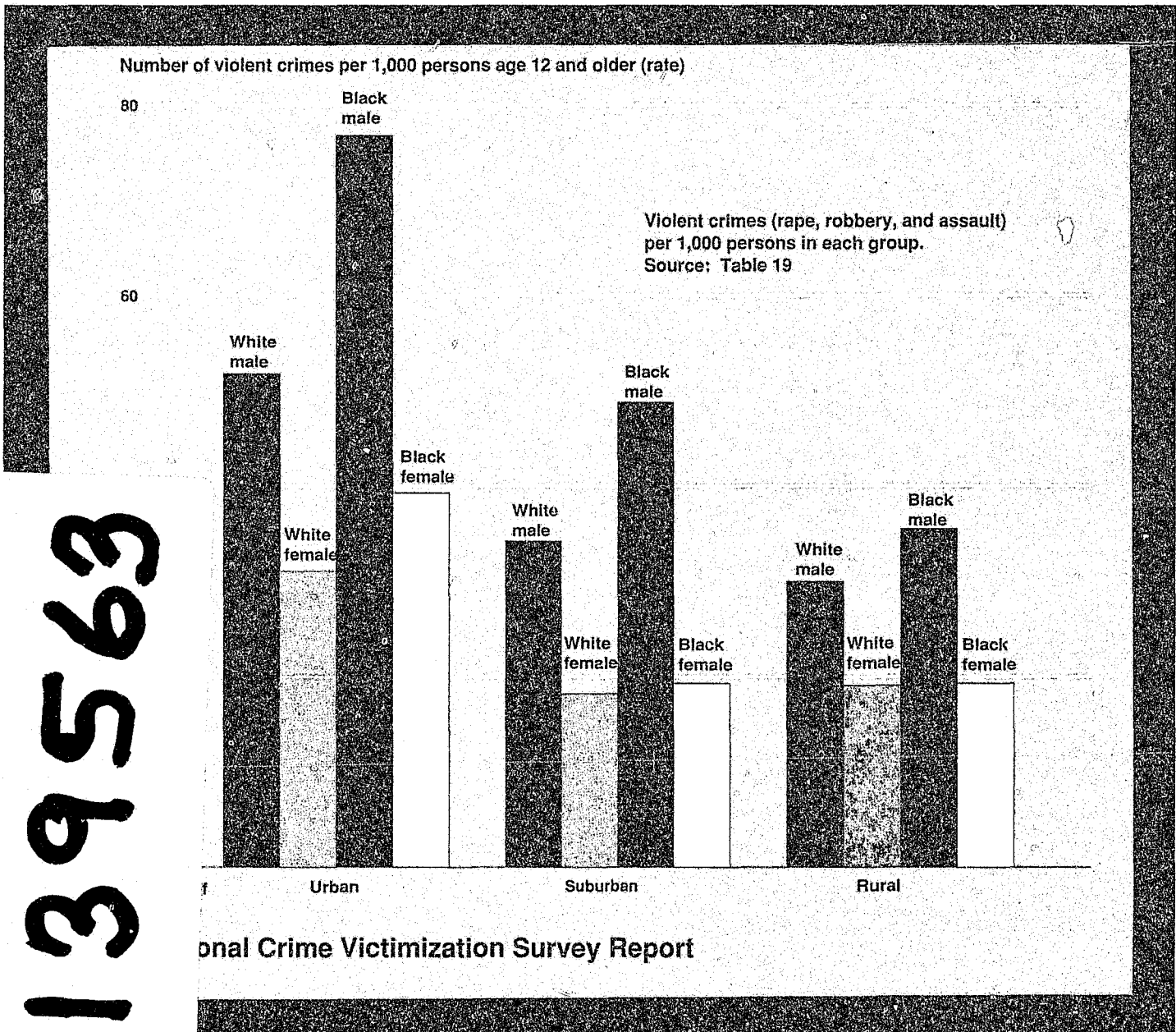


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December 1992, NCJ-139563

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Acknowledgements. This report was prepared by Joan M. Johnson with assistance from Lisa Bastian of the Bureau of Justice Statistics under the supervision of Patsy A. Klaus. Michelle C. Glembot and Christopher Laskey, both of the Bureau of the Census, produced the tables in this report. Production assistance and graphical presentations were furnished by Tina Dorsey.

In the Bureau of Justice Statistics the data collection program is monitored by Michael R. Rand.

National Crime Victimization Survey data collection and processing activities are conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The program is currently under the supervision of N. Gail Hoff, Chief, Crime Surveys Branch, Demographic Surveys Division, assisted by Marilyn Monahan, Patricia Bowles, Michelle Glembot, Edwina Jaramillo, Christopher Laskey, Karen Monroe and Sherrie Schrama. Programming assistance in the Demographic Surveys Division was under the supervision of Stephen Phillips, with assistance by Chris Alaura, Hugh O'Connor, Mildred Strange, and David Watt.

Guidance on technical matters related to this program was provided by Miriam Rosenthal, Carol Persely and David Hubble, Statistical Methods Division, Bureau of the Census, under the supervision of Charles Alexander.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Criminal Victimization in the United States.

(A National Crime Victimization Survey report:
NCJ-139563)

1. Victims of crime-United States.
 2. Crime and criminals-United States.
- I. Title. II. Series.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

Foreword

In this 19th 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.

Like last year, data from the annual Bulletin *Criminal Victimization 1991* 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 83,000 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., LL.M.
Director

Preface

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States during 1991. This edition is the 19th 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 83,000 people age 12 or older living in 42,000 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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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. Examples of other crimes not measured by the NCVS include gambling, various types of swindles, 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 also are 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 or she 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 within Metropolitan Statistical Areas are made 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 1991*. 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 second 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 1991 and 1990, and regional comparisons for 1991 and the previous year, which are not available elsewhere 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 34.7 million crimes in 1991 according to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).

Approximately 6.4 million of these victimizations consisted of violent crimes such as rape, robbery, and aggravated and simple assaults. Another 12.5 million victimizations were crimes of theft — larcenies both with and without contact between the victim and offender. Finally, there were 15.8 million household crimes in 1991.

- The combined number of personal and household crimes committed in 1991 was not significantly different from that for the previous year.
- The number of violent crime attempts increased 11% between 1990 and 1991.
- No statistically significant change in household crime rates was evident between 1990 and 1991.
- Since 1981, the peak year for victimizations, crime levels have dropped overall. However, the number of violent crimes committed in 1991 did not

differ measurably from that estimated for 1981.

- The rate at which crimes were reported to the police did not change significantly between 1990 and 1991. Thirty-eight percent of crimes overall were reported to law enforcement officials last year. Just under half of all violent crimes were reported to the police.
- Certain demographic groups had higher victimization rates than others: Blacks were more likely than whites to be victims of violent crime; persons under age 25 had higher victimization rates than older persons; and those living in households in the lowest income category were more likely to be violent crime victims than persons from households in the highest income bracket.

Crimes levels and rates in 1991

Between 1990 and 1991 the number of violent crimes attempted against U.S. residents increased significantly, by nearly 11% (table 2). This increase

can be attributed primarily to a rise in assaults; as in the past, the largest portion of the violent crimes consisted of simple assaults.

Since 1981, a peak year for victimizations, the trend in crime levels among the major crime categories has been generally downward. However, for 1991, the level of violent crime overall did not differ measurably from that estimated for the peak year: Approximately 6.6 million violent victimizations were committed in 1981, while 6.4 million occurred last year (table 1).

The number of personal thefts and household crimes recorded for 1991 continued to be lower than the peak. Between 1990 and 1991 thefts declined somewhat, driven by a 24% drop in personal larcenies with contact between the victim and offender — primarily pocket picking (table 2). Among the household crimes little changed from the previous year; there was some evidence that household larcenies in which the total theft loss was under \$50 increased in 1991.

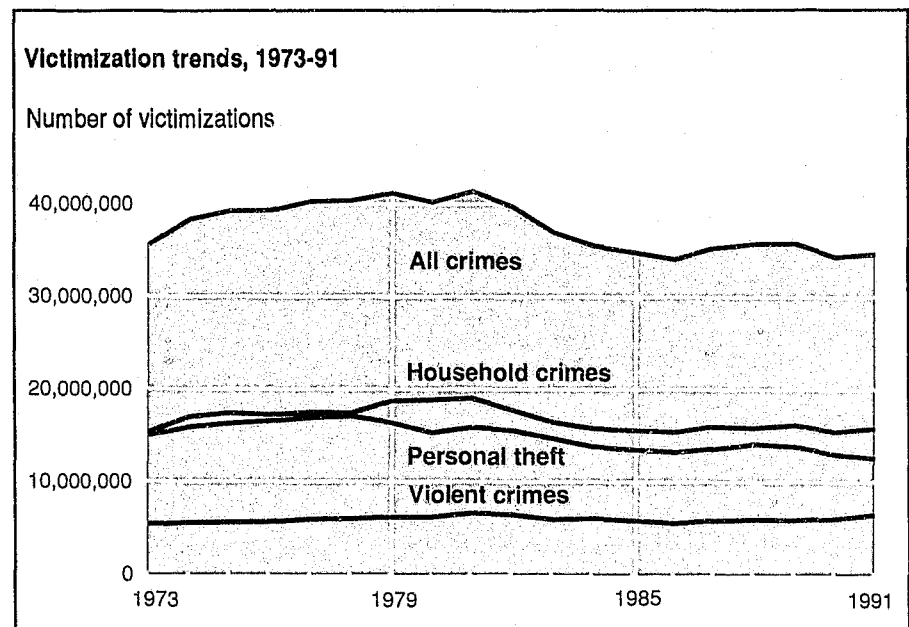


Figure 1

Crime rates — the number of crimes per 1,000 persons for personal crimes or per 1,000 households for household crimes — displayed a pattern similar to that for crime levels. The rate of attempted violent crimes increased 10%

between 1990 and 1991. The simple assault rate jumped 11%, to 17 assaults per 1,000 persons which was not measurably different from the rate for the peak year of 1981. The total theft rate decreased slightly in 1991, while the rate of personal larceny with

contact was down significantly. Household crime rates did not change significantly last year.

Trends in crime rates, 1973-91

Rates in several of the major crime categories have generally been declining since 1973, some reaching low points in recent years. For example, the rate of personal crime was significantly lower in 1991 than in any other year but 1990 (tables 3 and 4). Personal thefts decreased somewhat in 1991 making the rate of 61 thefts per 1,000 persons the lowest since the inception of the NCVS in 1973. The household crime rate was not significantly different in 1991 than its lowest point which was recorded the previous year. The violent crime rate reached its highest points in the late 1970's and early 1980's and is currently lower than at any time between 1977 and 1983.

Table 1. Victimization levels for selected crimes, 1973-1991

	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
1991	34,730	6,424	12,533	15,774

Percent change, 1981-91^a -16.2%^b -2.4% -21.0%^b -17.0%^b

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

Trends in victimization rates of personal crimes, 1973-91

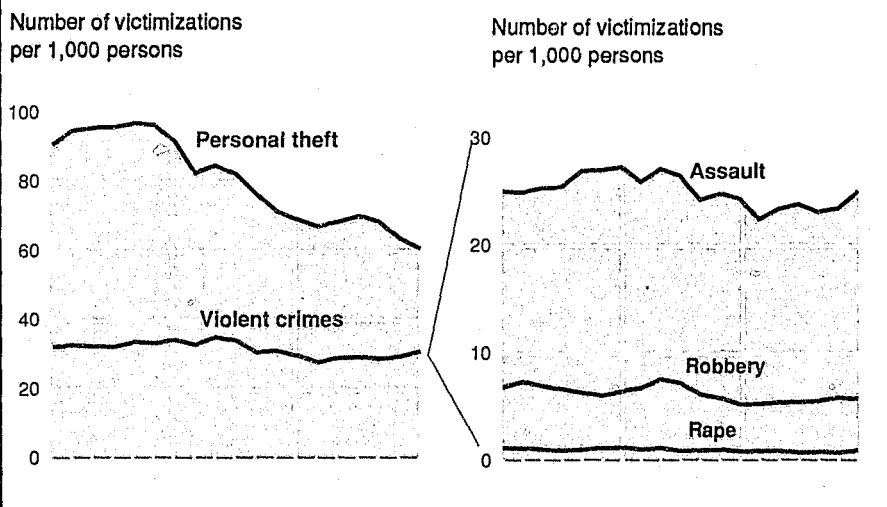


Figure 2

Trends in victimization rates of household crimes, 1973-91

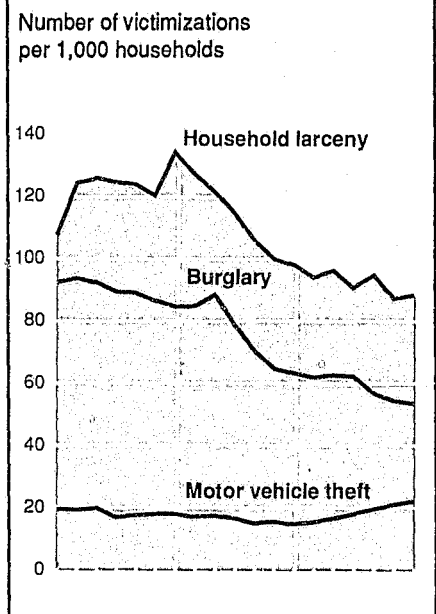


Figure 3

Table 2. Changes in victimization levels and rates for personal and household crimes, 1990-91

	Number of victimizations (1,000's)			Victimization rates		
	1990	1991	Percent change, 1990-91	1990	1991	Percent change, 1990-91
All crimes	34,404	34,730	.9%	...	...	...
Personal crimes	18,984	18,956	-.1%	93.4	92.3	-1.2%
Crimes of violence	6,009	6,424	6.9 ^a	29.6	31.3	5.8
Completed	2,422	2,447	1.0	11.9	11.9	.0
Attempted	3,587	3,977	10.9 ^a	17.6	19.4	9.7 ^a
Rape ^c	130	173	33.0	.6	.8	31.3
Robbery	1,150	1,145	-.4	5.7	5.6	-1.4
Completed	801	752	-6.1	3.9	3.7	-7.1
With injury	286	257	-10.2	1.4	1.3	-11.1
Without injury	514	495	-3.8	2.5	2.4	-4.8
Attempted	349	393	12.6	1.7	1.9	11.5
With injury	110	125	13.7	.5	.6	12.5
Without injury	239	268	12.2	1.2	1.3	11.0
Assault	4,729	5,105	8.0 ^a	23.3	24.9	6.9 ^b
Aggravated	1,601	1,609	.5	7.9	7.8	-.5
Completed with injury	627	594	-5.3	3.1	2.9	-6.3
Attempted assault with weapon	974	1,015	4.2	4.8	4.9	3.2
Simple	3,128	3,497	11.8 ^a	15.4	17.0	10.7 ^a
Completed with injury	931	1,032	10.9	4.6	5.0	9.8
Attempted assault without weapon	2,197	2,464	12.2 ^a	10.8	12.0	11.0 ^b
Crimes of theft	12,975	12,533	-3.4 ^b	63.8	61.0	-4.4 ^b
Completed	12,155	11,691	-3.8 ^a	59.8	56.9	-4.8 ^a
Attempted	821	841	2.5	4.0	4.1	1.4
Personal larceny with contact	637	482	-24.3 ^a	3.1	2.3	-24.9 ^a
Purse snatching	165	136	-17.7	.8	.7	-18.5
Pocket picking	472	346	-26.6 ^a	2.3	1.7	-27.4 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	12,338	12,050	-2.3	60.7	58.7	-3.3
Completed	11,559	11,239	-2.8	56.9	54.7	-3.8
Less than \$50	4,592	4,363	-5.0 ^b	22.6	21.2	-6.0
\$50 or more	6,453	6,311	-2.2	31.7	30.7	-3.2
Amount not available	514	565	9.9	2.5	2.8	8.8
Attempted	779	812	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.1
Household crimes	15,419	15,774	2.3%	161.0	162.9	1.2%
Completed	13,072	13,370	2.3	136.5	138.1	1.1
Attempted	2,347	2,404	2.4	24.5	24.8	1.3
Household burglary	5,148	5,138	-.2	53.8	53.1	-1.3
Completed	4,076	4,006	-1.7	42.6	41.4	-2.8
Forcible entry	1,816	1,668	-8.1	19.0	17.2	-9.2
Unlawful entry without force	2,260	2,338	3.4	23.6	24.1	2.3
Attempted forcible entry	1,072	1,132	5.6	11.2	11.7	4.5
Household larceny	8,304	8,524	2.6	86.7	88.0	1.5
Completed	7,769	8,013	3.1	81.1	82.7	2.0
Less than \$50	3,144	3,359	6.8 ^b	32.8	34.7	5.6
\$50 or more	4,206	4,219	.3	43.9	43.6	-.8
Amount not available	419	435	3.7	4.4	4.5	2.5
Attempted	535	511	-4.5	5.6	5.3	-5.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,968	2,112	7.4	20.5	21.8	6.1
Completed	1,227	1,350	10.1	12.8	13.9	8.8
Attempted	741	762	2.9	7.7	7.9	1.7

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 203,273,870 in 1990 to 205,344,910 in 1991, an increase of 1%. The number of households grew from 95,762,680 to 96,839,300 between 1990 and 1991, an increase of 1.1%.
...Not applicable.

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

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

^cThere were 1.4 rapes per 1,000 women age 12 or older in 1991 and 1.0 in 1990. As rapes accounted for only about one-half of 1% of all crimes measured by the NCVS in 1991, the 1991 rate for rape was not statistically different from any annual rape rate measured over the past 10 years.

Table 3. Victimization rates for personal and household crimes

	Victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older or per 1,000 households											
	1973	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Personal crimes	123.6	120.5	116.8	107.9	103.2	99.4	95.6	98.0	100.1	97.8	93.4	92.3
Crimes of violence	32.6	35.3	34.3	31.0	31.4	30.0	28.1	29.3	29.6	29.1	29.6	31.3
Rape	1.0	1.0	.8	.8	.9	.7	.7	.8	.6	.7	.6	.8
Robbery	6.7	7.4	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6
Assault	24.9	27.0	26.4	24.1	24.7	24.2	22.3	23.3	23.7	23.0	23.3	24.9
Aggravated	10.1	9.6	9.3	8.0	9.0	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.7	8.3	7.9	7.8
Simple	14.8	17.3	17.1	16.2	15.7	15.9	14.4	15.2	15.0	14.7	15.4	17.0
Crimes of theft	91.1	85.1	82.5	76.9	71.8	69.4	67.5	68.7	70.5	68.7	63.8	61.0
Personal larceny												
With contact	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.3
Without contact	88.0	81.9	79.5	74.0	69.1	66.7	64.7	66.1	68.0	66.0	60.7	58.7
Household crimes	217.8	226.0	208.2	189.8	178.7	174.4	170.0	173.9	169.6	169.9	161.0	162.9
Household burglary	91.7	87.9	78.2	70.0	64.1	62.7	61.5	62.1	61.9	56.4	53.8	53.1
Household larceny	107.0	121.0	113.9	105.2	99.4	97.5	93.5	95.7	90.2	94.4	86.7	88.0
Motor vehicle theft	19.1	17.1	16.2	14.6	15.2	14.2	15.0	16.0	17.5	19.2	20.5	21.8

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Table 4 identifies statistically significant differences between the rates for 1991 and preceding years.

Table 4. Comparison of changes in victimization rates for personal and household crimes

	1973-91	81-91	82-91	83-91	84-91	85-91	86-91	87-91	88-91	89-91	90-91
Personal crimes	-25.3%	-23.4%	-21.0%	-14.5%	-10.6%	-7.2%	-3.4%	-5.8%	-7.8%	-5.6%	-1.2%*
Crimes of violence	-3.9*	-11.4	-8.7	.9*	--	4.3*	11.2	6.7	5.5*	7.5	5.8*
Rape	-11.6*	-11.6*	3.7*	3.7*	-10.6*	18.3*	27.3*	12.0*	31.3*	25.4*	31.3*
Robbery	-17.2	-24.7	-21.2	-7.5*	-2.3*	10.1*	8.6*	5.5*	6.1*	3.0*	-1.4*
Assault	--	-7.8	-5.8*	2.9*	.6*	2.7*	11.4	6.8	4.7*	8.0	6.9
Aggravated	-22.2	-18.8	-15.9	-1.6*	-13.0	-5.3*	-.5*	-2.5*	-10.3*	-5.3*	-.5*
Simple	15.1	-1.7*	--	5.3*	8.3	6.8*	17.9	11.7	13.5	15.5	10.7
Crimes of theft	-33.0	-28.3	-26.0	-20.7	-15.0	-12.1	-9.5	-11.1	-13.4	-11.1	-4.4
Personal larceny											
With contact	-23.5	-27.7	-23.2	-20.3	-14.9*	-12.6*	-13.9*	-8.6*	-4.1*	-13.0*	-24.9
Without contact	-33.3	-28.3	-26.1	-20.7	-15.0	-12.1	-9.4	-11.2	-13.8	-11.1	-3.3*
Household crimes	-25.2%	-27.9%	-21.8%	-14.2%	-8.9%	-6.6%	-4.2%	-6.3%	-3.9%	-4.2%	1.2%*
Household burglary	-42.1	-39.6	-32.1	-24.2	-17.2	-15.3	-13.7	-14.6	-14.3	-5.9*	-1.3*
Household larceny	-17.7	-27.3	-22.7	-16.3	-11.4	-9.7	-5.9	-8.0	-2.4*	-6.7	1.5*
Motor vehicle theft	14.3	27.5	35.0	49.5	43.3	53.3	45.4	36.0	24.6	13.7	6.1*

Note: Percent change was calculated using rates that were rounded to the nearest hundredth.
 *The difference is not statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.
 --Less than 0.5%.

Violent crime rate increases in the Northeast

In the Northeast the rate of violent crime rose by 17% between 1990 and 1991. The total assault rate increased significantly, while the rate of completed robberies declined (table 5). The total theft rate, as well as the rate of personal larceny with contact, decreased significantly. There was some evidence that the rate of household larceny increased in this region in 1991.

Rates of personal crime declined marginally in the Midwest during 1991. The theft rate decreased, perhaps largely due to a 47% drop in the rate of personal larcenies with contact; both pocket picking and purse snatching declined significantly. There was some evidence that the rate of personal larcenies without contact decreased as well. There was no measurable change in rates of household crime between 1990 and 1991.

The South experienced very little change in crime rates last year. Larcenies without contact declined somewhat, but no change in either violent or household crime rates was evident.

Crime rates were generally higher in the West than in any other region of the Nation. Rates of violent crime increased somewhat in the West in 1991. There was also some evidence of an increase in the assault rate.

The rate of personal theft increased 12%, to 82 thefts per 1,000 persons, while the household crime rate remained stable.

Reporting of crime remains stable

The rate at which crimes were reported to the police did not change significantly between 1990 and 1991 (table 6 and figure 4). At 49%, just under half of all violent victimizations were reported to law

enforcement officials. Both the personal crimes of theft and household crimes remained at the same proportions reported in 1990 — 29% and 41%, respectively. Overall, 38% of all crimes committed last year were reported to the police.

In specific crime categories, motor vehicle thefts were most likely to be reported to the police (74%) while larcenies without contact were the least likely (28%).

Over time, the reporting rate for violent crimes has remained stable. However, the rates at which the crimes of theft and household crimes, overall, were reported to the police were significantly higher in 1991 than at any time between 1973 and 1980.

Table 5. Victimization rates for personal and household crimes, by region, 1990-91*

	Victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older or per 1,000 households											
	Northeast			Midwest			South			West		
	1990	1991	Percent change, 1990-91	1990	1991	Percent change, 1990-91	1990	1991	Percent change, 1990-91	1990	1991	Percent change, 1990-91
Personal crimes	72.1	69.7	-3.4	97.7	91.1	-6.7 ^b	95.6	90.7	-5.2 ^b	107.8	121.5	12.7 ^a
Crimes of violence	21.8	25.5	17.1 ^b	30.5	30.9	1.2	31.1	30.6	-1.8	34.2	39.4	15.3 ^b
Robbery	7.3	6.8	-6.5	4.5	4.4	-2.0	5.3	5.1	-3.6	5.8	6.4	10.0
Assault	14.1	17.8	25.6 ^a	25.5	25.9	1.8	25.1	24.5	-2.3	27.5	32.1	16.8 ^b
Aggravated	3.9	5.0	26.3	8.3	6.8	-18.7	9.4	8.9	-4.9	9.0	10.2	13.5
Simple	10.2	12.8	25.5 ^a	17.1	19.2	11.7	15.7	15.6	-.7	18.5	22.0	18.4
Crimes of theft	50.3	44.2	-12.3 ^a	67.1	60.2	-10.2 ^a	64.5	60.2	-6.8 ^b	73.6	82.0	11.5 ^a
Personal larceny												
With contact	6.3	3.4	-45.6 ^a	2.9	1.5	-47.1 ^a	2.1	2.0	-2.1	1.9	2.7	43.5
Without contact	44.1	40.8	-7.5	64.2	58.7	-8.6 ^b	62.5	58.1	-6.9 ^b	71.7	79.3	10.7 ^a
Total population age 12 or older (in 1,000's)	44,202	44,238	--	46,527	46,552	--	72,086	74,188	2.9	40,459	40,367	--
Household crimes	119.3	124.8	4.6	148.0	155.6	5.1	173.2	167.5	-3.3	199.8	204.6	2.4
Household burglary	36.9	33.8	-8.4	49.1	53.6	9.2	60.6	60.3	-.6	65.2	60.0	-9.0
Household larceny	57.7	66.4	15.0 ^b	83.8	83.7	--	92.9	87.7	-5.6	110.6	117.4	6.2
Motor vehicle theft	24.7	24.6	--	15.1	18.3	21.1	19.7	19.5	-1.1	24.0	27.3	13.4
Total number of households (in 1,000's)	20,507	20,559	--	22,427	22,445	--	33,962	34,994	3.0	18,866	18,841	--

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

*See Methodology, page 141.

--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, 1973-91

	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	1991
All crimes	32%	33%	35%	35%	34%	33%	33%	36%	35%	36%	35%	35%	36%	37%	37%	36%	37%	38%	38%
Personal crimes	28%	30%	32%	32%	30%	30%	30%	33%	33%	33%	32%	33%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	35%	35%
Crimes of violence	46	47	47	49	46	44	45	47	47	48	47	47	48	50	48	48	45	48	49
Rape	49	52	56	53	58	49	51	41	56	53	47	56	61	48	52	45	51	54	59
Robbery	52	54	53	53	56	51	55	57	56	56	53	54	54	58	55	57	51	50	55
Assault	44	45	45	48	44	43	42	45	44	46	46	45	46	48	46	46	43	47	47
Aggravated	52	53	55	58	51	53	51	54	52	58	56	55	58	59	60	54	52	59	58
Simple	38	39	39	41	39	37	37	40	39	40	41	40	40	41	38	41	38	42	42
Crimes of theft	22	25	26	27	25	25	24	27	27	27	26	26	27	28	28	27	29	29	29
Personal larceny																			
With contact	33	34	35	36	37	34	36	36	40	33	36	31	33	38	36	35	30	37	38
Without contact	22	24	26	26	24	24	24	27	26	27	26	26	27	28	27	27	29	28	28
Household crimes	38%	37%	39%	38%	38%	36%	36%	39%	39%	39%	37%	38%	39%	41%	40%	40%	41%	41%	41%
Household burglary	47	48	49	48	49	47	48	51	51	49	49	49	50	52	52	51	50	51	50
Household larceny	25	25	27	27	25	24	25	28	26	27	25	27	27	28	27	26	28	27	28
Motor vehicle theft	68	67	71	69	68	66	68	69	67	72	69	69	71	73	75	73	76	75	74

Trends in reporting crimes to the police, 1973-91

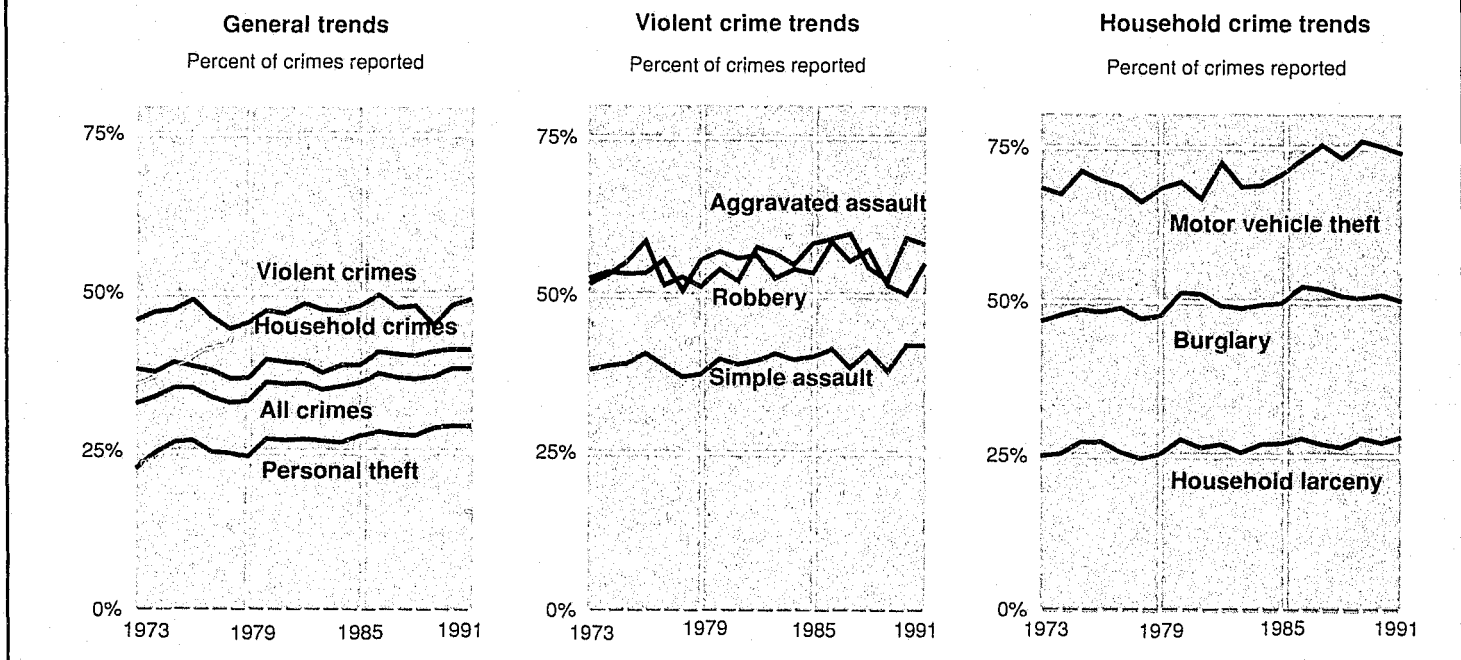


Figure 4

Preliminary estimates

In April 1992 the Bureau of Justice Statistics released preliminary NCVS victimization levels, rates, and police reporting data for 1991. For most crimes the preliminary rate estimates were close to the final ones. For example, the rate for simple assault increased 1.9% from 16.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons in the preliminary estimate to 17.0 in the final estimate (table 7).

Preliminary numbers indicated that the level and rate of violent crime overall, as well as the rates for the specific crimes of rape and simple assault, had increased somewhat between 1990 and 1991. The levels for each of these crimes were also estimated to have increased significantly. The final data for 1991, however, show some differences: Rates of violent crime and

rape were not significantly different from the previous year, while the total theft rate, driven by a decrease in personal larcenies with contact, actually declined somewhat. For crime levels, the number of rapes estimated in the final data for 1991 was not measurably different from that recorded in 1990.

Table 7. Preliminary and final estimates for victimization levels and rates, 1991

	Number of victimizations (in 1,000's)			Victimization rates		
	Preliminary	Final	Percent change	Preliminary	Final	Percent change
Personal crimes	19,415	18,956	-2.4%	94.6	92.3	-2.4%
Crimes of violence	6,427	6,424	--	31.3	31.3	--
Rape	208	173	-16.5	1.0	.8	-16.6
Robbery	1,146	1,145	--	5.6	5.6	--
Assault	5,083	5,105	--	24.8	24.9	--
Aggravated	1,653	1,609	-2.7	8.1	7.8	-2.7
Simple	3,431	3,497	1.9	16.7	17.0	1.9
Crimes of theft	12,992	12,533	-3.5	63.3	61.0	-3.6
Personal larceny						
With contact	552	482	-12.7	2.7	2.3	-12.7
Without contact	12,436	12,050	-3.1	60.6	58.7	-3.1
Household crimes	15,640	15,774	.9%	161.5	162.9	.9%
Household burglary	5,093	5,138	.9	52.6	53.1	.9
Household larceny	8,602	8,524	-.9	88.8	88.0	-.9
Motor vehicle theft	1,948	2,112	8.4	20.1	21.8	8.5

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 1991. 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, 1990* 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 estimates based on about 10 or fewer cases were not analyzed in this report. Ten sample cases represent weighted estimates of approximately 26,000 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.

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*
- 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*
- 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**

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

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 34.7 million crimes committed against individuals or households in the United States in 1991 (table 1).
- Approximately 38% of all violent crimes reported to NCVS interviewers were completed offenses. Personal thefts were completed at a rate of 93%, 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 personal confrontations between victims and offenders, are considered the most serious crimes measured by the NCVS. Nineteen percent of all crimes measured by the survey were violent crimes (table 1).
- The less serious crimes of personal and household larceny accounted for three of every five offenses committed in 1991. Household burglaries and motor vehicle thefts accounted for another 21% of all crimes (table 1).
- In 1991 the rate of violent crime victimization was 31 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older; the rate of personal theft was 61 thefts per 1,000 persons (table 2).

Table 1. Personal and household crimes, 1991:

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	34,730,370	...	100.0 %
Personal sector	18,956,060	100.0 %	54.6 %
Crimes of violence	6,423,510	33.9	18.5
Completed	2,446,690	12.9	7.0
Attempted	3,976,810	21.0	11.5
Rape	173,310	0.9	0.5
Completed	69,010	0.4	0.2
Attempted	104,290	0.6	0.3
Robbery	1,145,020	6.0	3.3
Completed	751,650	4.0	2.2
With injury	256,750	1.4	0.7
From serious assault	132,680	0.7	0.4
From minor assault	124,070	0.7	0.4
Without injury	494,890	2.6	1.4
Attempted	393,360	2.1	1.1
With injury	125,490	0.7	0.4
From serious assault	63,570	0.3	0.2
From minor assault	61,920	0.3	0.2
Without injury	267,870	1.4	0.8
Assault	5,105,170	26.9	14.7
Aggravated	1,608,580	8.5	4.6
Completed with injury	593,610	3.1	1.7
Attempted with weapon	1,014,960	5.4	2.9
Simple	3,496,580	18.4	10.1
Completed with injury	1,032,400	5.4	3.0
Attempted without weapon	2,464,180	13.0	7.1
Crimes of theft	12,532,550	66.1	36.1
Completed	11,691,410	61.7	33.7
Attempted	841,130	4.4	2.4
Personal larceny with contact	482,110	2.5	1.4
Purse snatching	136,200	0.7	0.4
Completed	106,940	0.6	0.3
Attempted	29,260	0.2	0.1
Pocket picking	345,910	1.8	1.0
Personal larceny without contact	12,050,430	63.6	34.7
Completed	11,238,560	59.3	32.4
Less than \$50	4,362,910	23.0	12.6
\$50 or more	6,311,000	33.3	18.2
Amount not available	564,630	3.0	1.6
Attempted	811,870	4.3	2.3
Population age 12 and over	205,344,910	...	...
Household sector	15,774,310	100.0 %	45.4 %
Completed	13,369,970	84.8	38.5
Attempted	2,404,330	15.2	6.9
Burglary	5,138,310	32.6	14.8
Completed	4,006,480	25.4	11.5
Forcible entry	1,668,470	10.6	4.8
Unlawful entry without force	2,338,010	14.8	6.7
Attempted forcible entry	1,131,820	7.2	3.3
Household larceny	8,523,660	54.0	24.5
Completed	8,013,070	50.8	23.1
Less than \$50	3,359,100	21.3	9.7
\$50 or more	4,219,420	26.7	12.1
Amount not available	434,540	2.8	1.3
Attempted	510,590	3.2	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	2,112,330	13.4	6.1
Completed	1,350,410	8.6	3.9
Attempted	761,920	4.8	2.2
Total number of households	96,839,300	...	...

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, 1991:

**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	92.3
Crimes of violence	31.3
Completed	11.9
Attempted	19.4
Rape	0.8
Completed	0.3
Attempted	0.5
Robbery	5.6
Completed	3.7
With injury	1.3
From serious assault	0.6
From minor assault	0.6
Without injury	2.4
Attempted	1.9
With injury	0.6
From serious assault	0.3
From minor assault	0.3
Without injury	1.3
Assault	24.9
Aggravated	7.8
Completed with injury	2.9
Attempted with weapon	4.9
Simple	17.0
Completed with injury	5.0
Attempted without weapon	12.0
Crimes of theft	61.0
Completed	56.9
Attempted	4.1
Personal larceny with contact	2.3
Purse snatching	0.7
Completed	0.5
Attempted	0.1
Pocket Picking	1.7
Personal larceny without contact	58.7
Completed	54.7
Less than \$50	21.2
\$50 or more	30.7
Amount not available	2.7
Attempted	4.0
Household sector	
(Rate per 1,000 households)	
All household crimes	162.9
Completed	138.1
Attempted	24.8
Burglary	53.1
Completed	41.4
Forcible entry	17.2
Unlawful entry without force	24.1
Attempted forcible entry	11.7
Household larceny	88.0
Completed	82.7
Less than \$50	34.7
\$50 or more	43.6
Amount not available	4.5
Attempted	5.3
Motor vehicle theft	21.8
Completed	13.9
Attempted	7.9

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, usually for a subgroup 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, 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).

- Persons 16 to 19 years of age had the highest rates of violent victimizations, while those under 25 had the highest rates of theft. For persons over 20, as age increased crime rates decreased (table 4).

- Blacks had significantly higher rates of violent crimes than whites or persons of other races, such as Asians or Native Americans. Rates of both aggravated assault and robbery were significantly higher for blacks than for whites, however personal theft rates did not vary significantly by race (table 6).

- Black males had the highest rate of violent crime victimization with 61 victimizations per 1,000 persons, followed by white males (38 per 1,000), black females (31 per 1,000) and finally white females (22 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 regardless of race (table 7).

- Persons of Hispanic origin had higher rates of robbery than did non-Hispanic persons. There is some evidence that Hispanics had higher overall rates of violent crime, but there were no measurable differences between theft rates for the two groups (table 8).

- Some evidence indicates that Hispanic males had the highest violent crime victimization rates, though both Hispanic and non-Hispanic males had significantly higher rates than females of either group. 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; while persons who were divorced or separated had the second highest. 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

- Within male headed households, unrelated members had the highest violent crime victimization rates of all household members. Spouses in male headed households had the lowest rates (table 14).

- In households headed by males, wives, male heads living with others, and other relatives of male heads tended to have the lowest rates of theft victimizations (table 14).

- In households headed by females, children of the head who were under 18 years of age, and nonrelatives generally had the highest violent victimization rates. Female heads living alone and husbands of female heads of households tended to have the lowest rates (table 14).

- For crimes of theft occurring in female headed households, nonrelatives had the highest theft rates, though they were only marginally higher than rates for children of a female head of household who were under 18. This latter group generally had the second highest theft rates (table 14).

Income and education

- In general, the violent crime rate decreased as income increased. Persons from families earning less than \$7,500 a year had the highest violent crime rates. Members of families with incomes over \$50,000 a year had the lowest violent crime rates (table 15).

- Persons with family incomes of less than \$7,500 had the highest rates of aggravated assault, while persons with family incomes of more than \$50,000 had the lowest (table 15).

- Theft rates varied much less across income categories than violent rates. However, members of families earning \$15,000 to \$29,999 had lower theft rates than members of families earning more than \$50,000 (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:

- Individuals who had attained a college education had the lowest rate of violent crime victimization. In addition, these individuals also had the highest rate of thefts (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 (26 victimizations per every 1,000 residents versus 25 per every 1,000). Residents of central cities had the highest violent crime victimization rates at 44 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 nonmetropolitan area residents, the violent victimization rates of black and white males 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, for urban and suburban residents, black and white males had higher rates than females of either race residing in the same locality (table 19).

Region

• The Northeast sustained the lowest violent crime victimization and personal theft rates of any of the Nation's four major regions (table 21).

• Theft rates and violent crime rates were highest in the West (table 21).

Characteristics of household crime victims

The NCVS regards household crimes as crimes against an entire household, rather than crimes directed towards individuals. 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 (208 victimizations per 1,000 households). Households headed by whites and persons of other races did not have significantly different rates (157 and 171 victimizations per 1,000, respectively). Black households had higher burglary rates than households headed by whites or persons of other races. Households headed by whites had lower rates of motor vehicle theft than households headed by blacks. There was also some evidence of a lower rate of motor vehicle theft for white 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 headed by blacks had a higher theft rate than households headed by whites. Households that rented their homes had higher theft rates than households that owned or were buying their dwellings (table 24).

•As the age of the household head increased, the rate of household crimes decreased (table 25).

Annual family income

•Households with an annual family income less than \$7,500 had higher burglary rates than households earning more than \$10,000. Households earning \$15,000 a year or more had lower rates than households earning less than \$15,000 a year (table 26).

•Households earning under \$7,500 a year were generally less likely than households in most other income categories to be victims of motor vehicle theft (table 26).

Household size and tenure

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

•For both black and white headed-households, those which rented their homes had higher rates of burglary than similar 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 motor vehicle theft than 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 both household larceny and motor vehicle theft, 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 both urban and nonmetropolitan areas. Black suburban households had significantly higher rates of motor vehicle theft than white suburban households (table 34).

•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).

•Motor vehicle theft rates were not measurably different for black households in central cities and suburban areas. However, motor vehicle theft rates were significantly lower in nonmetropolitan areas than in either urban or suburban localities (table 34).

Characteristics of household crime victims

Region

•Household crime rates were highest in the West. There is some evidence that the South had more household crimes than the Midwest. The Northeast had the lowest rate of 125 crimes per 1,000 households. Household larceny rates generally followed this pattern as well (table 36).

•Motor vehicle theft rates were somewhat higher in the West and Northeast than in the South or Midwest. There was no measurable difference in the rates for the Northeast and the West (table 36).

Table 3. Personal crimes, 1991:

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	92.3	105.1	80.4
Crimes of violence	31.3	40.3	22.9
Completed	11.9	14.7	9.3
Attempted	19.4	25.6	13.5
Rape	0.8	0.2 *	1.4
Completed	0.3	0.0 *	0.6
Attempted	0.5	0.2 *	0.8
Robbery	5.6	7.8	3.5
Completed	3.7	4.9	2.5
With injury	1.3	1.7	0.8
From serious assault	0.6	1.1	0.2 *
From minor assault	0.6	0.6	0.6
Without injury	2.4	3.2	1.7
Attempted	1.9	2.9	1.0
With injury	0.6	0.9	0.4
From serious assault	0.3	0.5	0.1 *
From minor assault	0.3	0.3	0.3
Without injury	1.3	2.0	0.6
Assault	24.9	32.4	17.9
Aggravated	7.8	11.5	4.4
Completed with injury	2.9	4.3	1.6
Attempted with weapon	4.9	7.2	2.9
Simple	17.0	20.9	13.4
Completed with injury	5.0	5.4	4.6
Attempted without weapon	12.0	15.5	8.8
Crimes of theft	61.0	64.8	57.5
Completed	56.9	60.5	53.6
Attempted	4.1	4.3	3.9
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	2.1	2.6
Purse snatching	0.7	0.1 *	1.2
Pocket picking	1.7	2.0	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	58.7	62.7	54.9
Completed	54.7	58.5	51.3
Less than \$50	21.2	20.9	21.6
\$50 or more	30.7	35.2	26.6
Amount not available	2.7	2.4	3.1
Attempted	4.0	4.3	3.6
Population age 12 and over	205,344,910	98,929,210	106,415,700

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, 1991:

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	163.9	185.1	189.4	106.3	75.5	45.0	23.2
Crimes of violence	62.7	91.1	74.6	34.9	20.0	9.6	3.8
Completed	23.6	32.4	27.9	15.3	6.9	3.3	1.6
Attempted	39.1	58.7	46.7	19.6	13.1	6.3	2.2
Rape	1.1 *	3.5	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.2 *	0.0 *
Robbery	10.0	8.3	13.9	7.2	4.0	1.8	1.9
Completed	5.9	4.9	8.7	5.4	2.6	1.4	1.1
With injury	1.5 *	2.6	3.1	1.8	0.9	0.3 *	0.3 *
From serious assault	0.3 *	1.0 *	2.3	0.9	0.5 *	0.1 *	0.3 *
From minor assault	1.2 *	1.6 *	0.8 *	0.9	0.5 *	0.2 *	0.0 *
Without injury	4.4	2.4	5.6	3.6	1.6	1.1	0.8 *
Attempted	4.1	3.4	5.2	1.8	1.5	0.5 *	0.8 *
With injury	1.3 *	0.9 *	1.5	0.5 *	0.7	0.1 *	0.1 *
From serious assault	0.4 *	0.3 *	0.8 *	0.3 *	0.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	0.9 *	0.6 *	0.8 *	0.2 *	0.3 *	0.1 *	0.1 *
Without injury	2.8	2.5	3.7	1.3	0.7	0.4 *	0.7 *
Assault	51.6	79.2	59.0	26.6	15.4	7.6	1.8
Aggravated	12.9	25.5	23.0	8.3	3.9	2.4	0.9
Completed with injury	5.5	7.8	8.9	3.4	1.5	0.5 *	0.3 *
Attempted with weapon	7.5	17.6	14.1	4.9	2.4	1.9	0.6 *
Simple	38.7	53.8	36.0	18.3	11.4	5.2	0.9
Completed with injury	12.0	17.7	9.3	6.1	2.7	1.4	0.2 *
Attempted without weapon	26.7	36.0	26.7	12.2	8.7	3.7	0.7 *
Crimes of theft	101.2	94.1	114.8	71.4	55.6	35.4	19.5
Completed	98.8	89.0	105.0	65.5	51.8	32.8	18.8
Attempted	2.4	5.1	9.8	5.9	3.8	2.6	0.6 *
Personal larceny with contact	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.8	1.5	1.8	2.6
Purse snatching	0.2 *	0.7 *	0.5 *	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9
Pocket picking	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.8
Personal larceny without contact	98.7	90.9	111.3	68.7	54.0	33.6	16.8
Completed	96.3	86.0	101.5	62.9	50.4	31.2	16.3
Less than \$50	63.4	38.8	29.4	22.5	17.4	10.3	6.6
\$50 or more	29.3	43.2	67.8	37.3	30.8	18.2	8.3
Amount not available	3.6	4.0	4.3	3.1	2.3	2.7	1.4
Attempted	2.4	5.0	9.8	5.8	3.6	2.4	0.5 *
Population in each age group	13,783,200	13,364,290	17,989,660	42,829,550	53,833,490	33,103,780	30,440,910

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, 1991:

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	7,066,340	90.3	31.5	58.8	0.3 *	15.1	4.3	10.9	74.8	21.1
16-19	6,766,590	121.3	40.2	81.1	0.0 *	13.1	4.4	8.7	108.2	39.3
20-24	8,790,480	97.5	39.3	58.2	0.3 *	22.3	7.1	15.2	74.9	35.2
25-34	21,276,130	37.2	15.3	21.9	0.3 *	7.7	2.6	5.2	29.2	10.4
35-49	26,488,070	24.7	7.4	17.3	0.3 *	5.4	2.4	3.0	19.0	4.9
50-64	15,825,520	11.4	3.8	7.5	0.2 *	2.6	0.6 *	2.0	8.6	2.9
65 and over	12,716,030	3.8	2.4	1.5 *	0.0 *	2.2	0.4 *	1.8 *	1.6 *	1.1 *
Female										
12-15	6,716,860	33.7	15.3	18.4	2.0 *	4.5	1.3 *	3.3 *	27.2	4.3
16-19	6,597,690	60.1	24.3	35.7	7.1	3.4 *	2.6 *	0.8 *	49.5	11.2
20-24	9,199,170	52.7	17.0	35.7	3.0	5.9	2.3 *	3.6	43.8	11.4
25-34	21,553,410	32.5	15.3	17.2	1.8	6.7	2.0	4.7	24.0	6.2
35-49	27,345,420	15.3	6.4	9.0	0.8 *	2.7	1.0	1.7	11.8	3.0
50-64	17,278,250	8.0	2.8	5.2	0.2 *	1.2 *	0.1 *	1.1 *	6.6	2.0
65 and over	17,724,870	3.7	1.1 *	2.6	0.0 *	1.7	0.4 *	1.3 *	2.0	0.8 *

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, 1991:

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	90.9	105.6	80.2
Crimes of violence	29.6	44.4	28.1
Completed	10.7	21.0	10.9
Attempted	18.9	23.4	17.3
Rape	0.9	0.6 *	0.3 *
Robbery	4.4	13.5	7.4
Completed	2.8	9.1	6.4
With injury	1.0	2.8	0.9 *
From serious assault	0.5	1.7	0.3 *
From minor assault	0.5	1.1	0.6 *
Without injury	1.8	6.3	5.5
Attempted	1.6	4.3	1.0 *
With injury	0.5	1.4	0.0 *
From serious assault	0.2	1.1	0.0 *
From minor assault	0.3	0.4 *	0.0 *
Without injury	1.1	2.9	1.0 *
Assault	24.3	30.4	20.5
Aggravated	7.4	11.1	8.2
Completed with injury	2.6	5.5	1.4 *
Attempted with weapon	4.8	5.6	6.8
Simple	16.9	19.3	12.3
Completed with injury	4.9	6.2	3.1 *
Attempted without weapon	12.0	13.1	9.2
Crimes of theft	61.4	61.1	52.0
Completed	57.3	56.8	47.0
Attempted	4.0	4.3	5.0
Personal larceny with contact	2.0	4.6	3.5 *
Purse snatching	0.6	1.2	1.0 *
Pocket picking	1.4	3.4	2.5 *
Personal larceny without contact	59.4	56.5	48.5
Completed	55.5	52.2	43.5
Less than \$50	21.7	19.3	17.7
\$50 or more	31.1	30.0	23.5
Amount not available	2.8	2.8	2.3 *
Attempted	3.9	4.3	5.0
Population age 12 and over	174,476,630	24,137,310	6,730,960

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
53.7	112.1	109.0	3.1 *	4.1	108.0
68.9	92.4	86.6	5.9	3.2 *	89.2
39.7	117.9	109.0	9.0	3.7	114.2
18.8	76.6	70.4	6.2	1.8	74.8
14.1	57.0	52.9	4.1	1.3	55.7
5.7	35.6	33.2	2.4	1.4 *	34.1
0.5 *	19.9	19.5	0.4 *	1.9 *	18.0
22.9	89.8	88.1	1.7 *	0.9 *	88.9
38.3	95.8	91.4	4.4	3.1 *	92.7
32.4	111.8	101.2	10.6	3.3	108.5
17.8	66.3	60.7	5.6	3.7	62.5
8.8	54.2	50.6	3.6	1.7	52.5
4.7	35.3	32.5	2.8	2.2	33.0
1.2 *	19.1	18.4	0.8 *	3.2	16.0

Table 7. Personal crimes, 1991:

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	102.0	130.8	80.5	84.2
Crimes of violence	37.7	60.9	22.0	30.5
Completed	13.2	26.1	8.3	16.8
Attempted	24.4	34.8	13.7	13.8
Rape	0.2 *	0.0 *	1.5	1.0 *
Robbery	6.1	20.0	2.8	7.9
Completed	3.9	11.9	1.8	6.8
With injury	1.5	3.4	0.6	2.3
Without injury	2.3	8.5	1.2	4.4
Attempted	2.2	8.1	1.0	1.1 *
With injury	0.6	3.0	0.4	0.2 *
Without injury	1.6	5.1	0.6	1.0 *
Assault	31.3	40.9	17.6	21.6
Aggravated	10.8	17.0	4.2	6.2
Completed with injury	3.8	8.7	1.4	2.8
Attempted with weapon	6.9	8.2	2.8	3.4
Simple	20.6	23.9	13.4	15.4
Completed with injury	5.5	5.4	4.4	6.8
Attempted without weapon	15.1	18.5	9.0	8.6
Crimes of theft	64.3	69.9	58.6	53.7
Completed	60.4	64.0	54.4	50.7
Attempted	3.9	5.9	4.2	3.0
Personal larceny with contact	1.9	3.5	2.1	5.6
Personal larceny without contact	62.5	66.4	56.5	48.1
Completed	58.6	60.5	52.6	45.1
Attempted	3.9	5.9	3.8	3.0
Population age 12 and over	84,632,280	11,059,660	89,844,340	13,077,650

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, 1991:

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	92.3	95.6	91.9
Crimes of violence	31.3	36.2	30.8
Completed	11.9	16.2	11.5
Attempted	19.4	20.0	19.3
Rape	0.8	1.0 *	0.8
Robbery	5.6	10.0	5.2
Completed	3.7	6.7	3.4
With injury	1.3	2.7	1.1
From serious assault	0.6	1.3 *	0.6
From minor assault	0.6	1.4 *	0.5
Without injury	2.4	3.9	2.3
Attempted	1.9	3.3	1.8
With injury	0.6	1.8	0.5
From serious assault	0.3	0.5 *	0.3
From minor assault	0.3	1.2 *	0.2
Without injury	1.3	1.5 *	1.3
Assault	24.9	25.2	24.8
Aggravated	7.8	11.8	7.5
Completed with injury	2.9	3.8	2.8
Attempted with weapon	4.9	7.9	4.7
Simple	17.0	13.4	17.3
Completed with injury	5.0	5.5	5.0
Attempted without weapon	12.0	8.0	12.3
Crimes of theft	61.0	59.4	61.2
Completed	56.9	54.2	57.2
Attempted	4.1	5.2	4.0
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	4.6	2.1
Purse snatching	0.7	1.7	0.6
Pocket picking	1.7	2.9	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	58.7	54.9	59.0
Completed	54.7	50.3	55.1
Less than \$50	21.2	15.4	21.8
\$50 or more	30.7	31.2	30.7
Amount not available	2.7	3.7	2.7
Attempted	4.0	4.6	3.9
Population age 12 and over	205,344,910	16,989,400	187,961,530

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, 1991:

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	48.3	23.9	39.7	22.6
Completed	22.2	10.1	14.0	9.2
Attempted	26.1	13.9	25.6	13.4
Rape	0.0 *	2.1 *	0.2 *	1.4
Robbery	14.7	5.2	7.1	3.3
Completed	10.8	2.4 *	4.3	2.5
With injury	4.2	1.2 *	1.5	0.7
From serious assault	2.4 *	0.2 *	1.0	0.2 *
From minor assault	1.8 *	1.0 *	0.5	0.6
Without injury	6.6	1.2 *	2.8	1.7
Attempted	3.8	2.8 *	2.8	0.9
With injury	2.0 *	1.5 *	0.7	0.3
From serious assault	1.0 *	0.0 *	0.5	0.1 *
From minor assault	1.0 *	1.5 *	0.3 *	0.2 *
Without injury	1.8 *	1.3 *	2.1	0.6
Assault	33.6	16.7	32.3	17.9
Aggravated	16.2	7.3	11.1	4.2
Completed with injury	4.8	2.9 *	4.3	1.4
Attempted with weapon	11.4	4.4	6.8	2.8
Simple	17.4	9.4	21.3	13.7
Completed with injury	6.5	4.4	5.3	4.6
Attempted without weapon	10.9	5.0	15.9	9.0
Crimes of theft	66.9	51.8	64.5	58.0
Completed	61.4	46.8	60.4	54.2
Attempted	5.4	5.0	4.2	3.8
Personal larceny with contact	3.7	5.5	1.9	2.3
Purse snatching	0.0 *	3.4	0.1 *	1.0
Pocket picking	3.7	2.1 *	1.9	1.3
Personal larceny without contact	63.2	46.3	62.6	55.7
Completed	57.8	42.6	58.5	52.0
Less than \$50	15.9	14.9	21.3	22.2
\$50 or more	37.7	24.6	34.9	26.7
Amount not available	4.2	3.1	2.2	3.1
Attempted	5.4	3.7	4.2	3.6
Population age 12 and over	8,583,460	8,405,930	90,129,310	97,832,220

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, 1991:

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	11,003,290	60.3	21.6	38.7	1.4 *	7.8	2.9	4.8
16-19	10,686,350	89.7	31.2	58.5	3.7	9.2	3.5	5.7
20-24	14,875,610	73.4	27.0	46.4	1.9	11.5	4.4	7.0
25-34	35,757,910	33.4	13.6	19.7	1.1	5.8	2.0	3.8
35-49	45,949,110	19.7	6.2	13.6	0.6	2.9	1.0	1.8
50-64	28,866,550	9.1	3.1	6.0	0.2 *	1.3	0.3 *	1.0
65 and over	27,337,760	3.1	1.2	1.9	0.0 *	1.4	0.4 *	1.0
Black								
12-15	2,219,640	82.4	34.8	47.6	0.0 *	19.5	2.1 *	17.4
16-19	2,114,640	106.5	40.2	66.3	3.5 *	5.2 *	3.6 *	1.6 *
20-24	2,409,510	83.6	38.8	44.8	0.9 *	29.8	7.2 *	22.6
25-34	5,519,610	47.7	27.5	20.2	0.7 *	16.6	4.5 *	12.1
35-49	5,849,650	20.9	11.3	9.6	0.0 *	11.4	7.5	4.0 *
50-64	3,451,090	14.0	5.4 *	8.5	0.0 *	5.8 *	0.5 *	5.3 *
65 and over	2,573,130	11.4	6.0 *	5.4 *	0.0 *	7.9 *	1.3 *	6.6 *

Race and age	Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group							
	Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
		Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
White								
12-15	51.1	12.8	38.3	101.5	99.1	2.4 *	1.9 *	99.5
16-19	76.7	24.6	52.1	101.6	95.6	6.0	2.9	98.7
20-24	60.0	23.6	36.4	121.3	111.1	10.2	3.2	118.1
25-34	26.5	7.7	18.7	72.1	66.3	5.8	2.7	69.4
35-49	16.2	3.7	12.5	56.4	52.9	3.5	1.4	55.0
50-64	7.6	2.1	5.4	35.8	33.3	2.5	1.2	34.7
65 and over	1.7	0.7 *	1.0	18.2	17.5	0.7 *	1.8	16.4
Black								
12-15	62.9	16.1	46.8	99.3	97.1	2.2 *	4.3 *	95.0
16-19	97.8	29.5	68.3	62.1	59.9	2.1 *	2.6 *	59.5
20-24	53.0	19.6	33.4	83.6	76.5	7.1 *	5.3 *	78.3
25-34	30.4	12.1	18.3	73.9	66.9	7.0	3.5 *	70.4
35-49	9.5	5.0	4.5	55.4	50.7	4.7	2.1 *	53.4
50-64	8.2	5.3 *	2.9 *	31.2	27.7	3.6 *	7.4 *	23.8
65 and over	3.5 *	3.5 *	0.0 *	32.1	32.1	0.0 *	10.6	21.5

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, 1991:

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	5,610,640	84.3	107.6
16-19	5,394,180	118.7	97.7
20-24	7,396,080	93.5	122.2
25-34	17,977,320	37.1	77.1
35-49	22,877,720	23.7	57.0
50-64	13,919,410	10.3	36.5
65 and over	11,456,900	2.7	18.6
Female			
12-15	5,392,640	35.2	95.1
16-19	5,292,160	60.1	105.6
20-24	7,479,530	53.5	120.4
25-34	17,780,590	29.6	67.0
35-49	23,071,390	15.8	55.8
50-64	14,947,140	8.1	35.2
65 and over	15,880,860	3.4	17.9
Black			
Male			
12-15	1,137,690	133.9	133.3
16-19	1,060,590	147.5	69.5
20-24	1,060,630	118.5	89.3
25-34	2,571,740	41.4	82.0
35-49	2,638,450	31.9	64.5
50-64	1,555,720	19.6	22.8
65 and over	1,034,810	17.7 *	35.5
Female			
12-15	1,081,950	28.4	63.5
16-19	1,054,050	65.1	54.6
20-24	1,348,880	56.2	79.1
25-34	2,947,870	53.2	66.8
35-49	3,211,190	11.9	47.9
50-64	1,895,370	9.3 *	38.1
65 and over	1,538,320	7.2 *	29.7

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

Table 12. Personal crimes, 1991:

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	156.7	58.6	28.3	127.0
Crimes of violence	62.6	14.8	6.2	44.5
Completed	24.6	4.7	2.5	19.3
Attempted	38.0	10.1	3.7	25.2
Rape	1.5	0.3	0.1 *	2.5
Robbery	10.7	2.6	2.0	8.6
Completed	6.9	1.8	1.2 *	5.6
With injury	2.5	0.5	0.6 *	1.9
From serious assault	1.3	0.3	0.3 *	0.9 *
From minor assault	1.2	0.2 *	0.3 *	1.1 *
Without injury	4.4	1.3	0.6 *	3.7
Attempted	3.8	0.8	0.8 *	3.0
With injury	1.2	0.2 *	0.4 *	1.4
From serious assault	0.7	0.1 *	0.0 *	0.3 *
From minor assault	0.6	0.0 *	0.4 *	1.0 *
Without injury	2.6	0.7	0.4 *	1.6
Assault	50.3	11.9	4.1	33.5
Aggravated	16.6	3.6	2.2	8.9
Completed with injury	6.3	1.0	0.6 *	4.1
Attempted with weapon	10.2	2.5	1.5 *	4.8
Simple	33.7	8.4	1.9 *	24.6
Completed with injury	10.7	1.8	0.7 *	8.7
Attempted without weapon	23.1	6.6	1.2 *	15.8
Crimes of theft	94.1	43.8	22.1	82.5
Completed	88.3	40.4	20.6	77.7
Attempted	5.8	3.4	1.5 *	4.9
Personal larceny with contact	3.4	1.2	4.6	4.0
Purse snatching	0.7	0.3	1.6 *	1.7
Pocket picking	2.8	0.8	3.0	2.2
Personal larceny without contact	90.7	42.6	17.5	78.5
Completed	85.1	39.3	16.3	73.9
Less than \$50	37.4	13.7	5.9	24.4
\$50 or more	44.2	23.4	8.5	45.6
Amount not available	3.5	2.2	1.9 *	3.9
Attempted	5.6	3.3	1.2 *	4.7
Population age 12 and over	60,692,940	110,898,270	13,474,870	19,921,500

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

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

Table 13. Personal crimes, 1991:

**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	Robbery		
						Total	With injury	Without injury
Male								
Never married	32,351,190	79.7	30.3	49.4	0.2 *	14.5	5.0	9.5
Married	56,241,990	18.5	5.7	12.7	0.2 *	3.7	1.1	2.7
Widowed	2,151,010	7.8 *	5.0 *	2.8 *	0.0 *	3.9 *	1.7 *	2.2 *
Divorced or separated	8,038,370	43.8	16.8	27.0	0.3 *	9.9	3.8	6.2
Female								
Never married	28,341,740	43.0	18.0	25.0	3.1	6.4	2.4	4.1
Married	54,656,280	11.1	3.7	7.4	0.3 *	1.5	0.2 *	1.3
Widowed	11,323,860	5.9	2.1 *	3.9	0.2 *	1.6 *	0.8 *	0.8 *
Divorced or separated	11,883,130	45.0	20.9	24.0	3.9	7.6	2.9	4.7

Sex and marital status	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over							
	Total	Assault		Crimes of theft	Completed theft	At-tempted theft	Personal larceny	
		Aggra-vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
Male								
Never married	65.0	24.0	41.0	97.4	91.9	5.5	3.5	93.9
Married	14.5	4.7	9.8	43.2	39.7	3.5	0.9	42.4
Widowed	3.9 *	3.9 *	0.0 *	23.4	22.5	0.9 *	5.0 *	18.5
Divorced or separated	33.6	10.6	22.9	95.2	89.5	5.7	3.9	91.3
Female								
Never married	33.5	8.0	25.4	90.3	84.2	6.1	3.4	86.9
Married	9.3	2.4	6.9	44.4	41.2	3.2	1.5	42.8
Widowed	4.2	1.9 *	2.3 *	21.8	20.3	1.6 *	4.5	17.3
Divorced or separated	33.4	7.7	25.7	73.9	69.7	4.3	4.1	69.9

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, 1991:

**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	Without injury
Households headed by males								
All male heads	64,701,730	24.3	8.0	16.3	0.2 *	5.0	1.3	3.7
Male heads living alone	10,473,580	40.5	16.1	24.4	0.6 *	10.9	3.2	7.8
Male heads living with others	54,228,150	21.2	6.4	14.7	0.1 *	3.9	0.9	2.9
Wives	45,643,780	10.3	3.5	6.9	0.2 *	1.5	0.2 *	1.3
Own children under age 18	13,102,210	53.8	19.1	34.8	1.4 *	6.1	2.2	3.9
Own children age 18 and over	11,432,690	50.8	18.3	32.5	0.4 *	6.8	4.2	2.6
Other relatives	4,715,740	48.4	24.0	24.4	0.4 *	9.0	3.8 *	5.2 *
Nonrelatives	5,376,780	80.2	35.1	45.1	3.6 *	16.9	6.2	10.7
Households headed by females								
All female heads	34,519,830	27.0	11.1	15.9	1.7	4.5	1.4	3.1
Female heads living alone	14,776,380	17.7	6.3	11.4	1.3 *	3.4	1.5 *	1.9
Female heads living with others	19,743,440	33.9	14.7	19.3	2.1	5.3	1.3 *	4.0
Husbands	6,182,510	23.3	6.5	16.8	1.3 *	2.2 *	1.2 *	1.0 *
Own children under age 18	5,533,890	85.9	35.4	50.4	1.0 *	16.8	5.2	11.6
Own children age 18 and over	6,652,210	52.4	22.4	30.1	1.4 *	8.8	2.5 *	6.4
Other relatives	3,784,730	62.3	28.5	33.8	3.7 *	20.2	10.8	9.4
Nonrelatives	3,698,760	81.0	36.6	44.4	3.0 *	17.5	5.0 *	12.5

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	19.1	6.9	12.2	55.8	51.7	4.1	1.6	54.2
Male heads living alone	29.0	12.2	16.8	89.7	83.4	6.3	3.1	86.6
Male heads living with others	17.2	5.9	11.3	49.3	45.6	3.7	1.3	48.0
Wives	8.6	2.0	6.6	41.0	38.3	2.8	1.2	39.8
Own children under age 18	46.3	11.3	35.1	98.0	94.9	3.1	1.9 *	96.1
Own children age 18 and over	43.6	16.2	27.4	71.0	66.7	4.3	2.0 *	69.0
Other relatives	39.0	10.6	28.5	49.4	45.0	4.4 *	2.7 *	46.7
Nonrelatives	59.7	19.1	40.6	104.7	97.8	6.9	6.0	98.7
Households headed by females								
All female heads	20.7	5.9	14.8	66.1	60.6	5.5	4.4	61.7
Female heads living alone	13.0	2.4	10.6	53.0	48.4	4.6	4.8	48.2
Female heads living with others	26.5	8.6	18.0	76.0	69.8	6.2	4.1	71.9
Husbands	19.8	6.6	13.2	50.0	45.2	4.8	0.8 *	49.2
Own children under age 18	68.1	19.0	49.0	92.0	88.7	3.4 *	4.0 *	88.0
Own children age 18 and over	42.2	15.0	27.1	63.2	58.0	5.1	3.2 *	60.0
Other relatives	38.4	14.2	24.1	52.0	50.0	2.1 *	3.0 *	49.0
Nonrelatives	60.6	21.1	39.4	117.6	112.5	5.0 *	4.2 *	113.3

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, 1991:

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	121.5	102.9	103.4	88.3	88.8	85.4	85.7
Crimes of violence	59.4	42.1	43.1	30.9	31.9	25.0	19.9
Completed	25.2	20.3	18.6	11.2	11.7	8.4	5.4
Attempted	34.2	21.8	24.5	19.7	20.2	16.6	14.5
Rape	1.8	0.0 *	1.7	1.0	0.3 *	0.8	0.4 *
Robbery	9.6	7.9	7.6	5.0	6.0	3.7	3.3
Completed	5.7	6.2	6.4	3.5	3.0	2.3	1.8
With injury	2.4	2.6 *	3.0	1.0	1.1 *	0.5 *	0.7 *
From serious assault	1.3 *	1.1 *	1.4	0.5 *	0.7 *	0.3 *	0.2 *
From minor assault	1.1 *	1.5 *	1.6	0.5 *	0.4 *	0.1 *	0.5 *
Without injury	3.3	3.7	3.5	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.1
Attempted	3.9	1.7 *	1.1 *	1.6	3.0	1.5	1.5
With injury	2.2	0.5 *	0.2 *	0.5 *	0.2 *	0.3 *	0.8
From serious assault	1.0 *	0.5 *	0.1 *	0.1 *	0.2 *	0.3 *	0.4 *
From minor assault	1.2 *	0.0 *	0.1 *	0.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.3 *
Without injury	1.7	1.1 *	0.9 *	1.1	2.8	1.2	0.7 *
Assault	48.0	34.2	33.9	24.8	25.6	20.5	16.2
Aggravated	19.6	9.5	9.8	7.5	8.3	6.3	3.9
Completed with injury	8.3	4.8	3.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.2
Attempted with weapon	11.3	4.8	5.9	4.8	5.9	4.1	2.7
Simple	28.4	24.7	24.1	17.4	17.3	14.2	12.3
Completed with injury	10.3	9.3	7.8	4.9	6.1	3.5	2.2
Attempted without weapon	18.1	15.3	16.3	12.4	11.1	10.7	10.1
Crimes of theft	62.1	60.8	60.2	57.4	56.9	60.4	65.8
Completed	58.5	56.4	55.4	54.1	52.8	56.9	61.3
Attempted	3.6	4.4	4.8	3.3	4.1	3.5	4.5
Personal larceny with contact	3.5	2.8 *	2.7	2.5	1.5 *	1.6	2.1
Purse snatching	1.0 *	0.7 *	0.9 *	0.6 *	0.6 *	0.5 *	0.8
Pocket picking	2.5	2.2 *	1.8	1.9	0.9 *	1.1	1.2
Personal larceny without contact	58.6	57.9	57.5	54.9	55.4	58.8	63.7
Completed	55.3	53.6	52.7	51.8	51.5	55.4	59.4
Less than \$50	21.3	19.6	20.1	23.6	20.4	21.5	20.6
\$50 or more	30.2	31.5	28.3	26.7	29.3	31.9	37.0
Amount not available	3.7	2.4 *	4.2	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.8
Attempted	3.3	4.4	4.8	3.1	3.9	3.4	4.4
Population age 12 and over	18,430,370	7,865,690	19,024,060	34,134,110	14,318,880	47,190,800	35,611,150

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, 1991:

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	12,691,900	60.4	24.8	35.6	2.4	8.8	4.7	4.2
\$7,500-\$9,999	6,141,790	42.5	18.3	24.2	0.0 *	5.8	2.2 *	3.5 *
\$10,000-\$14,999	15,736,280	38.5	16.6	21.9	1.8	6.5	3.6	2.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	29,057,520	29.9	10.4	19.5	1.2	3.9	1.5	2.5
\$25,000-\$29,999	12,480,190	29.4	10.3	19.0	0.1 *	4.1	0.6 *	3.5
\$30,000-\$49,999	42,165,890	25.5	8.4	17.1	0.8	3.5	0.6 *	3.0
\$50,000 or more	32,536,480	19.5	5.5	14.1	0.4 *	2.5	1.1	1.4
Black								
Less than \$7,500	5,099,620	56.9	29.1	27.8	0.7 *	12.5	4.9 *	7.6
\$7,500-\$9,999	1,428,780	40.0	28.0	12.0 *	0.0 *	17.3 *	7.4 *	9.9 *
\$10,000-\$14,999	2,696,700	74.0	31.7	42.4	0.6 *	14.0	1.5 *	12.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	4,194,260	36.2	14.0	22.2	0.0 *	9.7	1.0 *	8.7
\$25,000-\$29,999	1,460,680	51.6	18.5	33.1	1.5 *	22.4	7.2 *	15.2 *
\$30,000-\$49,999	3,461,680	20.1	11.2	8.8	0.5 *	6.8 *	2.6 *	4.3 *
\$50,000 or more	1,740,880	26.3	1.3 *	24.9	0.0 *	12.9 *	7.7 *	5.2 *

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
49.3	19.6	29.7	68.7	65.0	3.7	3.8	64.9
36.7	9.6	27.2	64.1	59.2	4.9	1.9 *	62.1
30.3	8.1	22.2	57.7	52.5	5.2	1.1 *	56.6
24.7	7.4	17.3	55.7	52.3	3.4	1.9	53.8
25.1	8.1	17.0	56.4	52.1	4.3	1.7 *	54.7
21.1	6.4	14.7	59.7	56.6	3.1	1.4	58.4
16.6	3.9	12.8	66.7	62.5	4.2	2.2	64.5
43.7	18.9	24.8	43.4	41.4	2.0 *	2.6 *	40.7
22.6	10.1 *	12.6 *	49.9	46.5	3.3 *	7.3 *	42.5
59.4	22.1	37.2	77.9	74.1	3.8 *	11.9	66.0
26.5	8.2	18.3	70.2	68.0	2.2 *	5.7 *	64.5
27.7	7.4 *	20.3	55.6	53.7	1.8 *	0.0 *	55.6
12.7	2.2 *	10.6	74.5	68.9	5.6 *	2.3 *	72.2
13.3 *	5.0 *	8.3 *	63.5	51.9	11.6 *	1.5 *	62.0

Table 17. Personal crimes, 1991:

**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	29,627,850	35.2	14.1	21.1	0.8 *	7.3	2.7	4.6
White	23,911,410	34.3	13.4	20.9	0.9 *	5.9	2.6	3.3
Black	4,595,560	44.9	19.8	25.1	0.4 *	15.0	3.7 *	11.3
0-4 years²								
All races ¹	4,024,690	18.1	6.3 *	11.8	0.0 *	6.9	3.6 *	3.3 *
White	2,866,180	20.9	8.1 *	12.9	0.0 *	8.6 *	5.0 *	3.7 *
Black	838,780	15.5 *	2.7 *	12.8 *	0.0 *	3.3 *	0.0 *	3.3 *
5-7 years								
All races ¹	14,883,070	45.1	16.7	28.4	0.8 *	9.1	2.6	6.5
White	11,913,020	44.0	15.8	28.2	1.0 *	7.3	2.7	4.6
Black	2,465,910	53.9	22.0	31.8	0.0 *	16.9	1.7 *	15.2
8 years								
All races ¹	10,720,080	27.9	13.4	14.5	1.0 *	5.0	2.7	2.3 *
White	9,132,210	25.7	12.0	13.7	1.0 *	3.2	1.8 *	1.5 *
Black	1,290,860	47.0	26.7	20.3	1.4 *	19.0 *	10.0 *	9.0 *
High school								
All races ¹	99,910,220	33.5	13.7	19.8	1.0	5.7	2.2	3.6
White	84,441,530	30.8	11.9	19.0	1.1	4.2	1.7	2.5
Black	13,032,350	50.6	25.4	25.2	0.3 *	15.2	5.3	9.9
1-3 years								
All races ¹	28,146,620	48.6	19.7	29.0	1.2	7.5	3.6	3.8
White	22,756,140	45.7	16.5	29.2	1.4	6.0	2.7	3.3
Black	4,622,620	63.3	35.4	27.9	0.4 *	14.7	8.5	6.1
4 years								
All races ¹	71,763,590	27.6	11.4	16.2	0.9	5.1	1.6	3.5
White	61,685,390	25.3	10.1	15.2	1.0	3.6	1.4	2.2
Black	8,409,730	43.7	19.9	23.8	0.3 *	15.4	3.5	11.9
College								
All races ¹	74,118,010	26.5	8.5	18.1	0.7	4.6	1.1	3.4
White	64,825,720	26.0	8.0	18.0	0.7	4.0	1.0	3.0
Black	6,209,850	31.2	12.3	18.9	1.2 *	8.4	2.8 *	5.6
1-3 years								
All races ¹	36,243,050	35.7	12.3	23.3	0.7 *	5.6	1.4	4.2
White	31,478,710	34.8	11.6	23.2	0.6 *	4.9	1.2	3.7
Black	3,764,270	39.0	18.7	20.4	1.6 *	12.2	3.6 *	8.7
4 or more years								
All races ¹	37,874,960	17.8	4.7	13.1	0.8	3.5	0.8	2.7
White	33,347,010	17.8	4.6	13.1	0.8	3.2	0.7 *	2.4
Black	2,445,580	19.1	2.4 *	16.7	0.7 *	2.4 *	1.5 *	0.9 *

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
27.2	7.9	19.2	53.3	51.2	2.1	3.1	50.2
27.5	7.8	19.7	53.4	51.0	2.4	2.7	50.7
29.5	10.2	19.3	56.4	55.3	1.1 *	5.2 *	51.1
11.3	5.0 *	6.3 *	15.8	14.2	1.6 *	4.3 *	11.5
12.3	6.1 *	6.2 *	18.9	16.8	2.2 *	4.1 *	14.9
12.2 *	3.1 *	9.1 *	11.0 *	11.0 *	0.0 *	6.5 *	4.5 *
35.2	9.8	25.4	66.7	64.1	2.5	3.2	63.5
35.7	9.9	25.8	65.4	62.8	2.6	2.1 *	63.3
37.0	10.3 *	26.6	70.9	69.0	2.0 *	7.5 *	63.4
21.9	6.5	15.4	48.8	47.0	1.8 *	2.5	46.3
21.6	5.6	16.0	48.4	46.3	2.1 *	2.9	45.5
26.7	14.6 *	12.1 *	58.0	58.0	0.0 *	0.0 *	58.0
26.8	9.0	17.8	52.8	49.5	3.3	1.9	50.9
25.5	8.1	17.3	54.1	50.7	3.3	1.6	52.4
35.2	13.7	21.4	44.9	41.4	3.5	3.3	41.6
40.0	15.1	24.9	62.3	59.1	3.1	2.4	59.8
38.2	14.2	24.1	65.4	62.0	3.4	1.9	63.5
48.3	19.8	28.5	46.9	44.6	2.3 *	4.8 *	42.1
21.6	6.6	15.0	49.1	45.8	3.3	1.7	47.4
20.8	5.9	14.9	49.9	46.6	3.3	1.5	48.4
27.9	10.4	17.5	43.8	39.7	4.1	2.4 *	41.4
21.3	6.2	15.1	75.4	69.4	6.0	2.6	72.8
21.4	6.1	15.3	74.3	68.7	5.6	2.2	72.0
21.5	6.9	14.6	96.7	88.0	8.7	7.3	89.4
29.4	9.6	19.8	83.1	76.3	6.8	2.9	80.1
29.4	9.6	19.7	79.8	73.3	6.5	1.9	77.9
25.2	8.5	16.7	113.0	104.2	8.8	12.0	101.0
13.5	3.0	10.5	68.1	62.8	5.3	2.3	65.7
13.8	2.8	11.0	69.0	64.3	4.7	2.6	66.4
15.9	4.5 *	11.4	71.6	63.0	8.6 *	0.0 *	71.6

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, 1991:

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	92.3	118.9	87.6	112.3	77.6	124.1	83.5
Crimes of violence	31.3	43.7	26.4	38.4	25.2	53.7	27.0
Completed	11.9	18.0	9.5	13.7	9.3	21.3	10.0
Attempted	19.4	25.6	16.8	24.7	16.0	32.4	17.0
Rape	0.8	1.5	0.5	2.4	0.4 *	1.0 *	0.4 *
Completed	0.3	0.5	0.2 *	1.0 *	0.1 *	0.2 *	0.3 *
Attempted	0.5	1.0	0.3 *	1.4	0.3 *	0.9 *	0.1 *
Robbery	5.6	11.5	3.9	4.2	2.6	11.6	3.6
Completed	3.7	7.4	2.7	2.6	1.8	7.0	2.9
With injury	1.3	2.7	0.8	1.6	0.5 *	3.7	1.1 *
From serious assault	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.8 *	0.3 *	1.1 *	0.5 *
From minor assault	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.8 *	0.2 *	2.6	0.7 *
Without injury	2.4	4.6	2.0	1.1 *	1.3	3.3	1.7
Attempted	1.9	4.1	1.1	1.6	0.8 *	4.6	0.7 *
With injury	0.6	1.5	0.2 *	0.7 *	0.0 *	1.7 *	0.3 *
From serious assault	0.3	0.8	0.2 *	0.7 *	0.0 *	0.5 *	0.2 *
From minor assault	0.3	0.7	0.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	1.2 *	0.1 *
Without injury	1.3	2.7	0.9	1.0 *	0.8 *	3.0	0.5 *
Assault	24.9	30.7	22.0	31.7	22.3	41.0	23.0
Aggravated	7.8	10.8	6.5	9.6	7.9	14.9	5.4
Completed with injury	2.9	4.1	2.3	3.2	3.0	4.6	1.4
Attempted with weapon	4.9	6.7	4.2	6.4	4.8	10.3	4.0
Simple	17.0	19.9	15.5	22.1	14.4	26.2	17.6
Completed with injury	5.0	6.0	4.3	6.9	4.3	9.6	5.4
Attempted without weapon	12.0	13.9	11.2	15.2	10.1	16.6	12.1
Crimes of theft	61.0	75.2	61.2	73.9	52.4	70.4	56.5
Completed	56.9	69.4	56.9	68.6	48.1	65.0	52.5
Attempted	4.1	5.8	4.3	5.3	4.3	5.4	4.0
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	4.3	1.8	1.5	0.5 *	1.0 *	2.8
Purse snatching	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.6 *	0.3 *	0.2 *	1.0 *
Completed	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.3 *	0.1 *	0.2 *	0.7 *
Attempted	0.1	0.2 *	0.2 *	0.3 *	0.2 *	0.0 *	0.3 *
Pocket picking	1.7	2.9	1.3	1.0 *	0.2 *	0.8 *	1.8
Personal larceny without contact	58.7	70.9	59.4	72.3	51.9	69.4	53.7
Completed	54.7	65.4	55.3	67.3	47.8	64.0	49.9
Less than \$50	21.2	23.2	21.0	30.7	19.5	20.6	18.8
\$50 or more	30.7	38.7	31.3	33.1	26.1	40.5	29.1
Amount not available	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.2	2.9	2.1
Attempted	4.0	5.6	4.1	5.0	4.1	5.4	3.8
Population age 12 and over	205,344,910	62,842,940	87,661,060	18,764,620	28,101,280	10,423,440	21,046,630

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	
129.4	103.1	115.3	90.2	69.4
49.7	26.8	39.3	27.0	24.9
20.5	9.3	18.7	9.8	8.7
29.2	17.5	20.6	17.1	16.2
1.4 *	0.4 *	0.8 *	0.8 *	0.7
0.4 *	0.1 *	0.3 *	0.3 *	0.4 *
1.0 *	0.3 *	0.6 *	0.4 *	0.4 *
14.3	5.1	16.3	4.9	1.5
9.3	3.1	10.7	3.5	0.9
3.0	0.7 *	3.2	0.8 *	0.3 *
2.0	0.2 *	2.2	0.5 *	0.1 *
0.9 *	0.5 *	1.1 *	0.3 *	0.2 *
6.3	2.4	7.5	2.7	0.6
4.9	1.9	5.6	1.3 *	0.6
1.4 *	0.4 *	2.1	0.4 *	0.2 *
0.6 *	0.4 *	1.1 *	0.1 *	0.0 *
0.8 *	0.0 *	1.0 *	0.3 *	0.2 *
3.5	1.5	3.5	0.9 *	0.4 *
34.0	21.3	22.2	21.3	22.7
13.1	6.2	8.3	5.9	6.5
5.5	2.5	3.9	2.1	2.4
7.5	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.2
20.9	15.1	13.9	15.4	16.1
5.2	3.6	3.9	3.8	5.0
15.7	11.5	10.0	11.6	11.1
79.8	76.3	76.0	63.2	44.4
74.5	71.4	69.1	59.4	42.6
5.2	4.9	6.9	3.8	1.8
4.3	1.9	8.6	2.7	1.0
2.0	0.5 *	2.2	0.5 *	0.0 *
1.8 *	0.4 *	1.9	0.4 *	0.0 *
0.2 *	0.1 *	0.3 *	0.1 *	0.0 *
2.3	1.4	6.4	2.1	0.9
75.4	74.3	67.4	60.5	43.5
70.4	69.5	60.8	56.8	41.7
23.9	27.6	17.1	18.3	19.4
43.0	38.3	39.9	34.0	20.8
3.5	3.6	3.8	4.6	1.5
5.0	4.8	6.7	3.7	1.8
13,661,050	20,730,540	19,993,820	17,782,600	54,840,890

Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Table 19. Personal crimes, 1991:

**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	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over				
					Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Total	Robbery With injury	Without injury
All areas									
White male	84,632,280	102.0	37.7	13.2	24.4	0.2 *	6.1	2.1	4.0
White female	89,844,340	80.5	22.0	8.3	13.7	1.5	2.8	1.0	1.8
Black male	11,059,660	130.8	60.9	26.1	34.8	0.0 *	20.0	6.4	13.7
Black female	13,077,650	84.2	30.5	16.8	13.8	1.0 *	7.9	2.5	5.4
Metropolitan areas									
Central cities									
White male	22,365,290	135.0	51.8	21.2	30.6	0.5 *	12.5	5.0	7.5
White female	24,364,460	104.2	31.1	11.5	19.7	2.8	6.4	2.6	3.8
Black male	5,802,840	154.6	76.8	31.8	45.1	0.0 *	28.4	9.1	19.3
Black female	7,315,640	100.2	39.3	20.6	18.7	1.5 *	12.6	4.2	8.4
Outside central cities									
White male	38,200,120	96.0	34.2	11.4	22.8	0.2 *	5.1	1.4	3.7
White female	39,918,110	78.7	18.2	6.5	11.7	0.8	1.8	0.4 *	1.3
Black male	3,076,280	129.1	48.8	22.2	26.6	0.0 *	13.4	4.9 *	8.5
Black female	3,401,990	81.7	19.3	15.8	3.5 *	0.6 *	3.1 *	0.5 *	2.6 *
Nonmetropolitan areas									
White male	24,066,860	80.8	30.0	8.8	21.3	0.1 *	1.7	0.6 *	1.1
White female	25,561,760	60.9	19.1	8.1	11.1	1.4	1.1	0.4 *	0.6 *
Black male	2,180,530	70.1	35.5	16.5	19.0	0.0 *	7.1 *	1.3 *	5.8 *
Black female	2,360,010	38.3	19.3	6.2 *	13.1	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	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
31.3	10.8	20.6	64.3	60.4	3.9	1.9	62.5
17.6	4.2	13.4	58.6	54.4	4.2	2.1	56.5
40.9	17.0	23.9	69.9	64.0	5.9	3.5	66.4
21.6	6.2	15.4	53.7	50.7	3.0	5.6	48.1
38.8	15.0	23.8	83.2	77.4	5.9	3.1	80.1
21.9	5.5	16.3	73.0	66.8	6.2	4.5	68.5
48.4	19.8	28.6	77.7	69.0	8.7	3.8 *	73.9
25.2	8.9	16.2	60.8	57.4	3.5 *	7.4	53.5
28.9	9.4	19.5	61.8	57.5	4.3	1.5	60.3
15.6	3.9	11.7	60.5	56.3	4.2	1.6	58.9
35.4	13.0	22.5	80.3	76.3	3.9 *	3.5 *	76.8
15.6	1.0 *	14.5	62.4	58.4	4.0 *	5.7 *	56.7
28.2	9.0	19.2	50.8	49.3	1.5	1.3	49.4
16.7	3.2	13.5	41.8	39.6	2.1	0.6 *	41.2
28.4	15.0	13.5	34.6	33.4	1.2 *	2.5 *	32.1
19.3	5.3 *	14.0	18.9	18.9	0.0 *	0.0 *	18.9

Table 20. Personal crimes, 1991:

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 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years or more
All personal crimes	92.3	223.7	167.2	118.2	103.4	85.0	81.8	59.3
Crimes of violence	31.3	92.3	56.8	42.8	35.1	27.2	29.3	17.0
Completed	11.9	37.4	24.2	13.5	14.0	10.2	11.4	6.1
Attempted	19.4	54.9	32.6	29.4	21.0	17.0	17.9	11.0
Rape	0.8	3.2	1.3 *	1.3 *	0.4 *	0.8 *	1.5 *	0.4
Robbery	5.6	15.8	11.6	5.4	7.6	5.2	7.2	2.8
Completed	3.7	9.8	6.9	3.6	4.4	4.0	5.9	1.9
With injury	1.3	4.3	3.1	1.0 *	1.0 *	0.8 *	2.1 *	0.6
From serious assault	0.6	1.4	2.2	0.5 *	0.6 *	0.5 *	1.1 *	0.3
From minor assault	0.6	2.9	0.9 *	0.5 *	0.4 *	0.3 *	0.9 *	0.3
Without injury	2.4	5.5	3.8	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.8	1.3
Attempted	1.9	6.0	4.7	1.8	3.2	1.2 *	1.3 *	0.9
With injury	0.6	1.3 *	1.6 *	0.4 *	1.5	0.9 *	0.4 *	0.3
From serious assault	0.3	0.6 *	0.6 *	0.0 *	1.2 *	0.6 *	0.4 *	0.1 *
From minor assault	0.3	0.7 *	1.0 *	0.4 *	0.4 *	0.2 *	0.0 *	0.2 *
Without injury	1.3	4.7	3.1	1.4 *	1.7	0.3 *	0.9 *	0.6
Assault	24.9	73.3	43.8	36.1	27.0	21.2	20.6	13.9
Aggravated	7.8	24.6	16.6	10.4	7.1	5.1	6.3	4.4
Completed with injury	2.9	9.5	7.5	2.5	2.9	1.6 *	2.1 *	1.6
Attempted with weapon	4.9	15.1	9.1	7.9	4.2	3.5	4.2	2.8
Simple	17.0	48.7	27.2	25.7	19.9	16.1	14.3	9.5
Completed with injury	5.0	16.2	9.2	7.1	6.3	4.5	3.0	2.5
Attempted without weapon	12.0	32.5	18.1	18.5	13.6	11.6	11.4	7.0
Crimes of theft	61.0	131.4	110.4	75.4	68.4	57.8	52.6	42.3
Completed	56.9	121.2	102.6	68.6	64.3	53.5	49.6	39.8
Attempted	4.1	10.1	7.8	6.7	4.0	4.3	3.0	2.5
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	4.4	3.1	4.1	1.6	1.5 *	3.5	1.8
Purse snatching	0.7	0.9 *	0.4 *	1.2 *	0.9 *	0.6 *	0.3 *	0.6
Pocket picking	1.7	3.5	2.7	2.9	0.7 *	0.9 *	3.1	1.2
Personal larceny without contact	58.7	126.9	107.3	71.3	66.8	56.3	49.1	40.5
Completed	54.7	116.9	99.8	65.1	63.0	52.0	46.1	38.1
Less than \$50	21.2	41.2	34.1	25.8	23.3	19.9	20.4	15.9
\$50 or more	30.7	70.6	61.6	36.4	37.4	28.9	23.4	20.0
Amount not available	2.7	5.2	4.1	3.0	2.3	3.2	2.3 *	2.2
Attempted	4.0	10.0	7.5	6.1	3.7	4.3	3.0	2.4
Population age 12 and over	205,344,910	18,681,830	12,520,180	15,158,110	18,616,270	15,252,300	11,139,380	113,325,400

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, 1991:

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	92.3	69.7	91.1	90.7	121.5
Crimes of violence	31.3	25.5	30.9	30.6	39.4
Completed	11.9	11.2	11.4	11.3	14.4
Attempted	19.4	14.3	19.5	19.2	25.0
Rape	0.8	0.9	0.6 *	0.9	0.9
Completed	0.3	0.4 *	0.2 *	0.4	0.3 *
Attempted	0.5	0.6 *	0.4 *	0.5	0.7
Robbery	5.6	6.8	4.4	5.1	6.4
Completed	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.2	4.5
With injury	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
From serious assault	0.6	0.5 *	0.8	0.5	0.9
From minor assault	0.6	0.9	0.4 *	0.6	0.5 *
Without injury	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.1	3.1
Attempted	1.9	2.8	1.1	1.9	1.9
With injury	0.6	0.7	0.3 *	0.6	0.9
From serious assault	0.3	0.4 *	0.1 *	0.3 *	0.4 *
From minor assault	0.3	0.3 *	0.2 *	0.2 *	0.5 *
Without injury	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.0
Assault	24.9	17.8	25.9	24.5	32.1
Aggravated	7.8	5.0	6.8	8.9	10.2
Completed with injury	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.1
Attempted with weapon	4.9	2.5	4.1	5.8	7.1
Simple	17.0	12.8	19.1	15.6	21.9
Completed with injury	5.0	4.3	5.2	4.5	6.6
Attempted without weapon	12.0	8.5	14.0	11.1	15.3
Crimes of theft	61.0	44.2	60.2	60.2	82.0
Completed	56.9	40.2	57.6	56.5	75.2
Attempted	4.1	3.9	2.6	3.6	6.8
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	3.4	1.5	2.0	2.7
Purse snatching	0.7	1.0	0.3 *	0.6	0.9
Completed	0.5	0.8	0.2 *	0.5	0.5 *
Attempted	0.1	0.1 *	0.1 *	0.1 *	0.4 *
Pocket picking	1.7	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.8
Personal larceny without contact	58.7	40.8	58.7	58.1	79.3
Completed	54.7	36.9	56.2	54.5	72.9
Less than \$50	21.2	13.7	24.2	20.5	27.4
\$50 or more	30.7	21.1	28.8	31.4	42.3
Amount not available	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.2
Attempted	4.0	3.8	2.5	3.6	6.4
Population age 12 and over	205,344,910	44,237,900	46,552,280	74,187,790	40,366,930

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, 1991:

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	162.9	156.6	207.6	170.7
Completed	138.1	133.3	172.8	140.0
Attempted	24.8	23.3	34.8	30.7
Burglary	53.1	50.2	74.5	51.9
Completed	41.4	39.5	55.1	42.1
Forcible entry	17.2	15.1	32.8	17.1
Unlawful entry without force	24.1	24.4	22.3	25.0
Attempted forcible entry	11.7	10.7	19.4	9.8 *
Household larceny	88.0	87.0	96.2	85.1
Completed	82.7	81.6	92.0	79.8
Less than \$50	34.7	35.2	32.6	26.5
\$50 or more	43.6	42.3	51.3	49.2
Amount not available	4.5	4.0	8.1	4.1 *
Attempted	5.3	5.4	4.3	5.3 *
Motor vehicle theft	21.8	19.4	36.9	33.7
Completed	13.9	12.2	25.8	18.1
Attempted	7.9	7.2	11.1	15.7
Total number of households	96,839,300	82,952,520	11,283,680	2,603,100

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, 1991:

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	162.9	239.0	157.0
Completed	138.1	198.7	133.4
Attempted	24.8	41.2	23.6
Burglary	53.1	74.8	51.3
Completed	41.4	58.3	40.1
Forcible entry	17.2	34.3	16.0
Unlawful entry without force	24.1	24.0	24.1
Attempted forcible entry	11.7	16.5	11.3
Household larceny	88.0	123.1	85.3
Completed	82.7	114.5	80.3
Less than \$50	34.7	35.5	34.6
\$50 or more	43.6	71.9	41.4
Amount not available	4.5	7.1	4.3
Attempted	5.3	8.6	5.0
Motor vehicle theft	21.8	41.9	20.3
Completed	13.9	25.9	13.0
Attempted	7.9	16.0	7.3
Total number of households	96,839,300	6,772,470	89,878,800

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, 1991:

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	96,839,300	2,112,330	21.8	172,258,570	2,165,980	12.6
White	82,952,520	1,608,450	19.4	154,584,020	1,655,770	10.7
Black	11,283,680	416,050	36.9	13,509,060	418,620	31.0
Other	2,603,100	87,820	33.7	4,165,490	91,580	22.0
Age of head of household						
12-19	833,060	37,910	45.5	997,890	37,910	38.0
20-34	25,916,390	683,540	26.4	43,702,220	695,630	15.9
35-49	30,234,390	779,230	25.8	61,895,690	798,700	12.9
50-64	19,226,400	446,460	23.2	39,518,050	455,750	11.5
65 and over	20,629,030	165,170	8.0	26,144,700	177,970	6.8
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	61,975,060	1,098,780	17.7	128,229,070	1,135,080	8.9
Rented	34,864,230	1,013,550	29.1	44,029,500	1,030,900	23.4

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, 1991:

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	445.6	213.2	184.5	137.6	80.1
Completed	404.0	179.1	154.7	117.8	70.3
Attempted	41.5	34.1	29.8	19.8	9.8
Burglary	193.6	72.8	58.8	39.4	27.0
Completed	171.1	55.4	45.2	31.5	22.1
Forcible entry	45.7	25.3	18.7	13.3	7.5
Unlawful entry without force	125.4	30.1	26.5	18.3	14.6
Attempted forcible entry	22.5 *	17.4	13.6	7.8	4.9
Household larceny	206.4	114.0	100.0	75.0	45.2
Completed	198.2	106.6	93.7	70.9	43.1
Less than \$50	77.3	42.7	36.8	31.1	23.2
\$50 or more	118.7	59.3	51.9	35.6	16.1
Amount not available	2.1 *	4.6	5.0	4.3	3.9
Attempted	8.2 *	7.5	6.3	4.0	2.0
Motor vehicle theft	45.5	26.4	25.8	23.2	8.0
Completed	34.7	17.1	15.8	15.3	5.1
Attempted	10.8 *	9.3	9.9	7.9	2.9
Total number of households	833,060	25,916,390	30,234,390	19,226,400	20,629,030

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, 1991:

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	186.7	173.6	175.5	168.2	136.2	155.2	148.9
Completed	159.8	140.7	149.3	142.7	116.3	132.1	127.8
Attempted	26.9	33.0	26.3	25.6	19.9	23.0	21.0
Burglary	80.8	68.9	65.1	49.4	44.5	43.8	41.4
Completed	61.6	48.1	48.9	39.0	37.8	33.1	34.9
Forcible entry	22.6	22.9	20.6	16.9	13.0	16.7	11.9
Unlawful entry without force	39.0	25.3	28.3	22.1	24.8	16.4	23.0
Attempted forcible entry	19.2	20.7	16.2	10.4	6.7	10.7	6.6
Household larceny	95.5	85.5	91.5	96.5	75.8	87.2	79.8
Completed	90.8	78.5	87.8	89.4	69.3	82.7	75.4
Less than \$50	41.0	35.4	33.6	41.2	26.8	35.8	28.5
\$50 or more	44.4	39.9	48.9	43.7	40.1	43.0	43.4
Amount not available	5.4	3.2 *	5.2	4.5	2.3 *	3.9	3.6
Attempted	4.7	7.0	3.7	7.1	6.6	4.5	4.4
Motor vehicle theft	10.4	19.3	19.0	22.4	15.9	24.2	27.6
Completed	7.4	14.0	12.6	14.2	9.2	16.3	17.5
Attempted	3.1	5.3 *	6.4	8.1	6.6	7.8	10.1
Total number of households	11,446,200	4,459,670	9,834,890	16,509,010	6,536,300	20,022,920	14,174,160

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, 1991:

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	Completed burglary	
				Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White					
Less than \$7,500	8,111,790	80.2	19.7	41.6	19.0
\$7,500-\$9,999	3,629,810	62.3	18.9	27.0	16.4
\$10,000-\$14,999	8,326,480	61.6	19.2	29.6	12.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	14,337,170	46.7	14.3	22.4	10.1
\$25,000-\$29,999	5,786,900	45.6	12.5	26.2	6.9
\$30,000-\$49,999	18,071,000	41.6	14.9	16.2	10.5
\$50,000 or more	13,068,940	42.1	11.9	23.5	6.7
Black					
Less than \$7,500	2,998,580	81.4	30.1	31.1	20.3
\$7,500-\$9,999	701,840	111.1	43.3	21.2 *	46.7
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,270,900	88.0	29.1	22.0	36.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,805,570	64.9	35.3	16.3	13.3 *
\$25,000-\$29,999	589,660	28.4 *	13.3 *	12.2 *	2.9 *
\$30,000-\$49,999	1,423,910	73.9	41.6	16.3 *	16.0 *
\$50,000 or more	640,430	43.0	20.2 *	20.1 *	2.7 *

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, 1991:

**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	8,111,790	96.5	44.4	42.2	5.3
\$7,500-\$9,999	3,629,810	84.1	35.0	39.6	7.5
\$10,000-\$14,999	8,326,480	90.4	34.0	48.3	3.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	14,337,170	96.4	41.8	43.2	7.0
\$25,000-\$29,999	5,786,900	74.2	27.3	39.3	7.1
\$30,000-\$49,999	18,071,000	85.1	36.4	40.1	4.6
\$50,000 or more	13,068,940	79.9	29.2	42.8	4.4
Black					
Less than \$7,500	2,998,580	93.4	34.0	47.9	3.4 *
\$7,500-\$9,999	701,840	96.9	38.8	43.2	5.5 *
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,270,900	102.6	33.0	56.6	1.5 *
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,805,570	94.7	34.6	48.4	6.0 *
\$25,000-\$29,999	589,660	93.2	23.5 *	49.9	0.0 *
\$30,000-\$49,999	1,423,910	105.9	35.7	60.4	5.2 *
\$50,000 or more	640,430	111.9	28.2 *	72.9	7.7 *

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, 1991:

**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	8,111,790	8.7	6.3	2.4 *
\$7,500-\$9,999	3,629,810	16.6	11.9	4.7 *
\$10,000-\$14,999	8,326,480	15.1	9.2	5.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	14,337,170	18.1	11.0	7.1
\$25,000-\$29,999	5,786,900	12.5	7.4	5.1
\$30,000-\$49,999	18,071,000	20.8	13.9	6.9
\$50,000 or more	13,068,940	27.0	17.3	9.7
Black				
Less than \$7,500	2,998,580	13.1	8.3 *	4.8 *
\$7,500-\$9,999	701,840	36.9 *	27.8 *	9.2 *
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,270,900	43.0	33.3	9.6 *
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,805,570	47.2	34.9	12.3 *
\$25,000-\$29,999	589,660	28.4 *	17.7 *	10.7 *
\$30,000-\$49,999	1,423,910	70.4	50.5	19.9
\$50,000 or more	640,430	30.5 *	24.7 *	5.8 *

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, 1991:

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	108.0	159.5	213.2	318.7
Completed	89.7	134.4	183.7	277.5
Attempted	18.4	25.1	29.5	41.2
Burglary	44.0	51.8	61.5	88.3
Completed	32.9	40.1	49.0	77.5
Forcible entry	13.6	17.2	19.5	31.1
Unlawful entry without force	19.3	22.9	29.6	46.4
Attempted forcible entry	11.0	11.8	12.4	10.8
Household larceny	52.0	85.6	122.3	185.7
Completed	49.3	80.3	115.8	168.3
Less than \$50	21.9	35.2	44.2	64.2
\$50 or more	24.2	41.3	64.3	96.4
Amount not available	3.2	3.7	7.3	7.8 *
Attempted	2.7	5.3	6.5	17.4
Motor vehicle theft	12.0	22.1	29.5	44.6
Completed	7.4	14.0	18.9	31.6
Attempted	4.6	8.1	10.5	13.0
Total number of households	24,577,920	48,913,350	20,126,020	3,221,990

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

Table 31. Household crimes, 1991:

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	136.7	130.1	199.1	209.5	211.0	214.2
Completed	118.0	112.5	171.3	173.8	176.0	174.0
Attempted	18.7	17.6	27.8	35.7	35.0	40.2
Burglary	41.6	39.7	61.1	73.4	71.7	84.9
Completed	33.7	32.2	49.2	55.0	54.4	59.7
Forcible entry	13.7	12.1	31.2	23.5	21.4	34.0
Unlawful entry without force	20.0	20.1	18.0	31.5	33.0	25.7
Attempted forcible entry	7.9	7.5	12.0	18.4	17.3	25.2
Household larceny	77.3	74.5	102.2	107.1	112.6	91.6
Completed	72.7	70.0	96.3	100.7	105.4	88.6
Less than \$50	31.7	31.8	32.2	40.1	42.3	32.9
\$50 or more	36.5	34.4	53.2	56.1	58.7	49.9
Amount not available	4.5	3.9	10.9	4.5	4.3	5.9
Attempted	4.6	4.5	5.9	6.4	7.3	3.0 *
Motor vehicle theft	17.7	15.9	35.8	29.1	26.6	37.7
Completed	11.6	10.3	25.8	18.2	16.2	25.7
Attempted	6.2	5.6	9.9	10.9	10.4	12.0
Total number of households	61,975,060	55,795,140	4,938,310	34,864,230	27,157,370	6,345,360

Note: Detail may not add to total shown due to rounding.
¹Includes data on "Other" races, not shown separately.
 * Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 32. Household crimes, 1991:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households						
	One ¹	Two	Three	Four	Five-nine	Ten or more	Other than housing unit
Household crimes	154.2	232.7	236.7	194.7	187.8	143.5	234.5
Completed	134.1	186.6	208.1	164.4	148.1	109.8	221.6
Attempted	20.2	46.1	28.6	30.3	39.7	33.7	13.0 *
Burglary	50.2	59.2	70.2	80.3	64.9	43.8	145.3
Completed	40.4	44.3	60.8	59.6	43.0	28.6	143.3
Forcible entry	16.6	25.0	29.5	26.5	22.7	10.6	8.9 *
Unlawful entry without force	23.7	19.3	31.3	33.1	20.3	18.0	134.4
Attempted forcible entry	9.8	14.9	9.4 *	20.7	21.9	15.2	2.0 *
Household larceny	87.1	128.1	121.8	87.8	96.9	66.6	83.5
Completed	82.3	117.0	112.5	85.4	90.7	61.8	78.2
Less than \$50	35.6	47.6	40.6	36.6	31.7	23.4	37.1
\$50 or more	42.4	60.2	63.6	44.7	54.0	35.7	37.5
Amount not available	4.3	9.2	8.3 *	4.1 *	5.1	2.7	3.6 *
Attempted	4.8	11.1	9.3 *	2.4 *	6.1	4.8	5.3 *
Motor vehicle theft	16.9	45.4	44.7	26.6	26.1	33.1	5.6 *
Completed	11.4	25.3	34.7	19.4	14.4	19.4	0.0 *
Attempted	5.5	20.1	10.0 *	7.2 *	11.7	13.7	5.6 *
Total number of households	67,684,650	5,855,790	1,576,820	3,076,420	5,253,510	12,151,080	962,280

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, 1991:

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	162.9	223.4	142.7	199.0	125.7	229.2	141.8
Completed	138.1	186.0	120.7	172.0	107.3	196.8	123.1
Attempted	24.8	37.4	22.0	27.0	18.4	32.4	18.7
Burglary	53.1	69.5	44.5	64.4	47.1	79.8	44.6
Completed	41.4	53.5	34.9	52.0	36.2	63.0	36.3
Forcible entry	17.2	26.5	12.9	20.0	14.1	32.9	11.1
Unlawful entry without force	24.1	27.0	22.0	32.0	22.1	30.1	25.2
Attempted forcible entry	11.7	16.0	9.6	12.4	10.9	16.9	8.3
Household larceny	88.0	117.4	77.7	118.5	66.1	113.8	76.6
Completed	82.7	109.5	73.0	110.3	62.7	108.1	72.2
Less than \$50	34.7	42.7	29.5	48.4	29.0	43.7	27.5
\$50 or more	43.6	60.1	39.6	57.9	31.6	59.6	40.9
Amount not available	4.5	6.7	3.9	4.0	2.0	4.8*	3.8
Attempted	5.3	7.9	4.8	8.2	3.4	5.7	4.4
Motor vehicle theft	21.8	36.5	20.5	16.1	12.5	35.6	20.5
Completed	13.9	23.0	12.9	9.7	8.4	25.8	14.6
Attempted	7.9	13.5	7.6	6.3	4.2	9.8	5.9
Total number of households	96,839,300	31,109,950	39,809,260	9,097,980	12,719,620	5,218,030	9,530,290

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

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

Table 34. Household crimes, 1991:

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

Locality and race	Total households	Household crimes	Rate per 1,000 households				
			Completed household crimes	Attempted household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All areas							
White	82,952,520	156.6	133.3	23.3	50.2	87.0	19.4
Black	11,283,680	207.6	172.8	34.8	74.5	96.2	36.9
Metropolitan areas							
Central cities							
White	23,551,720	222.1	184.9	37.1	66.2	120.9	34.9
Black	6,359,930	238.9	198.0	40.9	85.5	110.6	42.8
Outside central cities							
White	35,717,540	139.1	118.2	20.9	43.8	76.9	18.5
Black	2,984,720	179.8	149.2	30.6	54.2	86.5	39.1
Nonmetropolitan areas							
White	23,683,250	117.8	104.7	13.1	43.9	68.5	5.4
Black	1,939,020	147.8	126.8	21.0	69.6	64.1	14.1

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

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	
249.0	153.4	225.0	158.1	121.2
201.2	123.2	182.6	136.4	107.2
47.9	30.2	42.4	21.8	14.1
74.7	40.7	65.2	44.7	46.5
52.8	29.4	50.5	37.7	36.8
24.8	11.3	30.3	15.1	12.8
28.0	18.1	20.2	22.6	24.0
22.0	11.3	14.6	7.0	9.7
131.1	87.7	108.6	85.7	68.6
121.4	81.5	101.1	79.9	65.7
49.8	30.4	32.1	31.6	33.0
62.1	46.1	60.8	42.7	30.0
9.5	5.1	8.2	5.5	2.8
9.7	6.2	7.5	5.8	2.9
43.2	25.0	51.2	27.8	6.2
27.0	12.3	30.9	18.8	4.7
16.2	12.7	20.3	9.1	1.4
6,915,320	9,611,500	9,878,600	7,947,830	25,920,080

of the entire metropolitan area.

Table 35. Household crimes, 1991:

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 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years or more
Household crimes	162.9	369.0	251.7	193.2	175.1	165.7	141.6	125.5
Completed	138.1	314.3	207.1	166.2	50.0	136.1	120.8	106.7
Attempted	24.8	54.6	44.6	26.9	25.1	29.6	20.9	18.8
Burglary	53.1	139.1	93.5	57.7	52.8	54.2	41.8	38.4
Completed	41.4	109.1	68.2	44.0	45.1	38.5	33.8	30.2
Forcible entry	17.2	46.1	25.4	18.1	17.0	17.6	14.4	12.9
Unlawful entry without force	24.1	62.9	42.9	26.0	28.1	20.9	19.4	17.3
Attempted forcible entry	11.7	30.0	25.3	13.7	7.6	15.7	8.0	8.2
Household larceny	88.0	184.9	124.7	109.9	98.0	92.8	80.9	69.3
Completed	82.7	175.4	119.0	103.3	90.4	86.9	76.9	64.9
Less than \$50	34.7	54.7	48.4	46.6	40.8	40.8	35.6	28.5
\$50 or more	43.6	115.0	63.9	52.4	44.5	42.9	36.5	32.1
Amount not available	4.5	5.7	6.7	4.3	5.1	3.2 *	4.8 *	4.3
Attempted	5.3	9.4	5.7	6.6	7.6	5.9	4.0 *	4.4
Motor vehicle theft	21.8	45.0	33.4	25.5	24.3	18.7	18.9	17.9
Completed	13.9	29.9	19.9	18.9	14.5	10.7	10.0	11.7
Attempted	7.9	15.2	13.6	6.6	9.8	8.0	8.9	6.2
Number of households	96,839,300	8,208,730	5,869,470	6,838,980	8,603,880	7,051,660	5,108,920	51,934,240

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

Excludes data on persons whose mobility was not ascertained.

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

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

Table 36. Household crimes, 1991:

Victimization rates by type of crime and region

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households				
	All regions	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Household crimes	162.9	124.8	155.6	167.5	204.6
Completed	138.1	103.3	132.8	141.7	175.4
Attempted	24.8	21.5	22.8	25.7	29.2
Burglary	53.1	33.8	53.6	60.3	60.0
Completed	41.4	25.9	42.2	46.3	48.3
Forcible entry	17.2	11.9	15.4	20.8	18.6
Unlawful entry without force	24.1	13.9	26.8	25.5	29.7
Attempted forcible entry	11.7	8.0	11.5	14.0	11.7
Household larceny	88.0	66.4	83.7	87.7	117.4
Completed	82.7	62.5	78.7	82.7	109.8
Less than \$50	34.7	28.3	36.1	33.3	42.6
\$50 or more	43.6	30.1	36.9	45.4	62.9
Amount not available	4.5	4.1	5.8	4.0	4.3
Attempted	5.3	3.9	5.0	5.0	7.6
Motor vehicle theft	21.8	24.6	18.3	19.5	27.3
Completed	13.9	15.0	11.9	12.8	17.4
Attempted	7.9	9.6	6.4	6.7	9.9
Total number of households	96,839,300	20,559,050	22,445,190	34,993,880	18,841,160

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 the rate of simple assaults committed by strangers compared to those committed by nonstrangers (table 37).

- Fifty-nine percent of all violent victimizations, 52% of rapes, 84% of robberies, and 54% of all assaults were committed by strangers in 1991 (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-three 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. Robbery victims were less likely to report that the offender was under the influence of drugs or alcohol than were rape or assault victims (26%, 45%, and 34%, respectively). Twenty-two percent of violent crime victims felt that the offender or offenders were under the influence of alcohol only, and another 4% 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).

- In single-offender violent victimizations, males were more likely to be offenders than were females (table 43).

- In 31% 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 32% of these victimizations. Likewise, the offender was perceived to be between the ages of 12 and 20 in nearly 32% 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 (table 45).

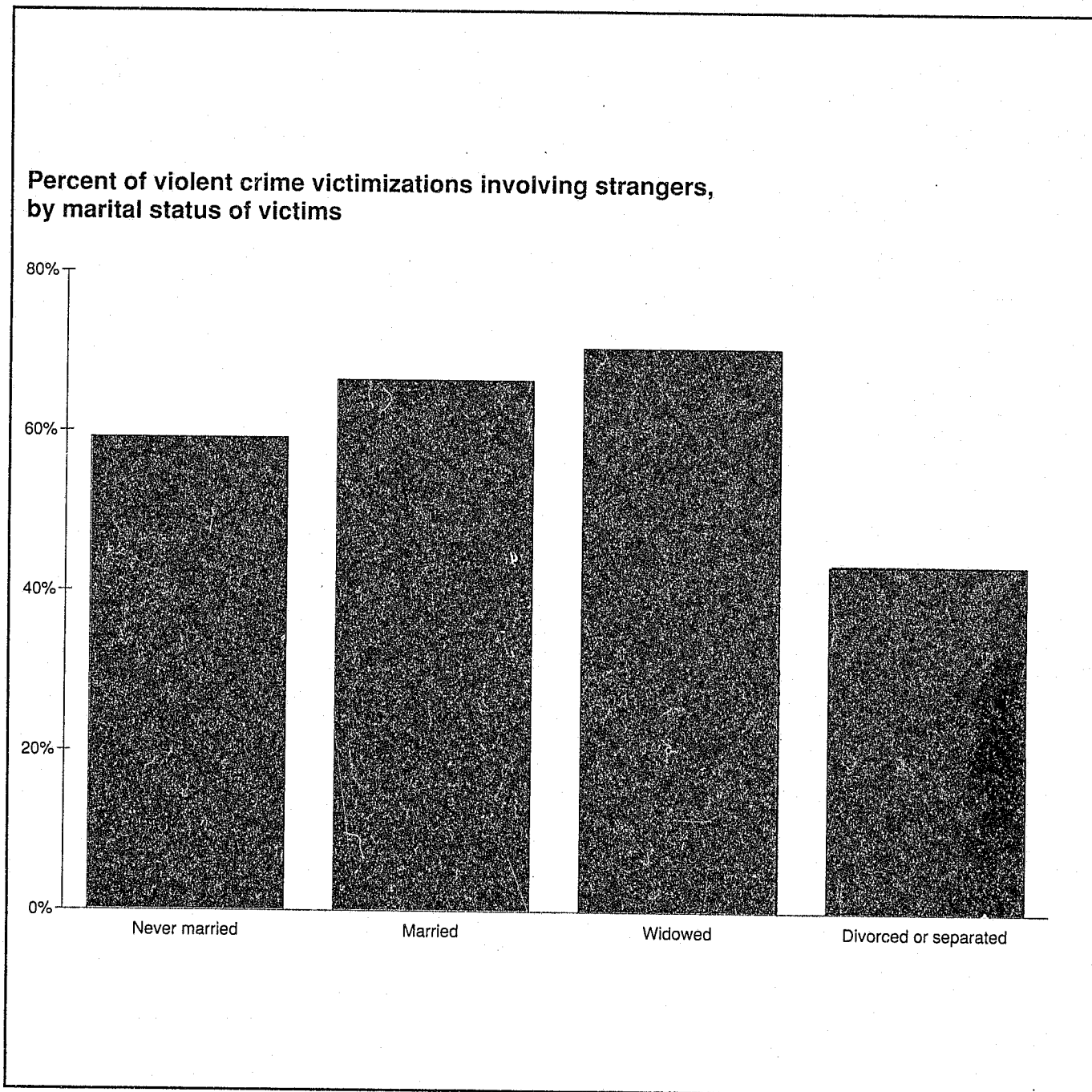
- There was no measurable difference in the percentage of victims who perceived all multiple-offenders to be black as compared to white (38% vs 35%) (table 52).

- About three-fourths of all single-offender violent crimes against whites were committed by white offenders, and 85% of the single-offender victimizations committed against blacks were by blacks. However, significantly more single-offender violent crimes by white offenders were committed against other whites (98%) compared to blacks (2%), while similar percentages of all single-offender victimizations committed by black offenders were against other blacks (48%) and whites (52%) (tables 47 and 48).

- Nineteen percent of violent victimizations committed by single-offenders involved a victim and offender who were related. Significantly more single-offender violent victimizations involved an offender who was well known but not related to the victim (44%). Similarly, about 38% 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 (61%). Approximately 4% of these victimizations involved relatives (table 55).

Victim-offender relationships and characteristics of offenders



Source: Table 40

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence, 1991:

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	3,791,840	18.5	2,631,660	12.8
Completed	1,418,060	6.9	1,028,620	5.0
Attempted	2,373,780	11.6	1,603,030	7.8
Rape	90,300	0.4	83,000	0.4
Completed	30,480	0.1	38,530	0.2
Attempted	59,820	0.3	44,470	0.2
Robbery	958,760	4.7	186,250	0.9
Completed	627,350	3.1	124,290	0.6
With injury	192,800	0.9	63,950	0.3
From serious assault	98,540	0.5	34,140	0.2
From minor assault	94,250	0.5	29,810	0.1
Without injury	434,540	2.1	60,340	0.3
Attempted	331,410	1.6	61,950	0.3
With injury	112,160	0.5	13,320	0.1 *
From serious assault	59,050	0.3	4,510	0.0 *
From minor assault	53,110	0.3	8,800	0.0 *
Without injury	219,240	1.1	48,620	0.2
Assault	2,742,760	13.4	2,362,400	11.5
Aggravated	1,022,130	5.0	586,450	2.9
Completed with injury	331,020	1.6	262,580	1.3
Attempted with weapon	691,100	3.4	323,860	1.6
Simple	1,720,630	8.4	1,775,950	8.6
Completed with injury	429,190	2.1	603,200	2.9
Attempted without weapon	1,291,430	6.3	1,172,740	5.7

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, 1991:

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	59.0 %	58.0 %	59.7 %	52.1 %	83.7 %	79.8 %	85.7 %	53.7 %	63.5 %	49.2 %
12-15	41.4	41.0	41.6	67.3 *	67.6	67.1 *	67.8	35.8	35.6	35.9
16-19	58.1	54.3	60.2	45.5 *	87.4	73.7	97.3	55.6	64.1	51.6
20-24	65.0	62.1	66.8	31.5 *	77.5	68.4	82.1	63.0	69.8	58.7
25-34	60.0	61.3	58.9	57.8 *	85.4	83.8	86.1	53.1	65.7	47.5
35-49	60.4	57.2	62.0	63.2 *	91.7	91.0	92.2	52.0	66.1	47.1
50-64	66.4	69.3	64.8	70.6 *	97.2	84.6 *	100.0	58.8	65.9	55.5
65 and over	86.6	96.0	79.5	0.0 *	89.3	100.0 *	86.2	83.7	87.8 *	79.4 *
Male	66.9	70.5	64.9	69.9 *	88.4	85.9	89.6	61.8	69.9	57.3
12-15	43.8	44.8	43.3	100.0 *	72.7	68.8 *	74.3	37.8	37.8	37.8
16-19	64.5	66.8	63.4	0.0 *	93.1	85.1 *	97.0	61.1	66.5	57.9
20-24	77.2	77.5	77.0	0.0 *	88.1	82.1	90.9	74.3	79.0	70.1
25-34	73.7	78.0	70.8	38.2 *	91.1	94.8	89.2	69.4	77.5	65.0
35-49	67.6	72.8	65.4	100.0 *	88.6	87.2	89.8	61.1	80.1	54.5
50-64	71.8	83.0	66.1	100.0 *	100.0	100.0 *	100.0	62.9	62.3	63.3
65 and over	92.3	93.5	90.4 *	0.0 *	100.0	100.0 *	100.0 *	81.5 *	87.6 *	66.5 *
Female	46.1	39.5	50.5	49.7	74.3	67.4	77.8	40.2	48.2	37.5
12-15	34.6	32.8	36.0	62.6 *	49.6 *	61.0 *	45.1 *	30.0	24.5 *	31.1
16-19	44.9	33.2	52.8	45.5 *	65.2 *	54.4 *	100.0 *	43.4	55.5	39.9
20-24	43.5	28.1	50.8	34.9 *	39.3 *	28.2 *	46.5 *	44.6	42.6	45.3
25-34	44.4	44.8	44.1	60.5 *	78.8	69.8	82.7	33.6	46.1	29.2
35-49	49.1	39.7	55.7	49.8 *	97.4	100.0	96.0	37.9	44.4	35.6
50-64	59.3	52.2 *	63.2	49.7 *	91.6 *	0.0 *	100.0 *	53.9	70.9 *	46.8
65 and over	82.3	100.0 *	75.2	0.0 *	79.2 *	100.0 *	72.0 *	85.0	88.0 *	83.0 *

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

Table 39. Personal crimes of violence, 1991:

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										
White	58.1 %	55.7 %	59.4 %	51.8 %	84.2 %	84.3 %	84.1 %	53.6 %	62.9 %	49.5 %
Black	60.0	62.4	57.7	49.1 *	80.2	66.6	86.5	51.2	64.6	43.5
Male										
White	65.7	69.3	63.7	69.9 *	89.5	90.0	89.2	61.0	68.6	57.0
Black	69.0	72.3	66.5	0.0 *	84.2	74.7	88.6	61.5	72.8	53.5
Female										
White	45.8	35.3	52.2	49.0	73.4	73.2	73.6	41.1	49.2	38.6
Black	44.8	49.4	39.1	49.1 *	71.6	49.2 *	82.1	34.7	45.7	30.3

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

Table 40. Personal crimes of violence, 1991:

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

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Percent of victimizations involving strangers						
				Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes										
Never married	59.2	58.6	59.7	57.8	79.8	74.1	82.8	54.9	63.5	50.7
Married	66.5	66.5	66.5	53.4 *	93.2	100.0	91.0	60.9	71.7	56.3
Widowed	70.6	84.7	60.9	100.0 *	93.7 *	87.2 *	100.0 *	58.4	49.4 *	68.7 *
Divorced or separated	43.4	42.2	44.4	38.7 *	80.8	75.0	84.4	34.2	49.0	28.8
Male										
Never married	65.5	68.1	63.9	36.5 *	85.8	79.3	89.2	61.1	68.3	56.8
Married	71.0	79.1	67.4	77.3 *	94.4	100.0	92.2	64.9	77.0	59.2
Widowed	75.4 *	82.8 *	62.2 *	0.0 *	100.0 *	100.0 *	100.0 *	50.3 *	50.3 *	0.0 *
Divorced or separated	65.4	68.5	63.5	100.0 *	86.4	91.6	83.2	58.9	68.1	54.6
Female										
Never married	46.0	40.3	50.1	59.1	64.4	61.9	65.8	41.3	47.4	39.3
Married	58.7	46.4	64.9	34.2 *	90.1	100.0 *	88.5	54.4	61.2	52.0
Widowed	69.4	85.6 *	60.7	100.0 *	90.8 *	82.2 *	100.0 *	59.9	49.1 *	68.7 *
Divorced or separated	28.9	27.9	29.8	35.4 *	75.8	60.6 *	85.4	17.4	31.1	13.3

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, 1991:

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

Race and income	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Percent of victimizations involving strangers					
					Total	Robbery		Total	Assault	
						With injury	Without injury		Aggravated	Simple
All races¹										
Less than \$7,500	56.9	58.7	55.6	43.7 *	81.4	87.8	75.6	52.5	59.5	47.7
\$7,500-\$9,999	49.5	51.3	47.9	0.0 *	79.6	48.1 *	100.0	42.6	55.4	37.6
\$10,000-\$14,999	52.9	60.2	47.5	44.5 *	86.6	77.4	93.3	45.8	65.0	38.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	58.6	55.1	60.6	62.5 *	76.7	84.9	73.5	54.8	63.2	51.2
\$25,000-\$29,999	61.8	54.1	66.2	100.0 *	97.5	88.1 *	100.0	53.0	56.5	51.3
\$30,000-\$49,999	59.5	56.3	61.2	45.0 *	77.3	65.3 *	80.2	56.8	63.3	53.9
\$50,000 or more	62.4	58.4	63.9	55.7 *	85.1	86.1	84.3	58.0	76.8	52.0
White										
Less than \$7,500	58.6	56.8	59.8	48.7 *	84.3	93.1	74.4	54.4	59.4	51.1
\$7,500-\$9,999	51.8	55.0	49.3	0.0 *	89.3	72.5 *	100.0 *	45.9	58.5	41.4
\$10,000-\$14,999	51.3	58.8	45.7	43.5 *	83.1	79.2	87.8	45.0	68.1	36.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	56.6	52.3	58.9	62.5 *	75.9	82.8	71.8	53.2	63.9	48.6
\$25,000-\$29,999	53.4	43.5	58.8	100.0 *	95.7	72.4 *	100.0	46.2	48.9	45.0
\$30,000-\$49,999	59.1	54.7	61.3	47.3 *	76.9	73.6 *	77.6	56.6	61.7	54.4
\$50,000 or more	60.7	55.1	62.8	55.7 *	86.4	80.1	91.5	56.9	74.2	51.7
Black										
Less than \$7,500	50.2	62.9	36.8	0.0 *	76.5	75.3 *	77.3	43.4	62.3	28.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	43.5 *	45.2 *	39.4 *	0.0 *	64.2 *	16.5 *	100.0 *	27.6 *	49.8 *	9.8 *
\$10,000-\$14,999	57.1	65.0	51.3	0.0 *	94.8	51.5 *	100.0	48.9	58.4	43.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	63.5	55.5	68.4	0.0 *	69.1	100.0 *	65.6 *	61.4	66.7 *	59.0
\$25,000-\$29,999	95.1	86.4 *	100.0	100.0 *	100.0	100.0 *	100.0 *	90.9	100.0 *	87.6 *
\$30,000-\$49,999	56.9	66.4 *	44.7 *	0.0 *	76.1 *	36.2 *	100.0 *	48.9 *	25.8 *	53.6 *
\$50,000 or more	64.3	100.0 *	62.4	0.0 *	72.0 *	100.0 *	30.7 *	56.8 *	100.0 *	30.9 *

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, 1991:

**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	6,423,510	100 %	33.2 %	21.5 %	4.2 %
Rape	173,310	100 %	45.3	34.2	3.8 *
Robbery	1,145,020	100 %	26.4	9.8	9.7
Assault	5,105,170	100 %	34.3	23.7	3.0
Aggravated	1,608,580	100 %	40.4	25.3	4.3
Simple	3,496,580	100 %	31.5	22.9	2.4

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	5.5 %	1.7 %	0.3 %*	20.9 %	45.9 %
Rape	3.1 *	2.9 *	1.3 *	15.2	39.5
Robbery	4.6	1.9 *	0.4 *	12.7	60.9
Assault	5.8	1.6	0.2 *	22.9	42.8
Aggravated	8.1	2.4	0.4 *	15.3	44.3
Simple	4.8	1.3	0.1 *	26.5	42.0

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, 1991:

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			
		Total	Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	4,419,410	100 %	85.0 %	14.3 %	0.7 %
Completed	1,546,150	100 %	83.9	15.1	1.1 *
Attempted	2,873,260	100 %	85.5	13.9	0.6 *
Rape	154,570	100 %	95.4	4.6 *	0.0 *
Robbery	576,160	100 %	91.6	6.2	2.2 *
Completed	369,800	100 %	91.2	6.4 *	2.4 *
With injury	100,330	100 %	83.6	14.4 *	1.9 *
Without injury	269,460	100 %	94.1	3.4 *	2.5 *
Attempted	206,360	100 %	92.4	5.7 *	1.9 *
With injury	42,570	100 %	100.0	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	163,780	100 %	90.4	7.2 *	2.4 *
Assault	3,688,670	100 %	83.5	16.0	0.5 *
Aggravated	1,057,590	100 %	86.8	12.4	0.8 *
Simple	2,631,080	100 %	82.2	17.4	0.4 *

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, 1991:

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
		Perceived age of offender								
		Total	Under 12	Total	12-20			21-29	30 and over	
Crimes of violence	4,419,410	100 %	0.7 %	31.8 %	7.6 %	10.2 %	14.0 %	30.9 %	31.5 %	5.1 %
Completed	1,546,150	100 %	0.5 *	32.9	7.1	9.8	16.0	31.5	28.9	6.2
Attempted	2,873,260	100 %	0.8 *	31.3	7.9	10.5	12.9	30.6	32.8	4.4
Rape	154,570	100 %	0.0 *	12.4 *	1.2 *	1.2 *	10.1 *	26.2	57.4	3.9 *
Robbery	576,160	100 %	0.7 *	29.1	7.2	4.9	16.9	37.3	22.7	10.1
Completed	369,800	100 %	0.0 *	28.9	7.6	4.7 *	16.5	35.9	24.4	10.7
With injury	100,330	100 %	0.0 *	31.7	1.8 *	5.8 *	24.1 *	40.8	16.1 *	11.4 *
Without injury	269,460	100 %	0.0 *	27.9	9.8	4.3 *	13.7	34.1	27.5	10.5
Attempted	206,360	100 %	2.1 *	29.4	6.5 *	5.2 *	17.7	39.8	19.7	9.0 *
With injury	42,570	100 %	0.0 *	24.6 *	3.6 *	7.8 *	13.1 *	40.8 *	29.9 *	4.8 *
Without injury	163,780	100 %	2.6 *	30.6	7.2 *	4.6 *	18.8	39.5	17.0	10.2 *
Assault	3,688,670	100 %	0.8	33.1	7.9	11.4	13.7	30.1	31.7	4.3
Aggravated	1,057,590	100 %	1.0 *	31.5	6.5	11.6	13.4	31.6	30.6	5.3
Simple	2,631,080	100 %	0.7 *	33.7	8.5	11.3	13.8	29.5	32.2	3.9

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, 1991:

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				
		Total	Perceived race of offender			Not known and not available
			White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	4,419,410	100 %	63.7 %	27.9 %	7.0 %	1.4 %
Completed	1,546,150	100 %	59.6	33.3	5.4	1.7
Attempted	2,873,260	100 %	65.9	25.0	7.9	1.2
Rape	154,570	100 %	76.8	21.8	0.0 *	1.3 *
Robbery	576,160	100 %	29.5	57.8	9.2	3.5 *
Completed	369,800	100 %	28.9	61.2	5.5 *	4.4 *
With injury	100,330	100 %	33.2	52.5	9.1 *	5.3 *
Without injury	269,460	100 %	27.3	64.4	4.2 *	4.1 *
Attempted	206,360	100 %	30.7	51.7	15.7	1.9 *
With injury	42,570	100 %	30.8 *	42.1 *	27.1 *	0.0 *
Without injury	163,780	100 %	30.6	54.2	12.7 *	2.4 *
Assault	3,688,670	100 %	68.4	23.5	7.0	1.1
Aggravated	1,057,590	100 %	64.1	26.0	8.9	1.1 *
Simple	2,631,080	100 %	70.2	22.5	6.3	1.0

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, 1991:

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								
		Total	Perceived age of offender					30 and over	Not known and not available	
			Under 12	12-20			21-29			
				Total	12-14	15-17	18-20			
Crimes of violence¹										
12-19	1,312,780	100 %	1.8 %*	68.5 %	22.2 %	23.8 %	22.5 %	15.7 %	10.8 %	3.2 %
20-34	2,029,440	100 %	0.2 *	16.2	1.4	3.5	11.4	44.1	34.6	4.9
35-49	776,400	100 %	0.7 *	17.4	2.1 *	7.5	7.8	23.3	51.2	7.4
50-64	228,440	100 %	0.0 *	10.8 *	0.0 *	4.7 *	6.1 *	28.5	52.2	8.4 *
65 and over	72,330	100 %	0.0 *	25.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	25.2 *	26.5 *	40.6	7.7 *
Robbery										
12-19	123,800	100 %	3.5 *	52.5	27.5	11.0 *	14.0 *	22.3	9.8 *	11.9 *
20-34	304,450	100 %	0.0 *	23.5	1.5 *	4.8 *	17.2	45.2	24.0	7.3 *
35-49	87,220	100 %	0.0 *	18.5 *	3.6 *	0.0 *	14.8 *	37.0	33.8	10.8 *
50-64	24,520 *	100 %*	0.0 *	12.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	12.4 *	46.9 *	7.3 *	33.4 *
65 and over	36,150	100 %	0.0 *	33.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	33.2 *	16.5 *	39.8 *	10.5 *
Assault										
12-19	1,131,830	100 %	1.7 *	72.6	22.5	26.4	23.7	14.3	9.0	2.4
20-34	1,655,970	100 %	0.2 *	15.3	1.5 *	3.3	10.5	44.6	35.6	4.3
35-49	664,370	100 %	0.8 *	18.0	2.0 *	8.7	7.2	21.8	52.2	7.2
50-64	200,300	100 %	0.0 *	9.9 *	0.0 *	4.4 *	5.5 *	25.9	58.6	5.5 *
65 and over	36,180	100 %	0.0 *	17.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	17.2 *	36.5 *	41.5 *	4.8 *

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, 1991:

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				Not known and not available
		Total	Perceived race of offender			
			White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence						
White	3,634,310	100 %	74.5 %	17.1 %	7.1 %	1.3 %
Black	672,120	100 %	8.3	85.2	5.9	0.6 *
Completed						
White	1,200,190	100 %	73.8	18.7	5.5	2.0 *
Black	308,490	100 %	2.6 *	92.3	4.4 *	0.7 *
Attempted						
White	2,434,110	100 %	74.9	16.3	7.8	1.0 *
Black	363,620	100 %	13.1	79.2	7.1 *	0.6 *
Rape						
White	141,050	100 %	84.2	14.3 *	0.0 *	1.5 *
Black	13,510 *	100 %*	0.0 *	100.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery						
White	378,430	100 %	39.5	44.4	11.3	4.8 *
Black	173,180	100 %	4.0 *	89.1	5.7 *	1.2 *
Completed						
White	229,560	100 %	40.5	47.6	5.7 *	6.2 *
Black	122,080	100 %	0.0 *	92.3	6.0 *	1.6 *
With injury						
White	66,160	100 %	50.3	39.0 *	2.7 *	8.0 *
Black	34,160	100 %	0.0 *	78.5	21.5 *	0.0 *
Without injury						
White	163,400	100 %	36.5	51.1	6.9 *	5.5 *
Black	87,910	100 %	0.0 *	97.7	0.0 *	2.3 *
Attempted						
White	148,860	100 %	37.8	39.5	20.0	2.7 *
Black	51,090	100 %	13.6 *	81.4	5.0 *	0.0 *
With injury						
White	35,290	100 %	37.2 *	30.1 *	32.7 *	0.0 *
Black	7,280 *	100 %*	0.0 *	100.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury						
White	113,570	100 %	38.0	42.4	16.1 *	3.5 *
Black	43,810	100 %	15.9 *	78.3	5.8 *	0.0 *
Assault						
White	3,114,820	100 %	78.4	13.9	6.9	0.9
Black	485,420	100 %	10.1	83.4	6.1	0.5 *
Aggravated						
White	848,270	100 %	76.2	13.6	9.5	0.7 *
Black	168,030	100 %	10.8 *	82.2	5.7 *	1.4 *
Simple						
White	2,266,540	100 %	79.2	13.9	5.9	1.0 *
Black	317,380	100 %	9.7	84.0	6.3 *	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, 1991:

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				
	Total	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	4,306,430	2,765,050	1,192,620	295,900	52,850
White	84.4 %	98.0 %	52.0 %	86.7 %	91.9 %
Black	15.6	2.0	48.0	13.3	8.1 *
Completed	1,508,680	893,250	508,740	80,210	26,470
White	79.6	99.1	44.0	82.9	92.4 *
Black	20.4	0.9 *	56.0	17.1 *	7.6 *
Attempted	2,797,740	1,871,790	683,880	215,690	26,370
White	87.0	97.4	57.9	88.1	91.3 *
Black	13.0	2.6	42.1	11.9 *	8.7 *
Rape	154,570	118,760	33,730	0 *	2,070 *
White	91.3	100.0	59.9 *	0.0 *	100.0 *
Black	8.7 *	0.0 *	40.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	551,610	156,250	322,310	52,720	20,310 *
White	68.6	95.5	52.1	81.3	90.1 *
Black	31.4	4.5 *	47.9	18.7 *	9.9 *
Completed	351,650	92,980	221,960	20,380 *	16,310 *
White	65.3	100.0	49.2	64.0 *	87.7 *
Black	34.7	0.0 *	50.8	36.0 *	12.3 *
With injury	100,330	33,270	52,630	9,100 *	5,320 *
White	65.9	100.0	49.0 *	19.3 *	100.0 *
Black	34.1	0.0 *	51.0	80.7 *	0.0 *
Without injury	251,320	59,710	169,330	11,270 *	10,990 *
White	65.0	100.0	49.3	100.0 *	81.7 *
Black	35.0	0.0 *	50.7	0.0 *	18.3 *
Attempted	199,960	63,260	100,350	32,340	3,990 *
White	74.4	89.0	58.5	92.2	100.0 *
Black	25.6	11.0 *	41.5	7.8 *	0.0 *
With injury	42,570	13,120 *	17,920 *	11,530 *	0 *
White	82.9	100.0 *	59.4 *	100.0 *	0.0 *
Black	17.1 *	0.0 *	40.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	157,380	50,140	82,420	20,810 *	3,990 *
White	72.2	86.1	58.4	87.8 *	100.0 *
Black	27.8	13.9 *	41.6	12.2 *	0.0 *
Assault	3,600,240	2,490,020	836,570	243,170	30,460
White	86.5	98.0	51.6	87.9	92.5
Black	13.5	2.0	48.4	12.1	7.5 *
Aggravated	1,016,310	664,320	253,740	89,700	8,530 *
White	83.5	97.3	45.6	89.4	73.1 *
Black	16.5	2.7 *	54.4	10.6 *	26.9 *
Simple	2,583,930	1,825,690	582,820	153,470	21,920 *
White	87.7	98.3	54.2	87.0	100.0 *
Black	12.3	1.7	45.8	13.0 *	0.0 *

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

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

Table 49. Personal crimes of violence, 1991:

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										
		Related									Well known, not related ¹	Casual acquaintance
		Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Brother or sister	Other relative				
Crimes of violence	2,198,390	100 %	18.5 %	7.7 %	3.3 %	0.6 %*	2.1 %	2.1 %	2.8 %	43.8 %	37.7 %	
Completed	837,630	100 %	25.1	11.8	3.7	0.8 *	1.3 *	4.4	3.2	45.1	29.8	
Attempted	1,360,760	100 %	14.5	5.2	3.0	0.5 *	2.6	0.6 *	2.6	43.0	42.5	
Rape	79,860	100 %	16.5 *	16.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	54.7	28.8 *	
Robbery	145,260	100 %	12.0 *	6.5 *	1.4 *	1.3 *	0.0 *	1.2 *	1.5 *	53.7	34.4	
Completed	100,950	100 %	9.1 *	5.5 *	0.0 *	1.9 *	0.0 *	1.7 *	0.0 *	56.6	34.3	
Attempted	44,300	100 %	18.4 *	8.8 *	4.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	5.0 *	47.0 *	34.5 *	
Assault	1,973,270	100 %	19.1	7.4	3.5	0.6 *	2.4	2.2 *	3.0	42.6	38.3	
Aggravated	479,160	100 %	19.6	8.1	2.0 *	0.5 *	2.6 *	3.3 *	3.2 *	45.2	35.2	
Simple	1,494,100	100 %	18.9	7.2	4.0	0.6 *	2.3	1.8	3.0	41.8	39.3	

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 offenders well known to the victim whose relationship could not be ascertained.

Table 50. Personal crimes of violence, 1991:

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				
		Perceived sex of offenders				Not known and not available
		Total	All male	All female	Male and female	
Crimes of violence	1,879,010	100 %	82.9 %	4.9 %	10.1 %	2.1 %
Completed	859,540	100 %	86.2	4.2	8.0	1.7 *
Attempted	1,019,460	100 %	80.1	5.5	12.0	2.4 *
Rape	14,400 *	100 %*	74.4 *	13.2 *	0.0 *	12.4 *
Robbery	555,910	100 %	88.4	4.8	4.6 *	2.1 *
Completed	370,800	100 %	92.8	1.1 *	4.0 *	2.2 *
With injury	152,260	100 %	91.1	0.0 *	7.4 *	1.5 *
Without injury	218,530	100 %	93.9	1.8 *	1.7 *	2.6 *
Attempted	185,100	100 %	79.8	12.4 *	5.8 *	2.1 *
With injury	82,910	100 %	69.0	23.3 *	3.1 *	4.6 *
Without injury	102,190	100 %	88.6	3.4 *	8.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	1,308,700	100 %	80.6	4.8	12.6	1.9 *
Aggravated	508,360	100 %	84.6	1.5 *	10.5	3.4 *
Simple	800,330	100 %	78.1	7.0	13.9	1.0 *

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, 1991:

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

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Total	Percent of all multiple-offender victimizations					Not known and not available
			Perceived age of offenders					
			All under 12	All 12-20	All 21-29	All 30 and over	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence	1,879,010	100 %	0.2 %*	43.2 %	10.5 %	5.3 %	31.5 %	9.3 %
Completed	859,540	100 %	0.0 *	40.5	12.0	6.5	32.6	8.4
Attempted	1,019,460	100 %	0.4 *	45.4	9.3	4.2	30.6	10.1
Rape	14,400 *	100 %*	0.0 *	12.9 *	26.7 *	0.0 *	34.9 *	25.5 *
Robbery	555,910	100 %	0.0 *	34.2	15.5	6.8	29.9	13.6
Completed	370,800	100 %	0.0 *	27.4	17.4	8.0	34.2	13.1
With injury	152,260	100 %	0.0 *	26.7	16.4 *	3.0 *	45.6	8.2 *
Without injury	218,530	100 %	0.0 *	27.8	18.1	11.4 *	26.2	16.5
Attempted	185,100	100 %	0.0 *	47.9	11.8 *	4.4 *	21.3	14.6
With injury	82,910	100 %	0.0 *	50.6	7.8 *	2.4 *	27.6 *	11.6 *
Without injury	102,190	100 %	0.0 *	45.6	15.1 *	6.1 *	16.2 *	17.0 *
Assault	1,308,700	100 %	0.3 *	47.3	8.2	4.7	32.2	7.3
Aggravated	508,360	100 %	0.7 *	42.3	9.9	4.7 *	30.7	11.8
Simple	800,330	100 %	0.0 *	50.6	7.1	4.6	33.2	4.5

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, 1991:

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

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Total	Percent of all multiple-offender victimizations				Not known and not available
			Perceived race of offenders				
			All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence	1,879,010	100 %	34.8 %	37.5 %	7.9 %	16.0 %	3.9 %
Completed	859,540	100 %	30.7	41.2	7.2	17.3	3.5
Attempted	1,019,460	100 %	38.2	34.4	8.5	14.9	4.1
Rape	14,400 *	100 %*	47.8 *	39.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	12.4 *
Robbery	555,910	100 %	16.1	56.3	5.9	16.2	5.4
Completed	370,800	100 %	13.1	59.4	6.9 *	15.3	5.4 *
With injury	152,260	100 %	11.4 *	55.4	2.5 *	20.2	10.5 *
Without injury	218,530	100 %	14.3	62.2	9.9 *	11.8 *	1.8 *
Attempted	185,100	100 %	22.1	50.2	4.1 *	18.1	5.5 *
With injury	82,910	100 %	22.5 *	61.3	0.0 *	9.3 *	7.0 *
Without injury	102,190	100 %	21.8 *	41.3	7.4 *	25.2 *	4.3 *
Assault	1,308,700	100 %	42.5	29.5	8.8	16.1	3.1
Aggravated	508,360	100 %	40.8	27.2	9.5	18.0	4.5 *
Simple	800,330	100 %	43.7	30.9	8.3	14.9	2.2 *

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, 1991:

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						
		Perceived age of offenders						
		Total	All under 12	All 12-20	All 21-29	All 30 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence¹								
12-19	741,540	100 %	0.5 %*	64.2 %	1.7 %*	1.1 %*	24.2 %	8.3 %
20-34	762,200	100 %	0.0 *	30.0	14.9	5.7	41.4	8.1
35-49	269,300	100 %	0.0 *	28.4	21.3	8.7 *	29.6	11.9
50-64	75,080	100 %	0.0 *	17.9 *	15.8 *	29.4 *	19.4 *	17.5 *
65 and over	30,870	100 %	0.0 *	55.1 *	7.5 *	5.8 *	11.2 *	20.4 *
Robbery								
12-19	123,310	100 %	0.0 *	64.8	3.7 *	0.0 *	14.7 *	16.9 *
20-34	248,800	100 %	0.0 *	22.2	16.9	6.3 *	43.2	11.4
35-49	127,000	100 %	0.0 *	32.2	25.1	8.2 *	26.2	8.4 *
50-64	36,020	100 %	0.0 *	14.9 *	16.0 *	32.7 *	10.4 *	26.0 *
65 and over	20,760 *	100 %*	0.0 *	41.8 *	11.2 *	0.0 *	16.7 *	30.3 *
Assault								
12-19	613,290	100 %	0.6 *	64.6	1.3 *	1.3 *	25.8	6.3
20-34	507,710	100 %	0.0 *	33.7	13.7	5.4	40.5	6.6
35-49	138,510	100 %	0.0 *	25.7	17.1 *	9.5 *	33.6	14.0 *
50-64	39,060	100 %	0.0 *	20.6 *	15.6 *	26.4 *	27.7 *	9.7 *
65 and over	10,100 *	100 %*	0.0 *	82.4 *	0.0 *	17.6 *	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.

¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 54. Personal crimes of violence, 1991:

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
		Perceived race of offenders					
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence¹							
White	1,435,100	100 %	42.3 %	26.9 %	8.2 %	18.8 %	3.7 %
Black	374,130	100 %	7.7	80.2	0.0 *	7.0	5.1 *
Robbery							
White	382,430	100 %	21.1	45.1	8.0	20.6	5.3 *
Black	151,590	100 %	5.7 *	83.5	0.0 *	4.2 "	6.6 *
Assault							
White	1,040,150	100 %	50.2	20.0	8.5	18.4	3.0
Black	222,540	100 %	9.1 *	77.9	0.0 *	8.9 *	4.1 *

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 55. Personal crimes of violence, 1991:

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								
		Some or all related							Some or all well known, not related ¹	Some or all casual acquaintances
		Total	Total	Spouses and ex-spouses	Parents	Own children	Brothers and sisters	Other relatives		
Crimes of violence	397,980	100 %	3.9 %*	1.5 %*	0.0 %*	0.0 %*	0.0 %*	2.4 %*	34.9 %	61.3 %
Completed	180,410	100 %	3.1 *	1.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	2.1 *	27.9	69.0
Attempted	217,570	100 %	4.4 *	1.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	2.6 *	40.6	54.9
Rape	3,140 *	100 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	100.0 *
Robbery	39,090	100 %	5.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	5.0 *	43.5 *	51.5 *
Completed	21,440 *	100 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	25.4 *	74.6 *
Attempted	17,640 *	100 %*	11.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	11.1 *	65.5 *	23.4 *
Assault	355,750	100 %	3.8 *	1.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	2.1 *	34.2	62.0
Aggravated	98,910	100 %	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	27.7	72.3
Simple	256,840	100 %	5.2 *	2.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	2.9 *	36.7	58.1

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

- In 1991, 10% more violent crime victimizations than incidents were collected by the survey (table 56).

- The vast majority of violent crimes were committed against one individual only (92%). When a violent incident did involve more than one victim, most commonly two victims were present (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. Likewise, 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 (table 60).

- Violent crimes committed by a stranger were more likely to occur at night than during the day (table 61).

- When the offender was a nonstranger violent crimes were more likely to occur during the day than at night (table 61).

Place of occurrence

- The largest proportion (23%) of violent incidents occurred on a street away from the victim's home. Four out of every ten robberies took place on the street. The victim's home, a friend's, relative's or neighbor's home, a parking lot or garage, were also common places for violent crimes. Twenty-seven percent of rapes occurred in the respondent's home, while an additional 20% occurred in a friend's, neighbor's or relative's home. Approximately 1% 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 (36%). 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 (22% and 21%, respectively) (table 62).

- The largest proportions of armed robberies and armed assaults occurred on a street away from the victim's home, however, eight percent of these robberies and 11% 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 a quarter took place inside or near the victim's home or lodging (table 69).

Victim activity

- At the time of a violent incident, 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. Participating in an activity at home (other than sleeping) was also common (table 66).

- For crimes of theft, the two most common activities for victims at the time of the crime were leisure activities away from home and working (table 66).

Number of offenders

- The majority of violent incidents were committed by a lone offender. However, rapes were significantly more likely to involve only one offender than assaults which, in turn, were more likely than robberies to involve a lone 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

- One in every five rapes and 55% of robberies involved an offender with a weapon (table 71).

- Violent incidents that were committed by a stranger were more likely to have involved weapons than violent crimes in which the victim and offender know each other (table 71).

- Strangers were more likely to arm themselves with a firearm than nonstrangers in violent crimes (table 72).

- Nonstrangers were somewhat more likely to use a knife in a violent incident than were strangers (table 72).

Crime characteristics

Victim self-protection

• In nearly 71% of all violent victimizations, 82% of rapes, 58% of robberies, and 73% 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 by sex (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

• 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 (27%) (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. The same can be said for black and white victims, regardless of whether or not they had been injured (tables 86 and 87).

• In 56% of the victimizations in which those who were injured received hospital care, treatment took place in a hospital emergency room (table 88).

Economic loss

• Seventy-two percent of personal crimes resulted in economic loss. Ninety-seven percent of all personal crimes of theft, and 23% 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 more than one-third of all personal crimes resulting in economic loss the value of the loss was under \$50. In 13% of the violent crimes, 12% of the thefts and 24% of the household crimes, the value of loss equalled or exceeded \$500 (table 91).

Time lost from work

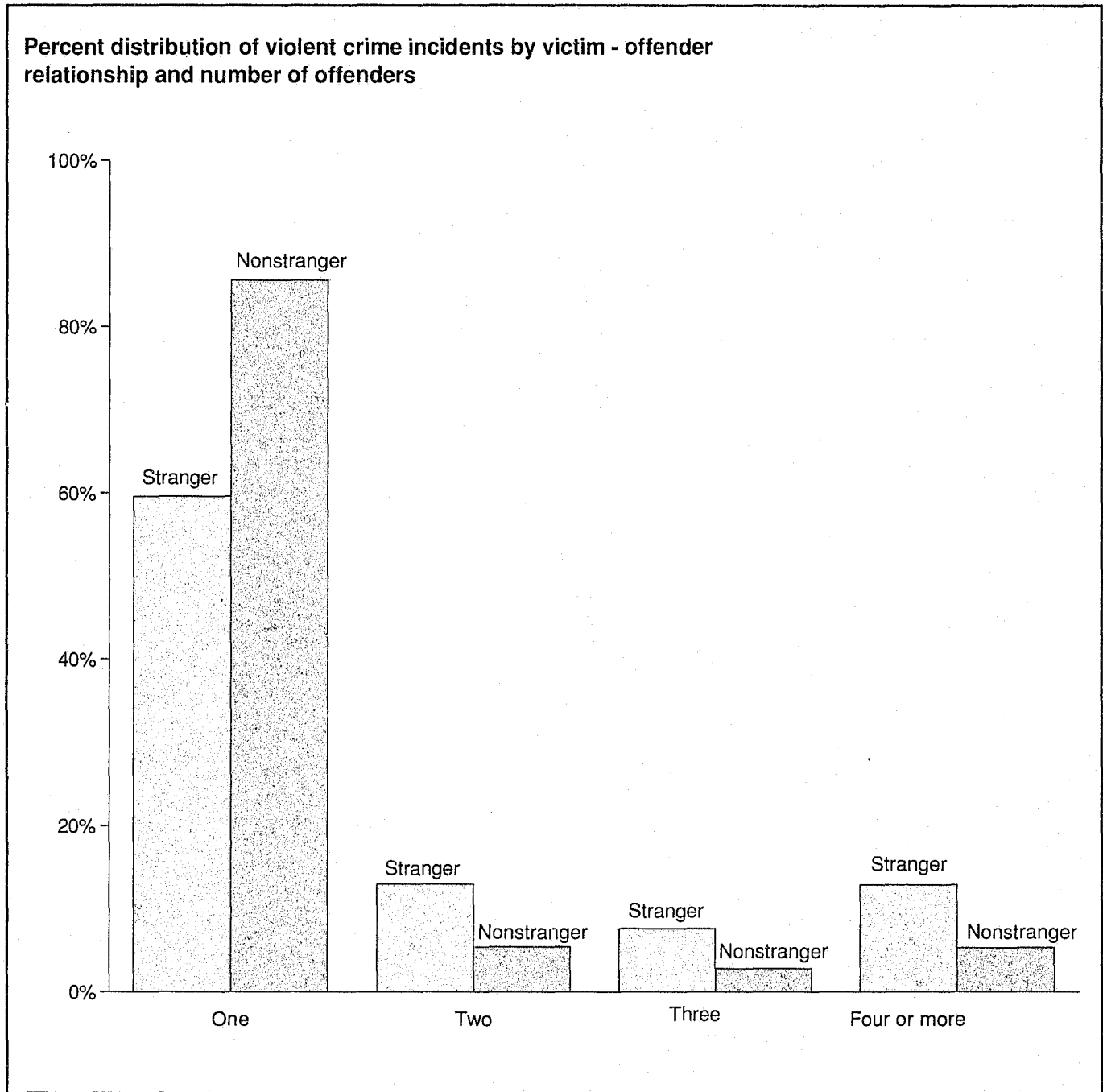
• Victims lost time from work in approximately 9% of violent victimizations, 4% of personal thefts, and 6% of household crimes (table 95).

• Robberies and aggravated assaults were significantly more likely than simple assaults to result in time lost from work. There is some evidence that rapes were also 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 44% of the personal crime victimizations that resulted in loss of time from work. In 15% of the violent victimizations, victims were absent for less than a day, and in 13% they missed work for 11 or more days (table 98).

Crime characteristics



Source: Table 70

Table 56. Personal crimes, 1991:

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

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
All personal crimes	18,357,790	18,956,060	1.03
Crimes of violence	5,836,160	6,423,510	1.10
Completed	2,233,100	2,446,690	1.10
Attempted	3,603,060	3,976,810	1.10
Rape	171,420	173,310	1.01
Completed	68,070	69,010	1.01
Attempted	103,340	104,290	1.01
Robbery	1,064,750	1,145,020	1.08
Completed	699,550	751,650	1.07
With injury	242,070	256,750	1.06
From serious assault	122,000	132,680	1.09
From minor assault	120,060	124,070	1.03
Without injury	457,470	494,890	1.08
Attempted	365,200	393,360	1.08
With injury	112,150	125,490	1.12
From serious assault	57,190	63,570	1.11
From minor assault	54,960	61,920	1.13
Without injury	253,040	267,870	1.06
Assault	4,599,980	5,105,170	1.11
Aggravated	1,371,610	1,608,580	1.17
Completed with injury	516,300	593,610	1.15
Attempted with weapon	855,300	1,014,960	1.19
Simple	3,228,370	3,496,580	1.08
Completed with injury	949,160	1,032,400	1.09
Attempted without weapon	2,279,200	2,464,180	1.08
Crimes of theft	12,521,630	12,532,550	1.00
Completed	11,682,410	11,691,410	1.00
Attempted	839,210	841,130	1.00
Personal larceny with contact	476,460	482,110	1.01
Purse snatching	133,490	136,200	1.02
Completed	104,220	106,940	1.03
Attempted	29,260	29,260	1.00
Pocket picking	342,970	345,910	1.01
Personal larceny without contact	12,045,160	12,050,430	1.00
Completed	11,235,210	11,238,560	1.00
Less than \$50	4,359,570	4,362,910	1.00
\$50 or more	6,311,000	6,311,000	1.00
Amount not available	564,630	564,630	1.00
Attempted	809,950	811,870	1.00

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

Table 57. Personal crimes of violence, 1991:

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	5,836,160	100 %	91.6 %	5.2 %	1.1 %	0.8 %
Completed	2,233,100	100 %	91.6	5.3	0.9 *	0.6 *
Attempted	3,603,060	100 %	91.6	5.1	1.2	0.8
Rape	171,420	100 %	98.9	1.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	1,064,750	100 %	92.8	4.2	0.8 *	0.4 *
Completed	699,550	100 %	93.1	3.4 *	1.0 *	0.4 *
With injury	242,070	100 %	96.0	3.0 *	0.6 *	0.5 *
Without injury	457,470	100 %	91.6	3.7 *	1.2 *	0.4 *
Attempted	365,200	100 %	92.2	5.7 *	0.5 *	0.3 *
With injury	112,150	100 %	88.6	10.9 *	0.5 *	0.0 *
Without injury	253,040	100 %	93.8	3.4 *	0.6 *	0.4 *
Assault	4,599,980	100 %	91.1	5.5	1.1	0.9
Aggravated	1,371,610	100 %	86.1	7.4	1.9 *	1.7 *
Simple	3,228,370	100 %	93.2	4.8	0.8	0.5 *
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence	3,412,910	100 %	90.7	5.3	1.1	1.0
Completed	1,290,480	100 %	90.8	5.1	0.9 *	0.7 *
Attempted	2,122,430	100 %	90.6	5.4	1.2 *	1.2 *
Rape	88,410	100 %	97.9	2.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	891,140	100 %	92.7	3.9	0.9 *	0.4 *
Completed	584,650	100 %	93.4	2.5 *	1.2 *	0.5 *
With injury	182,960	100 %	97.3	1.3 *	0.8 *	0.6 *
Without injury	401,680	100 %	91.6	3.1 *	1.3 *	0.5 *
Attempted	306,490	100 %	91.3	6.6 *	0.5 *	0.2 *
With injury	99,880	100 %	87.7	12.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	206,610	100 %	93.0	3.8 *	0.7 *	0.3 *
Assault	2,433,350	100 %	89.7	5.9	1.2	1.3
Aggravated	857,330	100 %	85.0	6.9	1.8 *	2.5 *
Simple	1,576,010	100 %	92.2	5.4	0.8 *	0.6 *
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence	2,423,240	100 %	93.0	5.0	1.0 *	0.4 *
Completed	942,620	100 %	92.8	5.5	0.8 *	0.5 *
Attempted	1,480,620	100 %	93.1	4.7	1.1 *	0.3 *
Rape	83,000	100 %	100.0	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	173,600	100 %	93.6	5.9 *	0.3 *	0.3 *
Completed	114,900	100 %	91.8	8.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
With injury	59,110	100 %	91.8	8.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	55,790	100 %	91.8	8.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Attempted	58,700	100 %	97.0	1.3 *	0.9 *	0.8 *
With injury	12,260 *	100 %*	95.7 *	0.0 *	4.3 *	0.0 *
Without injury	46,430	100 %	97.3	1.7 *	0.0 *	1.0 *
Assault	2,166,630	100 %	92.6	5.1	1.1 *	0.4 *
Aggravated	514,270	100 %	88.0	8.2	1.9 *	0.4 *
Simple	1,652,350	100 %	94.1	4.2	0.8 *	0.5 *

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 56. Personal crimes of violence, 1991:

**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	5,836,160	100 %	3,412,910	58.5 %	2,423,240	41.5 %
Completed	2,233,100	100 %	1,290,480	57.8	942,620	42.2
Attempted	3,603,060	100 %	2,122,430	58.9	1,480,620	41.1
Rape	171,420	100 %	88,410	51.6	83,000	48.4
Completed	68,070	100 %	29,540	43.4	38,530	56.6
Attempted	103,340	100 %	58,860	57.0	44,470	43.0
Robbery	1,064,750	100 %	891,140	83.7	173,600	16.3
Completed	699,550	100 %	584,650	83.6	114,900	16.4
With injury	242,070	100 %	182,960	75.6	59,110	24.4
From serious assault	122,000	100 %	89,930	73.7	32,070	26.3
From minor assault	120,060	100 %	93,020	77.5	27,030	22.5
Without injury	457,470	100 %	401,680	87.8	55,790	12.2
Attempted	365,200	100 %	306,490	83.9	58,700	16.1
With injury	112,150	100 %	99,880	89.1	12,260 *	10.9 *
From serious assault	57,190	100 %	52,670	92.1	4,510 *	7.9 *
From minor assault	54,960	100 %	47,210	85.9	7,740 *	14.1 *
Without injury	253,040	100 %	206,610	81.6	46,430	18.4
Assault	4,599,980	100 %	2,433,350	52.9	2,166,630	47.1
Aggravated	1,371,610	100 %	857,330	62.5	514,270	37.5
Completed with injury	516,300	100 %	284,110	55.0	232,190	45.0
Attempted with weapon	855,300	100 %	573,220	67.0	282,080	33.0
Simple	3,228,370	100 %	1,576,010	48.8	1,652,350	51.2
Completed with injury	949,160	100 %	392,170	41.3	556,990	58.7
Attempted without weapon	2,279,200	100 %	1,183,840	51.9	1,095,360	48.1

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, 1991:

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

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	Percent of incidents					Not known and not available
			Daytime		Nighttime			
			6 a.m. – 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m. – midnight	Midnight – 6 a.m.	Not known	
Crimes of violence	5,836,160	100 %	46.8 %	52.6 %	36.8 %	15.2 %	0.7 %	0.6 %
Completed	2,233,100	100 %	42.6	56.9	37.8	18.6	0.5 *	0.6 *
Attempted	3,603,060	100 %	49.4	50.0	36.2	13.0	0.8	0.6 *
Rape	171,420	100 %	33.4	66.6	30.7	31.5	4.4 *	0.0 *
Robbery	1,064,750	100 %	44.1	55.0	39.1	15.7	0.2 *	0.8 *
Completed	699,550	100 %	46.0	52.7	37.9	14.5	0.3 *	1.3 *
With injury	242,070	100 %	37.8	62.2	42.4	19.0	0.8 *	0.0 *
From serious assault	122,000	100 %	31.9	68.1	51.5	15.0 *	1.6 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	120,060	100 %	43.8	56.2	33.1	23.1	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	457,470	100 %	50.3	47.7	35.5	12.2	0.0 *	2.0 *
Attempted	365,200	100 %	40.5	59.5	41.5	18.0	0.0 *	0.0 *
With injury	112,150	100 %	33.3	66.7	48.6	18.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From serious assault	57,190	100 %	25.1 *	74.9	55.9	19.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	54,960	100 %	41.8 *	58.2	41.1 *	17.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	253,040	100 %	43.7	56.3	38.3	18.0	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	4,599,980	100 %	47.9	51.6	36.5	14.4	0.6	0.5 *
Aggravated	1,371,610	100 %	36.8	62.8	41.1	20.2	1.5 *	0.4 *
Completed with injury	516,300	100 %	31.1	68.9	44.3	23.7	0.9 *	0.0 *
Attempted with weapon	855,300	100 %	40.2	59.1	39.1	18.1	1.9 *	0.7 *
Simple	3,228,370	100 %	52.6	46.8	34.6	12.0	0.3 *	0.6 *
Completed with injury	949,160	100 %	45.9	53.7	35.8	17.5	0.4 *	0.4 *
Attempted without weapon	2,279,200	100 %	55.4	43.9	34.1	9.7	0.2 *	0.7 *
Crimes of theft	12,521,630	100 %	46.0	36.2	17.5	11.0	7.8	17.8
Completed	11,682,410	100 %	47.1	35.0	16.8	10.8	7.4	17.9
Attempted	839,210	100 %	30.7	53.7	27.1	14.4	12.1	15.6
Personal larceny with contact	476,460	100 %	64.6	34.5	28.9	5.2 *	0.4 *	0.9 *
Purse snatching	133,490	100 %	61.8	38.2	35.1	3.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Pocket picking	342,970	100 %	65.8	33.0	26.5	6.0 *	0.6 *	1.2 *
Personal larceny without contact	12,045,160	100 %	45.2	36.3	17.0	11.3	8.0	18.4
Completed	11,235,210	100 %	46.4	35.0	16.3	11.0	7.7	18.6
Less than \$50	4,359,570	100 %	52.7	27.3	13.9	6.3	7.1	20.0
\$50 or more	6,311,000	100 %	41.9	41.0	18.7	14.4	8.0	17.1
Amount not available	564,630	100 %	47.8	27.7	9.3	8.7	9.7	24.5
Attempted	809,950	100 %	29.8	54.0	26.5	14.9	12.6	16.2
Household crimes	15,774,310	100 %	26.4	46.8	13.8	20.8	12.2	27.0
Completed	13,369,970	100 %	27.0	45.3	13.3	19.6	12.4	27.8
Attempted	2,404,330	100 %	22.8	55.1	16.9	27.3	11.0	22.3
Burglary	5,138,310	100 %	35.7	33.9	14.0	13.4	6.5	30.4
Completed	4,006,480	100 %	37.5	33.3	14.4	12.6	6.4	29.2
Forcible entry	1,668,470	100 %	38.0	37.9	16.1	15.6	6.2	24.1
Unlawful entry without force	2,338,010	100 %	37.2	30.0	13.1	10.4	6.5	32.8
Attempted forcible entry	1,131,820	100 %	29.4	35.9	12.5	16.3	7.1	34.6
Household larceny	8,523,660	100 %	21.6	49.4	12.0	21.9	15.6	29.1
Completed	8,013,070	100 %	21.9	48.0	11.4	20.9	15.7	30.2
Less than \$50	3,359,100	100 %	21.7	43.8	10.5	16.9	16.4	34.8
\$50 or more	4,219,420	100 %	22.2	51.4	12.0	24.2	15.1	26.5
Amount not available	434,540	100 %	21.4	47.4	12.8	19.1	15.6	31.2
Attempted	510,590	100 %	16.6	72.1	20.2	38.4	13.6	11.6
Motor vehicle theft	2,112,330	100 %	22.8	67.4	20.9	34.0	12.5	10.0
Completed	1,350,410	100 %	26.1	64.6	20.8	32.7	11.1	9.4
Attempted	761,920	100 %	17.0	72.3	21.1	36.1	15.1	11.1

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, 1991:**

**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						Not known and not available
		Total	Daytime	Nighttime			Not known	
			6 a.m. – 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m. – midnight	Midnight – 6 a.m.		
Robbery								
By armed offenders	584,660	100 %	39.1 %	59.7 %	42.7 %	16.6 %	0.3 %*	1.2 %*
By unarmed offenders	329,370	100 %	54.5	45.5	33.2	12.3	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault								
By armed offenders	1,265,580	100 %	37.5	62.0	40.8	19.6	1.6 *	0.5 *
By unarmed offenders	2,854,730	100 %	52.9	46.4	33.1	13.1	0.2 *	0.7 *

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, 1991:

**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						Not known and not available
		Total	Daytime	Nighttime			Not known	
			6 a.m. – 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m. – midnight	Midnight – 6 a.m.		
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence	3,412,910	100 %	41.4 %	58.0 %	39.2 %	18.1 %	0.7 %*	0.6 %*
Rape	88,410	100 %	28.8 *	71.2	34.0	34.2	3.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	891,140	100 %	42.1	57.1	39.6	17.3	0.2 *	0.8 *
Assault	2,433,350	100 %	41.7	57.8	39.2	17.8	0.8 *	0.5 *
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence	2,423,240	100 %	54.3	45.1	33.5	11.1	0.6 *	0.6 *
Rape	83,000	100 %	38.2	61.8	27.2 *	28.6 *	6.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	173,600	100 %	54.7	44.2	36.7	7.5 *	0.0 *	1.1 *
Assault	2,166,630	100 %	54.9	44.6	33.5	10.7	0.4 *	0.5 *

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, 1991:

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 relative's or neighbor's home	On street near a friend's relative's or neighbor's home	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub
Crimes of violence	5,836,160	100 %	10.9 %	7.1 %	3.7 %	8.9 %	1.5 %	5.6 %
Completed	2,233,100	100 %	13.4	5.9	3.6	11.8	2.4	5.9
Attempted	3,603,060	100 %	9.4	7.8	3.8	7.1	0.9	5.4
Rape	171,420	100 %	26.8	3.2 *	2.1 *	20.4	0.0 *	1.2 *
Robbery	1,064,750	100 %	9.5	5.9	5.9	3.7	2.8	2.0 *
Completed	699,550	100 %	8.6	7.3	4.8	2.9 *	3.7 *	2.8 *
With injury	242,070	100 %	9.7 *	3.3 *	10.0 *	2.7 *	5.5 *	0.5 *
Without injury	457,470	100 %	8.1	9.4	2.0 *	3.0 *	2.7 *	4.0 *
Attempted	365,200	100 %	11.0	3.0 *	8.0	5.3 *	1.1 *	0.5 *
With injury	112,150	100 %	7.5 *	1.7 *	3.0 *	13.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	253,040	100 %	12.6	3.6 *	10.3	1.9 *	1.5 *	0.8 *
Assault	4,599,980	100 %	10.7	7.5	3.2	9.7	1.3	6.6
Aggravated	1,371,610	100 %	11.3	9.0	4.2	11.4	1.2 *	7.3
Simple	3,228,370	100 %	10.5	6.9	2.8	8.9	1.3	6.2
Personal larceny with contact	476,460	100 %	3.7 *	2.4 *	2.9 *	1.7 *	0.8 *	4.5 *
Motor vehicle theft	2,112,330	100 %	0.5 *	21.7	20.6	2.5	3.2	...
Completed	1,350,410	100 %	0.6 *	20.6	19.7	3.1	3.9	...
Attempted	761,920	100 %	0.5 *	23.7	22.0	1.4 *	2.1 *	...

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 transportation or inside station	Other
Crimes of violence	5.9 %	10.7 %	5.4 %	5.6 %	3.8 %	22.7 %	1.3 %	6.8 %
Completed	3.1	11.2	4.0	5.2	3.7	23.2	1.8	4.8
Attempted	7.7	10.4	6.3	5.9	4.0	22.3	1.0	8.0
Rape	1.9 *	4.2 *	2.1 *	1.0 *	1.1 *	15.1 *	2.8 *	18.0
Robbery	4.0	11.9	1.5 *	2.2 *	3.6	39.5	3.8	3.8
Completed	4.0	12.9	1.9 *	2.7 *	2.7 *	37.4	3.8	4.5
With injury	1.3 *	8.7 *	0.9 *	4.6 *	1.8 *	43.1	2.9 *	4.8 *
Without injury	5.4 *	15.2	2.4 *	1.7 *	3.3 *	34.3	4.3 *	4.3 *
Attempted	4.1 *	9.9	0.9 *	1.3 *	5.2 *	43.4	3.8 *	2.4 *
With injury	0.9 *	12.3 *	0.0 *	0.5 *	6.0 *	51.8	3.4 *	0.0 *
Without injury	5.6 *	8.9 *	1.2 *	1.7 *	4.9 *	39.7	3.9 *	3.4 *
Assault	6.5	10.7	6.5	6.6	4.0	19.0	0.7	7.0
Aggravated	4.4	12.5	2.5	4.4	5.3	21.6	0.2 *	4.8
Simple	7.5	9.9	8.1	7.5	3.5	18.0	0.9	8.0
Personal larceny with contact	21.2	4.8 *	3.4 *	2.1 *	2.3 *	28.0	17.7	4.5 *
Motor vehicle theft	0.4 *	35.5	...	2.1	0.4 *	10.4	0.0 *	2.3
Completed	0.5 *	36.1	...	1.9 *	0.3 *	11.0	0.0 *	1.9
Attempted	0.2 *	34.3	...	2.6 *	0.7 *	9.3	0.0 *	2.8 *

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, 1991:**

**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	584,660	100.0 %	8.3 %	6.6 %	5.3 %	1.0 %*	2.8 %*	2.7 %*
By unarmed offenders	329,370	100.0 %	12.7	4.1 *	4.9 *	7.2 *	4.1 *	1.7 *
Assault								
By armed offenders	1,265,580	100.0 %	11.4	8.4	4.4	11.2	0.8 *	7.3
By unarmed offenders	2,854,730	100.0 %	11.3	7.0	2.7	9.6	1.3	6.8

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 trans- portation or inside station	Other
Robbery								
By armed offenders	5.2 %	14.0 %	0.0 %*	1.7 %*	4.8 %	40.1 %	3.8 %*	3.7 %*
By unarmed offenders	2.4 *	7.0 *	4.2 *	4.2 *	1.8 *	40.3	2.3 *	3.0 *
Assault								
By armed offenders	4.7	12.5	2.1	4.3	5.2	22.3	0.2 *	5.2
By unarmed offenders	6.7	10.0	9.3	7.9	3.7	15.2	0.8 *	7.6

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, 1991:

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	3,412,910	100 %	4.4 %	5.1 %	3.6 %	5.6 %	1.6 %	6.6 %
Rape	88,410	100 %	20.5 *	4.1 *	0.0 *	11.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	891,140	100 %	5.3	5.5	5.5	2.7 *	3.1	1.7 *
Assault	2,433,350	100 %	3.5	5.1	3.0	6.4	1.1	8.7
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence	2,423,240	100 %	20.1	9.8	3.9	13.6	1.3	4.1
Rape	83,000	100 %	33.4	2.2 *	4.3 *	29.8 *	0.0 *	2.4 *
Robbery	173,600	100 %	30.6	7.8 *	8.1 *	9.0 *	1.3 *	3.7 *
Assault	2,166,630	100 %	18.8	10.3	3.5	13.3	1.4	4.2

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 not near own or friend's home	On public transportation or inside station	Other
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence	6.7 %	14.2 %	3.1 %	3.7 %	4.1 %	32.2 %	2.2 %	6.8 %
Rape	2.0 *	6.3 *	2.0 *	2.0 *	2.1 *	23.9 *	5.4 *	19.9 *
Robbery	3.9	13.6	1.2 *	1.9 *	3.6	43.4	4.5	4.1
Assault	7.9	14.7	3.8	4.4	4.3	28.4	1.2	7.4
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence	4.9	5.8	8.7	8.3	3.5	9.2	0.1 *	6.7
Rape	1.8 *	2.1 *	2.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	5.8 *	0.0 *	16.0 *
Robbery	4.7 *	3.4 *	3.1 *	3.8 *	3.3 *	19.1	0.0 *	2.1 *
Assault	5.0	6.1	9.5	9.0	3.7	8.5	0.1 *	6.7

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, 1991:

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	23.7 %	42.5 %	56.4 %	36.7 %	62.7 %	69.6 %	65.8 %
Nonstranger	76.3	57.5	43.6	63.3	37.3	30.4	34.2
Rape							
Stranger	39.6 *	67.1 *	0.0 *	29.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	53.7 *
Nonstranger	60.4	32.9 *	100.0 *	70.6 *	0.0 *	100.0 *	46.3 *
Robbery							
Stranger	47.2	78.2	77.5	60.5 *	92.4	70.3 *	80.9
Nonstranger	52.8	21.8 *	22.5 *	39.5 *	7.6 *	29.7 *	19.1 *
Assault							
Stranger	17.5	35.6	48.8	35.2	47.5	70.0	63.8
Nonstranger	82.5	64.4	51.2	64.8	52.5	30.0	36.2

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	77.5 %	33.2 %	38.6 %	62.2 %	83.2 %	96.8 %	59.1 %
Nonstranger	22.5	66.8	61.4	37.8	16.8	3.2 *	40.9
Rape							
Stranger	76.3 *	49.6 *	100.0 *	100.0 *	81.5 *	100.0 *	56.9 *
Nonstranger	23.7 *	50.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	18.5 *	0.0 *	43.1 *
Robbery							
Stranger	95.4	67.2 *	72.3 *	84.9	92.1	100.0	90.9
Nonstranger	4.6 *	32.8 *	27.7 *	15.1 *	7.9	0.0 *	9.1 *
Assault							
Stranger	72.9	31.2	35.6	57.0	79.0	92.3	55.3
Nonstranger	27.1	68.8	64.4	43.0	21.0	7.7 *	44.7

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, 1991:

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	5,936,160	100 %	13.7 %	5.6 %	3.9 %	12.0 %	4.5 %
Rape	171,420	100 %	8.8 *	3.6 *	4.6 *	11.0 *	0.5 *
Robbery	1,064,750	100 %	6.5	10.7	2.8	23.6	8.8
Aggravated assault	1,371,610	100 %	12.0	4.7	3.2	9.7	3.7
Simple assault	3,228,370	100 %	17.1	4.3	4.6	9.3	3.7
Crimes of theft	12,521,630	100 %	19.3	1.6	0.6	1.5	8.2
Personal larceny with contact	476,460	100 %	3.4 *	13.3	3.3 *	14.4	30.3
Personal larceny without contact	12,045,160	100 %	19.9	1.1	0.5	1.0	7.3
Household crimes	15,774,310	100 %	13.3	0.5	0.1 *	0.9	2.7
Burglary	5,138,310	100 %	21.1	0.7	0.1 *	1.5	4.2
Household larceny	8,523,660	100 %	8.9	0.3	0.0 *	0.6	1.7
Motor vehicle theft	2,112,330	100 %	12.2	0.7 *	0.4 *	1.0 *	3.0

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	6.6 %	29.4 %	2.4 %	15.8 %	5.5 %	0.2 %*	0.3 %*
Rape	0.0 *	32.8	24.1	12.0 *	2.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	2.8	25.2	1.4 *	8.9	8.6	0.2 *	0.5 *
Aggravated assault	4.2	36.9	1.6 *	18.6	4.8	0.4 *	0.0 *
Simple assault	9.3	27.4	1.9	17.1	4.8	0.2 *	0.4 *
Crimes of theft	11.8	20.9	13.6	6.3	4.5	11.6	0.2
Personal larceny with contact	4.2 *	21.4	2.4 *	2.5 *	4.0 *	0.0 *	0.7 *
Personal larceny without contact	12.1	20.9	14.0	6.5	4.5	12.1	0.2 *
Household crimes	0.9	14.2	32.8	13.6	3.6	16.8	0.5
Burglary	1.3	25.4	15.5	8.1	6.2	15.4	0.4 *
Household larceny	0.6	7.7	40.3	16.7	2.2	20.3	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	0.8 *	12.9	44.3	14.6	3.3	6.4	0.3 *

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, 1991:

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 %	41.4 %
At or in respondent's home	15.4	6.4
Near home	70.6	29.2
On the street near home	14.0	5.8
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	58.6
At or in vacation home or second home	0.2 *	0.1 *
At, in, or near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	6.9	4.0
On street near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	2.2	1.3
Inside restaurant, bar, or nightclub	2.8	1.7
Other commercial building	11.1	6.5
Parking lot or garage	33.3	19.5
Inside school building	14.1	8.3
On school property	4.1	2.4
In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	2.7	1.6
On street not near own or friend's home	9.9	5.8
On public transportation or inside station	0.9	0.5
Other	11.9	7.0

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, 1991:

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	43.5	40.1	43.5	38.7
At or in respondent's home	5.7	7.5	3.7	3.9
Near home	32.6	27.4	31.7	22.1
On the street near home	5.2	5.2	8.1	12.6
Personal larceny without contact	56.5	59.9	56.5	61.3
At or in vacation home or second home	0.2 *	0.8	1.0 *	0.2 *
At, in, or near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	3.1	4.8	3.5	3.4
On street near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	0.9	1.5	1.3 *	1.8 *
Inside restaurant, bar, or nightclub	1.4	1.9	2.1 *	0.5 *
Other commercial building	7.6	6.3	5.5	2.3
Parking lot or garage	14.7	21.5	20.4	30.2
Inside school building	14.1	4.7	6.9	3.5
On school property	2.4	2.4	1.4 *	3.1
In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	1.8	1.4	1.0 *	1.6 *
On street not near own or friend's home	3.0	7.4	5.5	10.1
On public transportation or inside station	0.2 *	0.7	0.4 *	1.3 *
Other	7.1	6.4	7.5	3.6

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, 1991:

**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	5,836,160	100 %	11.1 %	14.3 %	22.9 %
Rape	171,420	100 %	26.8	8.9 *	17.8 *
Robbery	1,064,750	100 %	10.1	13.8	32.2
Assault	4,599,980	100 %	10.7	14.6	21.0
Aggravated	1,371,610	100 %	11.4	15.8	21.1
Simple	3,228,370	100 %	10.5	14.1	20.9
Crimes of theft	12,521,630	100 %	1.0	14.7	15.2
Personal larceny with contact	476,460	100 %	3.7 *	6.2	16.4
Personal larceny without contact	12,045,160	100 %	0.9	15.0	15.1
Motor vehicle theft	2,112,330	100 %	0.5 *	56.8	7.4

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	25.6 %	22.2 %	3.4 %	0.5 %
Rape	12.7 *	20.6	8.4 *	4.9 *
Robbery	20.7	19.1	4.0	0.3 *
Assault	27.3	23.0	3.0	0.4 *
Aggravated	26.8	21.0	3.7	0.1 *
Simple	27.5	23.8	2.7	0.5 *
Crimes of theft	29.4	29.9	7.1	2.7
Personal larceny with contact	30.4	32.3	9.8	1.3 *
Personal larceny without contact	29.3	29.8	7.0	2.8
Motor vehicle theft	14.3	17.7	2.7	0.5 *

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, 1991:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents					
		Total	Number of offenders					Not known and not available
			One	Two	Three	Four or more	
All incidents							
Crimes of violence	5,836,160	100 %	70.4 %	9.8 %	5.6 %	9.7 %	4.4 %
Completed	2,233,100	100 %	65.4	13.7	6.8	11.1	2.9
Attempted	3,603,060	100 %	73.4	7.4	4.9	8.9	5.4
Rape	171,420	100 %	89.6	4.1 *	2.7 *	0.0 *	3.6 *
Robbery	1,064,750	100 %	51.8	20.9	9.3	13.8	4.1
Completed	699,550	100 %	50.4	22.6	7.9	16.1	3.1 *
With injury	242,070	100 %	39.4	19.7	11.7	24.3	4.8 *
Without injury	457,470	100 %	56.1	24.1	5.9	11.7	2.2 *
Attempted	365,200	100 %	54.5	17.8	12.0	9.5	6.1 *
With injury	112,150	100 %	37.0	20.6 *	18.2 *	14.9 *	9.3 *
Without injury	253,040	100 %	62.3	16.6	9.2 *	7.2 *	4.7 *
Assault	4,599,980	100 %	74.0	7.4	4.9	9.2	4.6
Aggravated	1,371,610	100 %	68.1	8.7	5.6	11.4	6.1
Simple	3,228,370	100 %	76.4	6.9	4.6	8.2	3.9
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	3,412,910	100 %	59.6	13.0	7.6	12.9	6.9
Completed	1,290,480	100 %	51.6	18.6	9.5	15.6	4.7
Attempted	2,122,430	100 %	64.4	9.5	6.5	11.2	8.3
Rape	88,410	100 %	83.4	4.4 *	5.3 *	0.0 *	6.9 *
Robbery	891,140	100 %	46.7	23.8	10.8	14.7	4.0
Completed	584,650	100 %	44.3	26.0	9.4	16.5	3.7 *
With injury	182,960	100 %	28.6	25.0	15.5	24.5	6.4 *
Without injury	401,680	100 %	51.4	26.5	6.7	12.9	2.5 *
Attempted	306,490	100 %	51.3	19.4	13.5	11.4	4.4 *
With injury	99,880	100 %	32.4	23.1 *	19.9 *	16.7 *	7.9 *
Without injury	206,610	100 %	60.4	17.7	10.4 *	8.8 *	2.7 *
Assault	2,433,350	100 %	63.4	9.3	6.6	12.7	8.0
Aggravated	857,330	100 %	58.3	11.5	6.5	15.1	8.6
Simple	1,576,010	100 %	66.2	8.1	6.6	11.4	7.7
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	2,423,240	100 %	85.6	5.4	2.8	5.3	0.9 *
Completed	942,620	100 %	84.5	6.9	3.1	5.0	0.6 *
Attempted	1,480,620	100 %	86.4	4.4	2.6	5.5	1.2 *
Rape	83,000	100 %	96.2	3.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	173,600	100 %	78.1	6.4 *	1.3 *	9.1 *	5.1 *
Completed	114,900	100 %	81.3	4.9 *	0.0 *	13.8 *	0.0 *
With injury	59,110	100 %	72.9	3.2 *	0.0 *	23.8 *	0.0 *
Without injury	55,790	100 %	90.2	6.7 *	0.0 *	3.1 *	0.0 *
Attempted	58,700	100 %	71.7	9.4 *	3.8 *	0.0 *	15.1 *
With injury	12,260 *	100 %*	75.0 *	0.0 *	4.3 *	0.0 *	20.7 *
Without injury	46,430	100 %	70.9	11.9 *	3.6 *	0.0 *	13.6 *
Assault	2,166,630	100 %	85.8	5.3	3.0	5.2	0.7 *
Aggravated	514,270	100 %	84.5	4.1 *	4.2 *	5.4	1.8 *
Simple	1,652,350	100 %	86.2	5.7	2.6	5.1	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, 1991:

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	32.3 %	39.7 %	21.9 %
Completed	37.2	47.0	23.7
Attempted	29.3	35.2	20.8
Rape	20.0	30.9	8.4 *
Robbery	54.9	57.8	40.2
Completed	56.6	59.9	40.0
With injury	46.5	44.9	51.4
Without injury	62.0	66.7	27.9 *
Attempted	51.6	53.8	40.5 *
With injury	47.3	48.6	36.8 *
Without injury	53.6	56.3	41.4 *
Assault ¹	27.5	33.3	21.0
Aggravated	92.3	94.6	88.3

* 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, 1991:

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									
		Total	Firearm		Gun type unknown	Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other weapon	Type unknown	
		Total	Hand-gun	Other gun							
All incidents											
Crimes of violence	2,025,800	100 %	36.6 %	28.7 %	7.6 %	0.3 %*	22.7 %	3.9 %	18.9 %	13.5 %	4.3 %
Completed	910,130	100 %	36.5	31.5	5.1	0.0 *	21.5	3.6	21.9	14.4	2.1 *
Attempted	1,115,660	100 %	36.6	26.5	9.6	0.6 *	23.7	4.2	16.6	12.8	6.1
Rape	40,990	100 %	35.9 *	35.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	35.0 *	5.4 *	11.9 *	11.7 *	0.0 *
Robbery	626,450	100 %	45.7	39.9	5.8	0.0 *	25.9	3.6 *	15.7	7.9	1.2 *
Completed	424,720	100 %	54.6	47.6	7.0	0.0 *	25.1	2.4 *	12.8	5.1 *	0.0 *
With injury	119,110	100 %	33.6	28.0	5.6 *	0.0 *	22.4	2.2 *	34.2	7.7 *	0.0 *
Without injury	305,600	100 %	62.9	55.3	7.6 *	0.0 *	26.1	2.5 *	4.5 *	4.1 *	0.0 *
Attempted	201,720	100 %	26.9	23.7	3.2 *	0.0 *	27.8	6.3 *	21.8	13.7	3.6 *
With injury	62,520	100 %	17.6 *	17.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	10.3 *	10.0 *	39.5 *	19.4 *	3.2 *
Without injury	139,200	100 %	31.1	26.5	4.6 *	0.0 *	35.6	4.6 *	13.9 *	11.1 *	3.8 *
Aggravated assault	1,358,360	100 %	32.4	23.3	8.6	0.5 *	20.9	4.0	20.6	16.1	5.9
Completed with injury	457,170	100 %	19.2	15.6	3.6 *	0.0 *	18.3	4.5 *	30.9	22.8	4.2 *
Attempted with weapon	901,180	100 %	39.1	27.2	11.2	0.7 *	22.2	3.8	15.4	12.8	6.8
Involving strangers											
Crimes of violence	1,474,890	100 %	40.8	32.4	7.9	0.4 *	20.6	3.6	19.4	12.7	3.0
Rape	34,030	100 %	43.2 *	43.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	37.1 *	0.0 *	5.6 *	14.1 *	0.0 *
Robbery	551,690	100 %	46.9	40.7	6.2	0.0 *	24.9	3.8 *	15.4	7.7	1.3 *
Aggravated assault	889,160	100 %	36.9	26.9	9.3	0.7 *	17.3	3.6	22.4	15.7	4.2
Involving nonstrangers											
Crimes of violence	550,910	100 %	25.4	18.8	6.6	0.0 *	28.5	4.9	17.8	15.7	7.8
Rape	6,950	100 %	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	25.1 *	32.0 *	42.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	74,760	100 %	36.9	34.4 *	2.5 *	0.0 *	33.4 *	2.6 *	18.2 *	8.9 *	0.0 *
Aggravated assault	469,200	100 %	23.9	16.6	7.3	0.0 *	27.8	4.8 *	17.3	17.0	9.1

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, 1991:

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	70.9 %	68.3 %	74.7 %
Completed	69.0	58.9	82.9
Attempted	72.1	73.9	69.5
Rape	81.9	69.4	95.5
Robbery	58.3	53.5	83.0
Completed	46.2	39.1	82.0
With injury	57.9	52.2	75.3
From serious assault	50.8	43.6	71.7
From minor assault	65.5	61.2	79.4
Without injury	40.1	33.3	89.2
Attempted	81.5	80.8	85.0
With injury	74.2	71.1	100.0 *
From serious assault	89.4	88.6	100.0 *
From minor assault	58.5	51.6	100.0 *
Without injury	84.9	85.8	80.8
Assault	73.4	73.4	73.3
Aggravated	77.2	75.7	79.9
Completed with injury	76.6	73.8	80.0
Attempted with weapon	77.6	76.5	79.8
Simple	71.6	72.0	71.2
Completed with injury	80.2	75.5	83.5
Attempted without weapon	68.0	70.9	64.8

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

Table 74. Personal crimes of violence, 1991:

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		Simple
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	
Sex										
Male	69.7 %	66.5 %	71.6 %	68.8 %*	58.4 %	61.1 %	57.0 %	72.5 %	77.3 %	69.8 %
Female	72.8	72.6	72.9	83.7	58.2	67.6	53.5	74.8	76.9	74.1
Race										
White	72.3	72.6	72.1	80.1	62.7	66.0	60.9	73.7	77.9	71.9
Black	64.8	57.5	71.3	100.0 *	52.1	56.2	50.1	69.7	71.5	68.7
Age										
12-19	69.7	74.9	66.8	72.2	64.6	70.2	61.7	70.4	72.1	69.6
20-34	74.4	69.3	78.0	91.9	59.6	68.0	55.5	77.6	81.5	75.6
35-49	66.7	60.6	69.9	82.0 *	52.6	53.1	52.3	69.8	77.2	67.3
50-64	66.2	60.9	68.9	58.5 *	40.6 *	60.8 *	36.2 *	72.5	80.3	68.9
65 and over	57.4	51.3 *	62.0	0.0 *	59.2	26.1 *	68.9	55.5	45.9 *	65.8 *

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, 1991:

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	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.7 *
Attacked offender without weapon	11.5	13.4	10.3	5.8 *
Threatened offender with weapon	1.9	0.6 *	2.7	0.7 *
Threatened offender without weapon	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.3 *
Resisted or captured offender	23.2	35.1	15.3	22.2
Scared or warned offender	7.8	6.8	8.5	12.5
Persuaded or appeased offender	13.9	11.3	15.5	18.5
Ran away or hid	16.0	12.0	18.6	11.0
Got help or gave alarm	10.6	7.9	12.4	12.6
Screamed from pain or fear	3.1	5.3	1.7	9.1 *
Took another method	8.6	4.6	11.3	5.6 *
Total number of self-protective measures	6,936,020	2,761,320	4,174,700	270,130

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	1.7 *	1.2 *	2.1 *	1.5	2.5	1.0
Attacked offender without weapon	11.5	11.8	11.3	11.8	11.3	12.1
Threatened offender with weapon	1.5 *	0.4 *	2.3 *	2.0	2.7	1.6
Threatened offender without weapon	1.1 *	0.7 *	1.4 *	2.1	2.1	2.1
Resisted or captured offender	30.2	35.5	26.2	22.0	21.1	22.4
Scared or warned offender	6.8	8.4	5.6	7.8	7.7	7.8
Persuaded or appeased offender	15.0	9.6	19.1	13.4	11.5	14.4
Ran away or hid	14.2	13.3	14.8	16.5	19.5	15.0
Got help or gave alarm	7.5	7.2	7.7	11.1	11.7	10.8
Screamed from pain or fear	4.3	8.1	1.5 *	2.7	2.5	2.7
Took another method	6.1	3.8 *	7.9	9.2	7.4	10.1
Total number of self-protective measures	1,023,730	440,090	583,640	5,642,150	1,909,250	3,732,900

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, 1991:

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

Self-protective measure	Percent of self-protective measures				
	Both sexes	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Attacked offender with weapon	1.5	2.3	0.4 *	1.4	2.1 *
Attacked offender without weapon	11.5	14.8	7.1	11.0	14.5
Threatened offender with weapon	1.9	2.6	0.9	1.5	4.3
Threatened offender without weapon	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.8	1.6 *
Resisted or captured offender	23.2	25.1	20.6	23.0	25.3
Scared or warned offender	7.8	5.6	10.8	8.0	5.2
Persuaded or appeased offender	13.9	14.0	13.6	14.0	13.6
Ran away or hid	16.0	15.6	16.4	16.0	16.3
Got help or gave alarm	10.6	7.7	14.6	11.0	7.8
Screamed from pain or fear	3.1	1.2	5.8	3.4	2.1 *
Took another method	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.9	7.2
Total number of self-protective measures	6,936,020	4,019,400	2,916,620	5,750,090	980,330

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, 1991:

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	4,554,580	100 %	60.4 %	6.7 %	6.2 %	11.2 %	7.7 %	7.8 %
Rape	141,940	100 %	57.1	10.5 *	4.7 *	12.4 *	8.4 *	6.9 *
Robbery	667,780	100 %	59.4	8.8	6.1	11.7	7.1	7.0
Assault	3,744,840	100 %	60.8	6.2	6.2	11.0	7.8	8.0
Aggravated	1,241,870	100 %	60.2	4.9	6.3	10.5	9.2	9.0
Simple	2,502,970	100 %	61.1	6.9	6.2	11.3	7.1	7.4
Measure taken by others								
Crimes of violence	4,463,990	100 %	35.0	10.6	2.6	43.7	6.7	1.5
Rape	43,920	100 %	45.4 *	4.2 *	4.3 *	33.0 *	13.1 *	0.0 *
Robbery	602,110	100 %	30.5	9.7	2.3 *	49.0	4.5	4.0 *
Assault	3,817,940	100 %	35.6	10.9	2.6	42.9	7.0	1.1
Aggravated	1,225,400	100 %	38.3	11.2	3.0	37.7	8.3	1.5 *
Simple	2,592,540	100 %	34.3	10.7	2.4	45.4	6.3	0.9 *

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, 1991:

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

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations							
		Total	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	3,956,510	100 %	51.4 %	17.3 %	13.4 %	5.1 %	6.4 %	6.3 %	0.1 %*
Rape	110,270	100 %	49.3	26.6	21.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	2.1 *	0.0 *
Robbery	638,860	100 %	44.1	18.6	16.1	12.8	2.6 *	5.7	0.0 *
Assault	3,207,370	100 %	52.9	16.8	12.6	3.7	7.3	6.6	0.1 *
Aggravated	1,095,980	100 %	53.8	15.8	11.5	4.6	8.1	6.3	0.0 *
Simple	2,111,380	100 %	52.4	17.3	13.2	3.2	6.9	6.7	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, 1991:

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

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations							
		Total	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	650,850	100 %	63.4 %	18.9 %	1.0 %*	3.4 %*	0.7 %*	12.0 %	0.6 %*
Robbery	115,210	100 %	51.5	29.5	1.7 *	5.0 *	2.1 *	10.1 *	0.0 *
Assault	502,180	100 %	66.7	15.4	0.9 *	3.2 *	0.4 *	12.7	0.7 *
Aggravated	148,750	100 %	57.7	22.4	2.9 *	3.8 *	0.0 *	13.2 *	0.0 *
Simple	353,430	100 %	70.5	12.5	0.0 *	2.9 *	0.6 *	12.5	1.0 *

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, 1991:

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	32.1 %	33.4 %	31.9 %
Male	30.8	33.3	30.2
Female	34.5	33.7	34.7
Age			
12-15	32.9	28.2	33.8
16-19	33.2	42.1	32.3
20-24	31.3	33.4	30.9
25-34	35.0	31.7	35.9
35-49	30.4	41.9	27.4
50-64	24.1	18.0 *	25.6
65 and over	25.0	22.6 *	27.5 *
Race			
White	31.7	35.4	31.0
Black	36.4	31.8	38.4
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	28.8	31.8	27.7
Nonstrangers	37.0	41.5	36.6
Income			
Less than \$7,500	40.2	47.9	38.7
\$7,500-\$9,999	40.8	39.3 *	41.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	35.8	41.9	34.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	30.7	28.5	30.4
\$25,000-\$29,999	31.0	21.3 *	33.2
\$30,000-\$49,999	26.6	19.5	27.9
\$50,000 or more	25.1	44.9	21.1

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, 1991:

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	1,391,940	100 %	9.2 %	26.6 %	2.8 %	8.7 %	33.6 %	16.2 %	2.9 %
Completed	1,311,380	100 %	9.3	24.9	3.0	8.8	34.6	16.7	2.8
Attempted	80,560	100 %	8.5 *	55.2	0.0 *	7.6 *	16.4 *	7.4 *	4.9 *
Rape	84,440	100 %	5.9 *	9.9 *	0.0 *	10.6 *	40.3	23.5 *	9.9 *
Robbery	233,510	100 %	6.9 *	32.6	0.9 *	9.6 *	32.9	14.6	2.5 *
Completed	170,600	100 %	8.3 *	21.4	1.3 *	10.7 *	40.7	16.5	1.1 *
Attempted	62,910	100 %	3.0 *	62.9	0.0 *	6.6 *	11.7 *	9.4 *	6.3 *
Assault	1,073,990	100 %	10.0	26.6	3.4	8.3	33.2	16.0	2.5
Aggravated	538,410	100 %	10.0	19.3	1.5 *	6.7	37.8	21.3	3.2 *
Simple	535,570	100 %	9.9	34.0	5.4	10.0	28.5	10.6	1.7 *

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, 1991:

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	10.1 %	10.3 %	9.5 %
White	10.1	11.6	9.2
Black	11.0	8.3	12.2
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	9.8	9.5	9.5
Nonstrangers	10.5	14.8	9.5

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, 1991:

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	30.5 %	31.0 %	29.8 %
White	30.9	32.9	29.8
Black	29.9	26.1	31.7
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	33.2	29.8	34.2
Nonstrangers	27.4	35.7	26.0

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, 1991:

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				Amount not known
		Total	Less than \$50	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	
Race						
All races ¹						
Crimes of violence ²	646,580	100 %	7.2 %	18.9 %	35.7 %	38.2 %
Robbery	118,360	100 %	10.9 *	13.4 *	43.4	32.3
Assault	485,310	100 %	5.9	19.9	35.8	38.4
White						
Crimes of violence ²	522,230	100 %	7.7	16.8	38.1	37.4
Robbery	89,670	100 %	12.5 *	10.7 *	47.2	29.6
Assault	391,430	100 %	6.2 *	17.9	38.6	37.3
Black						
Crimes of violence ²	118,150	100 %	5.2 *	29.1	23.2	42.5
Robbery	26,930	100 %	6.5 *	23.0 *	27.2 *	43.4 *
Assault	89,430	100 %	4.9 *	29.6	22.5 *	43.0
Victim-offender relationship						
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence ²	369,780	100 %	8.5	15.4	35.3	40.8
Robbery	90,740	100 %	11.7 *	11.4 *	47.9	29.0
Assault	260,180	100 %	6.2 *	17.9	31.4	44.5
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence ²	276,800	100 %	5.4 *	23.5	36.1	34.9
Robbery	27,620	100 %	8.5 *	19.8 *	28.6 *	43.0 *
Assault	225,120	100 %	5.6 *	22.1	40.9	31.3

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 85. Personal crimes of violence, 1991:

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	65.8 %
White	65.0
Black	67.2
Annual family income	
Less than \$7,500	57.4
\$7,500-\$9,999	68.7
\$10,000-\$14,999	53.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	62.1
\$25,000-\$29,999	61.8
\$30,000-\$49,999	80.9
\$50,000 or more	79.0

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, 1991:

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	8.0 %	7.5 %	7.7 %
Male	8.4	8.5	8.5
Female	7.3	5.2 *	6.5
Age			
12-19	6.7	8.4 *	6.3
20-34	9.3	7.2	9.1
35-49	7.4	8.6 *	6.6
50-64	7.3 *	0.0 *	9.2 *
65 and over	8.2 *	9.2 *	7.2 *
Race			
White	7.8	8.1	7.2
Black	10.0	6.5 *	11.4
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	7.7	6.2	8.0
Nonstrangers	8.4	13.9 *	7.4

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

¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 87. Personal crimes of violence, 1991:

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	24.3 %	22.3 %	24.2 %
Male	27.3	25.7	28.0
Female	20.1	15.5 *	18.7
Age			
12-19	19.5	24.3 *	19.1
20-34	27.4	22.2	27.2
35-49	23.3	20.6 *	24.1
50-64	30.1 *	0.0 *	36.0 *
65 and over	32.9 *	40.9 *	26.0 *
Race			
White	23.8	22.9	23.2
Black	27.1	20.5 *	29.8
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	26.4	19.5	28.9
Nonstrangers	21.9	33.4 *	20.1

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

¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 88. Personal crimes of violence, 1991:

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	514,960	100 %	56.3 %	43.7 %	26.3 %	12.1 %	4.6 %*	0.8 %*
Robbery	85,310	100 %	60.1	39.9	28.5 *	11.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	393,750	100 %	56.5	43.5	23.9	13.4	5.2 *	1.0 *
Male								
Crimes of violence ¹	336,300	100 %	60.2	39.8	20.9	15.1	3.8 *	0.0 *
Robbery	65,650	100 %	57.0	43.0	31.4 *	11.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	270,650	100 %	61.0	39.0	18.3	15.9	4.7 *	0.0 *
Female								
Crimes of violence ¹	178,660	100 %	48.7	51.3	36.4	6.6 *	6.0 *	2.3 *
Robbery	19,650 *	100 %*	70.7 *	29.3 *	18.8 *	10.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	123,100	100 %	46.4	53.6	36.1	7.9 *	6.3 *	3.3 *
Race								
White								
Crimes of violence ¹	401,930	100 %	58.6	41.4	28.6	9.7	3.1 *	0.0 *
Robbery	62,410	100 %	48.8	51.2	35.6 *	15.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	305,400	100 %	61.8	38.2	25.5	9.6	3.1 *	0.0 *
Black								
Crimes of violence ¹	106,830	100 %	47.5	52.5	18.8 *	19.3 *	10.5 *	3.8 *
Robbery	21,140 *	100 %*	90.1 *	9.9 *	9.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	83,910	100 %	37.8	62.2	19.4 *	24.6 *	13.4 *	4.8 *
Victim-offender relationship								
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence ¹	293,580	100 %	52.8	47.2	30.1	12.2	4.9 *	0.0 *
Robbery	59,490	100 %	46.0	54.0	37.7 *	16.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	220,020	100 %	56.6	43.4	25.0	11.9	6.5 *	0.0 *
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence ¹	221,380	100 %	60.8	39.2	21.1	12.1	4.2 *	1.8 *
Robbery	25,810 *	100 %*	92.7 *	7.3 *	7.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	173,730	100 %	56.2	43.8	22.4	15.4	3.6 *	2.3 *

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, 1991:

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	71.9 %	65.8 %	9.8 %	56.0 %	15.9 %	9.8 %	6.1 %
Crimes of violence	23.3	12.1	1.5	10.6	12.6	1.5	11.1
Completed	44.9	31.2	3.7	27.5	17.3	3.7	13.7
Attempted	10.0	0.4 *	0.2 *	0.2 *	9.7	0.2 *	9.6
Rape	24.9	16.0	5.1 *	10.9 *	14.0 *	5.1 *	8.9 *
Robbery	73.6	65.6	7.7	57.9	15.7	7.7	8.0
Completed	100.0	100.0	11.7	88.3	11.7	11.7	...
With injury	100.0	100.0	18.5	81.5	18.5	18.5	...
Without injury	100.0	100.0	8.2	91.8	8.2	8.2	...
Attempted	23.2	...	...	...	23.2	...	23.2
With injury	34.9	...	...	...	34.9	...	34.9
Without injury	17.7	...	...	...	17.7	...	17.7
Assault	11.9	...	...	...	11.9	...	11.9
Aggravated	14.7	...	...	...	14.7	...	14.7
Simple	10.6	...	...	...	10.6	...	10.6
Crimes of theft	96.9	93.3	14.0	79.3	17.6	14.0	3.6
Completed	100.0	100.0	15.0	85.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
Attempted	53.5	...	...	...	53.5	...	53.5
Personal larceny with contact	94.3	93.9	2.6 *	91.3	2.9 *	2.6 *	0.3 *
Purse snatching	79.7	78.5	0.0 *	78.5	1.1 *	0.0 *	1.1 *
Pocket picking	100.0	100.0	3.6 *	96.4	3.6 *	3.6 *	...
Personal larceny without contact	97.0	93.3	14.5	78.8	18.2	14.5	3.7
Completed	100.0	100.0	15.5	84.5	15.5	15.5	...
Less than \$50	100.0	100.0	5.3	94.7	5.3	5.3	...
\$50 or more	100.0	100.0	22.8	77.2	22.8	22.8	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	14.0	86.0	14.0	14.0	...
Attempted	55.2	...	...	...	55.2	...	55.2
All household crimes	92.1	80.4	14.9	65.5	26.6	14.9	11.7
Completed	96.9	94.6	17.4	77.2	19.7	17.4	2.3
Attempted	65.4	1.4	0.9 *	0.5 *	64.9	0.9 *	64.0
Burglary	85.5	64.6	20.3	44.3	41.3	20.3	20.9
Completed	89.6	82.0	25.6	56.5	33.1	25.6	7.5
Forcible entry	94.9	79.3	56.3	23.0	71.9	56.3	15.6
Unlawful entry without force	85.8	84.0	3.6	80.3	5.4	3.6	1.8
Attempted forcible entry	71.3	2.9	1.8 *	1.1 *	70.2	1.8 *	68.4
Household larceny	96.2	94.0	10.9	83.1	13.1	10.9	2.2
Completed	100.0	100.0	11.6	88.4	11.6	11.6	...
Less than \$50	100.0	100.0	5.8	94.2	5.8	5.8	...
\$50 or more	100.0	100.0	16.1	83.9	16.1	16.1	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	12.0	88.0	12.0	12.0	...
Attempted	37.4	...	...	...	37.4	...	37.4
Motor vehicle theft	91.2	63.9	17.8	46.1	45.1	17.8	27.2
Completed	100.0	100.0	27.9	72.1	27.9	27.9	...
Attempted	75.5	...	...	...	75.5	...	75.5

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, 1991:

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	All victimizations	Theft losses		Damage losses		
			Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	23.3 %	12.1 %	17.1 %	5.0 %	12.6 %	12.1 %	13.5 %
Completed	44.9	31.2	45.1	12.1	17.3	14.0	21.9
Attempted	10.0	0.4 *	0.3 *	0.5 *	9.7	10.9	8.0
Rape	24.9	16.0	21.6 *	9.9 *	14.0 *	14.1 *	13.8 *
Robbery	73.6	65.6	65.4	66.7	15.7	13.6	26.5
Completed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.7	9.7	21.8
With injury	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.5	17.6	21.0 *
Without injury	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.2	6.2	22.7 *
Attempted	23.2	...	...	...	23.2	20.9	35.8 *
With injury	34.9	...	...	...	34.9	33.6	45.8 *
Without injury	17.7	...	...	...	17.7	14.3	33.1 *
Assault	11.9	...	...	...	11.9	11.5	12.4
Aggravated	14.7	...	...	...	14.7	14.0	15.8
Simple	10.6	...	...	...	10.6	9.9	11.3

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, 1991:

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	Percent of victimizations							
		Total	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	13,634,970	100 %	2.0 %	34.4 %	14.6 %	19.0 %	10.0 %	11.9 %	8.1 %
Crimes of violence ²	1,493,720	100 %	6.3	27.0	12.3	20.4	6.9	12.8	14.2
Completed	1,097,740	100 %	4.7	28.5	13.0	21.7	8.0	12.4	11.9
Attempted	395,980	100 %	11.0	22.9	10.6	16.9	3.9 *	14.0	20.8
Robbery	842,950	100 %	2.5 *	27.6	13.0	22.8	10.0	16.2	8.0
Completed	751,650	100 %	1.2 *	27.8	12.9	24.3	10.6	15.9	7.2
With injury	256,750	100 %	0.7 *	26.9	10.8	23.8	16.0	12.6	9.1 *
Without injury	494,890	100 %	1.4 *	28.3	14.0	24.6	7.8	17.6	6.2
Attempted	91,290	100 %	12.8 *	25.4 *	13.3 *	10.7 *	5.0 *	18.4 *	14.4 *
With injury	43,820	100 %	4.4 *	34.5 *	23.0 *	4.5 *	10.3 *	19.7 *	3.6 *
Without injury	47,470	100 %	20.6 *	17.1 *	4.4 *	16.4 *	0.0 *	17.2 *	24.3 *
Assault	607,580	100 %	11.9	26.8	11.7	17.7	2.7 *	7.3	22.0
Aggravated	236,370	100 %	11.9	23.4	11.8	16.8	3.0 *	11.3	21.8
Simple	371,200	100 %	11.9	28.9	11.6	18.2	2.6 *	4.8 *	22.1
Crimes of theft	12,141,250	100 %	1.5	35.3	14.8	18.9	10.4	11.8	7.4
Completed	11,691,410	100 %	1.4	35.8	14.9	18.6	10.5	11.9	6.9
Attempted	449,830	100 %	4.4 *	23.1	12.8	25.5	6.8	8.9	18.5
Personal larceny with contact	454,400	100 %	0.5 *	38.5	14.1	19.8	11.9	11.2	4.1 *
Personal larceny without contact	11,686,840	100 %	1.5	35.2	14.9	18.8	10.3	11.8	7.5
All household crimes	14,524,230	100 %	2.8	26.8	11.3	17.1	9.2	23.7	8.9
Completed	12,951,670	100 %	1.9	27.8	11.3	16.8	9.4	25.8	7.0
Attempted	1,572,560	100 %	10.4	19.3	11.5	19.3	8.0	6.6	24.9
Burglary	4,394,780	100 %	4.8	17.1	8.8	17.1	10.8	28.9	12.4
Completed	3,588,180	100 %	2.4	14.6	9.1	18.7	12.6	34.8	7.8
Forcible entry	1,583,270	100 %	3.1	9.2	5.5	12.5	9.9	48.2	11.7
Unlawful entry without force	2,004,900	100 %	1.8	18.8	11.9	23.6	14.8	24.3	4.8
Attempted forcible entry	806,590	100 %	15.8	28.5	7.5	10.3	2.9 *	2.3 *	32.7
Household larceny	8,203,780	100 %	2.1	37.8	14.1	19.0	9.2	10.5	7.3
Completed	8,013,070	100 %	1.9	38.2	14.1	18.8	9.3	10.7	7.0
Attempted	190,700	100 %	7.8 *	18.7	14.8	29.0	8.1 *	3.9 *	17.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,925,670	100 %	1.4	2.4	5.0	9.1	5.6	68.2	8.3
Completed	1,350,410	100 %	0.4 *	0.7 *	0.4 *	0.6 *	1.5 *	91.5	4.8
Attempted	575,260	100 %	3.7 *	6.5	16.0	28.8	15.2	13.4	16.4
White									
All personal crimes	11,498,490	100 %	2.2	34.5	14.3	19.2	9.6	12.0	8.3
Crimes of violence ²	1,117,010	100 %	7.8	25.1	11.1	20.5	6.2	12.2	17.1
Completed	780,390	100 %	6.0	26.0	11.7	21.3	7.4	11.5	16.2
Attempted	336,610	100 %	12.2	23.2	9.9	18.6	3.2 *	13.7	19.1
Robbery	547,290	100 %	3.8 *	26.5	11.7	24.2	9.2	15.2	9.4
Completed	488,030	100 %	1.8 *	25.9	11.5	25.2	10.3	15.0	10.3
With injury	182,350	100 %	1.0 *	22.9	11.8 *	27.2	13.4 *	12.0 *	11.7 *
Without injury	305,680	100 %	2.3 *	27.7	11.4	23.9	8.5 *	16.8	9.4
Attempted	59,260	100 %	19.7 *	31.4 *	12.7 *	16.4 *	0.0 *	17.1 *	2.7 *
With injury	25,870 *	100 %*	7.4 *	50.4 *	21.1 *	7.5 *	0.0 *	7.5 *	6.1 *
Without injury	33,380	100 %	29.3 *	16.7 *	6.2 *	23.4 *	0.0 *	24.5 *	0.0 *
Assault	528,660	100 %	12.3	24.1	10.7	17.3	3.1 *	8.0	24.5
Aggravated	206,350	100 %	13.7	20.8	9.7 *	15.7	3.4 *	13.0	23.8
Simple	322,310	100 %	11.5	26.2	11.4	18.3	3.0 *	4.8 *	24.9
Crimes of theft	10,381,480	100 %	1.5	35.6	14.7	19.0	9.9	11.9	7.3
Completed	10,004,240	100 %	1.5	36.1	14.8	18.7	10.1	12.0	6.9
Attempted	377,230	100 %	3.9 *	22.4	11.4	26.6	6.4 *	10.6	18.7
Personal larceny with contact	319,140	100 %	0.0 *	41.5	13.3	21.0	9.3	11.5	3.4 *
Personal larceny without contact	10,062,340	100 %	1.6	35.4	14.7	18.9	10.0	12.0	7.5

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	11,969,330	100 %	2.7 %	28.5 %	11.1 %	17.0 %	9.1 %	23.1 %	8.5 %
Completed	10,696,650	100 %	1.8	29.4	11.2	16.7	9.3	25.1	6.6
Attempted	1,272,670	100 %	10.6	20.7	10.4	19.5	8.0	6.4	24.4
Burglary	3,575,770	100 %	4.6	18.5	9.2	16.8	10.9	28.6	11.6
Completed	2,916,650	100 %	2.1	15.8	9.6	18.1	12.7	34.6	7.2
Forcible entry	1,187,610	100 %	2.4	9.2	5.8	12.4	9.8	49.0	11.3
Unlawful entry without force	1,729,040	100 %	1.9	20.3	12.2	21.9	14.8	24.6	4.4
Attempted forcible entry	659,110	100 %	15.4	30.7	7.4	11.0	2.6 *	2.2 *	30.8
Household larceny	6,929,860	100 %	2.0	39.1	13.5	18.7	8.9	11.0	6.9
Completed	6,767,420	100 %	1.8	39.6	13.4	18.5	8.9	11.1	6.6
Attempted	162,440	100 %	7.3	20.7	13.9 *	26.3	9.5 *	3.5 *	18.8
Motor vehicle theft	1,463,680	100 %	1.8	2.5	4.5	9.5	5.9	67.3	8.5
Completed	1,012,570	100 %	0.5 *	0.9 *	0.5 *	0.6 *	1.6 *	91.1	4.7
Attempted	451,110	100 %	4.7 *	6.1	13.4	29.5	15.4	13.7	17.1
Black									
All personal crimes	1,748,950	100 %	1.1 *	33.3	16.2	18.5	11.7	11.8	7.5
Crimes of violence ²	320,090	100 %	1.5 *	32.8	16.6	18.6	8.2	16.1	6.3 *
Completed	268,080	100 %	0.8 *	35.8	17.4	21.2	8.1 *	15.9	0.8 *
Attempted	52,010	100 %	5.2 *	17.0 *	12.2 *	5.1 *	8.7 *	17.3 *	34.5 *
Robbery	252,460	100 %	0.0 *	29.8	17.0	17.9	10.4	19.5	5.4 *
Completed	220,420	100 %	0.0 *	32.0	17.4	20.5	9.8 *	19.3	1.0 *
With injury	68,340	100 %	0.0 *	40.1	9.2 *	14.1 *	20.6 *	12.9 *	3.2 *
Without injury	152,070	100 %	0.0 *	28.4	21.1	23.4	5.0 *	22.2	0.0 *
Attempted	32,030	100 %	0.0 *	14.4 *	14.4 *	0.0 *	14.1 *	20.9 *	36.1 *
With injury	17,940 *	100 % *	0.0 *	11.6 *	25.8 *	0.0 *	25.2 *	37.4 *	0.0 *
Without injury	14,090 *	100 % *	0.0 *	18.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	82.0 *
Assault	65,490	100 %	7.3 *	45.4	15.3 *	22.0 *	0.0 *	3.5 *	6.5 *
Aggravated	22,620 *	100 % *	0.0 *	31.0 *	25.7 *	32.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	10.7 *
Simple	42,860	100 %	11.2 *	52.9 *	9.9	16.4 *	0.0 *	5.3 *	4.2 *
Crimes of theft	1,428,860	100 %	1.1 *	33.5	16.1	18.5	12.4	10.8	7.7
Completed	1,370,810	100 %	0.9 *	34.2	15.7	18.2	12.5	11.2	7.3
Attempted	58,040	100 %	4.1 *	17.0 *	24.7 *	24.5 *	11.0 *	0.0 *	18.8 *
Personal larceny with contact	111,810	100 %	1.9 *	36.0	14.9 *	12.5 *	15.1 *	12.7 *	6.9 *
Personal larceny without contact	1,317,040	100 %	1.0 *	33.2	16.2	19.0	12.2	10.6	7.8
All household crimes	2,150,860	100 %	3.5	18.9	11.0	17.9	10.2	26.9	11.6
Completed	1,905,390	100 %	2.6	19.6	10.6	17.7	10.6	29.4	9.5
Attempted	245,460	100 %	10.2 *	13.8	14.3	19.5	6.8 *	7.5 *	27.9
Burglary	709,120	100 %	6.2	10.2	6.6	18.2	11.5	30.7	16.7
Completed	576,800	100 %	3.8 *	8.3	6.1	20.9	13.2	36.9	10.7
Forcible entry	354,910	100 %	5.1 *	9.9	4.6 *	13.6	10.2	42.9	13.6
Unlawful entry without force	221,890	100 %	1.7 *	5.8 *	8.5 *	32.7	18.1	27.3	5.9 *
Attempted forcible entry	132,320	100 %	16.5 *	18.3 *	8.8 *	6.2 *	3.9 *	3.5 *	42.8
Household larceny	1,060,040	100 %	3.0	30.6	15.9	21.4	11.5	7.6	10.0
Completed	1,037,810	100 %	2.7	31.3	16.1	20.7	11.7	7.6	9.9
Attempted	22,220 *	100 % *	13.8 *	0.0 *	8.0 *	56.6 *	0.0 *	8.0 *	13.7 *
Motor vehicle theft	381,680	100 %	0.0 *	2.5 *	5.7 *	7.7	4.2 *	73.4	6.5 *
Completed	290,770	100 %	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.8 *	1.5 *	92.1	5.5 *
Attempted	90,910	100 %	0.0 *	10.7 *	23.9 *	29.9	12.6 *	13.3 *	9.6 *

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 92. Selected personal crimes, 1991:

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	751,650	100 %	1.2 %*	8.1 %	21.8 %	13.8 %	22.7 %	18.3 %	7.7 %	6.4 %
Crimes of theft ²	11,691,410	100 %	1.4	9.9	27.5	15.5	20.2	15.7	4.8	5.0
White										
Robbery	488,030	100 %	1.8 *	7.5	21.7	11.9	23.5	15.6	8.9	9.1
Crimes of theft ²	10,004,240	100 %	1.5	10.0	27.6	15.5	20.2	15.2	5.0	4.9
Black										
Robbery	220,420	100 %	0.0 *	8.9 *	23.1	19.4	18.5	23.5	5.6 *	1.0 *
Crimes of theft ²	1,370,810	100 %	0.9 *	9.2	27.0	15.9	20.2	17.9	3.4	5.5

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 both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Table 93. Personal and household crimes, 1991:

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			
				Total	Less than half	Half or more				
All races¹										
All personal crimes²	12,470,770	100 %	89.0 %	5.4 %	0.8 %	1.1 %	3.5 %	4.6 %	1.0 %	
Robbery	751,650	100 %	78.7	10.7	0.8 *	2.4 *	7.5	7.9	2.7 *	
Crimes of theft	11,691,410	100 %	89.6	5.1	0.8	1.0	3.2	4.4	0.9	
Personal larceny with contact	452,850	100 %	77.1	18.5	2.3 *	1.3 *	14.9	4.0 *	0.4 *	
Personal larceny without contact	11,238,560	100 %	90.1	4.6	0.7	1.0	2.8	4.4	0.9	
All household crimes	12,683,400	100 %	84.5	5.4	1.2	2.5	1.6	9.2	0.8	
Burglary	3,319,910	100 %	89.3	4.9	1.2	1.8	1.8	4.5	1.3	
Household larceny	8,013,070	100 %	91.8	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	5.3	0.7	
Motor vehicle theft	1,350,410	100 %	29.1	26.4	5.7	14.9	5.4	44.3	0.2 *	
White										
All personal crimes²	10,517,840	100 %	88.8	5.4	0.8	1.2	3.5	4.8	0.9	
Robbery	488,030	100 %	73.5	12.7	1.2 *	2.8 *	8.6	10.8	3.1 *	
Crimes of theft	10,004,240	100 %	89.5	5.1	0.8	1.1	3.2	4.6	0.8	
Personal larceny with contact	317,590	100 %	77.0	19.4	1.2 *	1.9 *	16.4	3.0 *	0.6 *	
Personal larceny without contact	9,686,650	100 %	89.9	4.6	0.8	1.1	2.8	4.6	0.9	
All household crimes	10,497,900	100 %	85.5	5.1	1.2	2.5	1.3	8.6	0.8	
Burglary	2,717,900	100 %	90.1	4.1	1.2	1.7	1.3	4.5	1.3	
Household larceny	6,767,420	100 %	92.0	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	5.2	0.7	
Motor vehicle theft	1,012,570	100 %	29.9	27.7	6.6	16.6	4.1	42.2	0.2	
Black										
All personal crimes²	1,593,380	100 %	89.8	5.6	0.7 *	1.0 *	3.8	3.4	1.4 *	
Robbery	220,420	100 %	87.8	6.8 *	0.0 *	2.0 *	4.7 *	3.0 *	2.4 *	
Crimes of theft	1,370,810	100 %	90.0	5.4	0.9 *	0.8 *	3.7	3.5	1.1 *	
Personal larceny with contact	111,810	100 %	77.1	15.4 *	4.3 *	0.0 *	11.1 *	7.5 *	0.0 *	
Personal larceny without contact	1,259,000	100 %	91.2	4.5	0.5 *	0.9 *	3.0	3.1	1.2 *	
All household crimes	1,851,270	100 %	79.9	6.2	0.9 *	2.4	2.9	12.8	1.1 *	
Burglary	522,680	100 %	88.5	5.7	0.3 *	1.5 *	3.8 *	4.2 *	1.6 *	
Household larceny	1,037,810	100 %	90.3	2.7	0.7 *	1.0 *	1.0 *	5.9	1.1 *	
Motor vehicle theft	290,770	100 %	27.8	19.5	2.6 *	9.1	7.8 *	52.7	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 "Other" races, not shown separately.

² Includes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.

³ Includes items that were taken that had no value.

⁴ Includes items that were recovered that had no value.

Table 94. Household crimes, 1991:

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	1.7	1.3	2.1	0.5 *
Less than \$10	7.7	3.3	10.7	0.3 *
\$10-\$49	21.4	11.1	29.2	0.4 *
\$50-\$99	11.8	10.2	14.4	0.7 *
\$100-\$249	17.4	19.4	19.4	1.1 *
\$250-\$999	17.0	27.9	14.0	8.1
\$1,000 or more	17.8	22.3	4.9	83.9
Not available	5.1	4.5	5.4	5.0
Total number of incidents	12,683,400	3,319,910	8,013,070	1,350,410

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

Table 95. Personal and household crimes, 1991:

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

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations
All personal crimes	5.9 %
Crimes of violence	9.3
Completed	17.4
Attempted	4.3
Rape	17.3
Robbery	12.0
Completed	13.3
With injury	25.4
From serious assault	36.4
From minor assault	13.6 *
Without injury	7.1
Attempted	9.5
With injury	18.2 *
From serious assault	25.3 *
From minor assault	10.8 *
Without injury	5.5 *
Assault	8.4
Aggravated	12.2
Simple	6.6
Crimes of theft	4.2
Completed	4.2
Attempted	4.5
Personal larceny with contact	6.9
Personal larceny without contact	4.1
Completed	4.0
Less than \$50	2.1
\$50 or more	5.5
Amount not available	2.2 *
Attempted	4.7
All household crimes	6.2
Completed	6.4
Attempted	4.7
Burglary	6.5
Completed	7.5
Forcible entry	12.5
Unlawful entry without force	3.9
Attempted forcible entry	3.0
Household larceny	3.3
Completed	3.2
Less than \$50	1.1
\$50 or more	4.9
Amount not available	3.3 *
Attempted	4.2 *
Motor vehicle theft	16.9
Completed	22.1
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 96. Personal and household crimes, 1991:

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	5.6 %	7.6 %
Crimes of violence	8.9	11.0
Completed	17.7	17.4
Attempted	3.9	5.2
Rape	19.0	0.0 *
Robbery	10.9	12.3
Assault	8.1	10.6
Crimes of theft	4.0	5.1
Completed	3.9	5.4
Attempted	5.4	0.0 *
Personal larceny with contact	6.6 *	5.9 *
Personal larceny without contact	3.9	5.0
All household crimes	6.1	6.3
Completed	6.3	6.4
Attempted	4.7	5.9 *
Burglary	6.2	7.5
Household larceny	3.4	2.2 *
Motor vehicle theft	17.6	14.9

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

Table 97. Personal crimes of violence, 1991:

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	9.3 %	9.4 %	9.1 %
Completed	17.4	18.6	15.7
Attempted	4.3	3.9	4.9
Rape	17.3	17.1 *	17.6 *
Robbery	12.0	12.3	10.7 *
Assault	8.4	8.1	8.7

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

Table 98. Personal and household crimes, 1991:

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					
		Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6-10 days	11 days or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes	1,121,050	100 %	38.1 %	43.5 %	4.8 %	7.7 %	5.9 %
Crimes of violence	595,700	100 %	14.9	53.6	8.5	13.4	9.5
Completed	425,340	100 %	10.3	53.1	9.9	15.8	11.0
Attempted	170,360	100 %	26.5	54.9	5.2 *	7.5 *	5.9 *
Rape	30,050	100 %	0.0 *	36.1 *	0.0 *	30.6 *	33.3 *
Robbery	137,720	100 %	15.6 *	59.5	15.4 *	9.4 *	0.0 *
Assault	427,920	100 %	15.8	52.9	6.9	13.5	10.9
Crimes of theft	525,340	100 %	64.4	32.0	0.5 *	1.2 *	1.9 *
Completed	487,230	100 %	64.2	32.3	0.5 *	0.9 *	2.0 *
Attempted	38,100	100 %	67.3 *	27.4 *	0.0 *	5.3 *	0.0 *
Personal larceny with contact	33,360	100 %	73.3 *	26.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Personal larceny without contact	491,980	100 %	63.8	32.3	0.5 *	1.3 *	2.0 *
All household crimes	971,300	100 %	43.4	47.5	2.3 *	2.0 *	4.8
Completed	857,310	100 %	41.4	48.7	2.6 *	2.3 *	5.0
Attempted	113,990	100 %	58.0	38.2	0.0 *	0.0 *	3.8 *
Burglary	333,770	100 %	45.4	45.6	3.1 *	3.0 *	2.8 *
Household larceny	280,230	100 %	53.0	37.3	0.0 *	0.6 *	9.1 *
Motor vehicle theft	357,290	100 %	33.9	57.3	3.3 *	2.1 *	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, 1991:

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 Victimization	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Less than 1 day	14.9	15.4	14.2
1-5 days	53.6	52.0	56.0
6-10 days	8.5	8.8	8.1 *
11 or more days	13.4	15.0	11.1
Not known and not available	9.5	8.9	10.5 *

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

Table 100. Personal and household crimes, 1991:

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	882,890	100 %	40.5 %	42.5 %	3.9 %	7.3 %	5.9 %
Crimes of violence	457,850	100 %	15.5	54.7	7.5	13.1	9.2
Crimes of theft	425,040	100 %	67.4	29.4	0.0 *	0.9 *	2.3 *
All household crimes	789,930	100 %	45.7	45.3	1.5 *	1.6 *	5.9
Burglary	259,490	100 %	47.5	45.5	2.2 *	1.2 *	3.6 *
Household larceny	248,090	100 %	54.5	34.5	0.0 *	0.7 *	10.3 *
Motor vehicle theft	282,340	100 %	36.3	54.6	2.2 *	2.7 *	4.3 *
Black							
All personal crimes	192,490	100 %	26.9	44.1	9.9 *	11.6 *	7.5 *
Crimes of violence	117,930	100 %	10.6 *	46.3	13.9 *	16.9 *	12.3 *
Crimes of theft	74,550	100 %	52.6	40.7	3.6 *	3.2 *	0.0 *
All household crimes	148,650	100 %	28.8	60.8	5.7 *	4.7 *	0.0 *
Burglary	62,780	100 %	36.1 *	45.1	7.7 *	11.1 *	0.0 *
Household larceny	24,050 *	100 %*	21.0 *	79.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Motor vehicle theft	61,800	100 %	24.5 *	69.6	5.9 *	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.

Reporting crimes to the police

The majority of crimes measured by the NCVS in 1991 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, 49% of violent victimizations, 29% of personal thefts, and 41% of all household crimes were reported to the police (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).

- Seventy-four percent of all 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 the least likely to be reported (each with 28% of crimes reported) (table 101).

- Completed violent and household crimes were more likely to be reported to the police than attempts at these crimes. However, the same did not hold for crimes of theft (table 101).

- Females were more likely to report violent victimizations to the police than were males, with 55% and 45% reporting, respectively (table 102).

- 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).

- Neither male nor female victims of violent crimes were more likely to report the crime to the police when the

offender was a stranger than when the crime was committed by someone who was known to the victim (table 103).

- Violent crime victims between 12 and 19 years of age were less likely than persons in any other age group to report crimes to the police. There were no measurable differences in reporting rates for persons 20 and over. The same pattern holds for victims of theft, with the youngest victims reporting about 15% of thefts (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 there was no measurable difference between black homeowners and black renters (table 108).

- Families with an annual income of \$25,000 a year or more were somewhat more likely to report victimizations of their households than those earning less than \$7,500 a year (table 109).

- Generally, as the value of loss increased, so did the likelihood that a household crime would be reported. Thus, 90% of victimizations involving losses of \$1,000 or more were reported to the police, while only 16% of crimes resulting in losses of less than \$10 were reported (table 110).

Reasons for reporting and not reporting

- The most common reasons victims gave for reporting violent crimes to the police were to prevent further crimes from being committed against them by the same offender (19%), and to stop or prevent the incident (17%). For crimes of theft, the most common reason given for reporting was so that the victim could recover property (31%) (table 111).

- Common reasons given for not reporting violent victimizations to the police included: the offender was not successful (18%), or the crime was a private or personal matter (18%) (table 112).

- The most common reason for not reporting household crimes and thefts was that an object had been recovered or the crime was not successful (30% and 26%). The next most common reason cited for failing to report a theft was that the crime had been reported to some other official (17%), and in the case of household crime, the second most 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 felt they were unable to recover the property or did not have an ID number. Blacks were somewhat more likely not to report a crime because they felt the police would be inefficient or biased (table 116).

- Violent crime 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 object was recovered or the offender was unsuccessful, the victim considered the police inefficient or ineffective, or because it was too inconvenient or time consuming 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, they had reported the crime to another official, or they feared reprisal (table 115).

- Police response to reported crimes varied by the type of crime that had occurred. Police came to the victim in 70% of violent crimes, 51% of thefts,

Reporting crimes to the police

and 68% 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, 35% of thefts, and 24% 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 87% of violent crimes, 77% of thefts, and 80% of household crimes, the police arrived within 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, 1991:

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	34,730,370	100 %	38.0 %	60.9 %	1.2 %
All personal crimes	18,956,060	100 %	35.3	63.2	1.5
Crimes of violence	6,423,510	100 %	48.6	49.7	1.8
Completed	2,446,690	100 %	58.8	40.0	1.2
Attempted	3,976,810	100 %	42.2	55.7	2.1
Rape	173,310	100 %	58.8	39.5	1.7 *
Completed	69,010	100 %	50.6	45.0	4.3 *
Attempted	104,290	100 %	64.2	35.8	0.0 *
Robbery	1,145,020	100 %	54.5	45.0	0.5 *
Completed	751,650	100 %	62.5	37.0	0.5 *
With injury	256,750	100 %	73.2	25.4	1.4 *
From serious assault	132,680	100 %	69.7	27.6	2.8 *
From minor assault	124,070	100 %	77.0	23.0	0.0 *
Without injury	494,890	100 %	57.0	43.0	0.0 *
Attempted	393,360	100 %	39.3	60.2	0.5 *
With injury	125,490	100 %	46.5	53.5	0.0 *
From serious assault	63,570	100 %	54.7	45.3	0.0 *
From minor assault	61,920	100 %	38.2 *	61.8	0.0 *
Without injury	267,870	100 %	35.9	63.4	0.7 *
Assault	5,105,170	100 %	46.9	51.1	2.0
Aggravated	1,608,580	100 %	58.4	37.8	3.7
Completed with injury	593,610	100 %	64.2	33.6	2.2 *
Attempted with weapon	1,014,960	100 %	55.1	40.3	4.6
Simple	3,496,580	100 %	41.5	57.2	1.3
Completed with injury	1,032,400	100 %	53.6	45.5	1.0 *
Attempted without weapon	2,464,180	100 %	36.5	62.1	1.4
Crimes of theft	12,532,550	100 %	28.5	70.1	1.4
Completed	11,691,410	100 %	28.8	69.7	1.5
Attempted	841,130	100 %	24.4	74.9	0.7 *
Personal larceny with contact	482,110	100 %	38.4	61.2	0.4 *
Purse snatching	136,200	100 %	54.7	45.3	0.0 *
Completed	106,940	100 %	63.1	36.9	0.0 *
Attempted	29,260	100 %	23.9 *	76.1 *	0.0 *
Pocket picking	345,910	100 %	32.1	67.4	0.5 *
Personal larceny without contact	12,050,430	100 %	28.1	70.5	1.4
Completed	11,238,560	100 %	28.4	70.1	1.5
Less than \$50	4,362,910	100 %	11.9	87.0	1.1
\$50 or more	6,311,000	100 %	40.6	57.6	1.8
Amount not available	564,630	100 %	19.0	79.8	1.1 *
Attempted	811,870	100 %	24.4	74.9	0.7 *
All household crimes	15,774,310	100 %	41.2	58.1	0.8
Completed	13,369,970	100 %	42.1	57.2	0.7
Attempted	2,404,330	100 %	35.7	62.9	1.3
Burglary	5,138,310	100 %	49.9	49.1	1.0
Completed	4,006,480	100 %	54.4	44.8	0.8
Forcible entry	1,668,470	100 %	71.8	27.8	0.5 *
Unlawful entry without force	2,338,010	100 %	42.0	56.9	1.1 *
Attempted forcible entry	1,131,820	100 %	33.9	64.4	1.7 *
Household larceny	8,523,660	100 %	27.8	71.5	0.7
Completed	8,013,070	100 %	27.5	71.8	0.6
Less than \$50	3,359,100	100 %	14.6	84.7	0.6 *
\$50 or more	4,219,420	100 %	38.4	61.0	0.6 *
Amount not available	434,540	100 %	21.5	77.7	0.8 *
Attempted	510,590	100 %	32.4	66.5	1.1 *
Motor vehicle theft	2,112,330	100 %	73.7	25.7	0.6 *
Completed	1,350,410	100 %	92.4	7.2	0.3 *
Attempted	761,920	100 %	40.6	58.3	1.0 *

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, 1991:

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	35.3 %	48.6 %	28.5 %
Male	34.6	44.5	28.5
Female	36.1	55.1	28.5
Race			
White	35.3	48.8	28.9
Black	36.0	47.2	27.9
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	34.5	50.1	25.0
Non-Hispanic	35.3	48.3	28.8

Table 103. Personal crimes, 1991:

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	48.6 %	44.5 %	55.1 %	48.9 %	46.3 %	55.1 %	48.0 %	40.9 %	55.2 %
Completed	58.8	55.9	63.2	58.7	56.1	65.5	59.0	55.2	61.7
Attempted	42.2	38.1	49.6	43.1	40.2	49.5	41.0	34.1	49.7
Rape	58.8	48.5 *	60.2	61.9	69.4 *	60.4	55.4	0.0 *	60.0
Robbery	54.5	51.3	61.2	55.1	52.1	62.5	51.6	45.5	57.3
Completed	62.5	58.2	70.4	62.9	58.1	73.0	60.6	58.7	62.3
With injury	73.2	70.6	78.3	72.4	67.3	86.3	75.6	86.4 *	66.0 *
From serious assault	69.7	64.5	93.0 *	62.8	56.9	100.0 *	89.5	92.0 *	83.9 *
From minor assault	77.0	81.3	72.7	82.5	83.1	81.5	59.6 *	65.5 *	58.1 *
Without injury	57.0	51.4	66.6	58.7	53.6	68.4	44.8	28.5 *	58.5 *
Attempted	39.3	39.7	38.3	40.4	42.0	35.2	34.3 *	21.5 *	46.1 *
With injury	46.5	53.9	31.0 *	48.0	54.7	32.0 *	33.9 *	43.2 *	26.6 *
From serious assault	54.7	51.4 *	67.2 *	51.2	48.8 *	61.3 *	100.0 *	100.0 *	100.0 *
From minor assault	38.2 *	57.6 *	13.8 *	44.5 *	63.7 *	17.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	35.9	33.6	42.6	36.5	36.2	37.6	33.3 *	16.5 *	52.5 *
Assault	46.9	42.9	53.5	46.3	44.2	51.9	47.5	40.8	54.7
Aggravated	58.4	55.7	65.0	58.5	57.4	62.3	58.3	51.8	67.5
Completed with injury	64.2	64.1	64.4	63.7	64.3	59.5	64.9	63.7	66.2
Attempted with weapon	55.1	50.6	65.3	56.0	53.5	63.0	53.1	43.3	68.7
Simple	41.5	35.8	49.8	39.1	35.3	47.4	43.9	36.6	51.1
Completed with injury	53.6	47.7	60.0	49.2	46.3	57.0	56.7	49.6	60.8
Attempted without weapon	36.5	31.7	44.4	35.7	31.4	44.8	37.3	32.1	44.0
Crimes of theft	28.5	28.5	28.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Completed	28.8	28.8	28.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempted	24.4	23.7	25.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	38.4	27.3	46.6	38.5	27.9	45.8	37.7 *	21.1 *	66.3 *
Purse snatching	54.7	100.0 *	52.8	54.7	100.0 *	52.8	53.2 *	0.0 *	53.2 *
Completed	63.1	100.0 *	61.2	62.4	100.0 *	60.4	100.0 *	0.0 *	100.0 *
Attempted	23.9 *	0.0 *	23.9 *	25.4 *	0.0 *	25.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Pocket picking	32.1	25.3	41.1	31.8	25.8	39.5	35.4 *	21.1 *	73.4 *
Personal larceny without contact	28.1	28.5	27.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Completed	28.4	28.9	27.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than \$50	11.9	10.8	12.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$50 or more	40.6	40.2	41.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount not available	19.0	19.4	18.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempted	24.4	23.7	25.3	...	...	...	...	...	...

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, 1991:

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	48.8 %	47.2 %	49.4 %	46.1 %	47.9 %	49.0 %
Completed	57.8	62.6	58.1	60.0	57.5	67.0
Attempted	43.6	33.4	44.8	32.5	41.9	34.5
Rape	58.4	71.7 *	62.9	67.0 *	53.6	76.3 *
Robbery	53.9	52.4	55.2	50.5	47.0	60.3
Completed	65.1	54.3	65.2	54.4	64.9	53.9 *
With injury	75.4	65.0	76.2	53.5 *	71.9 *	79.8 *
From serious assault	66.1	76.1	65.5	49.2 *	70.2 *	100.0 *
From minor assault	84.3	47.6 *	87.8	58.1 *	72.9 *	22.5 *
Without injury	59.0	49.4	58.9	54.6	59.3 *	10.6 *
Attempted	34.5	48.6	37.8	42.9	16.9 *	79.1 *
With injury	36.8	71.6 *	40.8	67.4 *	0.0 *	100.0 *
From serious assault	49.2 *	62.4 *	49.2 *	54.6 *	0.0 *	100.0 *
From minor assault	28.2 *	100.0 *	33.8 *	100.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	33.4	37.0 *	36.3	29.9 *	21.0 *	71.2 *
Assault	47.5	44.5	47.3	42.6	47.7	46.4
Aggravated	58.6	60.1	59.3	60.6	57.4	59.1
Completed with injury	60.4	80.3	58.5	84.4	62.7	74.6
Attempted with weapon	57.7	40.2	59.7	41.8	53.6	36.2
Simple	42.6	35.5	40.6	27.2	44.6	41.8
Completed with injury	52.8	60.4	49.6	48.2	55.0	70.1
Attempted without weapon	38.4	23.8	37.8	17.1 *	39.1	28.8
Crimes of theft	28.9	27.9	...	...	...	...
Completed	29.2	27.7	...	...	...	...
Attempted	24.8	29.8	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	33.6	47.1	34.3	45.5	22.0 *	60.5 *
Purse snatching	50.7	68.2 *	50.6	68.2 *	53.2 *	0.0 *
Completed	61.8	68.2 *	60.6	68.2 *	100.0 *	0.0 *
Attempted	23.9 *	0.0 *	25.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Pocket picking	26.7	39.6	27.5	36.1 *	13.4 *	60.5 *
Personal larceny without contact	28.7	26.3	...	...	...	...
Completed	29.0	26.0	...	...	...	...
Less than \$50	10.9	20.2	...	...	...	...
\$50 or more	42.3	31.3	...	...	...	...
Amount not available	20.3	9.3 *	...	...	...	...
Attempted	24.8	29.8	...	...	...	...

* 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, 1991:

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	50.1 %	48.3 %	48.1 %	48.9 %	54.1 %	47.4 %
Completed	66.3	57.7	63.6	57.8	71.4	57.6
Attempted	37.1	42.7	36.1	43.8	39.2	41.1
Rape	84.7 *	55.9	80.9 *	58.4	100.0 *	53.5
Robbery	48.2	55.3	49.7	55.8	23.9 *	53.1
Completed	59.9	62.6	60.0	63.1	57.3 *	60.8
With injury	65.8	74.5	63.9	74.4	100.0 *	74.7
From serious assault	38.4 *	75.5	38.4 *	69.0	0.0 *	89.5
From minor assault	92.3 *	73.4	91.5 *	79.9	100.0 *	56.2 *
Without injury	55.8	56.8	57.3	58.5	0.0 *	46.1
Attempted	24.5 *	41.8	27.3 *	42.7	0.0 *	36.9 *
With injury	28.1 *	52.4	28.1 *	55.3	0.0 *	33.9 *
From serious assault	53.7 *	54.8	53.7 *	50.7 *	0.0 *	100.0 *
From minor assault	17.2 *	49.1 *	17.2 *	62.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	20.3 *	37.6	26.1 *	37.5	0.0 *	37.8 *
Assault	49.5	46.6	45.1	46.4	54.8	46.7
Aggravated	59.8	58.3	58.4	58.5	62.2	58.0
Completed with injury	83.0	62.1	89.1	60.6	75.8 *	63.9
Attempted with weapon	48.6	56.1	46.5	57.4	53.0 *	53.1
Simple	40.5	41.5	29.5	39.7	50.3	43.2
Completed with injury	61.2	52.6	48.6 *	49.2	68.4	55.1
Attempted without weapon	26.3	37.0	20.8 *	36.6	32.8 *	37.4
Crimes of theft	25.0	28.8	...	...	...	...
Completed	25.7	29.1	...	...	...	...
Attempted	17.8 *	25.3	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	32.0 *	40.1	32.0 *	40.2	0.0 *	37.7 *
Purse snatching	46.5 *	58.8	46.5 *	59.0	0.0 *	53.2 *
Completed	66.6 *	65.1	66.6 *	64.3	0.0 *	100.0 *
Attempted	14.3 *	29.5 *	14.3 *	32.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Pocket picking	23.6 *	33.5	23.6 *	33.3	0.0 *	35.4 *
Personal larceny without contact	24.4	28.4	...	...	...	...
Completed	25.0	28.7	...	...	...	...
Less than \$50	7.5 *	12.2	...	...	...	...
\$50 or more	34.5	41.2	...	...	...	...
Amount not available	17.0 *	19.3	...	...	...	...
Attempted	18.3 *	25.1	...	...	...	...

* 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 106. Personal crimes, 1991:

**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	23.9 %	39.7 %	39.4 %	37.9 %	32.5 %
Crimes of violence	35.6	53.3	56.8	58.0	64.0
Completed	48.6	61.4	65.3	66.2	88.7
Attempted	28.1	47.6	52.3	53.6	45.4
Rape	43.9	64.3	81.7 *	29.1 *	0.0 *
Robbery	38.7	56.8	64.9	44.2	72.2
Completed	52.1	63.4	67.0	50.8 *	95.2
With injury	78.9	67.6	75.1	81.7 *	100.0 *
From serious assault	75.7 *	65.2	66.2 *	100.0 *	100.0 *
From minor assault	80.3	71.4	83.5 *	76.9 *	0.0 *
Without injury	36.1	61.2	62.3	43.0 *	93.3 *
Attempted	19.6 *	42.0	61.3	24.3 *	41.2 *
With injury	24.4 *	35.3 *	79.1	100.0 *	0.0 *
From serious assault	14.9 *	43.0 *	83.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	29.2 *	25.5 *	71.8 *	100.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	17.6 *	44.6	42.6 *	14.6 *	48.2 *
Assault	34.8	52.0	53.7	62.0	55.3
Aggravated	44.7	63.9	65.3	79.1	52.1 *
Completed with injury	55.4	67.9	63.0	100.0 *	59.9 *
Attempted with weapon	39.1	61.2	66.6	73.8	48.1 *
Simple	30.7	45.6	49.7	54.0	58.7 *
Completed with injury	45.4	54.6	66.2	69.2	100.0 *
Attempted without weapon	23.8	41.8	44.6	48.0	47.9 *
Crimes of theft	14.7	32.2	33.2	32.5	26.4
Completed	14.8	32.5	34.1	33.4	26.6
Attempted	12.3 *	29.7	21.1	21.3 *	18.3 *
Personal larceny with contact	26.5 *	41.3	33.5	43.6	44.5
Purse snatching	33.3 *	58.6 *	45.1 *	65.4 *	56.8 *
Completed	39.6 *	60.2 *	63.8 *	83.9 *	58.6 *
Attempted	0.0 *	50.2 *	18.0 *	0.0 *	44.6 *
Pocket picking	25.2 *	35.8	27.8 *	26.7 *	38.6 *
Personal larceny without contact	14.3	31.9	33.2	31.9	23.5
Completed	14.4	32.1	34.1	32.6	23.9
Less than \$50	5.8	15.3	15.4	13.8	9.9 *
\$50 or more	27.6	41.9	45.0	45.4	35.9
Amount not available	6.0 *	20.7	28.3	18.2 *	17.6 *
Attempted	12.5 *	29.4	21.3	22.8 *	12.4 *

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

Table 107. Personal crimes of violence, 1991:

**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	48.6 %	48.9 %	48.0 %
12-19	35.6	37.0	34.1
20-34	53.3	52.6	54.4
35-49	56.8	54.4	60.5
50-64	58.0	55.5	62.8
65 and over	64.0	61.9	77.1 *

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

Table 108. Household crimes, 1991:

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	41.2 %	44.1 %	37.7 %	40.8 %	44.4 %	36.3 %	43.6 %	44.0 %	43.3 %
Completed	42.1	44.7	39.1	41.6	44.7	37.6	44.8	44.8	44.7
Attempted	35.7	40.8	31.0	36.3	42.3	30.1	37.9	39.0	37.3
Burglary	49.9	55.4	44.4	49.5	55.2	43.0	52.7	58.7	49.4
Completed	54.4	58.6	49.9	53.5	58.4	47.5	59.4	60.4	58.8
Forcible entry	71.8	76.7	66.7	71.7	78.1	64.4	71.1	68.9	72.7
Unlawful entry without force	42.0	46.2	37.4	42.1	46.6	36.6	42.3	45.6	40.4
Attempted forcible entry	33.9	42.0	27.8	34.8	41.5	28.7	33.7	51.8	27.0
Household larceny	27.8	30.9	23.8	28.7	31.9	24.3	22.5	23.4	21.8
Completed	27.5	30.6	23.6	28.4	31.4	24.3	22.1	23.7	20.8
Less than \$50	14.6	17.7	10.4	15.1	17.9	10.8	11.7	16.8	7.9 *
\$50 or more	38.4	42.6	33.6	40.0	44.6	34.4	30.0	30.2	29.8
Amount not available	21.5	24.0	17.1	23.2	26.2	17.7 *	14.1 *	12.2 *	16.9 *
Attempted	32.4	36.4	27.2	33.1	39.5	24.8	31.0 *	18.9 *	49.3 *
Motor vehicle theft	73.7	75.2	72.1	73.0	76.0	69.4	80.2	77.6	82.2
Completed	92.4	92.7	92.2	91.8	92.7	90.8	94.2	93.8	94.4
Attempted	40.6	42.5	38.8	41.0	45.6	36.0	47.9	35.5 *	55.9

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

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

Table 109. Household crimes, 1991:

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	33.1 %	37.1 %	37.9 %	39.3 %	40.3 %	45.3 %	49.8 %
Completed	32.7	37.3	39.8	40.6	41.4	45.6	51.6
Attempted	35.3	36.3	27.1	31.7	34.0	43.2	38.6
Burglary	41.8	41.5	43.5	52.9	51.9	57.6	61.0
Completed	43.6	43.8	50.4	57.3	57.5	62.1	65.6
Forcible entry	64.5	54.4	64.1	76.3	77.1	78.8	85.8
Unlawful entry without force	31.6	34.1	40.5	42.7	47.2	44.9	55.2
Attempted forcible entry	36.0	36.2	22.7	36.3	20.1 *	43.6	36.3
Household larceny	20.8	25.5	27.9	25.1	27.8	29.0	35.9
Completed	20.6	25.5	28.1	24.9	26.9	28.9	35.4
Less than \$50	12.2	12.2 *	12.0	12.7	8.4 *	17.4	21.4
\$50 or more	29.4	36.6	38.8	37.4	40.1	38.0	46.3
Amount not available	11.8 *	33.2 *	31.2 *	15.5 *	12.0 *	32.9 *	14.2 *
Attempted	24.5 *	25.9 *	23.6 *	27.7	37.9 *	31.8	44.0
Motor vehicle theft	77.7	73.0	66.9	70.2	67.5	81.6	73.1
Completed	90.3	81.5	80.3	93.7	84.2	97.1	93.4
Attempted	47.6 *	50.3 *	40.3 *	29.1	44.2 *	49.3	37.7

* 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, 1991:

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 losses ²	41.4 %	54.2 %	27.5 %	92.4 %
Less than \$10 ³	16.0	21.4	14.8	49.0 *
\$10 - \$49	15.6	22.5	14.5	0.0 *
\$50 - \$99	23.6	29.7	21.5	63.7 *
\$100 - \$249	35.8	43.6	32.3	68.9 *
\$250 - \$999	58.3	62.1	52.4	86.4
\$1,000 or more	89.7	90.8	73.0	94.7

* 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, 1991:

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	5,992,260	100 %	9.0 %	1.2 %	20.6 %	6.2 %	10.6 %
Crimes of violence	2,491,460	100 %	16.5	2.8	6.3	0.5 *	19.3
Completed ¹	1,099,160	100 %	10.8	5.1	12.6	0.5 *	16.6
Attempted	1,392,290	100 %	21.0	0.9 *	1.4 *	0.5 *	21.5
Rape	167,100	100 %	8.7 *	7.7 *	4.2 *	0.0 *	19.6
Robbery	525,410	100 %	7.0	1.6 *	24.0	0.8 *	8.4
Completed	441,420	100 %	4.8 *	1.9 *	28.6	0.9 *	8.5
With injury	152,450	100 %	1.3 *	4.4 *	28.4	0.0 *	12.8 *
From serious assault	72,400	100 %	2.8 *	9.3 *	16.9 *	0.0 *	12.4 *
From minor assault	80,040	100 %	0.0 *	0.0 *	38.7	0.0 *	13.0 *
Without injury	288,970	100 %	6.6 *	0.6 *	28.7	1.4 *	6.3 *
Attempted	83,990	100 %	18.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	7.7 *
With injury	26,050	100 %	23.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From serious assault	14,220 *	100 %*	13.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	11,820 *	100 %*	34.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	57,940	100 %	17.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	11.2 *
Assault	1,798,940	100 %	20.0	2.6	1.4 *	0.4 *	22.5
Aggravated	601,050	100 %	20.9	2.0 *	2.2 *	0.7 *	19.7
Simple	1,197,890	100 %	19.6	2.9	0.9 *	0.3 *	23.9
Crimes of theft	3,500,800	100 %	3.6	0.1 *	30.8	10.2	4.4
Completed	3,358,850	100 %	3.5	0.1 *	32.0	10.2	4.4
Attempted	141,940	100 %	5.6 *	0.0 *	1.4 *	11.3 *	5.3 *
Personal larceny with contact	219,160	100 %	5.6 *	0.0 *	42.6	2.3 *	5.9 *
Personal larceny without contact	3,281,630	100 %	3.5	0.1 *	30.0	10.7	4.3
All household crimes	7,277,210	100 %	5.0	0.1 *	26.7	7.0	9.6
Completed	6,418,830	100 %	3.9	0.1 *	30.0	7.4	9.2
Attempted	858,380	100 %	13.1	0.0 *	2.2 *	4.2	12.9
Burglary	2,930,840	100 %	6.1	0.0 *	21.0	6.4	11.8
Completed	2,515,890	100 %	4.8	0.0 *	24.3	7.3	11.5
Forcible entry	1,439,120	100 %	4.9	0.0 *	23.4	8.3	10.3
Unlawful entry without force	1,076,770	100 %	4.7	0.0 *	25.6	6.0	13.1
Attempted forcible entry	414,940	100 %	13.5	0.0 *	0.9 *	0.9 *	13.7
Household larceny	2,730,160	100 %	4.5	0.2 *	25.3	5.5	10.5
Completed	2,568,000	100 %	4.0	0.2 *	26.6	5.6	10.0
Attempted	162,160	100 %	13.4 *	0.0 *	3.9 *	3.3 *	18.0
Motor vehicle theft	1,616,200	100 %	3.6	0.2 *	39.6	10.6	4.2
Completed	1,334,920	100 %	1.8 *	0.3 *	47.2	10.8	3.2
Attempted	281,280	100 %	12.2	0.0 *	3.1 *	9.6	8.7 *

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 reporting							
Prevent crime by offender against anyone	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
6.9 %	5.7 %	6.7 %	5.0 %	8.4 %	13.1 %	5.1 %	1.3 %
9.5	9.5	7.0	3.9	6.1	11.4	5.9	1.3
7.7	13.7	9.2	3.1	4.5	11.3	4.1	0.9 *
10.9	6.1	5.3	4.6	7.4	11.5	7.4	1.6 *
10.5 *	15.7	9.3 *	8.1 *	1.8 *	5.6 *	8.7 *	0.0 *
8.6	9.3	13.3	3.1 *	5.2	14.3	3.2 *	1.1 *
8.6	9.3	14.2	3.3 *	4.2 *	12.8	2.1 *	0.8 *
8.6 *	9.8 *	15.5 *	3.1 *	3.4 *	11.1 *	1.6 *	0.0 *
6.6 *	9.6 *	20.8 *	6.6 *	0.0 *	14.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
10.4 *	10.0 *	10.7 *	0.0 *	6.4 *	7.7 *	3.0 *	0.0 *
8.5 *	9.0 *	13.6	3.3 *	4.7 *	13.7	2.4 *	1.2 *
9.1 *	9.3 *	8.4 *	2.4 *	10.5 *	22.1 *	9.2 *	2.4 *
14.4 *	15.0 *	14.4 *	0.0 *	8.5 *	24.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
13.6 *	27.5 *	13.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	31.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
15.4 *	0.0 *	15.4 *	0.0 *	18.7 *	16.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
6.7 *	6.7 *	5.7 *	3.5 *	11.4 *	20.9 *	13.3 *	3.5 *
9.6	8.9	5.0	3.7	6.8	11.1	6.4	1.4 *
11.9	7.7	6.3	4.8	5.9	13.3	4.3 *	0.3 *
8.5	9.6	4.3	3.2	7.2	10.0	7.5	2.0 *
5.1	3.1	6.5	5.8	10.0	14.3	4.5	1.4
5.0	3.1	6.3	5.8	10.1	13.9	4.3	1.2
8.5 *	3.5 *	10.6 *	5.4 *	8.5 *	24.1	9.5 *	6.3 *
5.8 *	2.6 *	8.0 *	3.3 *	5.1 *	13.5	4.4 *	0.8 *
5.1	3.1	6.4	5.9	10.4	14.4	4.6	1.4
5.4	5.2	8.2	8.4	7.4	13.0	2.7	1.4
5.2	5.6	7.6	7.5	7.1	12.6	2.5	1.3
6.4	2.0 *	13.3	14.8	9.3	16.0	3.6	2.2 *
5.0	5.3	9.4	8.9	7.9	13.7	3.4	1.1
4.9	6.0	9.1	7.8	7.8	12.6	3.0	0.8 *
4.5	6.1	10.3	8.7	8.0	11.9	2.9	0.6 *
5.4	5.8	7.5	6.5	7.6	13.6	3.1	1.1 *
5.4 *	1.2 *	11.4	15.5	8.6	19.9	6.1 *	2.8 *
5.6	5.5	7.1	9.3	8.5	14.0	2.7	1.5
5.6	5.8	6.5	8.8	8.6	14.1	2.7	1.6
5.2 *	1.2 *	16.8	17.0	6.4 *	12.8 *	2.1 *	0.0 *
5.7	4.3	8.0	6.1	4.4	10.3	1.3 *	1.6 *
5.1	4.5	6.7	4.7	2.8	9.9	1.4 *	1.4 *
8.7 *	3.7 *	14.2	12.6	11.9	12.1	0.7 *	2.4 *

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

Table 112. Personal and household crimes, 1991:

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	14,756,040	100 %	16.1 %	6.4 %	24.0 %	3.0 %	1.7 %
Crimes of violence	3,813,310	100 %	13.4	17.6	18.1	5.5	0.0 *
Completed	1,227,130	100 %	13.7	14.6	12.2	3.6	0.0 *
Attempted	2,586,180	100 %	13.2	19.0	20.9	6.3	0.0 *
Rape	97,880	100 %	16.9 *	24.7 *	5.7 *	1.7 *	0.0 *
Robbery	667,550	100 %	5.3	6.6	19.3	1.8 *	0.0 *
Completed	387,410	100 %	5.0 *	4.2 *	11.4	3.0 *	0.0 *
With injury	89,800	100 %	8.4 *	7.2 *	4.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From serious assault	59,480	100 %	3.5 *	10.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	30,320	100 %	17.9 *	0.0 *	13.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	297,600	100 %	3.9 *	3.3 *	13.5	3.9 *	0.0 *
Attempted	280,130	100 %	5.9 *	10.0	30.1	0.0 *	0.0 *
With injury	75,900	100 %	2.1 *	5.6 *	19.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From serious assault	35,540	100 %	0.0 *	6.1 *	14.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
From minor assault	40,350	100 %	3.9 *	5.2 *	23.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	204,230	100 %	7.3 *	11.6 *	34.1	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	3,047,880	100 %	15.0	19.8	18.2	6.4	0.0 *
Aggravated	705,630	100 %	8.6	18.1	16.1	6.5	0.0 *
Simple	2,342,240	100 %	17.0	20.3	18.8	6.4	0.0 *
Crimes of theft	10,942,720	100 %	17.1	2.4	26.0	2.2	2.3
Completed	10,222,820	100 %	17.8	2.5	24.5	2.1	2.4
Attempted	719,900	100 %	7.7	1.9 *	47.1	2.6 *	1.2 *
Personal larceny with contact	385,530	100 %	12.3	1.2 *	24.7	2.1 *	2.4 *
Purse snatching	83,030	100 %	8.3 *	0.0 *	22.3 *	0.0 *	4.5 *
Pocket picking	302,500	100 %	13.4	1.6 *	25.4	2.6 *	1.9 *
Personal larceny without contact	10,557,180	100 %	17.3	2.5	26.1	2.2	2.3
Completed	9,868,250	100 %	17.9	2.5	24.5	2.1	2.4
Less than \$50	4,602,730	100 %	21.8	2.4	35.2	2.9	1.3
\$50 or more	4,737,310	100 %	14.3	2.4	14.0	1.2	3.6
Amount not available	528,200	100 %	17.1	4.7 *	26.8	3.0 *	1.1 *
Attempted	688,920	100 %	7.8	2.0 *	47.8	2.7 *	1.3 *
All household crimes	11,310,570	100 %	3.9	5.3	30.3	4.5	2.5
Completed	9,499,630	100 %	3.4	5.9	28.6	4.2	2.5
Attempted	1,810,940	100 %	6.4	2.3	39.1	6.5	2.9
Burglary	3,114,100	100 %	8.4	5.4	25.5	5.5	2.0
Completed	2,283,730	100 %	7.1	7.0	19.2	3.9	2.5
Forcible entry	600,100	100 %	3.9 *	9.5	17.3	2.1 *	3.2 *
Unlawful entry without force	1,683,620	100 %	8.3	6.1	19.9	4.5	2.2
Attempted forcible entry	830,370	100 %	11.8	1.1 *	42.6	10.1	0.6 *
Household larceny	7,516,340	100 %	2.2	5.2	32.4	4.4	2.4
Completed	7,096,980	100 %	2.2	5.3	31.8	4.3	2.5
Less than \$50	3,508,950	100 %	2.2	4.6	45.7	5.5	1.5
\$50 or more	3,215,580	100 %	2.1	6.2	16.4	2.7	3.4
Amount not available	372,440	100 %	3.8 *	4.9 *	33.0	6.6 *	4.5 *
Attempted	419,350	100 %	0.9 *	3.6 *	43.5	6.4	1.4 *
Motor vehicle theft	680,120	100 %	2.8 *	6.2	29.3	1.1 *	6.1
Completed	118,910	100 %	3.0 *	20.6 *	23.2	0.0 *	0.0 *
Attempted	561,200	100 %	2.7 *	3.1 *	30.6	1.4 *	7.4

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 %	6.6 %	11.0 %	8.0 %	3.6 %	1.3 %	4.1 %	9.9 %
0.5 *	0.9	7.1	7.4	5.3	4.3	4.5	15.5
1.0 *	2.8	9.8	7.1	4.6	7.4	5.9	17.4
0.3 *	0.0 *	5.9	7.5	5.6	2.9	3.8	14.6
1.8 *	0.0 *	10.0 *	1.6 *	1.7 *	10.9 *	6.4 *	18.7 *
0.6 *	5.1	14.5	9.5	11.1	5.2	6.2	14.9
0.5 *	8.8	16.3	11.2	7.2	7.9	6.4 *	17.9
0.0 *	6.4 *	22.0 *	7.6 *	4.4 *	2.1 *	9.5 *	27.8 *
0.0 *	6.7 *	25.1 *	0.0 *	6.7 *	0.0 *	14.3 *	32.7 *
0.0 *	5.9 *	16.0 *	22.5 *	0.0 *	6.1 *	0.0 *	18.2 *
0.6 *	9.6	14.6	12.3	8.0 *	9.7	5.5 *	14.9
0.8 *	0.0 *	11.9	7.0 *	16.5	1.4 *	5.9 *	10.7
2.8 *	0.0 *	18.3 *	8.2 *	11.8 *	0.0 *	13.7 *	18.3 *
6.0 *	0.0 *	11.7 *	6.5 *	25.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	29.7 *
0.0 *	0.0 *	24.1 *	9.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	25.8 *	8.3 *
0.0 *	0.0 *	9.5 *	6.5 *	18.2	1.9 *	2.9 *	7.9 *
0.5 *	0.0 *	5.4	7.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	15.5
0.9 *	0.0 *	7.5	6.6	6.6	6.9	4.2	18.1
0.3 *	0.0 *	4.8	7.2	3.3	3.0	4.0	14.8
5.7	8.6	12.3	8.2	3.0	0.3	3.9	8.0
5.6	9.2	12.4	8.3	2.8	0.3	3.9	8.3
7.1	0.3 *	11.7	7.2	4.9	0.0 *	4.6	3.6
7.1	7.8	14.1	9.4	4.5 *	1.5 *	5.3 *	7.4
4.6 *	7.8 *	13.2 *	14.6 *	4.1 *	2.4 *	11.1 *	7.1 *
7.8 *	7.8 *	14.3	8.0 *	4.6 *	1.2 *	3.7 *	7.5 *
5.7	8.6	12.3	8.1	2.9	0.2 *	3.9	8.0
5.5	9.2	12.3	8.2	2.8	0.2 *	3.9	8.3
3.9	6.7	9.0	6.1	1.2	0.2 *	2.9	6.3
7.3	11.9	15.9	10.4	4.2	0.2 *	4.9	9.6
3.7 *	6.1	8.2	8.0	4.0 *	0.3 *	3.1 *	13.7
7.5	0.3 *	11.4	6.8	4.6	0.0 *	4.0	3.8
7.2	7.6	12.0	10.3	3.2	0.7	3.2	9.2
7.4	9.0	11.9	10.4	3.3	0.8	3.2	9.6
6.3	0.4 *	12.7	9.5	2.8	0.2 *	3.3	7.4
9.0	5.7	11.7	8.8	4.5	0.9	2.6	10.0
9.9	7.7	12.3	9.8	5.2	1.3	3.0	11.1
7.5	5.7	9.4	12.0	10.1	2.4 *	4.2 *	12.7
10.8	8.4	13.4	9.0	3.5	0.9 *	2.6	10.5
6.5	0.0 *	10.1	6.1	2.6 *	0.0 *	1.6 *	7.0
6.5	9.0	12.0	10.7	2.6	0.6	3.1	8.7
6.6	9.5	11.9	10.6	2.7	0.6	3.2	8.7
4.3	6.6	9.0	9.9	1.5	0.3 *	2.6	6.3
9.5	12.9	14.8	11.7	3.9	1.0	3.8	11.7
4.3 *	7.3	14.6	8.4	2.5 *	0.5 *	3.4 *	6.2 *
5.0 *	1.4 *	12.9	12.3	2.2 *	0.8 *	2.0 *	7.5
6.1	0.7 *	13.7	11.5	4.1	0.0 *	6.6	11.7
2.2 *	2.3 *	0.0 *	6.7 *	6.8 *	0.0 *	5.8 *	29.3
7.0	0.4 *	16.6	12.5	3.5 *	0.0 *	6.8	8.0

Table 113. Personal crimes, 1991:

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	12,372,720	100 %	16.6 %	6.3 %	24.2 %	2.9 %	1.9 %
Crimes of violence	3,040,680	100 %	14.5	18.0	18.2	4.9	0.0 *
Rape	85,660	100 %	19.3 *	26.3 *	6.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	452,240	100 %	6.6	7.6	19.2	0.8 *	0.0 *
Assault	2,502,770	100 %	15.8	19.5	18.4	5.8	0.0 *
Crimes of theft	9,332,040	100 %	17.3	2.6	26.2	2.3	2.5
Personal larceny with contact	306,380	100 %	11.8	0.7 *	22.7	1.8 *	3.1 *
Personal larceny without contact	9,025,660	100 %	17.5	2.6	26.3	2.3	2.5
Black							
All personal crimes	1,947,400	100 %	13.7	6.8	20.7	4.0	0.6 *
Crimes of violence	665,370	100 %	8.5	15.8	17.7	8.8	0.0 *
Rape	10,330 *	100 %*	0.0 *	15.8 *	0.0 *	15.8 *	0.0 *
Robbery	195,130	100 %	3.0 *	5.1 *	19.0	4.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	459,900	100 %	11.1	20.3	17.6	10.6	0.0 *
Crimes of theft	1,282,030	100 %	16.4	2.2	22.3	1.6 *	0.9 *
Personal larceny with contact	71,690	100 %	11.6 *	3.7 *	36.0 *	3.6 *	0.0 *
Personal larceny without contact	1,210,340	100 %	16.7	2.1 *	21.5	1.5 *	1.0 *

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
4.6 %	6.7 %	10.8 %	7.8 %	3.2 %	1.4 %	4.0 %	9.6 %
0.6 *	0.5 *	6.5	6.7	4.5	4.7	4.9	16.1
2.1 *	0.0 *	9.2 *	1.8 *	0.0 *	10.5 *	4.8 *	19.4 *
0.9 *	3.4 *	15.1	6.6	10.5	5.2 *	8.1	16.0
0.5 *	0.0 *	4.8	6.9	3.5	4.4	4.3	16.0
5.9	8.7	12.2	8.1	2.8	0.3 *	3.7	7.5
6.1 *	6.6 *	13.7	10.6	5.7 *	1.9 *	6.7 *	8.7
5.9	8.8	12.2	8.0	2.7	0.2 *	3.6	7.4
2.6	5.6	12.5	9.3	5.7	1.2 *	3.8	13.4
0.4 *	2.1 *	9.0	10.5	8.0	3.5 *	1.3 *	14.3
0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	15.8 *	15.8 *	21.2 *	15.8 *
0.0 *	7.1 *	12.1 *	17.1	12.1 *	5.6 *	1.0 *	13.9
0.6 *	0.0 *	7.9	8.0	6.2	2.3 *	1.0 *	14.5
3.7	7.4	14.3	8.6	4.5	0.0 *	5.2	12.9
12.2 *	7.8 *	17.0 *	5.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	2.9 *
3.2	7.4	14.2	8.8	4.7	0.0 *	5.5	13.5

Table 114. Personal crimes, 1991:

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	12.1	12.3	15.7	15.6	19.0	18.5	19.2
Private or personal matter	8.7	7.1	8.1	6.8	6.4	5.9	4.9
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	23.1	22.7	19.9	22.2	21.6	24.5	27.3
Not important enough	3.0	2.2 *	2.3	3.6	4.3	2.8	3.4
Insurance would not cover	2.1	0.8 *	1.5 *	1.4	1.3 *	2.1	2.1
Not aware crime occurred until later	3.2	1.8 *	4.2	3.5	5.9	5.3	5.3
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	5.6	7.5	7.4	6.9	5.2	7.5	6.0
Lack of proof	11.0	12.4	11.3	12.1	12.3	9.7	10.6
Police would not want to be bothered	7.0	11.1	7.2	10.3	4.9	8.0	6.8
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	4.4	4.7	4.5	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.7
Fear of reprisal	2.3	2.0 *	1.3 *	1.6	0.3 *	1.0	0.6 *
Too inconvenient or time consuming	4.7	3.5 *	4.7	4.3	4.3	3.5	3.6
Other and not given	12.7	11.8	11.8	7.9	10.9	8.8	7.6
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reported to another official	9.7	20.2	15.0	9.2	19.1	14.2	16.3
Private or personal matter	19.9	16.1 *	19.0	20.9	16.3	15.8	18.2
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	21.0	14.3	11.8	15.2	18.7	18.6	21.2
Not important enough	6.1	2.4	4.0 *	6.7	5.4 *	5.3	8.5
Insurance would not cover	0.0 *	0.0	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Not aware crime occurred until later	0.0 *	0.0	0.4 *	0.9 *	1.5 *	1.1 *	0.0 *
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	0.3 *	2.0	0.5 *	1.3 *	0.0 *	1.5 *	0.5 *
Lack of proof	8.8	5.5	6.2	7.1	8.1 *	5.2	9.0
Police would not want to be bothered	6.6	9.8	6.4	11.0	3.3 *	8.0	4.7 *
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	5.2	3.7	6.3	5.5	9.2 *	4.8	2.0 *
Fear of reprisal	4.8	4.6 *	4.4 *	5.1	1.3 *	3.5	2.9 *
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.8 *	2.2 *	6.1	5.2	3.0 *	5.7	3.7 *
Other and not given	14.0	19.2	20.0	12.0	14.1	16.3	13.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reported to another official	13.6	9.3	15.9	18.0	19.0	19.8	19.3
Private or personal matter	2.2 *	3.6 *	3.2	1.5	2.8 *	2.9	2.3
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	24.4	26.0	23.5	24.9	22.6	26.3	28.5
Not important enough	1.2 *	2.2 *	1.5 *	2.4	3.9	2.1	2.4
Insurance would not cover	3.3	1.2 *	2.2 *	1.9	1.8 *	2.8	2.5
Not aware crime occurred until later	5.1	2.4 *	5.9	4.4	7.5	6.7	6.4
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	8.8	9.7	10.5	9.1	7.1	9.3	7.1
Lack of proof	12.4	15.1	13.6	14.0	13.9	11.1	10.9
Police would not want to be bothered	7.2	11.6	7.6	10.1	5.5	8.0	7.2
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	3.9	5.1 *	3.6	3.1	1.4 *	1.7	2.8
Fear of reprisal	0.9 *	1.0 *	0.0 *	0.3 *	0.0 *	0.2 *	0.1 *
Too inconvenient or time consuming	5.2	3.9 *	4.1	4.0	4.7	2.8	3.6
Other and not given	11.9	8.9	8.2	6.3	9.7	6.5	6.5

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, 1991:

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	2,244,740	100 %	9.8 %	11.9 %	22.4 %	4.7 %	0.0 %*	0.7 %*
Rape	46,630	100 %	24.0 *	0.0 *	12.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	3.8 *
Robbery	540,900	100 %	4.9	5.4	20.6	0.4 *	0.0 *	0.7 *
Assault	1,657,200	100 %	11.0	14.3	23.3	6.2	0.0 *	0.6 *
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence	1,568,570	100 %	18.6	25.8	11.9	6.6	0.0 *	0.3 *
Rape	51,240	100 %	10.5 *	47.2 *	0.0 *	3.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	126,640	100 %	7.3 *	12.0 *	13.6 *	7.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	1,390,670	100 %	19.9	26.3	12.2	6.6	0.0 *	0.4 *

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, 1991:

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	3.8	8.3	2.2	1.4 *
Private or personal matter	5.1	5.7	4.7	6.6
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	30.4	25.0	32.9	27.5
Not important enough	4.7	5.7	4.6	0.7 *
Insurance would not cover	2.6	2.0	2.6	5.1
Not aware crime occurred until later	7.3	9.2	6.6	7.8
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	8.1	6.2	9.4	0.4 *
Lack of proof	12.1	11.4	12.1	14.6
Police would not want to be bothered	10.3	9.5	10.5	12.0
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0 *
Fear of reprisal	0.7	0.9 *	0.6	0.0 *
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.0	2.6	2.9	6.5
Other and not given	9.1	9.2	8.6	13.5
Black				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reported to another official	4.3	9.4	1.6 *	6.2 *
Private or personal matter	7.4	4.1 *	9.1	6.9 *
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	28.0	25.8	28.7	31.1
Not important enough	3.9	5.4 *	3.6	1.4 *
Insurance would not cover	1.8	1.9 *	1.2 *	6.6 *
Not aware crime occurred until later	6.9	8.4	7.0	0.0 *
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	4.8	2.9 *	6.3	0.0 *
Lack of proof	11.5	13.4	10.6	11.2 *
Police would not want to be bothered	11.1	5.9	13.4	13.9 *
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	5.0	5.7	4.5	6.5 *
Fear of reprisal	0.8 *	1.0 *	0.7 *	0.0 *
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.6	1.8 *	3.8	8.5 *
Other and not given	10.8	14.3	9.5	7.7 *

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
1.5 %	11.8 %	7.5 %	6.5 %	2.9 %	6.3 %	14.0 %
0.0 *	12.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	14.6 *	13.5 *	19.8 *
6.3	17.9	8.6	12.5	3.5 *	6.9	12.3
0.0 *	9.9	7.4	4.8	2.4	5.9	14.3
0.0 *	0.4 *	7.1	3.5	6.3	1.9	17.7
0.0 *	7.9 *	3.0 *	3.2 *	7.5 *	0.0 *	17.6 *
0.0 *	0.0 *	13.2 *	5.2 *	12.2 *	3.1 *	25.7
0.0 *	0.1 *	6.7	3.3	5.8	1.8 *	17.0

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

Table 117. Household crimes, 1991:

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	6.2	6.5	3.3	2.6	3.3 *	2.4	4.2
Private or personal matter	8.4	4.1 *	6.3	6.2	5.5	4.4	2.8
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	26.4	25.7	28.0	29.9	31.5	32.7	36.5
Not important enough	4.3	3.2 *	3.1	5.4	3.3 *	5.7	4.7
Insurance would not cover	1.9	0.6 *	2.2	2.3	4.4	3.0	3.0
Not aware crime occurred until later	5.1	8.7	8.3	5.8	9.7	9.2	9.1
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	7.5	7.0	8.3	9.2	8.6	6.8	6.0
Lack of proof	11.6	15.2	13.4	11.6	11.2	10.7	10.9
Police would not want to be bothered	10.5	10.0	10.4	11.8	9.3	10.0	7.6
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	5.2	4.2 *	3.5	2.9	2.6 *	2.9	1.3 *
Fear of reprisal	1.5 *	1.4 *	0.5 *	0.9 *	0.0 *	0.3 *	0.2 *
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.4	3.3 *	3.4	2.6	2.1 *	3.1	4.2
Other and not given	9.0	10.0	9.4	8.7	8.6	8.8	9.4

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, 1991:

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	Reported to another official	Private or personal matter	Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Insurance would not cover
Household crimes²	9,130,390	100 %	3.4 %	5.8 %	28.4 %	4.0 %	2.5 %
Less than \$50 ³	3,995,970	100 %	3.4	5.0	44.5	5.3	1.4
\$50-\$99	1,432,860	100 %	1.8	5.3	25.5	4.4	1.6 *
\$100-\$249	1,776,220	100 %	3.6	5.7	13.5	1.9	4.1
\$250-\$999	1,143,200	100 %	4.4	7.4	5.0	0.9 *	4.7
\$1,000 or more	290,030	100 %	4.4 *	12.9	1.5 *	3.2 *	0.6 *
Burglary²	1,916,390	100 %	7.7	6.6	16.4	2.8	2.8
Less than \$50 ³	475,940	100 %	12.9	7.7	34.8	3.5 *	0.8 *
\$50-\$99	294,220	100 %	3.8 *	8.9	17.5	2.6 *	2.4 *
\$100-\$249	456,920	100 %	6.8	5.0 *	10.9	2.3 *	3.6 *
\$250-\$999	486,810	100 %	6.8	5.8	4.2 *	1.1 *	4.1 *
\$1,000 or more	91,120	100 %	5.9 *	4.4 *	0.0 *	5.2 *	2.0 *
Household larceny²	7,095,090	100 %	2.2	5.3	31.8	4.3	2.5
Less than \$50 ³	3,508,950	100 %	2.2	4.6	45.7	5.5	1.5
\$50-\$99	1,135,420	100 %	1.3 *	4.4	27.4	4.9	1.5 *
\$100-\$249	1,314,810	100 %	2.5	5.9	14.3	1.7 *	4.3
\$250-\$999	639,560	100 %	2.7 *	8.5	4.4	0.8 *	5.4
\$1,000 or more	123,920	100 %	2.9 *	12.4 *	0.0 *	3.7 *	0.0 *
Motor vehicle theft²	118,910	100 %	3.0 *	20.6 *	23.2	0.0 *	0.0 *
Less than \$50 ³	11,080 *	100 %*	0.0 *	15.6 *	84.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
\$50-\$99	3,210 *	100 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	100.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
\$100-\$249	4,470 *	100 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	60.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
\$250-\$999	16,820 *	100 %*	0.0 *	12.2 *	46.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
\$1,000 or more	74,980	100 %	4.8 *	24.0 *	5.9 *	0.0 *	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, 1991:

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	2,654,230	100 %	69.8 %	7.9 %	0.0 %*	14.4 %	1.4 %	6.5 %
Rape	98,210	100 %	81.8	5.4 *	0.0 *	8.0 *	2.7 *	2.1 *
Robbery	553,480	100 %	74.5	10.0	0.0 *	11.7	0.3 *	3.5 *
Aggravated assault	745,730	100 %	69.6	4.6	0.0 *	14.6	0.7 *	10.6
Simple assault	1,256,800	100 %	66.9	9.2	0.0 *	16.0	2.1	5.8
Crimes of theft	3,519,840	100 %	51.2	8.6	0.0 *	35.1	3.5	1.7
Personal larceny with contact	179,690	100 %	57.1	10.8 *	0.0 *	27.9	1.9 *	2.2 *
Personal larceny without contact	3,340,140	100 %	50.9	8.4	0.0 *	35.4	3.6	1.6
Household crimes	6,362,670	100 %	68.0	4.2	0.1 *	24.4	1.9	1.4
Burglary	2,514,560	100 %	80.9	2.8	0.1 *	14.0	1.5	0.7 *
Household larceny	2,344,450	100 %	55.9	4.2	0.0 *	36.6	2.4	0.9 *
Motor vehicle theft	1,503,650	100 %	65.5	6.4	0.0 *	22.9	1.8	3.3

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
7.5 %	9.3 %	11.9 %	10.5 %	3.2 %	0.8 %	3.2 %	9.4 %
4.3	6.4	8.9	9.7	1.6	0.3 *	2.6	6.5
9.9	10.7	12.7	12.2	2.2	0.9 *	2.6	10.0
10.1	13.9	15.1	10.8	4.8	1.0 *	4.2	11.4
12.8	12.0	16.6	10.9	6.3	1.8 *	4.4	12.7
8.0 *	9.3	12.7	10.7	8.4 *	1.4 *	4.4 *	22.5
11.2	9.0	13.0	10.0	5.2	1.4	3.3	10.6
5.0 *	5.5	8.8	8.2	2.3 *	0.3 *	2.7 *	7.6
14.6	11.8	14.0	13.0	0.6 *	1.0 *	1.3 *	8.5 *
17.6	8.9	13.0	7.8	7.8	1.0 *	3.7 *	11.5
9.9	12.2	17.5	12.1	6.7	2.9 *	4.7 *	12.1
12.3 *	12.2 *	16.2 *	7.0 *	12.4 *	2.2 *	3.1 *	17.0 *
6.6	9.5	11.9	10.7	2.7	0.6	3.2	8.7
4.3	6.6	9.0	9.9	1.5	0.3 *	2.6	6.3
8.7	10.5	12.4	12.0	2.6	0.9 *	3.0	10.4
7.5	15.6	15.8	11.9	3.8	0.9 *	4.4	11.3
15.3	12.1	16.4	9.9	6.1	1.1 *	4.3	12.9
7.6 *	10.5 *	17.8 *	16.0 *	5.7 *	1.6 *	2.4 *	19.4 *
2.2 *	2.3 *	0.0 *	6.7 *	6.8 *	0.0 *	5.8 *	29.3
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 *	39.6 *
0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	18.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	22.6 *
3.5 *	3.7 *	0.0 *	6.4 *	8.0 *	0.0 *	9.3 *	34.4 *

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, 1991:

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

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	Percent of incidents						
			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	1,852,240	100 %	27.7 %	22.6 %	36.9 %	5.3 %	0.7 %*	6.5 %	0.3 %*
Robbery	412,190	100 %	20.4	20.6	43.4	3.9 *	1.5 *	10.3	0.0 *
Aggravated assault	518,880	100 %	25.7	19.6	37.2	6.1	0.8 *	10.3	0.4 *
Simple assault	840,870	100 %	32.4	25.3	32.9	5.7	0.3 *	3.0 *	0.4 *
Crimes of theft	1,802,050	100 %	13.2	22.9	40.9	11.3	1.8	9.5	0.2 *
Personal larceny with contact	102,600	100 %	31.7	17.5 *	37.4	5.2 *	3.0 *	5.2 *	0.0 *
Personal larceny without contact	1,699,440	100 %	12.1	23.3	41.1	11.7	1.8	9.8	0.3 *
Household crimes	4,329,400	100 %	11.7	20.4	48.3	12.8	1.8	4.9	0.1 *
Burglary	2,034,270	100 %	12.9	19.9	45.5	14.3	1.9	5.3	0.1 *
Household larceny	1,309,610	100 %	9.0	20.3	53.7	11.3	2.3	3.1	0.3 *
Motor vehicle theft	985,500	100 %	12.6	21.7	46.7	11.6	0.8 *	6.6	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, the 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 if 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 _____ CK _____ Serial _____	_____

ITEMS FILLED AT START OF INTERVIEW

1. Interviewer identification
Code **201** Name _____

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

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

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 2 Rented 3 No cash
being bought for 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

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

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

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 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>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<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>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
<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>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<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> <input type="checkbox"/> None — SKIP to 43 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more
<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>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>41. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
		<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>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No

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>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<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> <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 55 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes — What happened?	<p>512</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>						
<p>44. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No								
<p>45. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>CHECK ITEM C Look at 54. Was HHLd member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No						
<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>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<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> <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to Check Item E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes — What happened?	<p>513</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>						
<p>47. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No								
<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>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>CHECK ITEM D Look at 55. Was HHLd member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No						
<p>49. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<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</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> <p>* 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone interview — Go to Check Item F Personal interview— Mark all that apply. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No one besides respondent present 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent's spouse 4 <input type="checkbox"/> HHLd member(s) 12+, not spouse 5 <input type="checkbox"/> HHLd member(s) under 12 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Nonhousehold member(s) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone was present — Can't say who 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know if someone else present </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>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No								
<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>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No								
<p>52. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>CHECK ITEM F If self-response interview, SKIP to Check Item G</p> <p>515</p> <p>Did the person for whom this interview was taken help the proxy respondent answer any screen questions?</p> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Person for whom interview taken not present							
<p>53. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>CHECK ITEM G Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?"</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Fill Crime Incident Reports. <input type="checkbox"/> No — Interview next HHLd member. End interview if last respondent.							

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.

Notes

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

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** 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"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <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 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>Window 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 _____ Door 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 _____ Other 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other than window or door — Specify _____ 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? Mark (X) all that apply.	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 — Specify <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? Mark (X) all that apply. Then SKIP to 19a, page 16.	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 — Specify <u> ✓ </u>
14. How were you threatened? Any other way? Mark (X) all that apply. Then SKIP to 19a, page 16.	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 — Specify <u> ✓ </u>
15a. How did the offender(s) attack you? Any other way? Mark (X) all that apply.	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 — Specify <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 — Specify <u> ✓ </u>

<p>16a. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? Mark (X) all that apply.</p>	<p>642 * <input type="checkbox"/> None — SKIP to 19a <input type="checkbox"/> Raped <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted rape <input type="checkbox"/> Knife or stab wounds <input type="checkbox"/> Gun shot, bullet wounds <input type="checkbox"/> Broken bones or teeth knocked out <input type="checkbox"/> Internal injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Knocked unconscious <input type="checkbox"/> Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth <input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> <u> ✓ </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 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 16c <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 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 17b <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 * <input type="checkbox"/> At the scene <input type="checkbox"/> At home/neighbor's/friend's <input type="checkbox"/> Health unit at work, school, first aid station at a stadium, park, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office/health clinic <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency room at hospital/emergency clinic <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital (other than emergency room) <input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> <u> ✓ </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 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 17d <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 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <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 <input type="checkbox"/> No cost <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>Notes</p>	

<p>19a. Was there anything you did or tried to do about the incident while it was going on?</p>	<p>651 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 19b <input type="checkbox"/> No/took no action/kept still — SKIP to 19c</p>
<p>19b. What did you do? Anything else? Mark (X) all that apply. Then ask 19c.</p>	<p>USED PHYSICAL FORCE TOWARD OFFENDER 652 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Attacked offender with gun; fired gun * <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Attacked with other weapon <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Attacked without weapon (hit, kicked, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Threatened offender with gun <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Threatened offender with other weapon <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Threatened to injure, no weapon</p> <p>RESISTED OR CAPTURED OFFENDER 653 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Defended self or property (struggled, ducked, blocked blows, held onto property) * <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Chased, tried to catch or hold offender</p> <p>SCARED OR WARNED OFF OFFENDER <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Yelled at offender, turned on lights, threatened to call police, etc.</p> <p>PERSUADED OR APPEASED OFFENDER 654 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Cooperated, or pretended to (stalled, did what they asked) * <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Argued, reasoned, pleaded, bargained, etc.</p> <p>ESCAPED OR GOT AWAY <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Ran or drove away, or tried; hid, locked door</p> <p>GOT HELP OR GAVE ALARM 655 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Called police or guard * <input type="checkbox"/> 14 Tried to attract attention or help, warn others (cried out for help, called children inside)</p> <p>REACTED TO PAIN OR EMOTION <input type="checkbox"/> 15 Screamed from pain or fear</p> <p>OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> 16 Other — Specify <u> </u></p>
<p>19c. Did you do anything (else) with the idea of protecting yourself or your property while the incident was going on?</p>	<p>656 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes — Ask 19d <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No/took no action/kept still — $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If 19a is "Yes", SKIP to 20a} \\ \text{If 19a is "No", SKIP to 22} \end{array} \right.$</p>
<p>19d. What did you do? Anything else? Mark (X) all that apply.</p>	<p>USED PHYSICAL FORCE TOWARD OFFENDER 657 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Attacked offender with gun; fired gun * <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Attacked with other weapon <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Attacked without weapon (hit, kicked, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Threatened offender with gun <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Threatened offender with other weapon <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Threatened to injure, no weapon</p> <p>RESISTED OR CAPTURED OFFENDER 658 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Defended self or property (struggled, ducked, blocked blows, held onto property) * <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Chased, tried to catch or hold offender</p> <p>SCARED OR WARNED OFF OFFENDER <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Yelled at offender, turned on lights, threatened to call police, etc.</p> <p>PERSUADED OR APPEASED OFFENDER 659 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Cooperated, or pretended to (stalled, did what they asked) * <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Argued, reasoned, pleaded, bargained, etc.</p> <p>ESCAPED OR GOT AWAY <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Ran or drove away, or tried; hid, locked door</p> <p>GOT HELP OR GAVE ALARM 660 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Called police or guard * <input type="checkbox"/> 14 Tried to attract attention or help, warn others (cried out for help, called children inside)</p> <p>REACTED TO PAIN OR EMOTION <input type="checkbox"/> 15 Screamed from pain or fear</p> <p>OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> 16 Other — Specify <u> </u></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? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i></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? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i></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? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i></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? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i></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>	

<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.)</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>25b. How many? (Do not include persons under 12 years of age.)</p>	<p>671 _____ Number of persons</p>
<p>25c. Are any of these persons members of your household now? (Do not include persons under 12 years of age.)</p>	<p>672 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 25d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to Check Item G</p>
<p>25d. How many, not counting yourself? INTERVIEWER — Enter name(s) of other household member(s). If not sure, ask.</p>	<p>673 _____ Number of household members Name(s) _____ _____ _____</p>
<p>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?)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 26 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 29a</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>675 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 27b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 49a, page 21</p>
<p>27b. How sure are you of this information? Do you have a suspicion, are you fairly sure or are you certain?</p>	<p>676 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Suspicion 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Fairly sure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Certain</p>
<p>27c. How did you learn about the offender(s)? Any other way? Mark (X) all that apply. Then SKIP to 49a, page 21.</p>	<p>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 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender(s) had threatened to do it . . . 678 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 ↘</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SKIP to 49a, page 21</p>
<p>28. What actually happened? Anything else? Mark (X) all that apply.</p>	<p>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 ↘</p>
<p>29a. ASK OR VERIFY — Was the crime committed by only one or by more than one offender?</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>29b. Do you know anything about one of the offenders?</p>	<p>681 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 30 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 49a, page 21</p>

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 — Specify _____ }
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 <p style="text-align: center;">RELATIVE</p> 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 _____ <p style="text-align: center;">NONRELATIVE</p> 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 — Specify _____
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 — Specify _____ 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (number of offenders)													
40a. Were they male or female?	694 <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> All male</td> <td rowspan="4">} SKIP to 41a</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> All female</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know sex of any offenders</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Both male and female — Ask 40b</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> All male	} SKIP to 41a	<input type="checkbox"/> All female	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know sex of any offenders	<input type="checkbox"/> Both male and female — Ask 40b								
<input type="checkbox"/> All male	} SKIP to 41a													
<input type="checkbox"/> All female														
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know sex of any offenders														
<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 <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Mostly male</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Mostly female</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Evenly divided</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly male	<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly female	<input type="checkbox"/> Evenly divided	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know									
<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly male														
<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly female														
<input type="checkbox"/> Evenly divided														
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know														
41a. How old would you say the youngest was?	696 <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Under 12</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 21—29</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 12—14</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 30+ — SKIP to 42a</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 15—17</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 18—20</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 12	<input type="checkbox"/> 21—29	<input type="checkbox"/> 12—14	<input type="checkbox"/> 30+ — SKIP to 42a	<input type="checkbox"/> 15—17	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> 18—20						
<input type="checkbox"/> Under 12	<input type="checkbox"/> 21—29													
<input type="checkbox"/> 12—14	<input type="checkbox"/> 30+ — SKIP to 42a													
<input type="checkbox"/> 15—17	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know													
<input type="checkbox"/> 18—20														
41b. How old would you say the oldest was?	697 <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Under 12</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 21—29</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 12—14</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 30+</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 15—17</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 18—20</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 12	<input type="checkbox"/> 21—29	<input type="checkbox"/> 12—14	<input type="checkbox"/> 30+	<input type="checkbox"/> 15—17	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> 18—20						
<input type="checkbox"/> Under 12	<input type="checkbox"/> 21—29													
<input type="checkbox"/> 12—14	<input type="checkbox"/> 30+													
<input type="checkbox"/> 15—17	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know													
<input type="checkbox"/> 18—20														
42a. Were any of the offenders drinking or on drugs, or don't you know?	698 <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (drinking or on drugs) — Ask 42b</td> <td rowspan="3">} SKIP to 43a</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> No (not drinking/not on drugs) . . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (if drinking or on drugs)</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (drinking or on drugs) — Ask 42b	} SKIP to 43a	<input type="checkbox"/> No (not drinking/not on drugs) . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (if drinking or on drugs)									
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (drinking or on drugs) — Ask 42b	} SKIP to 43a													
<input type="checkbox"/> No (not drinking/not on drugs) . . .														
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (if drinking or on drugs)														
42b. Which was it? (Drinking or on drugs?)	699 <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Drinking</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> On drugs</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Both (drinking and on drugs)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Drinking or on drugs — could not tell which</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Drinking	<input type="checkbox"/> On drugs	<input type="checkbox"/> Both (drinking and on drugs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drinking or on drugs — could not tell which									
<input type="checkbox"/> Drinking														
<input type="checkbox"/> On drugs														
<input type="checkbox"/> Both (drinking and on drugs)														
<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 <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> All known</td> <td rowspan="4">} SKIP to 44</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Some known</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> All strangers</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">Ask 43b</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> All known	} SKIP to 44	<input type="checkbox"/> Some known	<input type="checkbox"/> All strangers	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know								
<input type="checkbox"/> All known	} SKIP to 44													
<input type="checkbox"/> Some known														
<input type="checkbox"/> All strangers														
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know														
43b. Would you be able to recognize any of them if you saw them?	701 <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</td> <td rowspan="3">} SKIP to 45</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Not sure (possibly or probably)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 47a</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	} SKIP to 45	<input type="checkbox"/> Not sure (possibly or probably)	<input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 47a									
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	} SKIP to 45													
<input type="checkbox"/> Not sure (possibly or probably)														
<input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 47a														
44. How well did you know the offender(s) — by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i>	702 <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Sight only</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Well known</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sight only	<input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance	<input type="checkbox"/> Well known										
<input type="checkbox"/> Sight only														
<input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance														
<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? <i>Mark (X) only one box. Then SKIP to 47a.</i>	703 <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</td> <td rowspan="3">} SKIP to 47a</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> No</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	} SKIP to 47a	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____									
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	} SKIP to 47a													
<input type="checkbox"/> No														
<input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____														
46. How did you know them? For example, were they friends, cousins, etc.? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">RELATIVE</p> 704 <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Spouse at time of incident</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Ex-spouse at time of incident</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Parent or step-parent</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Own child or step-child</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other relative — <i>Specify</i> _____</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">NONRELATIVE</p> 705 <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Boyfriend or girlfriend, ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Friend or ex-friend</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Roommate, boarder</td> </tr> </table> 706 <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Schoolmate</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Neighbor</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Someone at work, customer</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative — <i>Specify</i> _____</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse at time of incident	<input type="checkbox"/> Ex-spouse at time of incident	<input type="checkbox"/> Parent or step-parent	<input type="checkbox"/> Own child or step-child	<input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister	<input type="checkbox"/> Other relative — <i>Specify</i> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Boyfriend or girlfriend, ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend	<input type="checkbox"/> Friend or ex-friend	<input type="checkbox"/> Roommate, boarder	<input type="checkbox"/> Schoolmate	<input type="checkbox"/> Neighbor	<input type="checkbox"/> Someone at work, customer	<input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative — <i>Specify</i> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse at time of incident														
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<input type="checkbox"/> Parent or step-parent														
<input type="checkbox"/> Own child or step-child														
<input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister														
<input type="checkbox"/> Other relative — <i>Specify</i> _____														
<input type="checkbox"/> Boyfriend or girlfriend, ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend														
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<input type="checkbox"/> Roommate, boarder														
<input type="checkbox"/> Schoolmate														
<input type="checkbox"/> Neighbor														
<input type="checkbox"/> Someone at work, customer														
<input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative — <i>Specify</i> _____														
47a. Were the offenders White, Black, or some other race? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i>	707 <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> White</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Black</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know race of any/some</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> White	<input type="checkbox"/> Black	<input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know race of any/some									
<input type="checkbox"/> White														
<input type="checkbox"/> Black														
<input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____														
<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 <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Mostly White</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Black</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Mostly some other race</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Equal number of each race</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly White	<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Black	<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly some other race	<input type="checkbox"/> Equal number of each race	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know								
<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly White														
<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Black														
<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly some other race														
<input type="checkbox"/> Equal number of each race														
<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 } SKIP to 64a, page 23 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</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 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

721 \$ 00 Amount of cash taken

722 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
 723 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
 724 Bicycle or parts
 *

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

- 11 TV, stereo, other household appliances
 12 Silver, china, art objects
 725 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
 726 Jewelry, watch
 *
 17 Collection of stamps, coins, etc.
 18 Toys, sports and recreation equipment (not listed above)
 727 Other personal and portable objects
 *

FIREARMS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

- 728 Tools, machines, office equipment
 *
 23 Farm or garden produce, plants, fruit, logs
 24 Animals — pet or livestock
 729 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?

- 730 1 Yes
 2 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?

- 731 1 Self only
 2 Other household member(s) only
 3 Both respondent and other household members
 4 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)?

- 732 1 Yes — Ask 57b
 2 No
 3 Don't know } **SKIP** to Check Item K

57b. Did the offender(s) return the (car/motor vehicle) this time?

- 733 1 Yes
 2 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"/> * 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?	
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"/> <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"/> <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?)	
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"/> <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"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Cost to repair/replace — SKIP to 64e 0 <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"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Cost to repair/replace — Ask 64e 0 <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 _____

65a. Were the police informed or did they find out about this incident in any way?	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
65b. How did the police find out about it? Mark (X) first box that applies.	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
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. 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?	DEALT WITH ANOTHER WAY 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 NOT IMPORTANT ENOUGH TO RESPONDENT 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 INSURANCE WOULDN'T COVER 6 <input type="checkbox"/> No insurance, loss less than deductible, etc. POLICE COULDN'T DO ANYTHING 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 POLICE WOULDN'T HELP 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. 753 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender was police officer * OTHER REASON 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> 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent not present or doesn't know why it wasn't reported
CHECK ITEM N Refer to 66a. Is more than one reason marked?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 66b <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 75, page 26
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.	755 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Code — SKIP to 75, page 26 30 <input type="checkbox"/> No one reason more important — SKIP to 75, page 26
Notes	

<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?</p> <p>Mark (X) all that apply.</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>756 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Stop or prevent THIS incident from happening 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Needed help after incident due to injury, etc.</p> <p>TO RECOVER LOSS</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> To recover property 4 <input type="checkbox"/> To collect insurance</p> <p>TO GET OFFENDER</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> To prevent further crimes against respondent/ respondent's household by this offender 6 <input type="checkbox"/> To stop this offender from committing other crimes against anyone</p> <p>757 * 7 <input type="checkbox"/> To punish offender 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Catch or find offender — other reason or no reason given</p> <p>TO LET POLICE KNOW</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> To improve police surveillance of respondent's home, area, etc. 758 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Duty to let police know about crime</p> <p>* OTHER</p> <p>11 <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason — Specify <u>7</u></p> <p>12 <input type="checkbox"/> No other reason</p>
<p>CHECK ITEM O 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? Enter code from 67a.</p>	<p>759 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Code</p> <p>00 <input type="checkbox"/> No one reason more important 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 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 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 68b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 69a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 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? Mark (X) first category respondent is sure of.</p>	<p>761 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Within 5 minutes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Within 10 minutes 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Within an hour 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Within a day 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Longer than a day 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know how soon</p>
<p>68c. What did they do while they were (there/here)? Anything else? Mark (X) all that apply.</p>	<p>762 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Took report 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Searched/looked around 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Took evidence (fingerprints, inventory, etc.) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Questioned witnesses or suspects 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Promised surveillance 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Promised to investigate 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Made arrest 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____ 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 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 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 69b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 70 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 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 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Police contacted respondent or other HH member 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent (or other HH member) contacted police 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____</p>
<p>69c. Was that in person or by phone, or some other way?</p>	<p>765 1 <input type="checkbox"/> In person 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not in person (by phone, mail, etc.) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both in person and not in person 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>69d. What did the police do in following up this incident? Anything else? Mark (X) all that apply.</p>	<p>766 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Took report 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Questioned witnesses or suspects 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Did or promised surveillance/investigation 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Recovered property 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Made arrest 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed in touch with respondent/household 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <u>7</u></p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing (to respondent's knowledge) 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>

<p>70. Did you (or someone in your household) sign a complaint against the offender(s) to the police department or the authorities?</p>	<p>767 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>71. ASK OR VERIFY — As far as you know, was anyone arrested or were charges brought against anyone in connection with this incident?</p>	<p>768 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>769 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 72b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 73a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>72b. Was that a government or a private agency?</p>	<p>770 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Government 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Private 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>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)?</p>	<p>771 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 73b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 74 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>73b. Which authorities? Any others? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i></p>	<p>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> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>74. Do you expect the police, courts, or other authorities will be doing anything further in connection with this incident?</p>	<p>773 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — <i>Specify</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>75. ASK OR VERIFY — What were you doing when this incident (happened/started)? <i>Mark (X) only one box.</i></p>	<p>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> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>76a. ASK OR VERIFY — Did you have a job at the time of the incident?</p>	<p>775 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — SKIP to 77a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>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></p>	<p>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 } SKIP to 84a, page 28 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Notes</p>	

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 <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local) <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm — Ask 79b <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm — SKIP to 80 </td> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">SKIP to 80</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local) <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm — Ask 79b <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm — SKIP to 80	}	SKIP to 80			
<input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local) <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm — Ask 79b <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm — SKIP to 80	}	SKIP to 80					
79b. Was the business incorporated?	780 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (or farm)						
80. ASK OR VERIFY — Did this incident happen at your work site?	781 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____						
81. Did you usually work days or nights?	782 <input type="checkbox"/> Days <input type="checkbox"/> Nights <input type="checkbox"/> Both days and nights/rotating shifts						
CHECK ITEM 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 82b <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 83a						
82b. How much time did you lose because of injuries?	784 _____ Number of days — Ask 82c <input type="checkbox"/> Less than one day — SKIP to 83a <input checked="" 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 82d <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 83a						
82d. About how much pay did you lose?	786 \$ _____ . <input type="text" value="00"/> Amount of pay lost <input checked="" 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 <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <input type="checkbox"/> Repairing damaged property <input type="checkbox"/> Replacing stolen items <input type="checkbox"/> Police related activities <input type="checkbox"/> Court related activities <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____ </td> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">Ask 83b</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> <input type="checkbox"/> None (did not lose time from work for any of these reasons) — SKIP to 84a </td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Repairing damaged property <input type="checkbox"/> Replacing stolen items <input type="checkbox"/> Police related activities <input type="checkbox"/> Court related activities <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____	}	Ask 83b	<input type="checkbox"/> None (did not lose time from work for any of these reasons) — SKIP to 84a		
<input type="checkbox"/> Repairing damaged property <input type="checkbox"/> Replacing stolen items <input type="checkbox"/> Police related activities <input type="checkbox"/> Court related activities <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____	}	Ask 83b					
<input type="checkbox"/> None (did not lose time from work for any of these reasons) — SKIP to 84a							
83b. How much time did you lose because of (name all reasons marked in 83a)?	788 _____ Number of days — Ask 83c <input type="checkbox"/> Less than one day — SKIP to 84a <input checked="" 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 83d <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 84a						
83d. About how much pay did you lose?	790 \$ _____ . <input type="text" value="00"/> Amount of pay lost <input checked="" 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 75% 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

³See *Criminal Victimization in the United States; 1979-80 Changes, 1973-80 Trends*, BJS Technical Report, NCJ-80838, July 1982.

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

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 50,500 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.

Approximately 21,000 persons in 10,500 housing units in selected areas were interviewed using a new survey questionnaire. Data from households receiving this new questionnaire are excluded from this report. In order to convert over to the revised questionnaire, while maintaining the capability of producing annual crime rate change estimates, the new questionnaire is being phased in gradually over a few years. A statistical splice will be performed soon, and then the NCVS will use the new survey instrument for all house-holds in the sample. Adjustments were made in the NCVS weighting to compensate for the exclusion of these new questionnaire cases in the 1991 data. The new survey instrument provides more information about incidents of crime, and includes the additional crime of vandalism.

Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 41,700 of the 50,500 housing units selected for the near-term sample. About 7,300 of the remaining 8,800 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to non-residential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 1,500 of the 8,800 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 83,500 persons, provided responses for the survey through the near-term questionnaire.

About 10% of the 42,000 households in the 1991 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 1991.

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

⁶Armed forces personnel who are eligible to be interviewed are not included in the second stage ratio estimate.

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,

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 1991, as well as the results of combining the two, with each series tallied as a single event. A total of 803,290 personal series crimes and 517,290 household series crimes were measured in 1991. 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, 1991:

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	19,759,350	100.0 %	803,290	100.0 %	18,956,060	100.0 %
Crimes of violence	7,024,320	35.5	600,810	74.8	6,423,510	33.9
Completed	2,624,490	13.3	177,790	22.1	2,446,690	12.9
Attempted	4,399,830	22.3	423,010	52.7	3,976,810	21.0
Rape	179,560	0.9	6,240 *	0.8 *	173,310	0.9
Completed	75,260	0.4	6,240 *	0.8 *	69,010	0.4
Attempted	104,290	0.6	0 *	0.0 *	104,290	0.6
Robbery	1,192,740	6.0	47,720	5.9	1,145,020	6.0
Completed	777,070	3.9	25,420 *	3.2 *	751,650	4.0
With injury	274,350	1.4	17,590 *	2.2 *	256,750	1.4
From serious assault	132,680	0.7	0 *	0.0 *	132,680	0.7
From minor assault	141,660	0.7	17,590 *	2.2 *	124,070	0.7
Without injury	502,710	2.5	7,820 *	1.0 *	494,890	2.6
Attempted	415,660	2.1	22,300 *	2.8 *	393,360	2.1
With injury	133,230	0.7	7,740 *	1.0 *	125,490	0.7
From serious assault	69,210	0.4	5,640 *	0.7 *	63,570	0.3
From minor assault	64,010	0.3	2,090 *	0.3 *	61,920	0.3
Without injury	282,430	1.4	14,550 *	1.8 *	267,870	1.4
Assault	5,652,020	28.6	546,840	68.1	5,105,170	26.9
Aggravated	1,766,360	8.9	157,770	19.6	1,608,580	8.5
Completed with injury	646,540	3.3	52,930	6.6	593,610	3.1
Attempted with weapon	1,119,810	5.7	104,840	13.1	1,014,960	5.4
Simple	3,885,650	19.7	389,060	48.4	3,496,580	18.4
Completed with injury	1,125,600	5.7	93,190	11.6	1,032,400	5.4
Attempted without weapon	2,760,050	14.0	295,870	36.8	2,464,180	13.0
Crimes of theft	12,735,030	64.5	202,470	25.2	12,532,550	66.1
Completed	11,883,900	60.1	192,490	24.0	11,691,410	61.7
Attempted	851,120	4.3	9,980 *	1.2 *	841,130	4.4
Personal larceny with contact	485,630	2.5	3,510 *	0.4 *	482,110	2.5
Purse snatching	136,200	0.7	0 *	0.0 *	136,200	0.7
Completed	106,940	0.6	0 *	0.0 *	106,940	0.6
Attempted	29,260	0.2	0 *	0.0 *	29,260	0.2
Pocket picking	349,420	1.8	3,510 *	0.4 *	345,910	1.8
Personal larceny without contact	12,249,390	62.0	198,960	24.8	12,050,430	63.6
Completed	11,427,530	57.8	188,970	23.5	11,238,560	59.3
Less than \$50	4,456,500	22.6	93,580	11.6	4,362,910	23.0
\$50 or more	6,389,870	32.3	78,860	9.8	6,311,000	33.3
Amount not available	581,160	2.9	16,530 *	2.1 *	564,630	3.0
Attempted	821,850	4.2	9,980 *	1.2 *	811,870	4.3
Household sector	16,291,600	100.0 %	517,290	100.0 %	15,774,310	100.0 %
Completed	13,830,790	84.9	460,820	89.1	13,369,970	84.8
Attempted	2,460,800	15.1	56,470	10.9	2,404,330	15.2
Burglary	5,312,630	32.6	174,320	33.7	5,138,310	32.6
Completed	4,150,940	25.5	144,450	27.9	4,006,480	25.4
Attempted	1,722,600	10.6	54,130	10.5	1,668,470	10.6
Unlawful entry without force	2,428,330	14.9	90,320	17.5	2,338,010	14.8
Attempted forcible entry	1,161,690	7.1	29,860	5.8	1,131,820	7.2
Household larceny	8,840,930	54.3	317,270	61.3	8,523,660	54.0
Completed	8,321,730	51.1	308,650	59.7	8,013,070	50.8
Less than \$50	3,505,310	21.5	146,210	28.3	3,359,100	21.3
\$50 or more	4,352,640	26.7	133,210	25.8	4,219,420	26.7
Amount not available	463,760	2.8	29,220	5.6	434,540	2.8
Attempted	519,200	3.2	8,610 *	1.7 *	510,590	3.2
Motor vehicle theft	2,138,030	13.1	25,690 *	5.0 *	2,112,330	13.4
Completed	1,358,120	8.3	7,700 *	1.5 *	1,350,410	8.6
Attempted	779,900	4.8	17,980 *	3.5 *	761,920	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 are 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%. Note that with the exclusion of the sample cases receiving the new questionnaire, the standard errors for 1991 estimates are larger than in recent years. Because of this, larger differences between two numbers are needed in order to be declared significantly different. Also, with the composition of the sample areas changing as the new questionnaire is phased in, the consistency of certain types of geographic and demographic estimates over time may be reduced.

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 -0.00002297

b = a constant equal to 4,717.

The following example illustrates the proper use of this formula. Table 1 (Appendix I) shows 751,650 completed robberies in 1991; this estimate and the appropriate parameters are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$s.e.(x) = \sqrt{(-0.00002297)(751,650)^2 + (4717)(751,650)} = 59,435$$

Therefore the 95% confidence interval around the estimated number of robbery victimizations is about equal to 751,650 plus or minus 118,871 (632,780 to 870,521).

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 4,717.

The following example demonstrates the use of formula 2. Table 4 (Appendix I) shows an estimated robbery rate of 13.9 per 1,000 persons between the ages of 20 and 24. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{4717}{17,980,900}\right)(.0139(1.0-.0139))} = .0018958 \text{ or } 1.9 \text{ per } 1,000.$$

Thus, the 95% confidence interval is 13.9 per 1,000 plus or minus 3.8 (10.1 to 17.7 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 4,717.

Appendix III

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 4.4 per 1,000. Placing the appropriate values in the formulas yields:

Standard error of the difference
(.0115-.0044)=

$$\sqrt{\frac{.0115(1.0-.0115)(4717)}{98,929,210} + \frac{.0044(1.0-.0044)(4717)}{106,415,700}}$$

=.0008580.

The 95% confidence interval around the difference of .0071 is approximately the difference plus or minus twice the standard error (a difference between .0054 and .0088). 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 (.0071) to the standard error (.0008580) is 8.3. 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 58.5% and the proportion involving nonstrangers was 41.5%. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula gives:

Standard error of the difference
(.585-.415) =

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{4717}{5,836,160}\right)((.585+.415)-(.585-.415)^2)}$$

=.0280157.

The confidence interval around the difference at one standard error is from .142 to .198 (.170 plus or minus .028). The ratio of the difference (.170) to its standard error (.028) is 6.1. Since 6.1 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 1991.⁷ 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 1991.

In 1991 the total estimated cost of crime to victims was \$19.1 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, 1991

Type of crime	Gross loss (in millions)
All crimes	19,098
Personal crimes	4,569
Crimes of violence	1,076
Rape	38
Robbery	472
Assault	566
Crimes of theft	3,493
Personal larceny	
With contact	92
Without contact	3,400
Household crimes	14,529
Burglary	4,162
Household larceny	1,890
Motor vehicle theft	8,478

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 7% of all violent crimes, including 9% of all completed crimes and 5% of all attempted crimes. Eight percent of all assaults were committed by the victim's relatives.

- Ninety-two percent of the violent crimes committed by relatives were assaults. Furthermore, simple assaults by family members accounted for 70% of the reported family violence, and aggravated assaults made up another 22% of these crimes.

- The rate of violent crimes against women committed by relatives was 3.1 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.

- 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 rate 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 418,810 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 14% of the crimes between relatives, while violence from other relatives accounted for nearly 28%.

Table III. Family violence, 1991:

Number of victimizations, by type of crime, and relationship to offender

Type of crime	Total number of victimizations	Related					
		Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Other relatives
Crimes of violence	6,423,510	418,810	169,180	73,650	12,780 *	46,560	116,620
Completed	2,446,690	215,810	98,430	32,500	6,370 *	11,000 *	67,490
Attempted	3,976,810	202,990	70,750	41,140	6,400 *	35,560	49,130
Rape	173,310	13,170 *	13,170 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *
Robbery	1,145,020	19,340 *	9,420 *	2,090 *	1,900 *	0 *	5,920 *
Completed	751,650	9,200 *	5,530 *	0 *	1,900 *	0 *	1,760 *
Attempted	393,360	10,130 *	3,880 *	2,090 *	0 *	0 *	4,150 *
Assault	5,105,170	386,290	146,580	71,550	10,870 *	46,560	110,700 *
Aggravated	1,608,580	93,830	38,630	9,340 *	2,190 *	12,250 *	31,390
Simple	3,496,580	292,450	107,950	62,200	8,680 *	34,300	79,300

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 known to the victims whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

Table IV. Family violence, 1991:

Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by type of crime and relationship to offender

Type of crime	Total number of victimizations	Total crimes	Related						Well-known ¹
			Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Other relatives	
Crimes of violence	6,423,510	100 %	6.5 %	2.6 %	1.1 %	0.2 % *	0.7 %	1.8 %	21.3 %
Completed	2,446,690	100 %	8.8	4.0	1.3	0.3 *	0.4 *	2.8	22.9
Attempted	3,976,810	100 %	5.1	1.8	1.0	0.2 *	0.9	1.2	20.2
Rape	173,310	100 %	7.6 *	7.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	27.0
Robbery	1,145,020	100 %	1.7 *	0.8 *	0.2 *	0.2 *	0.0 *	0.5 *	10.2
Completed	751,650	100 %	1.2 *	0.7 *	0.0 *	0.3 *	0.0 *	0.2 *	10.7
Attempted	393,360	100 %	2.6 *	1.0 *	0.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	1.1 *	9.3
Assault	5,105,170	100 %	7.6	2.9	1.4	0.2 *	0.9	2.2	23.6
Aggravated	1,608,580	100 %	5.8	2.4	0.6 *	0.1 *	0.8 *	2.0	19.6
Simple	3,496,580	100 %	8.4	3.1	1.8	0.2 *	1.0	2.3	25.3

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 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
1,366,140	840,700	157,710	3,515,060	125,080
560,950	251,860	66,490	1,310,570	40,990
805,190	588,840	91,210	2,204,480	84,080
46,820	23,000 *	5,740 *	80,220	4,330 *
117,010	49,890	53,480	892,340	12,940 *
80,500	34,590	45,550	570,740	11,040 *
36,510	15,300 *	7,920 *	321,590	1,890 *
1,202,300	767,800	98,480	2,542,490	107,800
315,960	173,070	52,930	930,140	42,620
886,330	594,720	45,540	1,612,340	65,170

Percent of victimizations

Casual acquaintances	Don't know relationship	Strangers	Don't know number of offenders
13.1 %	2.5 %	54.7 %	1.9 %
10.3	2.7	53.6	1.7
14.8	2.3	55.4	2.1
13.3 *	3.3 *	46.3	2.5 *
4.4	4.7	77.9	1.1 *
4.6 *	6.1	75.9	1.5 *
3.9 *	2.0 *	81.8	0.5 *
15.0	1.9	49.8	2.1
10.8	3.3	57.8	2.6
17.0	1.3	46.1	1.9

Table V. Family violence, 1991:

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	98,929,210	0.9	6.9	5.4	25.1	0.8	6.4	5.1	18.6
Female	106,415,700	3.1	6.4	2.9	9.7	2.8	5.3	2.5	6.6
Race									
White	174,476,630	2.1	6.4	3.9	16.0	1.9	5.7	3.6	12.1
Black	24,137,310	1.8	9.6	6.4	24.3	1.7	7.8	5.2	13.8
Other	6,730,960	1.4 *	2.7 *	1.6 *	20.6	1.4 *	2.7 *	1.6 *	13.7
Age									
12-15	13,783,200	0.6 *	23.5	12.5	24.1	0.5 *	20.7	11.8	16.9
16-19	13,364,290	2.3	20.8	14.7	49.2	2.2	18.9	13.7	40.6
20-24	17,989,660	3.4	13.7	8.9	45.7	2.9	10.8	8.1	35.1
25-34	42,829,550	4.1	6.0	3.9	19.4	3.8	5.3	3.3	13.4
35-49	53,833,490	2.0	3.7	2.2	11.0	1.9	3.4	2.0	7.2
50-64	33,103,780	0.9	1.6	0.7 *	5.8	0.9	1.6	0.7 *	4.1
65 and over	30,440,910	0.1 *	0.3 *	0.1 *	2.8	0.1 *	0.1 *	0.1 *	1.2
Marital status¹									
Married	110,898,270	1.1	2.2	1.6	9.1	1.1	2.0	1.5	6.7
Widowed	13,474,870	0.5 *	1.0 *	0.3 *	4.1	0.5 *	1.0 *	0.1 *	2.2
Divorced or separated	19,921,500	10.1	10.8	4.3	17.9	8.9	9.7	3.4	10.8
Never married	60,692,940	1.4	14.6	9.4	34.4	1.4	12.6	8.7	25.6
Family income²									
Less than \$7,500	18,430,370	3.2	15.2	7.2	31.1	3.2	13.3	6.2	23.2
\$7,500-\$9,999	7,865,690	4.1	10.5	6.7	19.6	4.1	9.6	5.9	13.8
\$10,000-\$14,999	19,024,060	4.9	10.4	5.0	20.9	4.4	9.0	4.9	14.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	34,134,110	2.3	5.8	4.7	16.7	2.0	5.4	3.8	12.2
\$25,000-\$29,999	14,318,880	2.1	7.0	3.0	18.2	2.1	6.9	3.0	12.4
\$30,000-\$49,999	47,190,800	0.9	5.2	4.0	14.0	0.8	4.2	3.7	11.1
\$50,000 or more	35,611,150	0.7 *	4.3	2.4	11.6	0.7 *	3.7	2.4	8.7

* 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
0.2 *	2.0	1.2	7.3	0.6	4.4	3.8	11.3
0.7	1.1	0.5	1.9	2.2	4.2	2.0	4.7
0.5	1.5	0.8	4.3	1.4	4.2	2.8	7.8
0.3 *	2.3	1.4	5.9	1.4	5.6	3.9	7.9
0.3	1.0 *	1.0 *	5.4	1.1 *	1.7 *	0.6 *	8.3
0.0 *	5.9	2.3	4.2	0.5 *	14.8	9.6	12.7
0.5 *	5.0	3.5	14.2	1.7 *	14.0	10.2	26.4
1.1 *	3.6	2.2	15.5	1.8	7.2	5.9	19.6
0.8	1.4	0.7	5.2	3.1	4.0	2.6	8.3
0.5	0.5	0.3 *	2.2	1.4	2.9	1.7	5.0
0.2 *	0.4 *	0.2 *	1.4	0.7 *	1.1	0.4 *	2.7
0.1 *	0.1 *	0.0 *	0.6 *	0.0 *	0.1 *	0.1 *	0.6 *
0.3	0.4	0.2 *	2.3	0.7	1.6	1.3	4.4
0.2 *	0.9 *	0.0 *	0.9 *	0.3 *	0.1 *	0.1 *	1.3 *
1.4	2.1	1.0 *	3.9	7.4	7.7	2.4	6.9
0.4 *	3.5	2.1	9.7	0.9	9.1	6.6	16.0
1.0 *	4.8	2.2	10.6	2.3	8.5	4.0	12.6
1.0 *	2.0 *	1.3 *	4.8	3.1 *	7.6	4.6	9.0
0.7 *	1.8	0.9 *	5.5	3.7	7.2	4.1	8.7
0.5 *	1.2	1.1	4.1	1.5	4.2	2.7	8.1
0.7 *	2.4	0.6 *	4.2	1.5 *	4.5	2.4	8.1
0.3 *	1.2	0.7	3.9	0.5 *	3.0	3.0	7.1
0.1 *	0.6 *	0.2 *	2.6	0.6 *	3.1	2.2	6.1

² Excludes data on persons whose family income was not ascertained.

³ Crimes of violence includes data on rape and robbery, not shown separately.

Glossary

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".

Glossary

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 victim reported having suffered some form of physical injury.

Glossary

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, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from

a serious assault, irrespective of the extent of injury, if a weapon was used in 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.

Serles—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 nonstranger. 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.

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(Revised November 1992)

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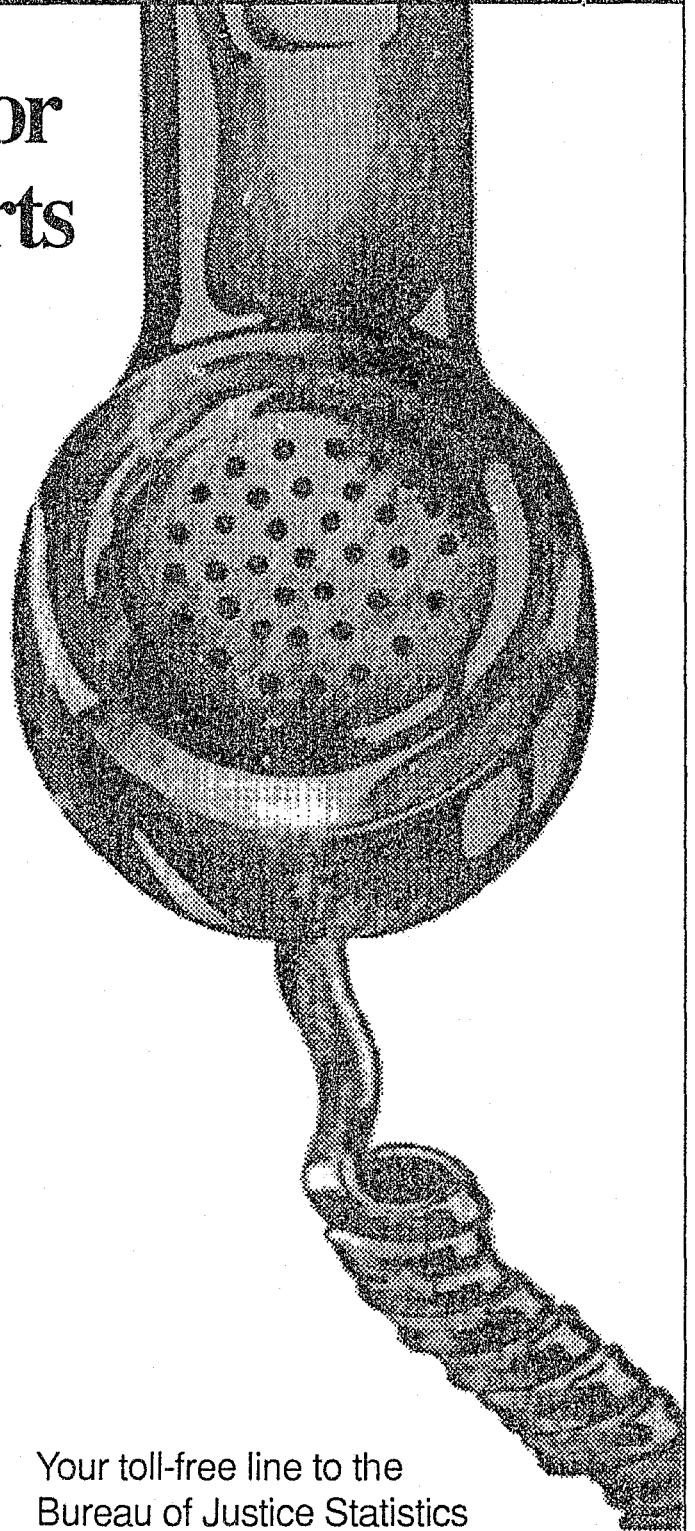
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