHL member(s) under 12</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Nonhousehold member(s)</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone was present — Can't say who</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know if someone else present</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
<p>48. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>CHECK ITEM F If self-response interview, SKIP to Check Item G</p> <p>Did the person for whom this interview was taken help the proxy respondent answer any screen questions?</p> <p>515 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Person for whom interview taken not present</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
<p>49. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>	<p>CHECK ITEM G Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?"</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Fill Crime Incident Reports.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No — Interview next HHL member. End interview if last respondent.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>
<p>50. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck, such as packages or clothing?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>		
<p>51. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>		
<p>52. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>		
<p>53. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>		

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FORM **NCS-2**
(4-10-86)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY

Notes

NCS-2 INCIDENT REPORT

PGM 6

1a. LINE NUMBER → **601** _____ Line number

1b. SCREEN QUESTION NUMBER → **602** _____ Screen question number

1c. INCIDENT NUMBER → **603** _____ Incident number

CHECK ITEM A Has this person lived at this address for more than 6 months? (If not sure, refer to item 30, NCS-1.)

Yes (Item 30 — more than 6 months) — **SKIP** to 2c
 No (Item 30 — 6 months or less) — Ask 2a

2a. You said that during the last 6 months — (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime.)

Did (this/the first) incident happen while you were living here or before you moved to this address?

604 1 While living at this address
2 Before moving to this address

2b. In what month did (this/the first) incident happen? (Show calendar if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)

605 — **SKIP** to Check Item B
Month Year

2c. You said that during the last 6 months — (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime.)

In what month did (this/the first) incident happen? (Show calendar if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)

605
Month Year

CHECK ITEM B Is this incident report for a series of crimes? (Note — Series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately.)

606 1 Yes — Ask 3a (Note — Reduce entry in screen question if necessary.)
2 No — **SKIP** to 4b

3a. Altogether, how many times did this happen during the last 6 months?

607 _____ Number of incidents

3b. In what month or months did these incidents take place? (If more than one quarter involved, ASK **7** How many in (name months)?)

INTERVIEWER — Enter number for each quarter as appropriate. If all are out of scope, end incident report.

Number of incidents per quarter			
Jan., Feb., or March (Qtr. 1)	April, May, or June (Qtr. 2)	July, Aug., or Sept. (Qtr. 3)	Oct., Nov., or Dec. (Qtr. 4)
608 _____	609 _____	610 _____	611 _____

4a. The following questions refer only to the most recent incident.

Was it daylight or dark outside when the most recent incident happened?

612 1 Light — **SKIP** to 5
2 Dark — **SKIP** to 5
3 Dawn, almost light, dusk, twilight — **SKIP** to 5
4 Don't know — **SKIP** to 6a

4b. Was it daylight or dark outside when this incident happened?

612 1 Light — Ask 5
2 Dark — Ask 5
3 Dawn, almost light, dusk, twilight — Ask 5
4 Don't know — **SKIP** to 6a

5. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen?

During day

613 1 After 6 a.m. — 12 noon
2 After 12 noon — 6 p.m.
3 Don't know what time of day

At night

4 After 6 p.m. — 12 midnight
5 After 12 midnight — 6 a.m.
6 Don't know what time of night

Or

7 Don't know whether day or night

6a. ASK OR VERIFY — Did this incident happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?	614 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Outside U.S. — SKIP to 7 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (inside limits) — Ask 6b 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No (outside limits) — SKIP to 6c
6b. What is the name of that city/town/village?	615 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Same city/town/village as present residence — SKIP to 7 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Different city/town/village from present residence — Specify <u>7</u> _____
6c. ASK OR VERIFY — In what State and county did it occur?	616 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> State _____ County _____
6d. ASK OR VERIFY — Is this the same State and county as your PRESENT RESIDENCE?	617 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
7. Where did this incident take place? Mark (X) only one box.	<p style="text-align: center;">AT OR IN RESPONDENT'S HOME OR LODGING</p> 618 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in own dwelling, or own attached garage (Always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in detached buildings on own property, such as detached garage, storage shed, etc. (Always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same) .. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in vacation home/second home 4 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in hotel or motel room respondent was staying in } SKIP to 9a <p style="text-align: center;">NEAR OWN HOME</p> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Own yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport (does not include apartment yards) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment hall, storage area, laundry room (does not include apartment parking lot/garage) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> On street immediately adjacent to own home } SKIP to 8b <p style="text-align: center;">AT, IN, OR NEAR A FRIEND/RELATIVE/NEIGHBOR'S HOME</p> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in home or other building on their property .. 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment hall, storage area, laundry room (does not include apartment parking lot/garage) 11 <input type="checkbox"/> On street immediately adjacent to their home } SKIP to 8b <p style="text-align: center;">COMMERCIAL PLACES</p> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside restaurant, bar, nightclub 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside other commercial building such as store, bank, gas station 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside office, factory, or warehouse } Ask 8a <p style="text-align: center;">PARKING LOTS/GARAGES</p> 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial parking lot/garage 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Noncommercial parking lot/garage 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment/townhouse parking lot/garage } Ask 8a <p style="text-align: center;">SCHOOL</p> 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside school building 19 <input type="checkbox"/> On school property (school parking area, play area, school bus, etc.) } Ask 8a <p style="text-align: center;">OPEN AREAS, ON STREET OR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION</p> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> In apartment yard, park, field, playground (other than school) 21 <input type="checkbox"/> On the street (other than immediately adjacent to own/friend/relative/neighbor's home) 22 <input type="checkbox"/> On public transportation or in station (bus, train, plane, airport, depot, etc.) } SKIP to 8b <p style="text-align: center;">OTHER</p> 23 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <u>7</u> _____ } Ask 8a

<p>8a. ASK OR VERIFY — Did the incident happen in an area restricted to certain people or was it open to the public at the time?</p>	<p>619 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Open to the public 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted to certain people (or nobody had a right to be there) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____</p>
<p>8b. ASK OR VERIFY — Did it happen outdoors, indoors, or both?</p>	<p>620 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Indoors (inside a building or enclosed space) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoors 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both</p>
<p>8c. ASK OR VERIFY — How far away from home did this happen? PROBE — Was it within a mile, 5 miles, 50 miles or more? Mark (X) first box that respondent is sure of. Then SKIP to Check Item C.</p>	<p>621 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At, in, or near the building containing the respondent's home/next door ... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A mile or less 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Five miles or less 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Fifty miles or less 5 <input type="checkbox"/> More than 50 miles 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know how far</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SKIP to Check item C</p>
<p>9a. Did the offender(s) live (here/there) or have a right to be (here/there), for instance, as a guest or a repairperson?</p>	<p>622 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — SKIP to Check Item C 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>9b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the (house/apartment/building)?</p>	<p>623 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in ... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in . . . } Ask 9c 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Didn't try to get in — SKIP to Check Item C</p>
<p>9c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) (got in by force/TRIED to get in by force)?</p>	<p>624 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 9d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 9e</p>
<p>9d. What was the evidence? Anything else? Mark (X) all that apply. Then SKIP to Check Item C.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Window</p> <p>625 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Damage to window (include frame, glass broken/removed/cracked) ... * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Screen damaged/removed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Lock on window damaged/tampered with in some way 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Door</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Damage to door (include frame, glass panes or door removed) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Screen damaged/removed 626 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Lock or door handle damaged/ tampered with in some way * 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Other</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other than window or door — Specify _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SKIP to Check Item C</p>
<p>9e. How did the offender(s) (get in/TRY to get in)? Mark (X) only one box.</p>	<p>627 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Let in 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender pushed his/her way in after door opened 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Through OPEN DOOR or other opening 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Through UNLOCKED door or window 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Through LOCKED door or window — Had key 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Through LOCKED door or window — Picked lock, used credit card, etc., other than key 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Through LOCKED door or window — Don't know how 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____</p>
<p>CHECK ITEM C Was respondent or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred? If not sure, ASK — Were you or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred?</p>	<p>628 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Fill Check Item D 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 27a, page 18</p>
<p>CHECK ITEM D Which household members were present? If not sure, ask.</p>	<p>629 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent only — Ask 10 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent and other household member(s) — Ask 10 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Only other HH member(s), not respondent — SKIP to 28, page 18</p>

10. ASK OR VERIFY — Did you personally see an offender?	630 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
11a. Did the offender(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something to use as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?	631 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 11b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 12a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know — SKIP to 12a
11b. What was the weapon? Anything else? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i>	632 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.) * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other sharp object (scissors, ice pick, axe, etc.) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Blunt object (rock, club, blackjack, etc.) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> <u>✓</u>
12a. Did the offender(s) hit you, knock you down or actually attack you in any way?	633 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — SKIP to 15a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
12b. Did the offender(s) threaten you with harm in any way?	634 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — SKIP to 14 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
13. What actually happened? Anything else? <i>Mark (X) all that apply. Then SKIP to 19a, page 16.</i>	635 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Something taken without permission * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to take something 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Harassed, argument, abusive language 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house/apt. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of car 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged or destroyed property 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> <u>✓</u>
14. How were you threatened? Any other way? <i>Mark (X) all that apply. Then SKIP to 19a, page 16.</i>	636 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of rape * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat to kill 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of attack other than to kill or rape 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weapon present or threatened with weapon 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Shot at (but missed) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted attack with knife/sharp weapon 637 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted attack with weapon other than gun/knife/sharp weapon * 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Object thrown at person 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Followed or surrounded 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> <u>✓</u>
15a. How did the offender(s) attack you? Any other way? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i>	638 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Raped * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to rape 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Shot 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Shot at (but missed) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit with gun held in hand 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Stabbed/cut with knife/sharp weapon 639 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted attack with knife/sharp weapon * 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit by object (other than gun) held in hand 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit by thrown object 640 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted attack with weapon other than gun/knife/sharp weapon * 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit, slapped, knocked down 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc. 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> <u>✓</u>
15b. Did the offender(s) THREATEN to hurt you before you were actually attacked?	641 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> <u>✓</u>

SKIP to 19a, page 16

SKIP to 19a, page 16

<p>16a. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? Mark (X) all that apply.</p>	<p>642 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None — SKIP to 19a * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Raped 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted rape 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife or stab wounds 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Gun shot, bullet wounds 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken bones or teeth knocked out 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Internal injuries 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Knocked unconscious 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <u>7</u></p>
<p>CHECK ITEM E Refer to 11b. Did the offender have a weapon other than a gun or knife? (Is box 4—6 marked?)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 16b <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 17a</p>
<p>16b. Were any of the injuries caused by a weapon (other than a gun or knife)?</p>	<p>643 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 16c 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 17a</p>
<p>16c. Which injuries? Enter code(s) from 16a.</p>	<p>644 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> * Code Code Code</p>
<p>17a. Were you injured to the extent that you received any medical care, including self treatment?</p>	<p>645 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 17b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 19a</p>
<p>17b. Where did you receive this care? Anywhere else? Mark (X) all that apply.</p>	<p>646 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At the scene * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At home/neighbor's/friend's 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Health unit at work, school, first aid station at a stadium, park, etc. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office/health clinic 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency room at hospital/emergency clinic 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital (other than emergency room) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <u>7</u></p>
<p>CHECK ITEM F Refer to 17b. Is "Hospital" (box 6) marked?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 17c <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 18a</p>
<p>17c. Did you stay overnight in the hospital?</p>	<p>647 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 17d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 18a</p>
<p>17d. How many days did you stay (in the hospital)?</p>	<p>648 _____ Number of days</p>
<p>18a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veterans Administration, or Public Welfare?</p>	<p>649 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>18b. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident (INCLUDING anything paid by insurance)? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related expenses. INTERVIEWER — Obtain an estimate, if necessary.</p>	<p>650 \$ _____ . 00 Total amount 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No cost x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>Notes</p>	

<p>20a. Did (any of) your action(s) help the situation in any way — such as by avoiding injury or greater injury to you, or by scaring or chasing off the offender — or were they helpful in some other way?</p>	<p>661 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 20b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 21a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>20b. How were they helpful? Any other way? Mark (X) all that apply.</p>	<p>662 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Helped avoid injury or greater injury to respondent * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Scared or chased offender off 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Helped respondent get away from offender 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Protected property 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Protected other people 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify 7</p>
<p>21a. Did (any of) your action(s) make the situation worse in any way?</p>	<p>663 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 21b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 22 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>21b. How did they make the situation worse? Any other way? Mark (X) all that apply.</p>	<p>664 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Led to injury or greater injury to respondent * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Caused greater loss of property or damage to property 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other people got hurt (worse) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender got away 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Made offender angrier, more aggressive, etc. 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify 7</p>
<p>22. ASK OR VERIFY — Was anyone present during the incident besides you and the offender(s)?</p>	<p>665 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 23a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to Check Item G, page 18 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>23a. Did the actions of (this person/any of these people) help the situation in any way?</p>	<p>666 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 23b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 24a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>23b. How did they help the situation? Any other way? Mark (X) all that apply.</p>	<p>667 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Helped avoid injury or greater injury to respondent * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Scared or chased offender off 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Helped respondent get away from offender 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Protected property 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Protected other people 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify 7</p>
<p>24a. Did the actions of (this person/any of these people) make the situation worse in any way?</p>	<p>668 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 24b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 25a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>24b. How did they make the situation worse? Any other way? Mark (X) all that apply.</p>	<p>669 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Led to injury or greater injury to respondent * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Caused greater loss of property or damage to property 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other people got hurt (worse) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender got away 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Made offender angrier, more aggressive, etc. 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify 7</p>
<p>Notes</p>	

25a. (Not counting you) were there any persons present during the incident who were harmed, threatened with harm or had something taken from them by force or threat? (Do not include persons under 12 years of age.)	670 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 25b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to Check Item G 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
25b. How many? (Do not include persons under 12 years of age.)	671 _____ Number of persons
25c. Are any of these persons members of your household now? (Do not include persons under 12 years of age.)	672 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 25d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to Check Item G
25d. How many, not counting yourself? INTERVIEWER — Enter name(s) of other household member(s). If not sure, ask.	673 _____ Number of household members Name(s) _____ _____ _____
CHECK ITEM G Refer to 19b and 19d on page 16. Did respondent use physical force against offender? (Is 1–6 marked in 19b or 19d?)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 26 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 29a
26. Who was the first to use or threaten to use physical force — you, the offender(s), or someone else? Mark (X) only one box. Then SKIP to 29a.	674 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender(s) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else } SKIP to 29a 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
27a. If household member was present, SKIP to 28. Do you know or have you learned anything about the offender(s) — for instance, whether there was one or more than one offender involved, whether it was someone young or old, or male or female?	675 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 27b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 49a, page 21
27b. How sure are you of this information? Do you have a suspicion, are you fairly sure or are you certain?	676 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Suspicion 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Fairly sure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Certain
27c. How did you learn about the offender(s)? Any other way? Mark (X) all that apply. Then SKIP to 49a, page 21.	677 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent saw or heard offender . . . * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> From other member of household who was eyewitness 3 <input type="checkbox"/> From eyewitness(es) other than household member(s) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> From police 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other person (not eyewitness) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender(s) admitted it 678 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender(s) had threatened to do it . . . * 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen property found on offenders' property or in offenders' possession . . . 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Figured it out by who had motive, opportunity, or had done it before . . . 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify ↘ } SKIP to 49a, page 21
28. What actually happened? Anything else? Mark (X) all that apply.	679 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Something taken without permission * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to take something 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Harassed, argument, abusive language 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house/apt. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of car 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged or destroyed property 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify ↘
29a. ASK OR VERIFY — Was the crime committed by only one or by more than one offender?	680 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Only one — SKIP to 30 2 <input type="checkbox"/> More than one — SKIP to 39, page 20 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know — Ask 29b
29b. Do you know anything about one of the offenders?	681 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 30 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 49a, page 21

30. Was the offender male or female?	682 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
31. How old would you say the offender was?	683 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 21-29 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12-14 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 30+ 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-20
32a. Was the offender drinking or on drugs, or don't you know?	684 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (drinking or on drugs) — Ask 32b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (not drinking/not on drugs) } SKIP 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (if drinking or on drugs) . } to 33a
32b. Which was it? (Drinking or on drugs?)	685 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking 2 <input type="checkbox"/> On drugs 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both (drinking and on drugs) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking or on drugs — could not tell which
33a. Was the offender someone you knew or a stranger you had never seen before?	686 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Knew or had seen before — SKIP to 34 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
33b. Would you be able to recognize the offender if you saw him/her?	687 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes } SKIP to 35 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure (possibly or probably) } 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 37
34. How well did you know the offender — by sight only, casual acquaintance, or well known?	688 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sight only — Ask 35 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance } SKIP to 36 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Well known }
35. Would you have been able to tell the police how they might find the offender, for instance, where he/she lived, worked, went to school, or spent time? <i>Mark (X) only one box. Then SKIP to 37.</i>	689 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes } SKIP to 37 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____ }
36. How did you know the offender? For example, was the offender a friend, cousin, etc.? <i>Mark (X) first box that applies.</i>	690 RELATIVE 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse at time of incident 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Ex-spouse at time of incident 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Parent or step-parent 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child or step-child 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative — <i>Specify</i> _____ NONRELATIVE 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Boyfriend or girlfriend, ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or ex-friend 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Roommate, boarder 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Schoolmate 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbor 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone at work, customer 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative — <i>Specify</i> _____
37. Was the offender White, Black, or some other race?	691 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
38. Was this the only time this offender committed a crime or made threats against you or your household? <i>Mark (X) only one box. Then SKIP to 49a, page 21.</i>	692 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (only time) } SKIP to 49a, 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (there were other times) . } page 21 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know }
Notes	

39. How many offenders?	693 _____ Number of offenders x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (number of offenders)
40a. Were they male or female?	694 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All male } SKIP to 41a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> All female } 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know sex of any offenders } 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Both male and female — Ask 40b
40b. If there were only 2 offenders (item 39), SKIP TO 41a. Were they mostly male or mostly female?	695 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Evenly divided 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
41a. How old would you say the youngest was?	696 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 21–29 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12–14 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 30+ — SKIP to 42a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 15–17 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 18–20
41b. How old would you say the oldest was?	697 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 21–29 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12–14 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 30+ 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 15–17 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 18–20
42a. Were any of the offenders drinking or on drugs, or don't you know?	698 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (drinking or on drugs) — Ask 42b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (not drinking/not on drugs) . . . } SKIP to 43a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (if drinking or on drugs) }
42b. Which was it? (Drinking or on drugs?)	699 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking 2 <input type="checkbox"/> On drugs 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both (drinking and on drugs) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking or on drugs — could not tell which
43a. Were any of the offenders known to you, or were they all strangers you had never seen before?	700 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All known } SKIP to 44 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Some known } 3 <input type="checkbox"/> All strangers } Ask 43b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know }
43b. Would you be able to recognize any of them if you saw them?	701 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes } SKIP to 45 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure (possibly or probably) } 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 47a
44. How well did you know the offender(s) — by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known? Mark (X) all that apply.	702 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sight only 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Well known
CHECK ITEM H Refer to 44. Is "casual acquaintance" or "well known" marked?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — SKIP to 46 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Ask 45
45. Would you have been able to tell the police how they might find any of them, for instance, where they lived, worked, went to school, or spent time? Mark (X) only one box. Then SKIP to 47a.	703 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes } SKIP to 47a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <u> </u> }
46. How did you know them? For example, were they friends, cousins, etc.? Mark (X) all that apply.	704 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse at time of incident 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Ex-spouse at time of incident 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Parent or step-parent 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child or step-child 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative — Specify _____ NONRELATIVE 705 * 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Boyfriend or girlfriend, ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or ex-friend 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Roommate, boarder 706 * 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Schoolmate 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbor 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone at work, customer 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative — Specify _____
47a. Were the offenders White, Black, or some other race? Mark (X) all that apply.	707 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know race of any/some
47b. If only one box marked in 47a, SKIP to 48. What race were most of the offenders?	708 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Black 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly some other race 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Equal number of each race 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

<p>48. Was this the only time any of these offenders committed a crime or made threats against you or your household?</p>	<p>709 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (only time) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (there were other times) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>49a. ASK OR VERIFY — Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER — Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.</p>	<p>710 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — SKIP to 54 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>49b. ASK OR VERIFY — Did the offender(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?</p>	<p>711 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 50 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 64a, page 23</p>
<p>50. What did they try to take? Anything else?</p> <p>Mark (X) all that apply.</p>	<p>712 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cash * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Purse 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Credit cards, checks, bank cards 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle 713 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of motor vehicle (tire, hubcap, attached tape deck, attached CB radio, etc.) * 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline or oil 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle or parts 714 10 <input type="checkbox"/> TV, stereo, other household appliances * 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Silver, china, art objects 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Other household furnishings (furniture, rugs, etc.) 715 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal effects (clothing, jewelry, toys, etc.) * 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Handgun (pistol, revolver) 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Other firearm (rifle, shotgun) 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <u>✓</u> 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>51. ASK OR VERIFY — Was/Were the article(s) in or attached to a motor vehicle when the attempt was made to take (it/them)?</p>	<p>716 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>52. Did the (property/money) they tried to take belong to you personally, to someone else in the household, or to both you and other household members?</p>	<p>717 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Self only 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other household member(s) only 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both respondent and other household member(s) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <u>✓</u></p>
<p>CHECK ITEM I Refer to item 50. Did they try to take cash, purse, or a wallet? (Is box 1, 2, or 3 marked?)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 53a <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 53b</p>
<p>53a. ASK OR VERIFY — Was the (cash/purse/wallet) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held?</p>	<p>718 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>53b. ASK OR VERIFY — Was there anything (else) they tried to take directly from you, for instance, from your pocket or hands, or that you were wearing?</p> <p>Exclude property not belonging to respondent or other household member.</p>	<p>719 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 53c 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 64a, page 23</p>
<p>53c. Which items did they try to take directly from you?</p> <p>Do not include cash/purse/wallet. Exclude property not belonging to respondent or other household member.</p> <p>Enter code(s) from 50. Then SKIP to 64a, page 23.</p>	<p>720 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> — SKIP to 64a, page 23 * Code Code Code 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to take everything marked in 50 directly from respondent — SKIP to 64a, page 23</p>
<p>Notes</p>	

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

Mark (X) all that apply.

INTERVIEWER — If purse or wallet stolen, ASK — Did it contain any money?

Enter amount of stolen cash where indicated. Mark the appropriate box(es) for stolen property.

Cash

\$ Amount of cash taken

Only cash taken — Enter amount above and **SKIP** to 58a

Property

PURSE/WALLET/CREDIT CARDS

- 2 Purse } Ask: Did it contain any money?
- 3 Wallet }
- 4 Credit cards, checks, bank cards

VEHICLE OR PARTS

- 5 Car
- 6 Other motor vehicle
- 7 Part of motor vehicle (tire, hubcap, attached tape deck, attached CB radio, etc.)
- 8 Unattached motor vehicle accessories or equipment (unattached radio, etc.)
- 9 Gasoline or oil
- 10 Bicycle or parts

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

- 11 TV, stereo, other household appliances
- 12 Silver, china, art objects
- 13 Other household furnishings (furniture, rugs, etc.)

PERSONAL EFFECTS

- 14 Portable electronic and photographic gear (Personal stereo, TV, calculator, camera, etc.)
- 15 Clothing, furs, luggage, briefcase
- 16 Jewelry, watch
- 17 Collection of stamps, coins, etc.
- 18 Toys, sports and recreation equipment (not listed above)
- 19 Other personal and portable objects

FIREARMS

- 20 Handgun (pistol, revolver)
- 21 Other firearm (rifle, shotgun)

MISCELLANEOUS

- 22 Tools, machines, office equipment
- 23 Farm or garden produce, plants, fruit, logs
- 24 Animals — pet or livestock
- 25 Food or liquor
- 26 Other — Specify

27 Don't know

55. ASK OR VERIFY — (Were the articles/Was it) in or attached to a motor vehicle when (they were/it was) taken?

- Yes
 No

56. Did the stolen (property/money) belong to you personally, to someone else in the household, or to both you and other household members?

- Self only
 Other household member(s) only
 Both respondent and other household members
 Other — Specify

CHECK ITEM J

Refer to item 54. Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Is box 5 or 6 marked?)

- Yes — Ask 57a
 No — **SKIP** to Check Item K

57a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the offender(s)?

- Yes — Ask 57b
 No
 Don't know } **SKIP** to Check Item K

57b. Did the offender(s) return the (car/motor vehicle) this time?

- Yes
 No

CHECK ITEM K

Refer to item 54. Did they take cash, purse, or a wallet? (Is a cash amount entered or box 1, 2, or 3 marked?)

- Yes — Fill 58a
 No — **SKIP** to 58b

58a. ASK OR VERIFY — Was the (cash/purse/wallet) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held?	734 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
58b. ASK OR VERIFY — Was there anything (else) they took directly from you, for instance, from your pocket or hands, or that you were wearing? <i>Exclude property not belonging to respondent or other household member.</i>	735 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 58c 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to Check Item L
58c. Which items did they take directly from you? <i>Do not include cash/purse/wallet. Exclude property not belonging to respondent or other household member.</i> Enter code(s) from 54.	736 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> * Code Code Code 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Everything marked in 54 was taken directly from respondent
CHECK ITEM L Refer to item 54. What was taken?	<input type="checkbox"/> Box 2, 3, or 5–27 marked — Ask 59a <input type="checkbox"/> No entry in box 2, 3, or 5–27 — SKIP to 63
59a. What was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken? (Exclude any stolen cash/checks/credit cards.)	737 \$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Value of property taken
59b. How did you decide the value of the property that was taken? Any other way? Mark (X) all that apply.	738 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Original cost * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement cost 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal estimate of current value 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance report estimate 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Police estimate 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____
60. Was all or part of the stolen (property/money and property) recovered, not counting anything received from insurance?	739 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All — SKIP to 62 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Part — Ask 61 3 <input type="checkbox"/> None — SKIP to 63
61. What was recovered? Anything else? Mark (X) all that apply. INTERVIEWER — If purse or wallet recovered, ASK — Did it contain any money? Enter amount of recovered cash where indicated. Mark the appropriate box(es) for recovered property.	Cash 740 \$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Amount of cash recovered 741 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Only cash recovered — Enter amount above and SKIP to 63 * Property 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Purse } Ask: Did it contain any money? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet } 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Credit cards, checks, bank cards 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Property other than the above
CHECK ITEM M Refer to item 61. Was other property recovered? (Is box 5 marked?)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 62 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 63
62. Considering any damage, what was the value of the property after it was recovered? (Do not include recovered cash, checks, or credit cards.)	742 \$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Value of property recovered
63. Was the theft reported to an insurance company?	743 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No or don't have insurance 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
64a. (Other than any stolen property) was anything that belonged to you or other members of the household damaged in this incident? PROBE — For example, was (a lock or window broken/clothing damaged/damage done to a car), or something else?	744 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 64b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 65a
64b. Was/Were the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?	745 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, all } SKIP to 64d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, part } 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No, none — Ask 64c
64c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?	746 \$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Cost to repair/replace — SKIP to 64e o <input type="checkbox"/> No cost — SKIP to 65a x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know — SKIP to 64e
64d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?	746 \$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Cost to repair/replace — Ask 64e o <input type="checkbox"/> No cost — SKIP to 65a x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know — Ask 64e
64e. Who (paid/will pay) for the repairs or replacement? Anyone else? Mark (X) all that apply.	747 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Items will not be repaired or replaced * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Household member 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Landlord or landlord's insurance 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Victim's (or household's) insurance 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____

<p>65a. Were the police informed or did they find out about this incident in any way?</p>	<p>748 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 65b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 66a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know — SKIP to 75, page 26 *</p>
<p>65b. How did the police find out about it? Mark (X) first box that applies.</p>	<p>749 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent — SKIP to 67a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other household member 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone official called police (guard, apt. manager, school official, etc.) } SKIP to 68a 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else } 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Police were at scene — SKIP to 68c 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender was a police officer . . . } 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Some other way — Specify <u>✓</u> } SKIP to 69a</p>
<p>66a. What was the reason it was not reported to the police? (Can you tell me a little more?) Any other reason? Mark (X) all that apply.</p> <p>STRUCTURED PROBE — Was the reason because you dealt with it another way, it wasn't important enough to you, insurance wouldn't cover it, police couldn't do anything, police wouldn't help, or was there some other reason?</p>	<p>DEALT WITH ANOTHER WAY</p> <p>750 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to another official (guard, apt. manager, school official, etc.) * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Private or personal matter or took care of it myself or informally; told offender's parent</p> <p>NOT IMPORTANT ENOUGH TO RESPONDENT</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Minor or unsuccessful crime, small or no loss, recovered property 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Child offender(s), "kid stuff" 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Not clear was a crime or that harm was intended</p> <p>INSURANCE WOULDN'T COVER</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> No insurance, loss less than deductible, etc.</p> <p>POLICE COULDN'T DO ANYTHING</p> <p>751 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Didn't find out until too late * 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Could not recover or identify property 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Could not find or identify offender, lack of proof</p> <p>POLICE WOULDN'T HELP</p> <p>752 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Police wouldn't think it was important enough, wouldn't want to be bothered or get involved * 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Police would be inefficient, ineffective (they'd arrive late or not at all, wouldn't do a good job, etc.) 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Police would be biased, would harass/insult respondent, cause respondent trouble, etc.</p> <p>753 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender was police officer *</p> <p>OTHER REASON</p> <p>14 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get offender in trouble with the law 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Was advised not to report to police 754 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal by offender or others * 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to or could not take time — too inconvenient 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <u>✓</u></p> <p>19 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent not present or doesn't know why it wasn't reported</p>
<p>CHECK ITEM N Refer to 66a. Is more than one reason marked?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 66b <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 75, page 26</p>
<p>66b. Which of these would you say was the most important reason why the incident was not reported to the police? Enter code from 66a. Then SKIP to 75, page 26.</p>	<p>755 <input type="checkbox"/> Code — SKIP to 75, page 26 30 <input type="checkbox"/> No one reason more important — SKIP to 75, page 26</p>
<p>Notes</p>	

<p>67a. Please take a minute to think back to the time of the incident (PAUSE). Besides the fact that it was a crime, did YOU have any other reason for reporting this incident to the police? Any other reason? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i></p> <p>STRUCTURED PROBE — Did you report it to get help with this incident, to recover your loss, to stop or punish the offender, to let police know about it, or was there some other reason?</p>	<p>TO GET HELP WITH THIS INCIDENT</p> <p>756 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Stop or prevent THIS incident from happening * <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Needed help after incident due to injury, etc.</p> <p>TO RECOVER LOSS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 To recover property <input type="checkbox"/> 4 To collect insurance</p> <p>TO GET OFFENDER</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 To prevent further crimes against respondent/ respondent's household by this offender <input type="checkbox"/> 6 To stop this offender from committing other crimes against anyone</p> <p>757 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 To punish offender * <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Catch or find offender — other reason or no reason given</p> <p>TO LET POLICE KNOW</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9 To improve police surveillance of respondent's home, area, etc. 758 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Duty to let police know about crime</p> <p>* OTHER</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 11 Other reason — Specify <u> </u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 12 No other reason</p>
<p>CHECK ITEM 0 Refer to 67a. Is more than one reason marked?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 67b <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 68a</p>
<p>67b. Which of these would you say was the most important reason why the incident was reported to the police? <i>Enter code from 67a.</i></p>	<p>759 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Code</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 00 No one reason more important <input type="checkbox"/> 20 Because it was a crime was most important</p>
<p>68a. Did the police come when they found out about the incident?</p>	<p>760 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes — Ask 68b <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No } SKIP to 69a <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Don't know } <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Respondent went to police — SKIP to 68c</p>
<p>68b. How soon after the police found out did they respond? Was it within 5 minutes, within 10 minutes, an hour, a day, or longer? <i>Mark (X) first category respondent is sure of.</i></p>	<p>761 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Within 5 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Within 10 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Within an hour <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Within a day <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Longer than a day <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Don't know how soon</p>
<p>68c. What did they do while they were (there/here)? Anything else? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i></p>	<p>762 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Took report * <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Searched/looked around <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Took evidence (fingerprints, inventory, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Questioned witnesses or suspects <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Promised surveillance <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Promised to investigate <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Made arrest <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Other — Specify <u> </u> <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Don't know</p>
<p>69a. Did you (or anyone in your household) have any later contact with the police about the incident?</p>	<p>763 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes — Ask 69b <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No } SKIP to 70 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Don't know }</p>
<p>69b. Did the police get in touch with you or did you get in touch with them?</p>	<p>764 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Police contacted respondent or other HH member <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Respondent (or other HH member) contacted police <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Both <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other — Specify <u> </u></p>
<p>69c. Was that in person or by phone, or some other way?</p>	<p>765 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 In person <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Not in person (by phone, mail, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Both in person and not in person <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Don't know</p>
<p>69d. What did the police do in following up this incident? Anything else? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i></p>	<p>766 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Took report * <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Questioned witnesses or suspects <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Did or promised surveillance/investigation <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Recovered property <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Made arrest <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Stayed in touch with respondent/household <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Other — Specify <u> </u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8 Nothing (to respondent's knowledge) <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Don't know</p>

70. Did you (or someone in your household) sign a complaint against the offender(s) to the police department or the authorities?	767 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
71. ASK OR VERIFY — As far as you know, was anyone arrested or were charges brought against anyone in connection with this incident?	768 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
72a. Did you (or someone in your household) receive any help or advice from any office or agency other than the police — that deals with victims of crime?	769 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 72b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 73a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
72b. Was that a government or a private agency?	770 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Government 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Private 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
73a. Have you (or someone in your household) had contact with any other authorities about this incident (such as a prosecutor, court, or juvenile officer)?	771 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 73b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 74 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
73b. Which authorities? Any others? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i>	772 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Prosecutor, district attorney 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Magistrate 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Court 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile, probation or parole officer 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> <u>✓</u>
74. Do you expect the police, courts, or other authorities will be doing anything further in connection with this incident?	773 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — <i>Specify</i> <u>✓</u> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
75. ASK OR VERIFY — What were you doing when this incident (happened/started)? <i>Mark (X) only one box.</i>	774 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working or on duty — SKIP to 77a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> On the way to or from work — SKIP to 77a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> On the way to or from school 4 <input type="checkbox"/> On the way to or from other place 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping, errands 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Attending school 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Leisure activity away from home 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Sleeping 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other activities at home 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> <u>✓</u> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
76a. ASK OR VERIFY — Did you have a job at the time of the incident?	775 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — SKIP to 77a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
76b. What was your major activity the week of the incident — were you looking for work, keeping house, going to school, or doing something else? <i>Mark (X) only one box. Then SKIP to 84a, page 28.</i>	776 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work . . . 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> <u>✓</u> } SKIP to 84a, page 28
Notes	

77a. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer.)	_____ _____
77b. What kind of business or industry was this? (e.g., TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)	777 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ _____
78a. What kind of work were you doing? (e.g., electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)	_____ 778 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____
78b. What were your most important activities or duties at this job? (e.g., typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, Armed Forces)	_____ _____
79a. ASK OR VERIFY — Were you an employee of a private company (PAUSE), a government employee (PAUSE), self-employed in your own business (PAUSE), or working without pay in a family business?	779 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary, or commissions 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm — Ask 79b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm — SKIP to 80
79b. Was the business incorporated?	780 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (or farm)
80. ASK OR VERIFY — Did this incident happen at your work site?	781 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____
81. Did you usually work days or nights?	782 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Days 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Nights 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both days and nights/rotating shifts
CHECK ITEM P Refer to 16a on page 15. Was the respondent injured in this incident? (Is box 1-9 marked?)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (injury marked in 16a) — Ask 82a <input type="checkbox"/> No (blank or None marked in 16a) — SKIP to 83a
82a. Did YOU lose time from work because of the injuries you suffered in this incident?	783 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 82b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 83a
82b. How much time did you lose because of injuries?	784 _____ Number of days — Ask 82c <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than one day — SKIP to 83a x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know — Ask 82c
82c. During these days, did you lose any pay that was not covered by unemployment insurance, sick leave, or some other source?	785 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 82d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 83a
82d. About how much pay did you lose?	786 \$ _____ .00 Amount of pay lost x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
83a. Did YOU lose time from work because of this incident for any of these (other) reasons — repairing damaged property (PAUSE), replacing stolen items (PAUSE), police related activities, such as cooperating with an investigation (PAUSE), court related activities, such as testifying in court (PAUSE), any other reason? Mark (X) all that apply. If no time was lost for any of these reasons, mark None (box 6).	787 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Repairing damaged property 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacing stolen items * 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Police related activities 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Court related activities 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____
83b. How much time did you lose because of (name all reasons marked in 83a)?	788 _____ Number of days — Ask 83c <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than one day — SKIP to 84a x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know — Ask 83c
83c. During these days, did you lose any pay that was not covered by unemployment insurance, paid leave, or some other source?	789 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 83d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 84a
83d. About how much pay did you lose?	790 \$ _____ .00 Amount of pay lost x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

Appendix III Survey methodology and standard errors

The survey results contained in this report are based on data gathered from residents living throughout the United States, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not included in the scope of this survey. Similarly, U.S. citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were excluded. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 or older living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) remains in the sample for 3 years, with each of seven interviews taking place at six-month intervals. An NCVS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person, and, if it is not possible to secure face-to-face interviews with all eligible members of the household during this initial visit, interviews by telephone are permissible thereafter. The only exceptions to the requirement that each eligible person be interviewed apply to incapacitated persons and individuals who are absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period.

Since July 1986, unless a knowledgeable household member insists otherwise, 12- and 13-year-olds are interviewed directly by the interviewer. This differs from the previous practice of interviewing a knowledgeable adult as a proxy respondent for all 12- and 13-year olds, unless the adult insisted that the child be interviewed and the alternative was no interview at all. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally incapable of

granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations non-household members may provide information for incapacitated persons. Prior to February 1980 the second through seventh interviews were conducted in the same manner as the initial interview. At that time, however, the mode of interviewing was changed to cut data collection costs. Telephone interviewing was increased, and in-person interviewing was reduced. This change was implemented in a manner that reduced the possibility of biasing the results. For half the remaining interviews at a sample address, the procedure was the same as that used for the entire sample prior to February 1980: the third, fifth, and seventh interviews were conducted primarily in person, with telephone followup permitted. The three even-numbered interviews were conducted as often as possible by telephone. Beginning in March 1986 all interviews were done by telephone whenever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person.

Before February 1980, about 20% of the interviews were completed by telephone, as compared to about 50% until March 1986. The percentage of telephone interviews is approximately 74% currently. The results of an assessment of the change in the data collection mode on results for 1980 were reported in the initial data release for that year.³

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are based on data obtained from a stratified, multi-stage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSU's) composing the first stage of the sampling were counties, groups

of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSU's were included in the sample automatically and are considered to be self-representing (SR). The remaining PSU's, called non-self-representing (NSR), were combined into strata by grouping PSU's with similar demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1980 census. One PSU was selected from each stratum by making the probability of selection proportionate to the population of the PSU.

In June 1984 a sample cut resulted in the reduction of NSR strata from 220 to 153. This also included a 20% sample reduction in the larger of the 156 PSU's. Phase-in of a revised NCVS sample design based on 1980 census data began in January 1985. Households that were interviewed during 1987 were drawn from both the 1970 and the 1980 based sample designs. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSU's and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to size. Because part of the reduction in the number of SR PSU's is due to a different procedure for drawing PSU boundaries, especially in the New England States, the 156 PSU's in the 1970 design are equivalent to 130 PSU's in the current design. Even with this smaller number of sample areas, the reliability of estimates has been maintained by using crime-related characteristics in the formation of the strata and by improving sample selection within the PSU's.

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.⁴ This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with

³See *Criminal Victimization in the United States; 1979-80 Changes, 1973-80 Trends*, BJS Technical Report, NCJ-80838, July 1982.

⁴Self-weighting means that each sample housing unit had the same initial probability of being selected.

a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of clusters of approximately four housing units each from within each enumeration district.⁵ To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing.

Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons living in housing units built after 1980 to be properly represented in the survey. With the passage of time, newly constructed units account for an increased proportion of the total sample.

Approximately 62,600 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. In order to conduct 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 six months over a period of three years. The initial interview was used to bound the interviews, (bounding establishes a timeframe to avoid duplication of crimes on subsequent interviews) but was not used to compute the annual estimates. Each rotation group was further divided into six panels. Persons occupying housing units within a 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 six months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for three years.

About 5,700 of the 62,600 housing units were selected to participate in this survey but were given a revised survey questionnaire. Approximately 9,000 persons in 4,700 households were interviewed with this new questionnaire. The remaining 1,000 housing units were either vacant, demolished, or otherwise ineligible for the sample (about 840 units), or the occupants could not be reached or refused to participate (about 170 units). The new survey instrument provides more information about incidents of crime, and includes the additional crime of vandalism. In order to convert over to this instrument over the next few years, and not affect the compatibility of the current NCVS data with the estimates obtained from this new instrument, the new survey questionnaire is being phased in gradually. In a few years, a statistical splice will be performed and the NCVS will use the new survey instrument for all households in the sample. Information collected from households that are given this new questionnaire is not used in the data tables shown in this report.

Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 47,000 of the 56,800 housing units selected for the near-term sample. About 8,200 of the remaining 9,800 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to non-residential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 1,600 of the 9,800 units were occupied by persons who were eligible for the survey yet were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available. Thus, the occupants of about 97% of all eligible housing units, some 95,000 persons, provided responses for the

survey through the near-term questionnaire.

About 10% of the 47,000 households in the 1990 sample were interviewed using a new technique called Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). This technique was first used in 1987, and a study of the results revealed it had no serious effects on the NCVS data. Thus, the data obtained through CATI has been included in this report.

Estimation procedure

To enhance the reliability of the estimates in this report, the estimation procedures utilized additional data concerning population characteristics which are believed to affect victimization rates. This data was used in various stages of ratio estimation.

The estimation procedure provides quarterly estimates of the levels and rates of victimization. Sample data from eight months of field interviewing is required to produce estimates for each quarter. For example, data collected between February and September is required to estimate the first quarter of any given calendar year (see accompanying chart). Each quarterly estimate is composed of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. Therefore, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month between the crime and the interview), in a March interview (2 months), and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. This arrangement minimizes expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place victimizations in more recent months of a six-month reference period rather than the month in which they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates,

⁵All references to the 1980-based sample design also apply to the 1970-based design.

which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing, ranging from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household figures shown on victimization rate tables are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of the data collection period, in this case October 1990.

The estimation procedure begins with the application of a basic weight to the data from each individual interviewed. A basic weight is the reciprocal of the probability of each housing unit's selection for the sample, and provides a rough measure of the population represented by each person in the sample. Next, an adjustment was made to account for occupied units as well as individuals in occupied units who were selected for the survey but unavailable for interview.

The distribution of the sample population usually differs somewhat from that of the total population in terms of age, race, sex, residence, and other characteristics. Because of this, an additional stage of ratio estimation was employed to bring the two distributions into closer agreement, thereby reducing the variability of the sample estimates.

The first stage of ratio estimation was applied only to data obtained from non-self-representing sample areas. Its purpose was to reduce the error caused by selecting one area to represent an entire stratum. Ratios concerning race and residence were calculated to reflect the relationship between the weighted 1980 census counts for all the sample areas in each region and the population in the non-self-representing parts of the region.

The second stage of ratio estimation was applied on an individual basis in order to bring the distribution of individuals in the sample into closer agreement with independent current

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

Month of interview	Period of reference											
	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
January												
February	X											
March	X	X										
April	X	X	X									
May	X	X	X	X								
June	X	X	X	X	X							
July	X	X	X	X	X	X						
August		X	X	X	X	X	X					
September			X	X	X	X	X	X				
October				X	X	X	X	X	X			
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												

estimates of the population according to the characteristics of age, sex, and race.⁶

For household crimes, the characteristics of the wife in a husband-wife household and the characteristics of the head of household in other types of households were used to determine the ratio estimates. This procedure is considered more precise than simply using the characteristics of the head of household since sample coverage is generally better for females than males.

In order to estimate *incidents* as opposed to *victimizations*, further adjustments were made to those cases where an incident involved more than one person. These incidents had more than one chance of being included in the sample so each multiple-victimization was reduced by the number of victims. Thus, if two people were victimized during the same incident, the weight assigned to that incident

was reduced by one half so that the incident could not be counted twice. However, the details of the event's outcome as they related to the victim were reflected in the survey results. No adjustment was necessary in estimating data on household crimes because each separate crime was defined as involving only one household.

Series victimizations

A series victimization is defined as three or more similar but separate crimes which the victim is unable to recall individually or describe in detail to an interviewer. These crimes have been excluded from the tables in this report because the victims were unable to provide details for each event.

Prior to 1979, NCVS interviewers recorded series victimizations by the season(s) of occurrence within the 6-month reference period, and the data were tabulated by the quarter of the year in which they were collected. Since January 1979, however, data on series crimes has been gathered by the calendar quarter(s) of occurrence,

⁶Armed forces personnel who are eligible to be interviewed are not included in the second stage ratio estimate.

making it possible to match the time-frames used in tabulating the data for non-series crimes.

The effects of combining series and non-series crimes, counting each of the series crimes as a single victimization based on the details of the most recent incident, was included in the initial release of the 1980 data (see footnote 3 for reference). The report showed that victimization counts and rates were higher in 1979 and 1980 when the series crimes were added. However, rate changes between these two years were basically in the same direction and significantly affected the same crimes as those affected when only non-series crimes were analyzed.

Table I shows the counts of regular and series victimizations for 1990, as well as the results of combining the two, with each series tallied as a single event. A total of 734,750 personal series crimes and 477,650 household series crimes were measured in 1990. As in the past, series crimes tended to be simple assaults, personal larcenies without contact, or household larcenies.

From January through June of 1985, a followup questionnaire was administered to persons reporting series crimes. This questionnaire addressed issues relating to the methods of collecting and analyzing data on series crimes. Results of this test are contained in *Series Crimes: Report of a Field Test*, BJS Technical Report NCJ-104615, April 1987. Further tests of approaches to collecting data on series crimes are anticipated.

Reliability of estimates

The sample used for the NCVS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been obtained by using the same sample design and selection procedures.

Estimates derived from different samples would differ somewhat.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples. Therefore, it is a measure of the precision with which a particular estimate approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range of numbers which has a specified probability that the average of all possible samples, which is the true unknown value of interest, is contained within the interval. About 68% of the time, the survey estimate will differ from the true average by less than one standard error. Only 10% of the time will the difference be more than 1.6 standard errors, and just one time in a hundred will it be greater than 2.5 standard errors. A 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error, thus there is a 95% chance that the result of a complete census would fall within the confidence interval.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates in this report are subject to nonsampling error. Major sources of nonsampling error are related to the ability of the respondents to recall in detail the crimes which occurred during the six months prior to the interview. Research based on interviews of victims obtained from police files indicates that assault is recalled with the least accuracy of any crime measured by the NCVS. This may be related to the tendency of victims to not report crimes committed by offenders who are not strangers, especially if they are relatives. In addition, among certain groups, crimes which contain elements of assault could be a part of everyday life, and are therefore forgotten or not considered important enough to mention to a survey interviewer. These recall problems may result in a

substantial understatement of the actual rate of assault.

Another source of nonsampling error is the inability of some respondents to recall the exact month a crime occurred, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This error source is partially offset by interviewing monthly and using the estimation procedure described earlier. Telescoping is another problem in which incidents that occurred before the reference period, or in a few cases, after it, are placed within the period. Events which occurred after the reference period are considered extremely rare because 75 to 80% of the interviewing takes place during the first week of the month following the reference period. The effect of telescoping is minimized by using the bounding procedure previously described. 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 whether the reported crime is a new one or not by discussing it with the victim. As calculated for the NCVS, the standard errors partially measure only those nonsampling errors arising from these sources; they do not reflect any systematic biases in the data.

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

Other sources of nonsampling error result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, misclassification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, errors

Table I. Personal and household crimes, 1990:

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

Sector and type of crime	Total victimizations		Series victimizations		Victimizations not in series	
	Number	Percent in sector	Number	Percent in sector	Number	Percent in sector
Personal sector	19,718,870	100.0 %	734,750	100.0 %	18,984,120	100.0 %
Crimes of violence	6,486,190	32.9	477,390	65.0	6,008,790	31.7
Completed	2,516,550	12.8	95,020	12.9	2,421,530	12.8
Attempted	3,969,630	20.1	382,370	52.0	3,587,260	18.9
Rape	134,010	0.7	3,740 *	0.5 *	130,260	0.7
Completed	62,830	0.3	0 *	0.0 *	62,830	0.3
Attempted	71,180	0.4	3,740 *	0.5 *	67,430	0.4
Robbery	1,185,060	6.0	35,350	4.8	1,149,710	6.1
Completed	819,460	4.2	18,950 *	2.6 *	800,510	4.2
With injury	289,640	1.5	3,610 *	0.5 *	286,020	1.5
From serious assault	125,690	0.6	1,950 *	0.3 *	123,740	0.7
From minor assault	163,940	0.8	1,660 *	0.2 *	162,280	0.9
Without injury	529,810	2.7	15,330 *	2.1 *	514,480	2.7
Attempted	365,600	1.9	16,400 *	2.2 *	349,190	1.8
With injury	114,160	0.6	3,770 *	0.5 *	110,380	0.6
From serious assault	47,710	0.2	3,770 *	0.5 *	43,930	0.2
From minor assault	66,440	0.4	0 *	0.0 *	66,440	0.4
Without injury	251,440	1.3	12,630 *	1.7 *	238,810	1.3
Assault	5,167,100	26.2	438,290	59.7	4,728,810	24.9
Aggravated	1,711,370	8.7	110,700	15.1	1,600,670	8.4
Completed with injury	653,900	3.3	26,890	3.7	627,000	3.3
Attempted with weapon	1,057,470	5.4	83,800	11.4	973,660	5.1
Simple	3,455,730	17.5	327,590	44.6	3,128,130	16.5
Completed with injury	980,350	5.0	49,170	6.7	931,170	4.9
Attempted without weapon	2,475,380	12.6	278,420	37.9	2,196,960	11.6
Crimes of theft	13,232,680	67.1	257,350	35.0	12,975,320	68.3
Completed	12,402,010	62.9	247,450	33.7	12,154,550	64.0
Attempted	830,660	4.2	9,890 *	1.3 *	820,760	4.3
Personal larceny with contact	637,010	3.4	0 *	0.0 *	637,010	3.4
Purse snatching	165,490	0.9	0 *	0.0 *	165,490	0.9
Completed	124,010	0.7	0 *	0.0 *	124,010	0.7
Attempted	41,470	0.2	0 *	0.0 *	41,470	0.2
Pocket picking	471,520	2.5	0 *	0.0 *	471,520	2.5
Personal larceny without contact	12,595,670	63.9	257,350	35.0	12,338,310	65.0
Completed	11,806,470	59.9	247,450	33.7	11,559,010	60.9
Less than \$50	4,732,960	24.0	140,490	19.1	4,592,470	24.2
\$50 or more	6,533,010	33.1	80,070	10.9	6,452,940	34.0
Amount not available	540,490	2.7	26,890	3.7	513,590	2.7
Attempted	789,190	4.0	9,890 *	1.3 *	779,290	4.1
Household sector	15,897,150	100.0 %	477,650	100.0 %	15,419,490	100.0 %
Completed	13,494,040	84.9	421,540	88.3	13,072,490	84.8
Attempted	2,403,100	15.1	56,110	11.7	2,346,990	15.2
Burglary	5,319,650	33.5	171,900	36.0	5,147,740	33.4
Completed	4,216,950	26.5	140,740	29.5	4,076,210	26.4
Attempted	1,877,560	11.8	61,430	12.9	1,816,130	11.8
Unlawful entry without force	2,339,390	14.7	79,310	16.6	2,260,080	14.7
Attempted forcible entry	1,102,690	6.9	31,160	6.5	1,071,530	6.9
Household larceny	8,592,210	54.0	288,020	60.3	8,304,190	53.9
Completed	8,044,300	50.6	275,010	57.6	7,769,280	50.4
Less than \$50	3,286,750	20.7	142,450	29.8	3,144,290	20.4
\$50 or more	4,312,790	27.1	106,960	22.4	4,205,830	27.3
Amount not available	444,750	2.8	25,580	5.4	419,160	2.7
Attempted	547,910	3.4	13,000 *	2.7 *	534,900	3.5
Motor vehicle theft	1,985,270	12.5	17,720 *	3.7 *	1,967,540	12.8
Completed	1,232,780	7.8	5,780 *	1.2 *	1,226,990	8.0
Attempted	752,490	4.7	11,930 *	2.5 *	740,550	4.8

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

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

made in coding and processing the data, and biases resulting from the rotation patterns and incomplete sampling frames in the 1970-based design. The last problem has been corrected in the 1980-based design. Quality control and editing procedures were used to minimize the number of errors made by the respondents and the interviewers.

Since the field representatives conducting the interviews usually reside in the area in which they interview, the race and ethnicity of the field representatives generally matches that of the local population. Special efforts are made to further match field representatives and the people they interview in areas where English is not commonly spoken. About 90% of all NCVS field representatives are female.

Deriving standard errors which are applicable to a wide variety of items and can be prepared at a moderate cost requires a number of approximations. Therefore, two parameters (identified as "a" and "b" in the following section) were developed for use in calculating standard errors. The parameters provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Computation and application of standard errors

The results presented in this report were tested to determine whether or not the observed differences between groups were statistically significant. Differences were tested for significance at the 90% confidence level, or roughly 1.6 standard errors. Most of the comparisons in this report were significant at the 95% confidence level (about 2.0 standard errors, meaning that the difference between the estimates is greater than twice the standard error of the difference).

Comparisons which failed the 90% test were not considered statistically

significant. Comparisons qualified by the phrase "some evidence" had a significance level between 90 and 95%.

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

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

where

x = estimated number of personal or household victimizations or incidents

a = a constant equal to -0.00001833

b = a constant equal to 3,725.

The following example illustrates the proper use of this formula. Table 1 (Appendix I) shows 800,510 completed robberies in 1990; this estimate and the appropriate parameters are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$s.e.(x) = \sqrt{(-0.00001833)(800,510)^2 + (3725)(800,510)} = 54,499$$

Therefore the 95% confidence interval around the estimated number of robbery victimizations is about equal to 800,510 plus or minus 108,998 (691,512 to 909,508).

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

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{y}\right)(p(1.0-p))}$$

where

p = percentage or rate expressed in decimal form

y = base population or total number of crimes

b = a constant equal to 3,725.

The following example demonstrates the use of formula 2. Table 4 (Appendix I) shows an estimated robbery rate of 12.3 per 1,000 persons between the ages of 20 and 24. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3725}{18,017,100}\right)(.0123(1.0-.0123))} = .0015848 \text{ or } 1.6 \text{ per } 1,000.$$

Thus, the 95% confidence interval is 12.3 per 1,000 plus or minus 3.2 (9.1 to 15.5 per 1,000).

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

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

where

p1 = first percent or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y1 = base from which first percent or rate was derived

p2 = second percent or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y2 = base from which second percent or rate was derived

b = a constant equal to 3,725.

This formula provides an accurate standard error for the difference between uncorrelated estimates; however, if the two estimates have a strong positive correlation, the formula overestimates the true standard error. If the numbers have a strong negative correlation the formula underestimates the actual standard error of the difference.

The following example illustrates the use of formula 3. Table 3 (Appendix I) lists the victimization rate for aggravated assault for males as 11.5 per 1,000, and the rate for females as 4.5 per 1,000. Placing the appropriate values in the formulas yields:

Standard error of the difference
(.0115-.0045)=

$$\sqrt{\frac{.0115(1.0-.0115)(3725)}{97,836,860} + \frac{.0045(1.0-.0045)(3725)}{105,437,010}}$$

=.0007688.

The 95% confidence interval around the difference of .0070 is approximately the difference plus or minus twice the standard error (a difference between .0055 and .0085). The ratio of the difference between two numbers to the standard error of their difference is equivalent to the statistical level of significance. For example, a ratio of two or more indicates that the difference is significant at the 95% confidence level (or greater); a ratio between 1.6 and 2.0 indicates the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95%; a ratio less than 1.6 denotes a confidence level less than 90%. In the previous example, the ratio of the difference (.0070) to the standard error (.000769) is 9.1. Thus the aggravated assault rate for males and females was significantly different at a confidence level exceeding 95%.

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

$$s.e.(p_1 - p_2) =$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{y}\right)((p_1 + p_2) - (p_1 - p_2)^2)}$$

where the symbols are the same as in formula three, except that "y" refers to a common base.

The following example, which uses table 58 (Appendix I), illustrates the use of this formula. The proportion of violent crime incidents involving strangers was 59.1% and the proportion involving nonstrangers was 40.9%. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula gives:

Standard error of the difference
(.591-.409) =

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{3725}{5,251,000}\right)((.591 + .409) - (.591 - .409)^2)}$$

=.0217869.

The confidence interval around the difference at one standard error is from .160 to .204 (.182 plus or minus .022). The ratio of the difference (.182) to its standard error (.022) is 8.3. Since 8.3 is greater than 2.0, the difference between these two percentages is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Appendix IV
Survey estimate of the economic
cost of crime to victims

This appendix provides a special supplementary analysis of the cost of crime to victims in 1990.⁷ Appendix I presents data on several specific aspects of economic cost, such as medical expenses and the value of stolen property, while this appendix estimates the total cost of crime sustained by victims in 1990.

In 1990 the total estimated cost of crime to victims was \$19.2 billion. This estimate includes losses from property theft or damage, cash losses, medical expenses and other costs. The estimate was derived by summing crime victims' estimates of the amount of stolen cash, the value of stolen property, estimated or actual costs of replacing damaged property, medical expenses, and the amount of pay lost from work because of injuries, police-related activities, court-related activities, or time spent repairing or replacing property.

The NCVS only measures direct costs to the victims. Such costs as running the criminal justice system or increased insurance premiums are not measured.

Table II shows the aggregate estimates of the total economic cost of crime for each of the major crime categories.

⁷The methodology used in this analysis is similar to that of a previous BJS Special Report, *The Economic Cost of Crime to Victims*, NCJ-93450, April 1984.

Table II. Personal and household crimes: Total economic loss to victims of crimes, 1990

Type of crime	Gross loss (in millions)
All crimes	19,216
Personal crimes	4,575
Crimes of violence	1,338
Rape	63
Robbery	618
Assault	657
Crimes of theft	3,237
Personal larceny	
With contact	141
Without contact	3,096
Household crimes	14,641
Burglary	4,340
Household larceny	1,752
Motor vehicle theft	8,550

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

Appendix V Supplementary analysis on family violence

This appendix provides a supplementary analysis of family violence against persons age 12 or older. Tables III through V provide additional information on family violence to supplement the tables contained in Appendix I.

Family violence, as it is used here, implies crimes committed by a relative against a family member. These tables combine victimizations committed by single and multiple offenders. When classifying the multiple-offender crimes, the relationship of the offender who was closest to the victim is used. The closest relationship is, in descending order, a spouse, ex-spouse, parent, child, other relative, well known person who is not related, casual acquaintance, or stranger. In instances where the offender is well known, but the degree of the victim-offender relationship is not obtainable from the data, the relationship is classified as "well known." Crimes shown in the category "Don't know relationship" are those for which the data contain no information on the relationship, while those classified as "Don't know number of offenders" include only those crimes in which the victim was unwilling or unable to state the number of offenders.

- Family violence accounted for 6% of all violent crimes, including 10% of all completed crimes and 4% of all attempted crimes. Four percent of all robberies, and 7% of all assaults were committed by the victim's relatives.

- Almost 90% of the violent crimes committed by relatives were assaults. Furthermore, simple assaults by family members accounted for 59% of the reported family violence, and aggravated assaults made up another 30% of these crimes.

- The rate of violent crimes against women committed by relatives was 2.9 per 1,000, while the rate for men was

0.9 per 1,000. Men and women had comparable victimization rates when the offenders were well known but not related to the victims. Males, however, were significantly more likely than females to be victimized by a casual acquaintance.

- There was some evidence that blacks were more likely than whites to be victims of violent crimes by persons who were well known but not related to them. There was not a significant difference between whites and blacks in the proportions of violent victimizations that were committed by relatives.

- Marital status also affected the chances of an individual being victimized by a nonstranger. Widowed persons were excluded from the following analysis because the number of cases reported was too small to form reliable estimates. Among the other groups, married persons were the least likely to be victims of violence from casual acquaintances or from well known offenders, and persons who had never married were the most likely. Divorced or separated persons had the highest rate of violent crimes committed by relatives.

- Fifty-eight percent of the 389,020 violent crimes occurring between relatives involved the spouse or the ex-spouse of the victim. Family violence was more likely to involve the victim's spouse than ex-spouse, parents, or children. Violence between parents and children combined accounted for 16% of the crimes between relatives, while violence from other relatives accounted for nearly 27%.

Table III. Family violence, 1990:

Number of victimizations, by type of crime, and relationship to offender

Type of crime	Total number of victimizations	Relation					
		Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Other relatives
Crimes of violence	6,008,790	389,020	147,000	76,770	41,070	21,060	103,110
Completed	2,421,530	230,200	107,320	41,410	18,940 *	7,360 *	55,150
Attempted	3,587,260	158,820	39,670	35,360	22,120	13,700 *	47,950
Rape	130,260	1,850 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	1,850 *
Robbery	1,149,710	40,860	11,520 *	5,840 *	5,690 *	3,490 *	14,300 *
Completed	800,510	26,270	7,420 *	5,840 *	0 *	1,620 *	11,370 *
Attempted	349,190	14,590 *	4,090 *	0 *	5,690 *	1,870 *	2,930 *
Assault	4,728,810	346,300	135,480	70,920	35,380	17,560 *	86,950
Aggravated	1,600,670	118,450	41,950	20,270	10,760 *	10,180 *	35,280
Simple	3,128,130	227,840	93,520	50,650	24,610	7,380 *	51,660

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

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

† Includes data on offenders known to the victims whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

Table IV. Family violence, 1990:

Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by type of crime and relationship to offender

Type of crime	Total number of victimizations	Total crimes	Relation					
			Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Other relatives
Crimes of violence	6,008,790	100 %	6.5 %	2.4 %	1.3 %	0.7 %	0.4 %	1.7 %
Completed	2,421,530	100 %	9.5	4.4	1.7	0.8 *	0.3 *	2.3
Attempted	3,587,260	100 %	4.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4 *	1.3
Rape	130,260	100 %	1.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	1.4 *
Robbery	1,149,710	100 %	3.6	1.0 *	0.5 *	0.5 *	0.3 *	1.2 *
Completed	800,510	100 %	3.3	0.9 *	0.7 *	0.0 *	0.2 *	1.4 *
Attempted	349,190	100 %	4.2 *	1.2 *	0.0 *	1.6 *	0.5 *	0.8 *
Assault	4,728,810	100 %	7.3	2.9	1.5	0.7	0.4 *	1.8
Aggravated	1,600,670	100 %	7.4	2.6	1.3	0.7 *	0.6 *	2.2
Simple	3,128,130	100 %	7.3	3.0	1.6	0.8	0.2 *	1.7

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

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

† Includes data on offenders known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

Number of victimizations

Well-known ¹	Casual acquaintances	Don't know relationship	Strangers	Don't know number of offenders
1,273,770	661,960	185,730	3,397,550	100,720
544,120	204,250	92,480	1,319,240	31,210
729,650	457,710	93,250	2,078,310	69,500
41,750	32,430	0 *	54,230	0 *
129,980	35,560	44,690	878,360	20,220
99,530	31,860	33,510	591,000	18,320 *
30,450	3,700 *	11,170 *	287,360	1,900 *
1,102,030	593,960	141,040	2,464,960	80,490
279,100	158,400	67,330	931,570	45,800
822,930	435,560	73,710	1,533,380	34,690

Percent of victimizations

Casual acquaintances	Don't know relationship	Strangers	Don't know number of offenders
11.0 %	3.1 %	56.5 %	1.7 %
8.4	3.8	54.5	1.3
12.8	2.6	57.9	1.9
24.9	0.0 *	41.6	0.0 *
3.1	3.9	76.4	1.8
4.0	4.2	73.8	2.3 *
1.1 *	3.2 *	82.3	0.5 *
12.6	3.0	52.1	1.7
9.9	4.2	58.2	2.9
13.9	2.4	49.0	1.1

Table V. Family violence, 1990:

**Victimization rate by victim—offender relationship,
by type of crime and selected victim characteristics**

Characteristic	Total population	Crimes of violence ³				Assault			
		Relatives	Well-known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers	Relatives	Well-known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers
Sex									
Male	97,836,860	0.9	6.3	3.9	24.4	0.7	5.6	3.7	18.1
Female	105,437,010	2.9	6.3	2.6	9.5	2.6	5.3	2.2	6.6
Race									
White	173,109,160	1.9	6.0	3.1	16.0	1.7	5.3	2.8	12.2
Black	23,728,730	2.0	8.0	4.4	22.5	1.8	6.2	3.4	12.9
Other	6,435,970	1.1 *	5.8	3.7	15.7	0.8 *	5.5	3.4	7.9
Age									
12-15	13,469,110	1.5	21.8	10.4	31.3	1.3 *	17.1	9.4	22.3
16-19	13,738,870	1.5	16.8	9.7	43.1	1.5	15.4	9.2	34.2
20-24	18,017,100	3.7	14.2	5.5	36.6	3.1	12.7	4.5	26.2
25-34	43,178,160	3.4	6.5	3.3	21.5	3.0	5.5	3.0	15.4
35-49	52,061,980	2.1	3.0	2.3	11.0	1.9	2.6	2.1	8.3
50-64	32,888,270	0.2 *	1.4	0.6	5.0	0.2 *	1.4	0.5 *	3.1
65 and over	29,920,340	0.5 *	0.5 *	0.2 *	2.0	0.5 *	0.5 *	0.2 *	0.8
Marital status¹									
Married	110,580,640	1.0	1.7	1.4	8.1	0.9	1.5	1.3	5.7
Widowed	13,385,930	0.5 *	1.2 *	0.4 *	3.1	0.3 *	1.1 *	0.4 *	1.2 *
Divorced or separated	19,287,540	10.3	10.7	4.3	18.7	9.3	9.3	4.0	13.2
Never married	59,622,370	1.2	14.5	7.0	35.1	1.0	12.4	6.1	26.1
Family income²									
Less than \$7,500	18,952,170	3.8	14.4	5.1	25.0	3.5	12.9	3.9	16.4
\$7,500-\$9,999	8,109,400	3.0	5.3	4.3	22.1	2.8	4.6	4.1	14.4
\$10,000-\$14,999	19,087,540	3.4	8.9	4.4	19.5	2.8	7.5	4.0	13.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	35,152,180	1.9	6.4	3.5	17.2	1.7	5.5	3.3	12.3
\$25,000-\$29,999	14,368,140	2.4	5.2	1.3 *	14.8	2.0	4.7	1.3 *	12.2
\$30,000-\$49,999	45,852,880	1.5	4.8	2.7	12.7	1.4	4.5	2.5	9.8
\$50,000 or more	32,486,220	0.7	3.4	2.1	14.1	0.7	2.9	1.9	11.1

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

¹ Excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over

Aggravated assault				Simple assault			
Relatives	Well-known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers	Relatives	Well-known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers
0.4	1.6	1.1	7.6	0.3	4.0	2.6	10.5
0.7	1.1	0.5	1.8	1.9	4.1	1.7	4.8
0.6	1.2	0.7	4.4	1.2	4.1	2.1	7.8
1.0	2.3	1.3	6.7	0.8	3.9	2.1	6.2
0.0 *	1.7 *	0.9 *	1.5 *	0.8 *	3.9	2.5 *	6.4
0.1 *	2.7	1.7	7.6	1.1 *	14.4	7.7	14.7
0.4 *	4.9	3.3	16.0	1.1 *	10.4	6.0	18.2
1.0 *	3.3	1.4	9.8	2.1	9.5	3.1	16.4
1.0	1.3	0.7	6.2	2.0	4.1	2.3	9.1
0.6	0.8	0.6	2.4	1.3	1.8	1.5	6.0
0.1 *	0.3 *	0.1 *	0.9	0.2 *	1.1	0.4 *	2.2
0.5 *	0.2 *	0.0 *	0.4 *	0.0 *	0.2 *	0.2 *	0.4 *
0.5	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.9	3.9
0.2 *	0.3 *	0.0 *	0.4 *	0.2 *	0.8 *	0.4 *	0.8 *
2.7	2.7	0.6 *	4.7	6.6	6.6	3.4	8.5
0.2 *	2.9	1.6	10.6	0.7	9.5	4.5	15.5
1.5	3.8	0.7 *	7.0	1.9	9.1	3.2	9.4
1.0 *	1.0 *	1.4 *	5.4	1.7 *	3.6	2.7	9.0
1.7	2.4	1.0 *	6.5	1.1	5.1	3.0	6.7
0.5 *	1.4	0.7	4.8	1.2	4.1	2.6	7.6
0.5 *	0.9 *	0.3 *	4.5	1.4	3.8	1.0 *	7.7
0.3 *	1.0	0.8	3.2	1.1	3.5	1.6	6.5
0.1 *	0.5 *	0.4 *	2.9	0.6	2.4	1.6	8.2

² Excludes data on persons whose family income was not ascertained.

³ Crimes of violence includes data on rape and robbery, not shown separately.

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Age-The appropriate age category is determined by the respondent's age on the last day of the month before the interview.

Aggravated assault-Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether or not an injury occurred, and attack without a weapon when serious injury results. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization.

Annual family income-The total income of the household head and all relatives living in the same housing unit for the 12 months preceding the interview. Includes wages, salaries, net income from businesses or farms, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The incomes of people who are not related to the head of the household are not included.

Assault-An unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. Assaults may be classified as aggravated or simple. Rape and attempted rape are excluded from this category, as well as robbery and attempted robbery. The severity of assaults ranges from minor threat to incidents which are nearly fatal.

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

Burglary-Unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house

itself for a burglary to take place; illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. If breaking and entering occurs in a hotel or vacation residence, it is still classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time the entry occurred.

Central city-The largest city (or grouping of cities) in a Metropolitan Statistical Area (see below).

Ethnicity-A classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, regardless of race.

Forcible entry-A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry to a residence. Some examples include breaking a window or slashing a screen.

Head of household-A classification which defines one and only one person in each housing unit as the head. Head of household implies that the person rents or owns (or is in the process of buying), the housing unit. The head of household must be at least 18, unless all members of the household are under 18, or the head is married to someone 18 or older.

Hispanic-A person who describes himself as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, South American, or from some other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Household-A person or group of people meeting either of the following criteria. (1) people whose usual place of residence is the same housing unit, even if they are temporarily absent. (2) people staying in a housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household crimes-Attempted and completed crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Examples of household crimes include burglary, motor vehicle theft, and household larceny.

Household larceny-Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or the immediate vicinity of the residence. In order to occur within a house, the thief must have a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery person, or guest), as unlawful or forcible entry constitutes a burglary.

Incident-A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people are robbed at the same time and place, this is classified as two robbery victimizations but only one robbery incident.

Larceny-Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. This category is subdivided into personal larceny and household larceny.

Marital status-Every person is assigned to one of the following classifications: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those who are currently living apart for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated or divorced, which includes married persons who are legally separated and those who are not living together because of marital discord; (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes persons whose marriages have been annulled and those who are living together and not in a common-law union.

Metropolitan area-See "Metropolitan Statistical Area".

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Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)-The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines this as a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, along with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. MSA's are designated by counties, the smallest geographic units for which a wide range of statistical data can be obtained. However, in New England, MSA's are designated by cities and towns since these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data is available for them. Currently, an area is defined as an MSA if it meets one of two standards: (1) a city has a population of at least 50,000; (2) the Census Bureau defines an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (or 75,000 in New England). The Census Bureau's definition of urbanized areas, data on commuting to work, and the strength of the economic and social ties between the surrounding counties and the central city determine which counties not containing a main city are included in an MSA. For New England, MSA's are determined by a core area and related cities and towns, not counties. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more than one city of 50,000 and may cross State lines.

Motor vehicle-An automobile, truck, motorcycle, or any other motorized vehicle legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft-Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempted thefts.

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

Nonmetropolitan area-A place not located inside an MSA. This category

includes a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to cities with populations less than 50,000.

Nonstranger-A classification of a crime victim's relationship to the offender. An offender who is either related to, well known to or casually acquainted with the victim is a nonstranger. For crimes with more than one offender, if any of the offenders are nonstrangers, then the group of offenders as a whole is classified as nonstranger. This category only applies to crimes which involve contact between the victim and the offender; the distinction is not made for personal larceny without contact since victims of this offense rarely see the offenders.

Offender-The perpetrator of a crime; this term usually applies to crimes involving contact between the victim and the offender.

Offense-A crime. When referring to personal crimes, the term can be used to refer to both victimizations and incidents.

Outside central cities-Refer to "suburban area".

Personal crimes-Rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny with contact or personal larceny without contact. This category includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Personal crimes of theft-Personal larceny. The theft or attempted theft of property or cash by stealth, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between the victim and the offender.

Personal crimes of violence-Rape, personal robbery or assault. This category includes both attempted and completed crimes, and the crime always involves contact between the victim and the offender.

Personal larceny-Equivalent to the personal crimes of theft. Personal larceny is divided into two subgroups depending on whether or not the crime involved personal contact between the victim and the offender.

Personal larceny with contact-Theft or attempted theft of property or cash directly from the victim by stealth, not force or threat of force. Includes both purse snatching and pocket picking.

Personal larceny without contact-Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity, without direct contact between the victim and the offender. This crime differs from household larceny only in the location in which the theft occurs. Examples of personal larceny without contact include theft of an umbrella in a restaurant, a radio from the beach, or cash from an automobile parked in a parking lot. Occasionally, the victim may see the offender commit the crime.

Physical injury-Physical injury is measured for the three personal crimes of violence. Completed or attempted robberies that result in injury are classified as involving "serious" or "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and undetermined injuries requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than two days of hospitalization. Assaults without a weapon are classified as aggravated if the victim's injuries fit the description given above of serious assault. All completed rapes are defined as having resulted in physical injury. Attempted rapes are classified as having resulted in injury if the

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victim reported having suffered some form of physical injury.

Race-Racial categories for this survey are white, black, and other. The "other" category is composed mainly of Asians and American Indians. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics.

Rape-Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Both heterosexual and homosexual rape are included.

Rate of victimization-see "Victimization rate".

Region-The States have been divided into four groups or census regions:

Midwest-Includes the 12 States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Northeast-Includes the 9 States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

South-Includes the District of Columbia and the 16 States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West-Includes the 13 States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Robbery-Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Robbery with injury-Completed or attempted theft from a person, accom-

panied 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 committing the crime, or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries or loss of consciousness, for example) or undetermined but requiring two or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches or swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than two days of hospitalization.

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

Series-Three or more similar but separate events, which the respondent is unable to describe separately in detail to an interviewer.

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

Stranger-A classification of the victim's relationship to the offender for crimes involving direct contact between the two. Incidents are classified as involving strangers if the victim identifies the offender as a stranger, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. Crimes involving multiple offenders are classified as involving nonstrangers if any of the offenders was a non-stranger. Since victims of personal larceny without contact rarely see the offender, no distinction is made between strangers and nonstrangers for this crime.

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

Tenure-The NCVS recognizes two forms of household tenancy: (1) owned, which includes dwellings that are mortgaged, and (2) rented, which includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupants, and situations where rental payments are in kind or services.

Unlawful entry-A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises, even though no force is used.

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

Victimization-A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident. Each crime against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate-A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specified population group. For personal crimes, this is based on the number of victimizations per 1,000 residents age 12 or older. For household crimes, the victimization rates are calculated using the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize-To commit a crime against a person or household.

Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(Revised December 1991)

Call toll-free 800-732-3277 (local 301-251-5500) to order BJS reports, to be added to one of the BJS mailing lists, or to speak to a reference specialist in statistics at the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

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- Law enforcement reports (new)
- Drugs and crime data (new)
- Justice spending & employment
- White-collar crime
- National Crime Survey (annual)
- Corrections (annual)
- Courts (annual)
- Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy
- Federal statistics (annual)
- BJS bulletins and special reports (approximately twice a month)
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Single copies of reports are free; use NCJ number to order. Postage and handling are charged for bulk orders of single reports. For single copies of multiple titles, up to 10 titles are free; 11-40 titles \$10; more than 40, \$20; libraries call for special rates.

Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (formerly CJAIN), P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (toll-free 1-800-999-0960).

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