



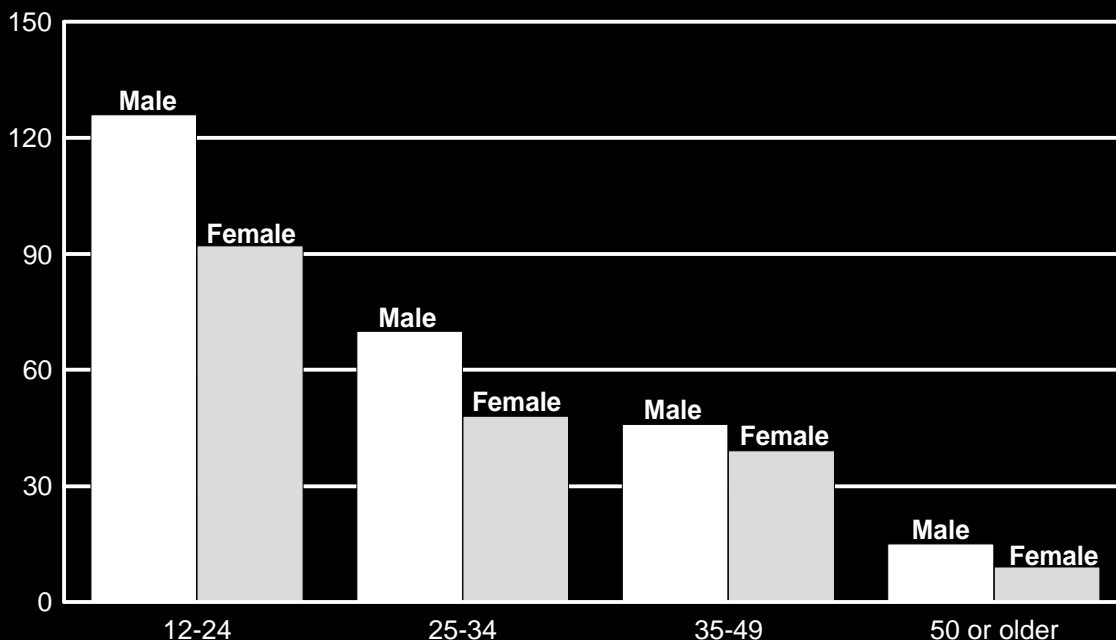
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Estimates from the Redesigned Survey

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993

Violent crime victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by age and sex of victim

(Number of victimizations per 1,000 persons)





Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993

A National Crime Victimization Survey Report

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This report was prepared by Craig A. Perkins, Patsy A. Klaus, Lisa D. Bastian, and Robyn L. Cohen of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, under the supervision of Michael R. Rand. Bruce M. Taylor provided statistical review. Christopher Laskey, of the Bureau of the Census, produced the tables in this report. Thomas Hester and Tina Dorsey edited this volume. Marilyn Marbrook supervised production.

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The hard work and persistent efforts of the Bureau of the Census field representatives, the employees at the U.S. Bureau of the Census telephone centers, and regional offices helped achieve consistently high levels of participation in the survey.

The participation of the American people who took the time to respond to the survey questionnaire were integral to the success of this important research.

Data presented in this report may be obtained from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0960. The name of the dataset is Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993 (ICPSR 6406).

This report and other reports and data are available from the BJS Internet page: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

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Note: Subject citations refer to table numbers, not page numbers.

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

Highlights

Overall victimization

- Overall during 1993 there were almost 11 million violent victimizations and over 32 million property crimes. Expressed as the number of crimes per 1,000, there were 51 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons and 322 property crimes per 1,000 households.
- In terms of crime rates per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, there were 2 rapes or sexual assaults (including attempts), 6 robberies, 12 aggravated assaults, and 31 simple assaults. Murder is not measured in the survey because of the inability to question the victims.
- There were 322 property crimes per 1,000 households. These included 60 burglaries per 1,000 households, 20 motor vehicle thefts, and 243 property thefts.
- Seventy percent of the violent victimizations were attempted but uncompleted criminal incidents, such as attempted robberies or threats involving weapons.

- Victims sustained a rape or some other non-rape injury in over 2.6 million incidents; about 29% of all robberies involved injury.

Sex, race, and age of victim

- One in sixteen males and 1 in 24 females were a victim of violent crime.
- One in fifteen blacks and 1 in 20 whites were a victim of violent crime.
- Hispanics and non-Hispanics had similar rates for rape/sexual assault, simple assault, and personal theft. However, Hispanics sustained significantly higher rates for robbery and aggravated assault. Hispanics had a robbery rate twice that of non-Hispanics.
- The youngest age group surveyed — those age 12 through 15 — had the greatest risk of being violent crime victims. The risk decreased steadily with age, from 1 in 8 persons age 12-15 to 1 in 179 for those 65 or older.
- Persons age 12 to 15, who accounted for about 7% of the population their age and older, experienced

12% of all rapes and 17% of sexual assaults measured by the victimization survey.

- In general, persons from households with low incomes experienced higher violent crime victimization rates than persons from wealthier households. Persons living in households with yearly incomes under \$7,500 were more than twice as likely to fall victim to violence as persons in households with incomes of \$75,000 or more.

Victims and offenders

- Robbery and aggravated assault were more likely to be committed by strangers to the victim than non-strangers. Rape/sexual assault and simple assault were more likely to be committed by nonstrangers than strangers.
- About 1 million violent crimes committed during 1993 were against victims related to the offender. In more than 500,000 incidents the offender was the victim's spouse or former spouse. Of these, 9% were rapes or other sexual assaults; 5%, robberies; 15%, aggravated assaults; and 71%, simple assaults.

Property crimes account for three-quarters of all crimes experienced by individuals or households

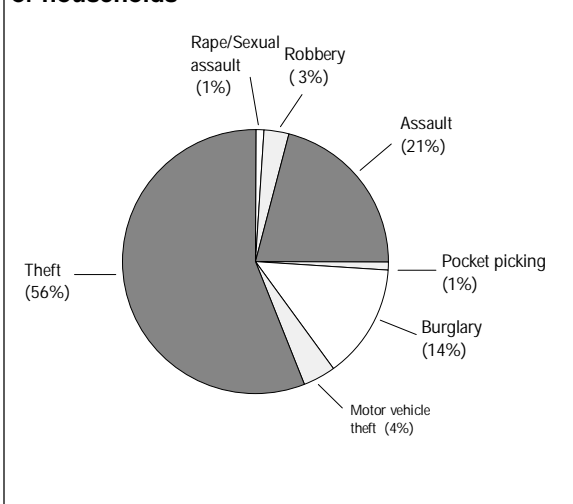


figure 1

Most robberies and aggravated assaults were committed by strangers to the victim

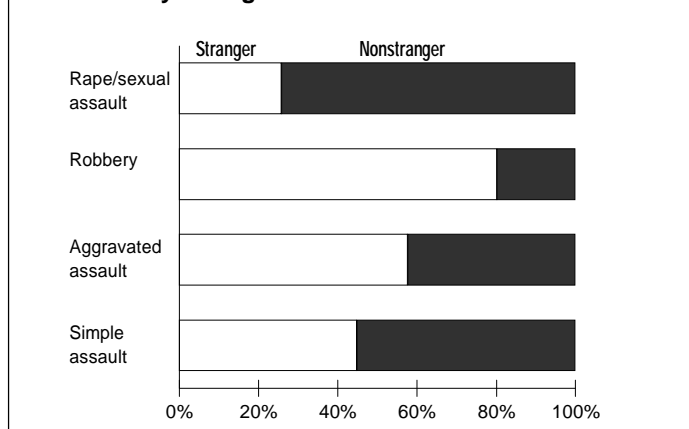


figure 2

- Females were victimized by relatives at 4 times the rate of males (8 violent victimizations per 1,000 females versus 2 per 1,000 males).

Geography

- City residents were robbed at more than 3 times the rural residents' rate.
- Households in U.S. cities were victimized by motor vehicle theft at almost five times the rate experienced by rural households.
- In each region — Northeast, Midwest, South, and the West — households in urban areas had the highest victimization rates for property crimes in general, followed by households in suburban areas. Households in rural areas had the lowest rates of property crimes.
- The western region had the highest victimization rates for both violent and property crimes overall.

The crime event

- Violent incidents occurring at night most frequently were committed between 6 p.m. and midnight.
- Property crimes were more likely to have occurred between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.
- Twenty-seven percent of all violent incidents occurred in or near the victim's home. Including those, about half took place within 5 miles of the victim's home. Only 4% took place more than 50 miles from home.
- Twenty-nine percent of all violent crime victims believed the offender or offenders were under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense — 20%, under the influence of alcohol only; 4%, drugs alone; and 4%, both drugs and alcohol.
- About 42% of the violent crimes and 33% of the property crimes were reported to police. Seventy-eight per-

cent of the almost 2 million completed or attempted motor vehicle thefts were reported to law enforcement agencies.

- The most common reason given for not reporting violent victimizations to the police was that the crime was a private or personal matter (21%). The next most common reason cited was that the offender was unsuccessful in committing the crime (18%).
- For property crimes the most common reason for not reporting to the police was that stolen property had been recovered (29%). The next most common reason given for failing to report a property crime was that there was a lack of proof relating to the crime (11%).
- Whether victimized by a violent or a property crime, victims rarely received assistance from either governmental or private agencies.

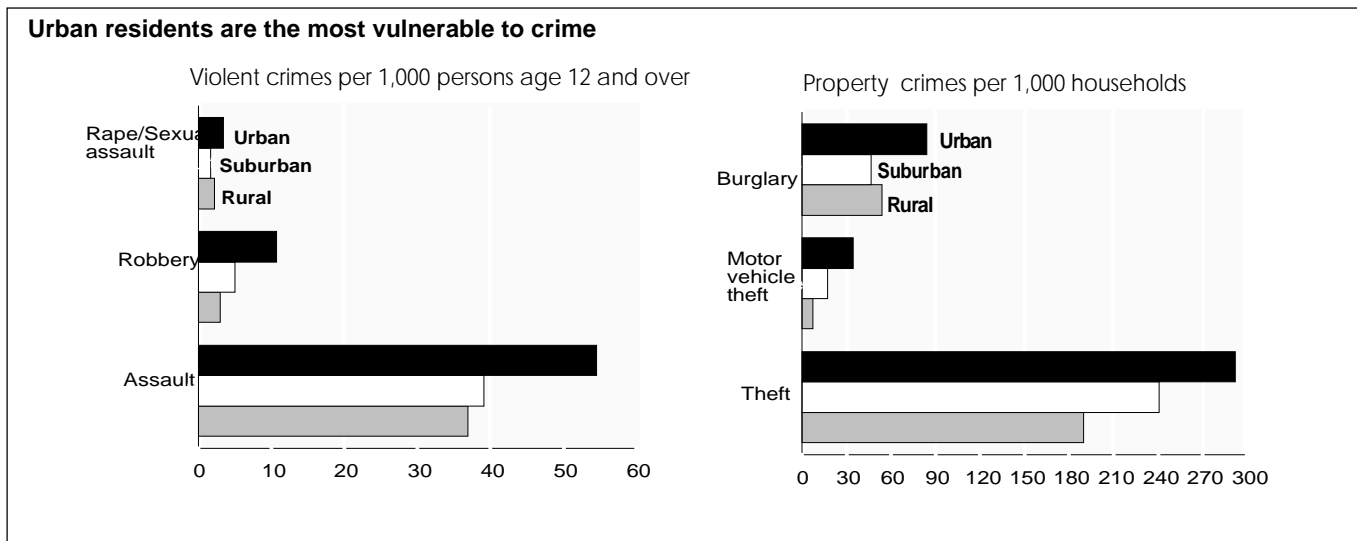


figure 3

National Crime Victimization Survey

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States during 1993. This edition, the 21st in a series of annual reports, is the first that presents data from the redesigned National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).

For the past 20 years data have been presented in a series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Survey (NCS). The survey name was changed to the National Crime Victimization Survey in conjunction with changes introduced as a result of the survey redesign. 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 100,000 persons age 12 or older living in 50,000 housing units were interviewed. Ninety-six percent of the households selected to participate did so; 93% of persons in these selected households were interviewed.

The redesign of the survey was a decade-long effort to improve its ability to measure victimization, particularly certain difficult-to-measure crimes like rape and sexual assault. As a reflection of this survey redesign the format of the criminal victimization report series has changed as well.

Appendix II provides a comparison of certain items on the questionnaire that have changed as a result of the redesign. Improvements and other fundamental changes introduced by the redesign make comparisons to earlier data inappropriate.

Appendix III contains a crosswalk chart so that tables which readers may have referenced in previous editions can be easily found in this report. However, readers should be cautioned that the data from the redesigned survey are not directly comparable with data published in previous years.

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Introduction

NCVS-measured crimes

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is one of two Justice Department measures of crime in the United States. A pioneering effort when it was begun in 1972, the survey was intended to complement what is known about crime from the FBI's annual compilation of information reported to law enforcement agencies (Uniform Crime Reports). The survey, which also counts incidents not reported to the police, provides a detailed picture of crime incidents, victims, and trends from the victim's perspective. Data are collected every year from a sample of approximately 50,000 households with more than 100,000 individuals age 12 or older.

Victimizations are categorized as personal or property crimes. Personal crimes, including attempts, involve direct contact between the victim and offender. Property crimes do not involve personal confrontation and include the crimes of household burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Since crime victims are asked directly about crime, 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, kidnaping, or crimes against commercial establishments such as commercial burglary and robbery. (Murder is **not** measured by the NCVS because of the inability to question the victim.) Crimes such as public drunkenness, drug abuse, prostitution, illegal gambling, con games, and blackmail are also excluded.

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

Survey redesign

The report presents the first detailed findings from a comprehensive survey redesign program. This section presents a brief overview of the redesign; more detailed information on the redesign can be found in appendixes II and IV. The survey was redesigned because —

- **Criticism** of the earlier survey's capacity to gather information about certain crimes, including sexual assaults and domestic violence prompted numerous improvements.

- **Improved survey methodology** enhances the ability of people being interviewed to recall events.

- **Public attitudes** toward victims have changed, permitting more direct questioning about sexual assaults.

The new methodology was systematically field tested and introduced starting in 1989, and its results are being published for the first time this year. New questions were added to accommodate heightened interest in certain types of victimizations. Improvements in technology and survey methods were incorporated in the redesign. An advisory panel of criminal justice policymakers, social scientists, victim advocates, and statisticians oversaw the work of a consortium of criminologists and social and survey scientists who conducted research on improved procedures.

With the redesigned survey, victims are now reporting more types of crime incidents to the survey's interviewers. Previously undetected victimizations are being captured. For example, the survey changes have substantially increased the number of rapes and aggravated and simple assaults reported to interviewers.

In the redesigned survey other victimizations, such as non-rape sexual assault and unwanted or coerced sexual contact that involves a threat or attempt to harm, are also being measured.

The survey now includes improved questions and cues that aid victims in recalling victimizations. Survey interviewers ask more explicit questions about sexual victimizations. Advocates have also encouraged victims to talk more openly about their experiences. Together, these changes substantially improve reporting for many types of personal and household crime.

Major redesign changes

All crimes

A new screening questionnaire (to determine whether the respondent has been the victim of any crime within the scope of the survey) uses extensive, detailed cues to help respondents recall and report incidents. These new questions and cues jog memories of the respondents and let them know that the survey is interested in a broad spectrum of incidents, not just those involving weapons, severe violence, or strangers. Because of these changes, substantial increases occur in the extent to which victims tell the interviewers about simple assault (defined as assault without a weapon or resulting in minor injury) and sexual crimes.

Domestic violence

Multiple questions and cues on crimes committed by family members, intimates, and acquaintances have been added. The survey also encourages respondents to report incidents even if they are not sure whether a crime has been committed. The survey staff review these reported incidents using standardized definitions of crimes. Thus, within the categories of violent crime measured by the NCVS, the redesign will produce fuller reporting of those incidents that involved intimates or other family members.

Sexual crimes

The new NCVS broadens the scope of covered sexual incidents beyond the categories of rape and attempted rape. These include:

- sexual assault (other than rape)
- verbal threats of rape or sexual assault
- unwanted sexual contact without force but involving threats or other harm to the victim.

These new categories, broadened coverage, and more extensive questions on sexual victimizations have elicited information on about 3 to 4 times as many sexual crime victimizations as in the past.

Selection of survey participants

The survey collects its data from a nationally representative sample of individuals age 12 or older living in U.S. households. Basic demographic information, such as age, race, sex, and income, is collected to enable analysis of victimizations of various subpopulations. Interviews are translated for non-English speaking respondents.

Each month the U.S. Bureau of the Census selects respondents for the NCVS using a "rotating panel" design. Households are randomly selected, and all age-eligible individuals in a selected household become part of the panel. Once in the sample, respondents are interviewed every 6 months for a total of seven interviews over a 3-year period. The first and fifth interviews are face-to-face; the rest are by telephone when possible. After the seventh interview the household leaves the panel and a new household is rotated into the sample. The interview takes about 1/2 hour. The NCVS has consistently obtained a response rate of about 95%.

The NCVS questionnaire

The NCVS questionnaire does more than simply ask participants if they have been victimized by crime. A screening section provides respondents with a series of detailed questions and cues on victimizations and the situations within which crimes may take place. If any screening question elicits a positive response to a crime within the scope of the survey, interviewers collect details about the victimization in an incident report.

The screening section describes crimes in simple language, avoiding technical and legal terms such as *aggravated assault*. Attempting to elicit an accurate account, interviewers provide respondents with detailed features that may characterize a criminal incident, such as offender behavior, crime location and whether the offender was a stranger, acquaintance, or relative. If a feature produces a positive response, details on the incident are gathered. When NCVS data are processed, incident report data are classified by elements necessary to define the incident as a crime. If an incident does not satisfy

these criteria, it is not counted as a crime.

Uses of NCVS data

NCVS data have informed a wide audience concerned with crime and crime prevention. Researchers at academic, government, private, and nonprofit research institutions use NCVS data to prepare reports, policy recommendations, scholarly publications, testimony before Congress, and documentation for use in courts. Community groups and government agencies use the data to develop neighborhood watch and victim assistance and compensation programs. Law enforcement agencies use NCVS findings for training. The data appear in public service announcements on crime prevention and crime documentaries. Finally, print and broadcast media regularly cite NCVS findings when reporting on a host of crime-related topics.

Chapter II

Demography of victims

Victimization levels and rates — personal and property crimes

- 1 Number, percent distribution, and rate of victimizations, by type of crime

Characteristics of personal crime victims

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over—

- 2 By type of crime and sex of victims
- 3 By type of crime and age of victims
- 4 By sex and age of victims and type of crime
- 5 By type of crime and race of victims
- 6 By type of crime and sex and race of victims
- 7 By type of crime and ethnicity of victims
- 8 By type of crime and ethnicity and sex of victims
- 9 By race and age of victims and type of crime
- 10 By race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime

Marital status

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over—

- 11 By type of crime and marital status of victims
- 12 By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime

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

Income

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over—

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- 15 By race and annual household income of victims and type of crime

Characteristics of property crime victims

Race, ethnicity, and age

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- 16 By type of crime and race of head of household
- 17 By type of crime and ethnicity of head of household
- 18 On the basis of thefts per 1,000 households and of thefts per 1,000 vehicles owned by selected household characteristics
- 19 Victimization rates by type of crime and age of head of household

Annual household income

Victimization rates—

- 20 By type of crime and annual household income
- 21 By race of head of household, annual household income, and type of household burglary
- 22 By race of head household, annual household income, and type of theft
- 23 By race of head of household, annual household income, and type of motor vehicle theft

Household size

Victimization rates by type of crime—

- 24 And number of persons in household
- 25 And number of units in structure occupied by household

Characteristics of personal crime victims

Personal crimes consist of rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, assaults, and purse snatchings or pocket pickings.

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

Victimization levels and rates

- Victims sustained 10.9 million violent crimes in 1993. These crimes included a half million rapes and sexual assaults, 1.3 million robberies, over 2.5 million aggravated assaults, and 6.5 million simple assaults. Murder is not measured by the NCVS because of the inability to question the victims (table 1).

- In terms of crime rates per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, there were 2 rapes or attempted rapes, 1 sexual assault, 6 robberies, 12 aggravated assaults, and 31 simple assaults.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

- For robbery and aggravated or simple assault, males sustained significantly higher victimization rates than females. Males were twice as likely as females to experience both robberies and aggravated assaults. However, there were 4 rapes or sexual assaults per 1,000 females age 12 or older and 0.4 per 1,000 males (table 2).

- Persons under age 25 had higher victimization rates than older persons. Those 65 or older generally had the lowest victimization rates. The rate of assault, for example, was 98 per 1,000 persons age 16 to 19 and 4 per 1,000 persons 65 or older (table 3).

- Blacks were more likely than whites or persons of other races, such as Asians or Native Americans, to be victims of robbery and aggravated assault. In 1993 there were 19 aggravated assaults per 1,000 black persons, 11 per 1,000 whites, and 9 for every 1,000 persons in other racial categories. There were no significant differences among the three racial groups for rape and sexual assault (table 5).

- Both black males and black females had violent crime rates that were significantly higher than their counterparts in other racial groups. Black males had the highest rate of violent crime victimization: 76 victimizations per 1,000. Black females were as vulnerable to violent crime as white males (58 versus 59 per 1,000, respectively). Among whites and blacks, white females had the lowest rate (41 per 1,000) (table 6).

- Black males experienced robberies at greater than twice the rate of white males (18 per 1,000 black males versus 7 per 1,000 white males). Black females had a robbery rate 3 times that of white females (9 versus 3 per 1,000, respectively).

- Hispanics and non-Hispanics had similar victimization rates for rape/sexual assault, simple assault, and personal theft. However, Hispanics sustained significantly higher rates for robbery and aggravated assault. Hispanics had a robbery rate about twice that of non-Hispanics (11 versus 6 per 1,000, respectively) (table 7).

- The overall violent victimization rate of Hispanic males was not significantly different from that for non-Hispanic males. However, Hispanic males were more likely to be robbed or experience aggravated assault than were non-Hispanic males. Violent crime rates for Hispanic and non-Hispanic females were not significantly different (table 8).

- Young males, both black and white, experienced the highest violent crime rates. However, black females age 16 to 19 had a violent crime rate that was greater than that for black males of the same ages and about the same as for white males 16 to 19. The violent victimization of white males age 16 to 19 exceeded that of black males of similar ages. This difference was largely due to white males' higher rates of simple assault among those age 16 to 19 (table 10).

Marital status

- Persons who had never married had the highest rate of violent crimes, followed by divorced or separated individuals. Widowed persons had the lowest rate of violent crime (table 11).

- 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 had higher rates than their female counterparts. Unmarried males also had the highest violent victimization rates (112 per 1,000) (table 12).

- Females who were divorced or separated were as likely as those who had never married to experience a rape/sexual assault.

- Of those divorced or separated, females were somewhat more likely than males to have experienced simple assault.

Income

- In general, persons from households with low incomes experienced higher violent crime victimization rates than persons from wealthier households.
- Persons from households with annual incomes below \$7,500 were over twice as likely as those from households with incomes of \$75,000 or more to be violent crime victims (table 14).
- Persons from households with yearly incomes under \$7,500 had significantly higher rates of rape/sexual assault and aggravated assault compared to persons in all other income groups.
- Persons from households with annual incomes below \$7,500 had personal theft rates that were not significantly different from those of persons with household incomes of \$75,000 or more.
- Black persons from households earning between \$7,500 and \$14,999 each year had a violent crime rate significantly greater than that of whites with similar incomes. Black persons from households with an annual income of \$50,000 or more had higher violent crime rates than whites from households in this income range. For all other income levels, there were no significant differences between black and white households (table 15).

Characteristics of property crime victims

Property crimes consist of completed or attempted burglaries, thefts, and motor vehicle thefts committed against a household. Victimization rates are calculated using the number of incidents per 1,000 households. In general, renters, larger households, and households headed by blacks, Hispanics, and younger persons had higher property crime victimization rates.

Victimization levels and rates

- Most crimes sustained in 1993 were property crimes. Households experience about 24 million crimes of theft, 6 million household burglaries, and 2 million motor vehicle thefts (table 1).
- Expressed as a property crime rate, there were 60 burglaries, 20 motor vehicle thefts, and 243 property thefts per 1,000 households.

Race, ethnicity, and age

- Households headed by blacks had significantly higher rates of burglary and motor vehicle theft than did households headed by whites. Theft rates did not differ significantly among the three racial groups (table 16).
- Black households had the highest burglary rate (86 burglaries per 1,000 black households). Burglary rates for white households and those of other racial groups were not significantly different (57 versus 51 per 1,000, respectively).

- For each property crime measured by the NCVS, Hispanics had significantly greater rates than non-Hispanics. Hispanic households sustained motor vehicle thefts at twice the rate of non-Hispanic households (37 thefts per 1,000 Hispanic households versus 18 per 1,000 non-Hispanic households) (table 17).

- When the rate of motor vehicle theft was calculated on the basis of the number of vehicles owned, black households experienced a theft rate 3 times that of white households. Households renting their homes sustained motor vehicle thefts at a greater rate than other households. Urban households experienced these thefts at 6 times the rate of rural households (table 18).

- Property crime rates generally declined as the age of the head of the household increased (table 19).

Annual household income

- In general, households with higher annual household incomes were victimized by property crimes at greater rates than the lowest income households. However, households earning under \$7,500 a year sustained burglaries at almost twice the rate of households with the highest annual incomes (table 20).
- Within most income categories black households had higher burglary rates than white households. For both the lowest and the highest income groupings, however, rates for different racial groups did not vary measurably (table 21).

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- Within each income group, black households generally sustained motor vehicle thefts at a greater rate than white households. Black households with annual incomes between \$7,500 and \$24,999 experienced motor vehicle thefts at twice the rate of their white counterparts. Those earning between \$25,000 and \$34,999 a year or between \$50,000 and \$74,999 annually had rates almost 3 times those of comparable white households (table 23).

Household size

- As household size increased, victimization rates in each category of property crime also increased. For example, households with six or more members experienced an overall property crime rate that was 3 times the rate for households with a single member (table 24).

Table 1. Personal and property crimes, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of all victimizations	Rate per 1,000 persons or households
All crimes	43,547,400	100.0 %	...
Personal crimes	11,365,080	26.1 %	53.7
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	24.9	51.3
Completed violence	3,212,740	7.4	15.2
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	17.5	36.1
Rape/Sexual assault	485,290	1.1	2.3
Rape/Attempted rape	312,580	0.7	1.5
Rape	160,380	0.4	0.8
Attempted rape ¹	152,200	0.3	0.7
Sexual assault ²	172,700	0.4	0.8
Robbery	1,291,020	3.0	6.1
Completed/property taken	814,810	1.9	3.9
With injury	274,000	0.6	1.3
Without injury	540,800	1.2	2.6
Attempted to take property	476,210	1.1	2.3
With injury	95,500	0.2	0.5
Without injury	380,710	0.9	1.8
Assault	9,071,790	20.8	42.9
Aggravated	2,562,860	5.9	12.1
With injury	712,970	1.6	3.4
Threatened with weapon	1,849,880	4.2	8.7
Simple	6,508,930	14.9	30.8
With minor injury	1,356,220	3.1	6.4
Without injury	5,152,710	11.8	24.4
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	516,980	1.2	2.4
Completed purse snatching	90,330	0.2	0.4
Attempted purse snatching	45,500	0.1	0.2
Pocket picking	381,160	0.9	1.8
Total population age 12 and over	211,524,770	...	...
Property crimes	32,182,320	73.9 %	322.1
Household burglary	5,984,000	13.7	59.9
Completed	4,823,770	11.1	48.3
Forcible entry	1,855,890	4.3	18.6
Unlawful entry without force	2,967,880	6.8	29.7
Attempted forcible entry	1,160,230	2.7	11.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	4.5	19.6
Completed	1,290,530	3.0	12.9
Attempted	670,010	1.5	6.7
Theft ³	24,237,780	55.7	242.6
Completed	23,020,050	52.9	230.4
Less than \$50	9,652,550	22.2	96.6
\$50 - \$249	7,682,460	17.6	76.9
\$250 or more	4,252,510	9.8	42.6
Amount not available	1,432,520	3.3	14.3
Attempted	1,217,720	3.3	14.3
Total number of households	99,927,410	...	...

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

...Not applicable.

¹Includes verbal threats of rape.

²Includes threats.

³Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny".

Table 2. Personal crimes, 1993:

Number of victimizations and 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 and over					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	11,365,080	53.7	6,468,030	63.2	4,897,050	44.9
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	51.3	6,231,760	60.9	4,616,340	42.3
Completed violence	3,212,740	15.2	1,601,470	15.6	1,611,260	14.8
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	36.1	4,630,280	45.2	3,005,080	27.5
Rape/Sexual assault	485,290	2.3	43,690	0.4	441,590	4.0
Rape/Attempted rape	312,580	1.5	21,200 *	0.2 *	291,380	2.7
Rape	160,380	0.8	5,950 *	0.1 *	154,430	1.4
Attempted rape ¹	152,200	0.7	15,250 *	0.1 *	136,950	1.3
Sexual assault ²	172,700	0.8	22,490 *	0.2 *	150,210	1.4
Robbery	1,291,020	6.1	860,000	8.4	431,020	3.9
Completed/property taken	814,810	3.9	526,520	5.1	288,280	2.6
With injury	274,000	1.3	181,790	1.8	92,220	0.8
Without injury	540,800	2.6	344,740	3.4	196,060	1.8
Attempted to take property	476,210	2.3	333,470	3.3	142,740	1.3
With injury	95,500	0.5	57,590	0.6	37,910	0.3
Without injury	380,710	1.8	275,880	2.7	104,830	1.0
Assault	9,071,790	42.9	5,328,070	52.1	3,743,720	34.3
Aggravated	2,562,860	12.1	1,670,020	16.3	892,840	8.2
With injury	712,970	3.4	418,110	4.1	294,870	2.7
Threatened with weapon	1,849,880	8.7	1,251,910	12.2	597,970	5.5
Simple	6,508,930	30.8	3,658,050	35.7	2,850,880	26.1
With minor injury	1,356,220	6.4	628,400	6.1	727,820	6.7
Without injury	5,152,710	24.4	3,029,640	29.6	2,123,070	19.4
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	516,980	2.4	236,270	2.3	280,710	2.6
Population age 12 and over	211,524,770	...	102,348,090	...	109,176,670	...

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

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

...Not applicable

¹Includes verbal threats of rape.

²Includes threats.

Table 3. Personal crimes, 1993:

**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	125.2	120.5	97.7	60.9	44.5	18.3	7.8
Crimes of violence	120.6	116.8	93.6	58.6	42.5	17.1	5.5
Completed violence	40.2	34.4	31.9	17.0	11.0	3.8	1.7
Attempted/threatened violence	80.4	82.4	61.7	41.6	31.5	13.3	3.8
Rape/Sexual assault	4.5	7.2	5.7	2.4	1.6	0.2 *	0.3 *
Rape/Attempted rape	2.6	4.4	3.5	1.6	1.2	0.1 *	0.3 *
Rape	0.6 *	2.3	2.3	1.1	0.4 *	0.1 *	0.1 *
Attempted rape ¹	2.0	2.1	1.2 *	0.5 *	0.8	0.1 *	0.1 *
Sexual assault ²	1.9	2.8	2.2	0.8	0.5 *	0.1 *	0.0 *
Robbery	13.6	11.5	10.5	7.3	5.0	3.0	1.2
Completed/property taken	7.3	6.3	8.1	4.6	3.4	1.8	0.6 *
With injury	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0	0.9	0.8 *	0.0 *
Without injury	4.7	3.9	5.8	2.7	2.5	1.0	0.6 *
Attempted to take property	6.4	5.2	2.4	2.7	1.6	1.2	0.6 *
With injury	1.2 *	0.4 *	0.8 *	0.7	0.3 *	0.3 *	0.1 *
Without injury	5.1	4.8	1.6	2.0	1.3	0.8 *	0.5 *
Assault	102.5	98.1	77.4	48.9	35.9	13.9	4.1
Aggravated	23.3	30.0	26.7	14.8	8.8	4.0	1.1
With injury	9.6	8.1	7.9	3.7	2.1	0.6 *	0.3 *
Threatened with weapon	13.7	21.9	18.8	11.1	6.7	3.3	0.8 *
Simple	79.1	68.1	50.7	34.1	27.2	9.9	3.0
With minor injury	20.8	15.0	11.4	6.8	4.8	1.2	0.7 *
Without injury	58.4	53.1	39.3	27.3	22.4	8.7	2.4
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	4.5	3.7	4.1	2.3	1.9	1.2	2.2
Population in each age group	14,963,650	13,988,460	18,701,390	42,279,270	57,428,550	33,350,360	30,813,070

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

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

¹Includes verbal threats of rape.

²Includes threats.

Table 4. Personal crimes, 1993:

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

Sex and age	Total population	Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group						
		Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/ Sexual assault [‡]	Total	Robbery With Injury	Without Injury
Male								
12-15	7,643,960	145.7	47.1	98.7	0.0 *	19.0	5.3	13.7
16-19	7,130,050	134.9	33.6	101.4	2.4 *	15.7	3.4 *	12.3
20-24	9,316,420	101.8	30.0	71.8	0.9 *	13.0	4.2	8.7
25-34	21,064,330	69.7	16.1	53.6	0.8 *	9.5	3.2	6.4
35-49	28,371,920	46.2	10.3	35.9	0.1 *	6.6	1.4	5.2
50-64	16,037,740	21.9	4.5	17.4	0.0 *	4.6	1.7 *	2.8
65 and over	12,783,690	6.0	1.5 *	4.5	0.0 *	1.7 *	0.2 *	1.6 *
Female								
12-15	7,319,690	94.4	33.1	61.3	9.2	8.1	2.2 *	5.9
16-19	6,858,410	97.9	35.3	62.6	12.2	7.1	2.2 *	5.0
20-24	9,384,980	85.4	33.7	51.7	10.4	8.1	2.1 *	6.0
25-34	21,214,950	47.6	17.9	29.6	4.0	5.1	2.1	3.0
35-49	29,056,630	38.9	11.8	27.2	3.2	3.4	0.9 *	2.5
50-64	17,312,620	12.6	3.2	9.4	0.5 *	1.5 *	0.6 *	0.9 *
65 and over	18,029,390	5.2	1.8	3.4	0.4 *	0.8 *	0.0 *	0.8 *

Sex and age	Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group			
	Total	Assault		Purse snatching/ Pocket picking
		Aggra- vated	Simple	
Male				
12-15	126.8	29.7	97.1	5.8
16-19	116.9	41.2	75.7	4.0
20-24	87.9	32.9	55.1	6.0
25-34	59.4	19.1	40.3	2.1
35-49	39.6	12.1	27.5	1.1
50-64	17.3	5.3	12.0	0.8 *
65 and over	4.3	0.9 *	3.4	1.5 *
Female				
12-15	77.1	16.8	60.3	3.3 *
16-19	78.6	18.4	60.2	3.5 *
20-24	67.0	20.6	46.3	2.2 *
25-34	38.5	10.5	28.0	2.5
35-49	32.4	5.5	26.8	2.8
50-64	10.7	2.7	8.0	1.6 *
65 and over	3.9	1.2 *	2.8	2.8

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

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

‡Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 5. Personal crimes, 1993:

Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over					
	White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	9,249,160	51.7	1,808,890	71.7	307,030	41.6
Crimes of violence	8,889,490	49.7	1,667,460	66.1	291,140	39.4
Completed violence	2,437,390	13.6	663,350	26.3	112,000	15.2
Attempted/threatened violence	6,452,110	36.1	1,004,120	39.8	179,140	24.3
Rape/Sexual assault	403,120	2.3	67,240	2.7	14,920 *	2.0 *
Rape/Attempted rape	240,980	1.3	61,030	2.4	10,560 *	1.4 *
Rape	118,750	0.7	35,920	1.4	5,710 *	0.8 *
Attempted rape ¹	122,240	0.7	25,110 *	1.0 *	4,850 *	0.7 *
Sexual assault ²	162,140	0.9	6,210 *	0.2 *	4,360 *	0.6 *
Robbery	913,660	5.1	319,220	12.7	58,140	7.9
Completed/property taken	536,350	3.0	231,060	9.2	47,400	6.4
With injury	197,300	1.1	53,150	2.1	23,560 *	3.2 *
Without injury	339,050	1.9	177,910	7.1	23,840 *	3.2 *
Attempted to take property	377,310	2.1	88,160	3.5	10,740 *	1.5 *
With injury	77,160	0.4	18,340 *	0.7 *	0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	300,150	1.7	69,820	2.8	10,740 *	1.5 *
Assault	7,572,710	42.3	1,281,000	50.8	218,070	29.5
Aggravated	2,026,200	11.3	471,820	18.7	64,840	8.8
With injury	501,250	2.8	183,760	7.3	27,960 *	3.8 *
Threatened with weapon	1,524,950	8.5	288,060	11.4	36,880	5.0
Simple	5,546,510	31.0	809,180	32.1	153,240	20.8
With minor injury	1,123,250	6.3	206,400	8.2	26,570 *	3.6 *
Without injury	4,423,260	24.7	602,780	23.9	126,660	17.2
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	359,670	2.0	141,420	5.6	15,890 *	2.2 *
Population age 12 and over	178,912,480	...	25,230,060	...	7,382,230	...

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

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

...Not applicable

¹Includes verbal threats of rape.

²Includes threats.

Table 6. Personal crimes, 1993:

**Number of victimizations and 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	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	5,319,040	61.0	965,300	83.8	3,930,120	42.9	843,590	61.5
Crimes of violence	5,175,440	59.3	877,340	76.2	3,714,060	40.5	790,120	57.6
Completed violence	1,240,460	14.2	294,680	25.6	1,196,920	13.1	368,670	26.9
Attempted/threatened violence	3,934,980	45.1	582,660	50.6	2,517,130	27.5	421,460	30.7
Rape/Sexual assault [†]	40,860	0.5	2,830 *	0.2 *	362,260	4.0	64,410	4.7
Robbery	611,220	7.0	201,760	17.5	302,440	3.3	117,460	8.6
Completed/property taken	354,940	4.1	133,380	11.6	181,410	2.0	97,680	7.1
With injury	129,610	1.5	28,620	2.5	67,690	0.7	24,530 *	1.8 *
Without injury	225,330	2.6	104,760	9.1	113,720	1.2	73,150	5.3
Attempted to take property	256,280	2.9	68,380	5.9	121,030	1.3	19,780 *	1.4 *
With injury	46,840	0.5	10,750 *	0.9 *	30,320	0.3	7,590 *	0.6 *
Without injury	209,430	2.4	57,630	5.0	90,710	1.0	12,190 *	0.9 *
Assault	4,523,360	51.9	672,750	58.4	3,049,350	33.3	608,260	44.4
Aggravated	1,400,820	16.1	236,110	20.5	625,390	6.8	235,710	17.2
With injury	327,940	3.8	80,740	7.0	173,310	1.9	103,020	7.5
Threatened with weapon	1,072,880	12.3	155,370	13.5	452,070	4.9	132,690	9.7
Simple	3,122,540	35.8	436,630	37.9	2,423,970	26.4	372,550	27.2
With minor injury	529,140	6.1	80,560	7.0	594,100	6.5	125,840	9.2
Without injury	2,593,400	29.7	356,080	30.9	1,829,860	20.0	246,710	18.0
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	143,600	1.6	87,960	7.6	216,060	2.4	53,460	3.9
Population age 12 and over	87,222,730	...	11,519,830	...	91,689,740	...	13,710,230	...

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

Excludes data on persons of "Other" races.

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

...Not applicable.

†Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 7. Personal crimes, 1993:

Number of victimizations and 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 ¹		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	11,365,080	53.7	1,096,300	62.5	10,211,600	52.9
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	51.3	1,036,460	59.1	9,759,260	50.6
Completed violence	3,212,740	15.2	377,990	21.6	2,817,900	14.6
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	36.1	658,470	37.5	6,941,360	36.0
Rape/Sexual assault	485,290	2.3	37,450	2.1	445,150	2.3
Rape/Attempted rape	312,580	1.5	21,040 *	1.2 *	288,850	1.5
Rape	160,380	0.8	6,660 *	0.4 *	151,030	0.8
Attempted rape ²	152,200	0.7	14,380 *	0.8 *	137,820	0.7
Sexual assault ³	172,700	0.8	16,410 *	0.9 *	156,290	0.8
Robbery	1,291,020	6.1	188,600	10.8	1,095,280	5.7
Completed/property taken	814,810	3.9	125,370	7.1	684,380	3.5
With injury	274,000	1.3	22,490 *	1.3 *	249,040	1.3
Without injury	540,800	2.6	102,880	5.9	435,340	2.3
Attempted to take property	476,210	2.3	63,230	3.6	410,900	2.1
With injury	95,500	0.5	24,490 *	1.4 *	71,010	0.4
Without injury	380,710	1.8	38,740	2.2	339,890	1.8
Assault	9,071,790	42.9	810,420	46.2	8,218,830	42.6
Aggravated	2,562,860	12.1	302,050	17.2	2,253,940	11.7
With injury	712,970	3.4	87,700	5.0	623,060	3.2
Threatened with weapon	1,849,880	8.7	214,350	12.2	1,630,880	8.5
Simple	6,508,930	30.8	508,370	29.0	5,964,890	30.9
With minor injury	1,356,220	6.4	141,850	8.1	1,207,490	6.3
Without injury	5,152,710	24.4	366,510	20.9	4,757,410	24.7
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	516,980	2.4	59,840	3.4	452,350	2.3
Population age 12 and over	211,524,770	...	17,538,450	...	192,859,920	...

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

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

...Not applicable.

¹Includes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which are not shown separately.

²Includes verbal threats of rape.

³Includes threats.

Table 8. Personal crimes, 1993:

**Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime, 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	68.9	49.6	60.2	41.6
Completed violence	24.2	19.0	14.8	14.4
Attempted violence	44.7	30.6	45.4	27.2
Rape/Sexual assault:	0.7 *	3.6	0.4	4.1
Robbery	15.2	6.4	7.8	3.7
Completed/property taken	10.6	3.8	4.6	2.5
With injury	2.1 *	0.5 *	1.7	0.9
Without injury	8.5	3.3	2.9	1.6
Attempted to take property	4.6	2.6 *	3.1	1.2
With injury	2.1 *	0.7 *	0.4	0.3
Without injury	2.5 *	1.9 *	2.7	0.9
Assault	53.0	39.6	52.0	33.8
Aggravated	22.6	12.0	15.8	7.9
With injury	5.7	4.3	4.0	2.5
Threatened with weapon	16.9	7.7	11.8	5.3
Simple	30.3	27.7	36.3	25.9
With minor injury	7.2	9.0	6.0	6.5
Without injury	23.2	18.7	30.2	19.5
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	2.4 *	4.4	2.3	2.4
Total population age 12 and over	8,641,300	8,897,150	93,132,720	99,727,190

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.
!Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 9. Personal crimes, 1993:

**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 violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/Sexual assault	Robbery		
						Total	With Injury	Without Injury
White								
12-15	11,893,120	121.5	39.1	82.4	3.8	11.8	3.1	8.7
16-19	11,263,270	118.1	32.4	85.6	7.6	9.8	2.7	7.1
20-24	15,288,520	91.8	27.2	64.6	5.8	8.9	3.1	5.8
25-34	34,989,570	59.4	16.3	43.1	2.6	5.9	2.1	3.8
35-49	48,598,880	41.0	10.0	31.0	1.6	4.5	1.0	3.5
50-64	29,071,370	17.3	3.4	13.9	0.3 *	2.7	1.2	1.5
65 and over	27,807,750	4.9	1.2	3.7	0.3 *	0.9 *	0.1 *	0.8 *
Black								
12-15	2,476,870	129.2	49.8	79.4	7.3 *	21.3	5.9 *	15.4
16-19	2,147,300	118.7	47.2	71.5	5.8 *	20.7	1.3 *	19.4
20-24	2,542,920	114.7	61.6	53.0	6.1 *	19.7	2.4 *	17.3
25-34	5,552,540	58.3	19.7	38.6	0.8 *	15.0	5.7	9.3
35-49	6,677,710	58.1	18.9	39.2	2.5 *	8.4	1.9 *	6.5
50-64	3,311,300	17.0	8.3 *	8.7	0.0 *	6.5 *	0.9 *	5.6 *
65 and over	2,521,420	13.0	7.3 *	5.6 *	0.0 *	4.4 *	0.0 *	4.4 *

Race and age	Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group			
	Total	Assault		Purse snatching/ Pocket picking
		Aggra- vated	Simple	
White				
12-15	105.9	22.5	83.4	4.3
16-19	100.6	27.4	73.3	3.6
20-24	77.1	24.8	52.4	1.7 *
25-34	50.9	15.7	35.2	2.0
35-49	35.0	8.1	26.9	1.5
50-64	14.4	3.7	10.7	1.2
65 and over	3.7	0.9 *	2.7	2.2
Black				
12-15	100.6	32.2	68.3	5.9 *
16-19	92.1	47.4	44.7	3.1 *
20-24	88.9	41.5	47.4	19.7
25-34	42.5	12.1	30.4	4.7 *
35-49	47.2	13.8	33.4	4.9
50-64	10.5	6.2 *	4.3 *	1.3 *
65 and over	8.6 *	1.8 *	6.8 *	2.8 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Excludes data on persons of "Other" races.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
 †Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 10. Violent crimes, 1993:

Number of victimizations and 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		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Simple assault	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
White									
Male									
12-15	6,088,800	903,550	148.4	91,910	15.1	188,180	30.9	623,450	102.4
16-19	5,767,950	833,220	144.5	84,250	14.6	250,970	43.5	483,580	83.8
20-24	7,737,570	806,870	104.3	90,680	11.7	261,870	33.8	446,050	57.6
25-34	17,644,660	1,227,620	69.6	131,640	7.5	363,740	20.6	716,330	40.6
35-49	24,301,530	1,044,320	43.0	141,100	5.8	264,040	10.9	636,910	26.2
50-64	14,067,200	297,140	21.1	51,860	3.7	62,840	4.5	182,440	13.0
65 and over	11,615,020	62,720	5.4	19,770 *	1.7 *	9,170 *	0.8 *	33,780	2.9
Female									
12-15	5,804,310	541,160	93.2	48,420	8.3	79,450	13.7	368,240	63.4
16-19	5,495,330	496,540	90.4	26,370 *	4.8 *	57,230	10.4	341,740	62.2
20-24	7,550,940	596,640	79.0	45,330	6.0	116,960	15.5	354,390	46.9
25-34	17,344,910	850,530	49.0	74,410	4.3	184,070	10.6	516,110	29.8
35-49	24,297,350	949,830	39.1	76,870	3.2	127,270	5.2	671,760	27.6
50-64	15,004,170	206,560	13.8	25,220 *	1.7 *	43,720	2.9	129,470	8.6
65 and over	16,192,720	72,800	4.5	5,820 *	0.4 *	16,680 *	1.0 *	42,270	2.6
Black									
Male									
12-15	1,241,770	181,320	146.0	44,240	35.6	36,680	29.5	100,390	80.8
16-19	1,075,120	98,820	91.9	21,960 *	20.4 *	39,890	37.1	34,140	31.8
20-24	1,132,110	112,350	99.2	19,670 *	17.4 *	41,360	36.5	51,320	45.3
25-34	2,559,920	190,780	74.5	57,600	22.5	33,030	12.9	100,150	39.1
35-49	3,064,860	231,050	75.4	34,580	11.3	65,120	21.2	131,340	42.9
50-64	1,492,490	49,390	33.1	21,520 *	14.4 *	18,040 *	12.1 *	9,830 *	6.6 *
65 and over	953,570	13,620 *	14.3 *	2,190 *	2.3 *	1,980 *	2.1 *	9,460 *	9.9 *
Female									
12-15	1,235,110	138,660	112.3	8,490 *	6.9 *	43,160	34.9	68,870	55.8
16-19	1,072,180	156,100	145.6	22,600 *	21.1 *	61,860	57.7	61,920	57.8
20-24	1,410,810	179,200	127.0	30,350	21.5	64,140	45.5	69,180	49.0
25-34	2,992,620	133,190	44.5	25,680 *	8.6 *	34,360	11.5	68,530	22.9
35-49	3,612,860	156,940	43.4	21,520 *	6.0 *	27,010 *	7.5 *	92,000	25.5
50-64	1,818,810	6,950 *	3.8 *	0 *	0.0 *	2,590 *	1.4 *	4,360 *	2.4 *
65 and over	1,567,850	19,090 *	12.2 *	8,820 *	5.6 *	2,580 *	1.6 *	7,680 *	4.9 *

Note: Excludes data on persons of "Other" races.

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

†Includes data on rape and sexual assault, not shown separately.

Table 11. Personal crimes, 1993:

**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	100.0	26.5	14.8	81.5
Crimes of violence	96.4	25.1	11.6	77.8
Completed violence	30.4	5.6	3.6	26.7
Attempted/threatened violence	65.9	19.5	8.0	51.1
Rape/Sexual assault	4.7	0.7	0.2 *	5.0
Rape/Attempted rape	2.8	0.5	0.0 *	3.7
Rape	1.5	0.2 *	0.0 *	2.0
Attempted rape ¹	1.3	0.3	0.0 *	1.7
Sexual assault ²	1.9	0.2 *	0.2 *	1.3 *
Robbery	11.9	2.7	2.7	8.8
Completed/property taken	7.2	1.9	1.6 *	5.8
With injury	2.5	0.3	0.1 *	3.3
Without injury	4.6	1.5	1.4 *	2.5
Attempted to take property	4.7	0.8	1.1 *	3.0
With injury	0.9	0.1 *	0.2 *	1.1 *
Without injury	3.8	0.7	0.9 *	1.9
Assault	79.8	21.8	8.7	64.0
Aggravated	22.5	6.3	2.3	17.7
With injury	7.3	1.2	0.7 *	4.5
Threatened with weapon	15.3	5.0	1.6 *	13.2
Simple	57.3	15.5	6.4	46.2
With minor injury	12.6	2.2	1.2 *	13.1
Without injury	44.6	13.3	5.3	33.2
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	3.7	1.4	3.2	3.7
Population age 12 and over	64,267,740	111,692,140	13,442,550	21,615,670

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.
¹Includes verbal threats of rape.
²Includes threats.

Table 12. Personal crimes, 1993:

**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 violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/Sexual assault ¹	Robbery		
						Total	With injury	Without injury
Male								
Never married	34,536,210	111.9	31.7	80.2	0.9	16.2	4.7	11.4
Married	56,613,810	30.1	5.7	24.4	0.2 *	3.3	0.5	2.7
Widowed	2,274,230	15.9	6.0 *	9.8 *	0.0 *	6.2 *	1.3 *	4.9 *
Divorced or separated	8,665,080	72.4	19.6	52.8	0.0 *	11.9	4.9	7.0
Female								
Never married	29,731,530	78.3	29.0	49.3	9.1	6.9	1.9	5.0
Married	55,078,330	20.0	5.5	14.5	1.1	2.1	0.4 *	1.8
Widowed	11,168,320	10.7	3.1	7.6	0.2 *	2.0 *	0.2 *	1.9 *
Divorced or separated	12,950,590	81.4	31.5	49.9	8.3	6.8	4.1	2.7

Sex and marital status	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over			
	Total	Aggravated	Simple	Purse snatching/ Pocket picking
Male				
Never married	94.9	28.7	66.1	3.9
Married	26.6	8.7	17.9	1.3
Widowed	9.7 *	2.5 *	7.3 *	2.8 *
Divorced or separated	60.4	21.0	39.5	2.3 *
Female				
Never married	62.3	15.3	47.0	3.4
Married	16.8	3.9	12.9	1.5
Widowed	8.5	2.2 *	6.3	3.3
Divorced or separated	66.3	15.6	50.8	4.6

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.
¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 13. Personal crimes, 1993:

**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 violence	Attempted/ threatened violence	Rape/ Sexual assault ¹	Robbery		
						Total	With injury	Without injury
Households headed by males								
All male heads	66,014,410	40.2	8.9	31.3	0.1 *	5.2	1.3	3.9
Male heads living alone	11,644,020	68.6	17.2	51.5	0.0 *	13.8	4.6	9.2
Male heads living with others	54,370,390	34.1	7.1	27.0	0.1 *	3.4	0.6	2.7
Wives	45,303,260	17.5	4.7	12.8	1.1	1.9	0.4 *	1.5
Own children under age 18	13,726,530	97.7	30.0	67.6	3.5	10.1	2.5	7.7
Own children age 18 and over	11,112,930	72.6	20.3	52.2	3.4	10.4	3.8	6.6
Other relatives	4,770,460	76.3	29.0	47.3	2.6 *	9.4	2.6 *	6.9
Nonrelatives	5,777,490	107.8	29.8	78.0	3.8 *	12.3	4.1 *	8.1
Households headed by females								
All female heads	36,710,720	48.7	19.3	29.4	5.1	5.0	1.8	3.1
Female heads living alone	15,189,860	34.1	13.2	20.9	4.4	3.7	1.8 *	1.9
Female heads living with others	21,520,860	59.0	23.6	35.4	5.6	5.8	1.9	4.0
Husbands	7,043,420	34.4	5.8	28.6	0.3 *	4.9	1.4 *	3.5 *
Own children under age 18	6,376,240	156.3	52.3	103.9	6.0	15.6	3.5 *	12.1
Own children age 18 and over	6,875,370	84.3	24.6	59.7	2.9 *	12.7	4.7	8.0
Other relatives	3,489,240	64.4	24.4	40.0	7.1 *	9.2	0.6 *	8.6
Nonrelatives	4,324,700	101.2	29.4	71.8	8.4	12.4	3.6 *	8.8

Sex of head of household and relationship of victim to head	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over			
	Total	Assault		Purse snatching/ Pocket picking
		Aggra- vated	Simple	
Households headed by males				
All male heads	34.9	10.9	24.0	1.2
Male heads living alone	54.8	16.4	38.4	2.6
Male heads living with others	30.6	9.7	20.9	0.9
Wives	14.5	3.0	11.4	1.3
Own children under age 18	84.0	21.2	62.9	4.3
Own children age 18 and over	58.8	18.6	40.2	2.3 *
Other relatives	64.3	25.6	38.7	6.0
Nonrelatives	91.8	30.3	61.5	2.7 *
Households headed by females				
All female heads	38.6	8.7	29.9	3.3
Female heads living alone	25.9	5.1	20.8	3.4
Female heads living with others	47.5	11.3	36.2	3.2
Husbands	29.1	10.2	18.9	6.0
Own children under age 18	134.7	35.6	99.1	5.1
Own children age 18 and over	68.7	25.4	43.3	3.1 *
Other relatives	48.1	15.5	32.6	4.1 *
Nonrelatives	80.3	14.7	65.6	5.1 *

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

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

¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 14. Personal crimes, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$34,999	\$35,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
All personal crimes	92.6	59.3	53.6	51.4	51.4	47.4	40.8
Crimes of violence	88.5	57.4	50.6	49.7	49.1	45.7	38.1
Completed violence	33.5	20.3	16.0	13.4	11.3	10.0	9.3
Attempted/threatened violence	55.0	37.1	34.6	36.3	37.8	35.7	28.8
Rape/Sexual assault	5.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.9
Rape/Attempted rape	4.5	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.8	0.8 *	0.4 *
Rape	2.8	1.3	0.5 *	1.0	0.4 *	0.4 *	0.0 *
Attempted rape [†]	1.7	0.6 *	0.9	0.7 *	0.5 *	0.4 *	0.4 *
Sexual assault [‡]	1.1 *	0.8 *	1.1	0.6 *	1.1	0.3 *	1.5 *
Robbery	11.8	8.9	5.9	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.2
Completed/property taken	8.5	5.3	4.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.2
With injury	3.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.4 *	0.8 *
Without injury	5.2	4.0	2.8	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.4 *
Attempted to take property	3.2	3.6	1.8	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.0
With injury	1.0 *	1.1	0.5 *	0.3 *	0.1 *	0.5 *	0.0 *
Without injury	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.2	2.5	1.6	2.0
Assault	71.2	45.7	42.2	43.0	42.2	40.0	32.0
Aggravated	22.7	14.3	13.0	11.5	11.7	8.6	6.4
With injury	8.0	4.8	3.4	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.7
Threatened with weapon	14.7	9.5	9.6	8.3	9.6	6.7	4.7
Simple	48.5	31.5	29.2	31.4	30.5	31.4	25.5
With minor injury	13.2	8.1	7.0	5.7	5.3	5.1	3.9
Without injury	35.3	23.4	22.2	25.8	25.2	26.3	21.7
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	4.0	1.9	3.0	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.7
Population age 12 and over	18,347,030	26,452,570	33,635,530	30,883,930	33,752,180	27,340,170	17,398,260

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.
 †Includes verbal threats of rape.
 ‡Includes threats.

Table 15. Personal crimes, 1993:

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

Race and income	Total population	Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group						
		Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/ threatened violence	Rape/ Sexual assault ¹	Robbery		
						Total	With Injury	Without Injury
White								
Less than \$7,500	12,506,490	93.1	34.1	59.0	5.6	11.7	5.0	6.7
\$7,500-\$14,999	20,875,960	52.4	16.2	36.2	2.7	5.9	1.7	4.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	28,273,150	51.1	15.1	36.0	2.9	5.3	1.7	3.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	26,938,530	49.3	12.7	36.6	2.1	3.9	1.5	2.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	30,061,710	48.9	11.1	37.7	1.9	4.5	0.9	3.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	24,820,350	44.2	10.2	34.0	1.0 *	4.7	1.1 *	3.6
\$75,000 or more	15,990,030	36.3	8.8	27.4	1.9	3.5	0.3 *	3.2
Black								
Less than \$7,500	5,141,300	80.9	33.3	47.6	4.8 *	12.0	2.7 *	9.3
\$7,500-\$14,999	4,621,900	79.6	37.1	42.5	3.6 *	20.3	5.0 *	15.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	4,273,040	53.2	23.7	29.5	0.7 *	10.4	2.1 *	8.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	3,054,040	55.1	18.4	36.7	4.7 *	9.6	1.8 *	7.8 *
\$35,000-\$49,999	2,486,180	56.8	10.7 *	46.2	1.0 *	7.4 *	1.1 *	6.2 *
\$50,000-\$74,999	1,625,810	78.3	12.2 *	66.1	1.9 *	4.0 *	0.0 *	4.0 *
\$75,000 or more	620,970	103.4	28.3 *	75.1	4.9 *	27.8 *	14.6 *	13.1 *

Race and income	Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group			
	Total	Assault		Purse snatching/ Pocket picking
		Aggra- vated	Simple	
White				
Less than \$7,500	75.8	21.7	54.0	3.8
\$7,500-\$14,999	43.9	12.4	31.5	1.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	42.9	13.0	29.9	1.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	43.3	11.4	31.9	1.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	42.5	11.8	30.7	1.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	38.5	8.1	30.4	1.5
\$75,000 or more	30.9	6.2	24.7	2.6
Black				
Less than \$7,500	64.1	25.2	39.0	5.2 *
\$7,500-\$14,999	55.7	22.0	33.7	4.1 *
\$15,000-\$24,999	42.2	15.9	26.3	12.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	40.9	12.3	28.6	1.9 *
\$35,000-\$49,999	48.5	13.9	34.6	5.8 *
\$50,000-\$74,999	72.4	18.2	54.2	6.1 *
\$75,000 or more	70.7	17.4 *	53.4	4.0 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Excludes data on persons whose family income level was not ascertained and data on persons of "Other" races.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 16. Property crimes, 1993:

Number of victimizations and 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	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	32,182,320	322.1	26,795,610	314.8	4,391,520	368.8	995,190	343.7
Household burglary	5,984,000	59.9	4,817,090	56.6	1,018,800	85.6	148,110	51.2
Completed	4,823,770	48.3	3,899,890	45.8	810,330	68.1	113,560	39.2
Forcible entry	1,855,890	18.6	1,391,320	16.3	431,000	36.2	33,580	11.6
Unlawful entry without force	2,967,880	29.7	2,508,570	29.5	379,330	31.9	79,980	27.6
Attempted forcible entry	1,160,230	11.6	917,210	10.8	208,470	17.5	34,560	11.9
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	19.6	1,461,860	17.2	400,950	33.7	97,740	33.8
Completed	1,290,530	12.9	971,480	11.4	253,140	21.3	65,910	22.8
Attempted	670,010	6.7	490,380	5.8	147,800	12.4	31,830	11.0
Theft ¹	24,237,780	242.6	20,516,660	241.0	2,971,780	249.6	749,340	258.8
Completed	23,020,050	230.4	19,490,480	229.0	2,819,570	236.8	710,000	245.2
Less than \$50	9,652,550	96.6	8,287,350	97.4	1,094,500	91.9	270,700	93.5
\$50 - \$249	7,682,460	76.9	6,511,200	76.5	926,640	77.8	244,620	84.5
\$250 or more	4,252,510	42.6	3,584,360	42.1	540,960	45.4	127,190	43.9
Amount not available	1,432,520	14.3	1,107,560	13.0	257,470	21.6	67,490	23.3
Attempted	1,217,720	12.2	1,026,180	12.1	152,210	12.8	39,340	13.6
Total number of households	99,927,410	...	85,125,000	...	11,906,950	...	2,895,460	...

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

...Not applicable.

¹Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 17. Property crimes, 1993:

Number of victimizations and 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	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	32,182,320	322.1	3,023,890	442.2	29,007,310	313.2
Household burglary	5,984,000	59.9	595,790	87.1	5,360,190	57.9
Completed	4,823,770	48.3	478,440	70.0	4,319,250	46.6
Forcible entry	1,855,890	18.6	182,580	26.7	1,655,060	17.9
Unlawful entry without force	2,967,880	29.7	295,860	43.3	2,664,190	28.8
Attempted forcible entry	1,160,230	11.6	117,350	17.2	1,040,940	11.2
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	19.6	251,330	36.8	1,705,180	18.4
Completed	1,290,530	12.9	179,330	26.2	1,107,170	12.0
Attempted	670,010	6.7	72,000	10.5	598,010	6.5
Theft ²	24,237,780	242.6	2,176,770	318.4	21,941,940	236.9
Completed	23,020,050	230.4	2,049,860	299.8	20,855,290	225.2
Less than \$50	9,652,550	96.6	669,850	98.0	8,938,430	96.5
\$50 - \$249	7,682,460	76.9	771,810	112.9	6,868,680	74.2
\$250 or more	4,252,510	42.6	444,040	64.9	3,783,540	40.9
Amount not available	1,432,520	14.3	164,160	24.0	1,264,640	13.7
Attempted	1,217,720	12.2	126,910	18.6	1,086,650	11.7
Total number of households	99,927,410	...	6,837,600	...	92,609,620	...

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

... Not applicable.

¹Includes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which is not shown separately.

²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 18. Motor vehicle theft, 1993:

Number of victimizations and 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	99,927,410	1,960,540	19.6	183,427,060	2,074,100	11.3
White	85,125,000	1,461,860	17.2	163,457,760	1,566,570	9.6
Black	11,906,950	400,950	33.7	14,939,060	409,800	27.4
Other	2,895,460	97,740	33.8	5,030,240	97,740	19.4
Age of head of household						
12-19	920,380	24,360 *	26.5 *	957,850	26,280 *	27.4 *
20-34	26,358,220	702,630	26.7	45,692,050	747,470	16.4
35-49	32,155,560	756,780	23.5	67,206,770	794,420	11.8
50-64	19,509,800	361,780	18.5	41,341,930	377,140	9.1
65 and over	20,983,440	114,980	5.5	28,228,470	128,800	4.6
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	63,950,970	1,008,230	15.8	136,272,080	1,072,390	7.9
Rented	35,976,440	952,310	26.5	47,154,980	1,001,720	21.2
Locality of residence						
Urban	30,152,160	1,031,710	34.2	44,225,670	1,074,360	24.3
Suburban	43,001,100	732,860	17.0	85,710,770	785,130	9.2
Rural	26,774,150	195,970	7.3	53,490,620	214,610	4.0

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

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.

The term "Urban" denotes "Central cities;"

"Suburban", "Outside central cities;" and

"Rural", "Nonmetropolitan areas."

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

Table 19. Property crimes, 1993:

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
Property crimes	645.8	399.7	401.9	275.1	131.7
Household burglary	191.3	73.5	67.3	51.2	33.8
Completed	177.0	58.7	54.2	41.5	26.7
Forcible entry	37.0	25.1	20.1	15.2	10.3
Unlawful entry without force	140.0	33.6	34.1	26.2	16.4
Attempted forcible entry	14.4 *	14.8	13.1	9.7	7.1
Motor vehicle theft	26.5 *	26.7	23.5	18.5	5.5
Completed	24.1 *	17.1	15.6	12.5	3.5
Attempted	2.4 *	9.6	8.0	6.0	2.0
Theft ¹	428.0	299.6	311.1	205.4	92.4
Completed	410.9	285.3	294.9	194.3	88.1
Less than \$50	163.5	108.1	132.5	81.3	38.5
\$50 - \$249	167.9	102.7	95.9	62.2	25.1
\$250 or more	70.2	61.2	48.9	36.0	14.3
Amount not available	9.3 *	13.4	17.7	14.8	10.2
Attempted	17.2 *	14.3	16.1	11.0	4.3
Total number of households	920,380	26,358,220	32,155,560	19,509,800	20,983,440

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

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

¹Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 20. Property crimes, 1993:

Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual household income

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$34,999	\$35,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000 or more
Property crimes	314.9	299.4	310.4	335.8	340.8	371.7	388.5
Household burglary	97.3	66.9	58.0	50.8	54.3	49.7	51.2
Completed	78.2	52.1	44.9	42.9	43.4	41.8	42.8
Forcible entry	28.1	19.2	20.1	16.0	17.3	16.0	10.8
Unlawful entry without force	50.1	32.8	24.8	26.8	26.2	25.8	31.9
Attempted forcible entry	19.1	14.9	13.2	7.9	10.9	7.9	8.4
Motor vehicle theft	14.1	18.9	18.6	21.2	18.6	22.4	26.4
Completed	9.5	13.9	11.5	14.4	11.7	15.0	16.8
Attempted	4.6	5.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.4	9.6
Theft ¹	203.5	213.5	233.8	263.9	267.9	299.6	310.9
Completed	194.5	201.9	222.5	250.2	253.1	286.0	291.2
Less than \$50	83.3	85.7	95.5	109.0	111.5	124.4	105.5
\$50 - \$249	65.8	70.7	74.7	81.3	80.6	92.4	98.1
\$250 or more	32.5	33.7	36.9	43.3	47.9	54.2	73.0
Amount not available	12.9	11.8	15.4	16.6	13.2	15.0	14.6
Attempted	8.9	11.6	11.3	13.6	14.8	13.6	19.7
Total number of households	11,345,760	14,221,480	16,395,340	14,016,520	14,259,860	10,763,360	6,904,420

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained.
¹Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 21. Household burglary, 1993:

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

Race and income	Total households	All household burglaries	Rate per 1,000 households		
			Completed household burglary		
			Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White					
Less than \$7,500	7,982,120	97.2	25.3	51.9	20.0
\$7,500-\$14,999	11,578,850	60.7	14.6	33.0	13.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	13,991,360	55.5	17.1	25.5	12.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	12,406,380	50.1	15.0	27.5	7.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	12,828,840	51.4	15.8	25.5	10.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	9,882,330	47.8	15.4	24.5	7.8
\$75,000 or more	6,404,300	51.6	11.3	32.4	7.8
Black					
Less than \$7,500	2,977,110	102.3	37.0	46.2	19.1
\$7,500-\$14,999	2,220,710	101.3	47.4	29.8	24.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,958,820	81.7	43.1	22.5	16.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	1,271,650	55.4	27.2	21.0 *	7.2 *
\$35,000-\$49,999	1,039,460	88.6	36.3	31.2	21.0 *
\$50,000-\$74,999	579,780	102.1	30.8 *	57.6	13.7 *
\$75,000 or more	226,520	57.2 *	0.0 *	38.9 *	18.4 *

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

Table 22. Theft, 1993:

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

Race and income	Total households	Theft ^{1,2}	Rate per 1,000 households			Attempted
			Completed theft			
			Less than \$50	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	
White						
Less than \$7,500	7,982,120	207.1	87.2	70.8	30.2	8.6
\$7,500-\$14,999	11,578,850	201.2	85.7	65.5	29.2	10.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	13,991,360	230.7	93.7	72.3	38.4	10.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	12,406,380	260.0	110.8	79.5	41.0	13.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	12,828,840	267.3	112.4	80.8	47.9	15.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	9,882,330	293.9	122.9	90.5	52.3	13.6
\$75,000 or more	6,404,300	313.6	106.3	99.5	75.0	18.7
Black						
Less than \$7,500	2,977,110	191.6	71.7	57.0	37.3	7.9 *
\$7,500-\$14,999	2,220,710	270.7	87.8	89.3	54.8	17.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,958,820	252.8	104.7	90.8	28.2	13.9 *
\$25,000-\$34,999	1,271,650	293.4	95.3	95.0	57.7	15.4 *
\$35,000-\$49,999	1,039,460	294.5	116.2	67.5	64.0	13.1 *
\$50,000-\$74,999	579,780	394.9	129.0	138.6	95.3	21.4 *
\$75,000 or more	226,520	312.2	124.3	95.6 *	32.8 *	51.0 *

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

Excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained and data on persons of "Other" races.

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

¹Includes data, not shown separately, on thefts for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 23. Motor vehicle theft, 1993:

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

Race and income	Total households	Rate per 1,000 households		
		All vehicle thefts	Completed thefts	Attempted thefts
White				
Less than \$7,500	7,982,120	14.7	9.6	5.1
\$7,500-\$14,999	11,578,850	15.3	11.5	3.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	13,991,360	16.8	10.3	6.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	12,406,380	17.1	12.4	4.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	12,828,840	16.4	9.8	6.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	9,882,330	20.0	14.2	5.8
\$75,000 or more	6,404,300	23.8	15.2	8.6
Black				
Less than \$7,500	2,977,110	14.5	10.5	4.1 *
\$7,500-\$14,999	2,220,710	30.9	18.8	12.1 *
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,958,820	33.0	22.0	11.0 *
\$25,000-\$34,999	1,271,650	56.3	31.4	24.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	1,039,460	31.4	27.5	3.9 *
\$50,000-\$74,999	579,780	55.0	30.3 *	24.7 *
\$75,000 or more	226,520	94.3 *	45.4 *	48.9 *

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

Excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained and data on persons of "Other" races.

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

Table 24. Property crimes, 1993:

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
Property crimes	191.9	299.6	489.9	632.3
Household burglary	49.2	56.2	76.8	93.4
Completed	36.4	46.0	63.8	78.9
Forcible entry	17.1	17.0	22.6	28.8
Unlawful entry without force	19.3	29.0	41.1	50.1
Attempted forcible entry	12.8	10.2	13.1	14.6
Motor vehicle theft	12.2	18.6	28.3	39.6
Completed	6.7	12.2	19.7	30.3
Attempted	5.5	6.4	8.5	9.2
Theft ₁	130.5	224.8	384.7	499.3
Completed	123.4	212.4	367.8	480.7
Less than \$50	53.5	84.6	161.0	215.1
\$50 - \$249	35.9	71.4	127.1	166.1
\$250 or more	25.7	43.1	58.0	68.6
Amount not available	8.2	13.4	21.7	30.9
Attempted	7.2	12.4	16.9	18.6
Total number of households	25,553,740	50,571,810	20,529,670	3,272,180

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

Excludes data on households where the number of persons was not ascertained.

₁Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 25. Property crimes, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households						Other than housing unit
	One ₁	Two	Three	Four	Five-nine	Ten or more	
Property crimes	308.6	367.8	366.4	338.3	356.0	342.6	385.6
Household burglary	58.4	74.7	67.9	65.3	61.6	54.8	93.3
Completed	47.7	57.2	51.9	54.8	43.9	43.2	86.0
Forcible entry	18.2	23.9	30.4	22.3	19.9	15.3	11.7 *
Unlawful entry without force	29.5	33.3	21.5	32.5	24.0	28.0	74.4
Attempted forcible entry	10.7	17.5	16.0	10.5	17.7	11.6	7.2 *
Motor vehicle theft	16.3	26.7	35.0	32.1	26.5	27.7	11.1 *
Completed	10.7	19.4	18.4	23.0	18.6	17.1	8.8 *
Attempted	5.6	7.3	16.6	9.0	7.9	10.7	2.3 *
Theft ₂	233.9	266.4	263.5	240.9	267.9	260.1	281.3
Completed	222.3	253.1	250.1	230.9	252.2	245.9	271.8
Less than \$50	97.6	89.7	84.8	92.9	101.7	90.4	127.9
\$50 - \$249	72.2	91.7	91.4	90.5	88.3	83.6	86.0
\$250 or more	38.7	51.5	54.5	34.4	50.0	56.8	46.6
Amount not available	13.8	20.2	19.3	13.1	12.1	15.0	11.2 *
Attempted	11.6	13.2	13.4 *	10.0	15.7	14.2	9.5 *
Total number of households	70,128,520	5,899,410	1,752,140	3,249,590	5,556,660	11,753,570	990,470

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

Excludes data on households for which 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.

₂Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Chapter III

Victims and offenders

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Characteristics of offenders in — Single-offender victimizations

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- 39 By type of crime and perceived age of offender
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- 41 By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender
- 42 By type of crime, race of victim and perceived race of offender
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Characteristics of offenders in — Multiple-offender victimizations

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- 46 By type of crime and perceived race of offenders
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- 48 By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders
- 49 By type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship

Victim-offender relationship

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 *Appendix VI: Glossary* contains information about classifying crimes as involving strangers and nonstrangers.

- Robbery and aggravated assault were more likely to be committed by strangers than nonstrangers. Rape/sexual assault and simple assault were more likely to be committed by nonstrangers than strangers (tables 27 and 28).
- Fifty-three percent of all violent victimizations, 28% of rapes, 81% of robberies, and 50% of assaults were committed by strangers in 1993 (table 29).
- Males were more likely than females to be victimized by strangers.
- There was no significant difference between blacks and whites in proportions of violent victimizations committed by strangers (table 30).
- Women who were divorced or separated were less likely than women in any other marital status category to report that they had been victimized by strangers (table 31).

Characteristics of offenders

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

Drug and alcohol use by offenders

- Twenty-nine 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 — 20% alcohol only, 4% drugs alone, and 4% both (table 32).

Family violence

Family violence includes 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.

- (See *Appendix VI: Glossary* for the definition of *multiple offenders*.)
- About 88% of the violent crimes committed by relatives were assaults — 68% simple assaults and 20% aggravated assaults (table 33).
 - Family violence accounted for 9% of all violent crimes, including 14% of completed crimes and 8% of attempted crimes. Victims' relatives committed 14% of all rapes/sexual assaults, 4% of all robberies, and 10% of all assaults (table 34).

- Fifty-four percent of the 1 million 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 17% of the crimes between relatives, while violence from other relatives accounted for 29% (tables 33 and 34).
- The rate of violent crimes against women committed by relatives was 8 per 1,000, while the rate for men was 2 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 (table 35).
- Blacks were more likely than whites to be victims of violent crimes by unrelated persons whom they knew well. There was no significant difference between whites and blacks in the rates of violent victimizations committed by relatives or casual acquaintances.
- People who were married or widowed were the least likely to be victims of violence from well known offenders, and persons who had never married were the most likely. Persons who had never married were also most likely to be victimized by a casual acquaintance.
- Divorced or separated persons had the highest rate of violent crimes committed by relatives.

Number of victims in violent crimes

- The vast majority of violent crimes were committed against one individual (93%). When a violent incident did involve more than one victim, most commonly two people were victimized (table 36).

Number of offenders in violent crimes

- The majority of violent incidents were committed by a lone offender. Simple assaults were significantly more likely than robberies and aggravated assaults to involve only one offender (table 37).
- Violent crimes committed by strangers were more likely to involve multiple-offenders than crimes committed by nonstrangers.
- In both single and multiple offender crimes, the offender(s) were more likely to be male (tables 38 and 44).

Characteristics of offenders*Single-offender victimizations*

- In nearly a third of violent victimizations committed by a single offender, the perpetrator was perceived to be between ages 12 and 20; less than a third, 21 to 29, and in more than a third, age 30 or older (table 39).
- The offender was white in a majority of all single offender assaults (67%) and rape/sexual assaults (69%). Single offender robberies were about equally likely to have been committed by whites or blacks (table 40).
- Most violent crime was intraracial. Seventy-four percent of all single offender violent crimes against whites were committed by whites. Eighty-one percent of single offender violent crimes against blacks were committed by blacks (table 42).
- For violent victimizations committed by a single offender, 44% involved a stranger to the victim; 12% a relative; 24% a person well known to the victim; and 19% a casual acquaintance (table 43).

Multiple-offender victimizations

- In multiple-offender victimizations, most frequently the offenders were all perceived to be between the ages of 12 and 20 (table 45).
- According to victim perceptions, a higher percentage of multiple-offender robberies were committed by black offenders than by white offenders. For assaults, the converse was true (table 46).
- For violent victimizations committed by multiple offenders, 79% involved strangers to the victim; 11%, casual acquaintances; 8%, persons well known but not related to the victim; and 2% relatives of the victim (table 49).

Table 26. Personal crimes, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Personal crimes	10,413,610	11,365,080	1.09
Crimes of violence	9,898,980	10,848,090	1.10
Completed violence	2,942,240	3,212,740	1.09
Attempted/threatened violence	6,956,740	7,635,360	1.10
Rape/Sexual assault	472,760	485,290	1.03
Rape/Attempted rape	305,890	312,580	1.02
Rape	160,380	160,380	1.00
Attempted rape ¹	145,510	152,200	1.05
Sexual assault ²	166,870	172,700	1.03
Robbery	1,161,900	1,291,020	1.11
Completed/property taken	723,140	814,810	1.13
With injury	253,950	274,000	1.08
Without injury	469,200	540,800	1.15
Attempted to take property	438,760	476,210	1.09
With injury	89,980	95,500	1.06
Without injury	348,770	380,710	1.09
Assault	8,264,320	9,071,790	1.10
Aggravated	2,220,180	2,562,860	1.15
With injury	623,010	712,970	1.14
Threatened with weapon	1,597,170	1,849,880	1.16
Simple	6,044,150	6,508,930	1.08
With minor injury	1,273,190	1,356,220	1.07
Without injury	4,770,950	5,152,710	1.08
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	514,630	516,980	1.00
Completed purse snatching	89,040	90,330	1.01
Attempted purse snatching	44,430	45,500	1.02
Pocket picking	381,160	381,160	1.00

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

¹Includes verbal threats of rape.

²Includes threats.

Table 27. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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

Type of crime	All incidents		Percent of incidents			
	Number	Percent	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	9,898,980	100 %	5,045,040	51.0 %	4,853,940	49.0 %
Completed violence	2,942,240	100 %	1,325,350	45.0	1,616,900	55.0
Attempted/threatened violence	6,956,740	100 %	3,719,690	53.5	3,237,050	46.5
Rape/Sexual assault	472,760	100 %	122,090	25.8	350,670	74.2
Rape/Attempted rape	305,890	100 %	72,850	23.8	233,050	76.2
Rape	160,380	100 %	34,070	21.2	126,310	78.8
Attempted rape ¹	145,510	100 %	38,780	26.6	106,730	73.4
Sexual assault:	166,870	100 %	49,240	29.5	117,630	70.5
Robbery	1,161,900	100 %	930,860	80.1	231,040	19.9
Completed/property taken	723,140	100 %	570,450	78.9	152,690	21.1
With injury	253,950	100 %	183,680	72.3	70,260	27.7
Without injury	469,200	100 %	386,770	82.4	82,430	17.6
Attempted to take property	438,760	100 %	360,410	82.1	78,350	17.9
With injury	89,980	100 %	61,240	68.1	28,740	31.9
Without injury	348,770	100 %	299,170	85.8	49,600	14.2
Assault	8,264,320	100 %	3,992,090	48.3	4,272,230	51.7
Aggravated	2,220,180	100 %	1,281,200	57.7	938,980	42.3
With injury	623,010	100 %	289,650	46.5	333,360	53.5
Threatened with weapon	1,597,170	100 %	991,550	62.1	605,620	37.9
Simple	6,044,150	100 %	2,710,900	44.9	3,333,250	55.1
With minor injury	1,273,190	100 %	384,190	30.2	889,000	69.8
Without injury	4,770,950	100 %	2,326,700	48.8	2,444,250	51.2

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

¹Includes verbal threats of rape.

²Includes threats.

Table 28. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Total Population	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over					
		Total		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	211,524,770	10,848,090	51.3	5,729,740	27.1	5,118,360	24.2
Completed violence		3,212,740	15.2	1,523,320	7.2	1,689,410	8.0
Attempted/threatened violence		7,635,360	36.1	4,206,410	19.9	3,428,950	16.2
Rape/Sexual assault		485,290	2.3	133,630	0.6	351,660	1.7
Rape/Attempted rape		312,580	1.5	78,550	0.4	234,040	1.1
Rape		160,380	0.8	34,070	0.2	126,310	0.6
Attempted rape		152,200	0.7	44,480	0.2	107,720	0.5
Sexual assault		172,700	0.8	55,080	0.3	117,630	0.6
Robbery		1,291,020	6.1	1,049,340	5.0	241,680	1.1
Completed/property taken		814,810	3.9	654,510	3.1	160,300	0.8
With injury		274,000	1.3	201,690	1.0	72,310	0.3
Without injury		540,800	2.6	452,820	2.1	87,980	0.4
Attempted to take property		476,210	2.3	394,820	1.9	81,390	0.4
With injury		95,500	0.5	66,750	0.3	28,740	0.1
Without injury		380,710	1.8	328,070	1.6	52,640	0.2
Assault		9,071,790	42.9	4,546,780	21.5	4,525,010	21.4
Aggravated		2,562,860	12.1	1,521,040	7.2	1,041,820	4.9
With injury		712,970	3.4	343,230	1.6	369,740	1.7
Threatened with weapon		1,849,880	8.7	1,177,800	5.6	672,080	3.2
Simple		6,508,930	30.8	3,025,740	14.3	3,483,190	16.5
With minor injury		1,356,220	6.4	438,690	2.1	917,530	4.3
Without injury		5,152,710	24.4	2,587,050	12.2	2,565,660	12.1

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

.Includes verbal threats of rape.

.Includes threats.

Table 29. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

**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	Rape/ Sexual assault [†]	Robbery	Assault		
				Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes	52.8 %	27.5 %	81.3 %	50.1 %	59.3 %	46.5 %
12-15	38.7	17.6 *	63.9	36.3	45.1	33.7
16-19	51.7	29.6	84.3	49.5	62.7	43.7
20-24	56.8	26.1 *	81.7	55.6	62.1	52.2
25-34	58.1	35.8	82.2	55.6	61.8	52.9
35-49	52.5	23.6 *	87.7	49.0	55.4	46.9
50-64	60.6	23.6 *	83.0	56.5	72.3	50.2
65 and over	73.8	51.2 *	100.0	67.6	87.9	60.6
Male	64.0 %	45.0 %*	88.5 %	60.2 %	64.1 %	58.5 %
12-15	44.2	0.0 *	76.2	39.5	39.3	39.5
16-19	63.1	35.3 *	88.1	60.3	71.3	54.3
20-24	71.6	30.8 *	85.8	69.9	71.1	69.1
25-34	69.8	69.3 *	92.3	66.2	66.7	65.9
35-49	66.9	0.0 *	94.1	62.5	63.8	61.9
50-64	69.2	0.0 *	90.0	63.7	67.5	62.0
65 and over	89.0	0.0 *	100.0 *	84.6	82.3 *	85.2
Female	37.7 %	25.8 %	66.8 %	35.7 %	50.4 %	31.1 %
12-15	29.8	17.6 *	33.7 *	30.8	55.8	23.9
16-19	35.4	28.4 *	75.6	32.8	42.7	29.8
20-24	39.2	25.7 *	75.1	37.0	47.7	32.3
25-34	41.2	29.5 *	63.8	39.4	53.0	34.4
35-49	35.9	24.2 *	75.6	32.8	37.6	31.9
50-64	46.8	23.6 *	62.6 *	45.6	81.2	33.7
65 and over	61.5	51.2 *	100.0 *	54.7	90.9 *	39.3 *

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

†Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 30. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

**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	Rape/ Sexual assault [†]	Robbery	Assault		
				Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes						
White	52.8 %	26.6 %	78.2 %	51.1 %	62.3 %	47.1 %
Black	52.9	36.0 *	88.1	45.0	47.9	43.3
Male						
White	64.2	41.2 *	87.2	61.3	66.3	59.1
Black	63.7	100.0 *	90.9	55.4	52.9	56.7
Female						
White	36.9	25.0	60.0	36.0	53.2	31.6
Black	40.9	33.2 *	83.2	33.6	42.8	27.7

Note: Excludes data on persons of "Other" races.

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

†Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 31. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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

Sex and marital status	Percent of victimizations involving strangers					
	Crimes of violence	Rape/ Sexual assault ¹	Robbery	Assault		
				Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes						
Never married	52.7	28.5	80.2	50.0	59.1	46.4
Married	62.4	41.6	92.0	59.3	66.7	56.4
Widowed	62.7	0.0 *	93.4	54.3	80.6 *	44.9
Divorced or separated	36.7	15.7 *	66.5	34.3	45.3	30.1
Male						
Never married	61.6	46.8 *	85.9	57.7	62.8	55.4
Married	70.2	40.7 *	96.4	67.2	68.4	66.6
Widowed	94.4	0.0 *	100.0 *	90.8 *	100.0 *	87.7 *
Divorced or separated	60.4	0.0 *	87.2	55.1	59.0	53.0
Female						
Never married	37.8	26.4	64.6	36.5	51.0	31.8
Married	50.3	41.8 *	85.1	46.5	62.7	41.7
Widowed	53.1	0.0 *	89.3 *	45.8	76.3 *	34.8 *
Divorced or separated	22.7	15.7 *	42.0	21.6	32.8	18.2

Note: Excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 32. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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

Perceived drug or alcohol use by offender	Percent of victimizations					
	Crimes of violence	Rape/ Sexual assault ¹	Robbery	Assault		
				Total	Aggravated	Simple
Total victimizations	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Total (Perceived to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol)	29.2	40.6	23.3	29.5	31.8	28.5
Under the influence of alcohol	19.7	29.8	11.6	20.3	20.5	20.2
Under the influence of drugs	4.0	3.4 *	5.2	3.8	4.7	3.5
Under the influence of both drugs and alcohol	4.2	6.4	5.4	3.9	5.0	3.5
Under the influence of one, not sure which	1.4	1.0 *	1.1 *	1.5	1.7	1.4
Not available whether drugs or alcohol	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.1 *	0.0 *	0.1 *
Not on alcohol or drugs	28.9	32.5	11.7	31.1	21.8	34.8
Don't know or not ascertained	41.9	27.0	65.0	39.4	46.3	36.7

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

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

¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 33. Family violence, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Total number of victimizations	Number of victimizations					
		Related					
		Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Other relatives
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	1,024,870	363,120	187,510	92,610	85,000	296,620
Completed violence	3,212,740	438,110	180,520	73,310	52,870	28,340	103,080
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	586,750	182,600	114,200	39,740	56,670	193,550
Rape/Sexual assault:	485,290	66,800	19,120 *	31,790	6,430 *	0 *	9,450 *
Robbery	1,291,020	54,160	9,030 *	19,610 *	3,820 *	1,950 *	19,760 *
Completed/property taken	814,810	33,460	2,060 *	13,060 *	3,820 *	1,950 *	12,570 *
Attempted to take property	476,210	20,700 *	6,970 *	6,540 *	0 *	0 *	7,190 *
Assault	9,071,790	903,910	334,960	136,120	82,360	83,060	267,410
Aggravated	2,562,860	202,650	37,120	44,580	23,900 *	14,360 *	82,700
Simple	6,508,930	701,250	297,840	91,540	58,460	68,700	184,710

Type of crime	Well-known	Number of victimizations			
		Casual acquaintances	Don't know relationship	Strangers	Don't know number of offenders
Crimes of violence	2,484,330	1,609,750	167,370	5,326,890	234,900
Completed violence	838,790	415,120	82,140	1,346,590	91,990
Attempted/threatened violence	1,645,540	1,194,630	85,230	3,980,300	142,910
Rape/Sexual assault:	160,340	124,530	10,480 *	118,440	4,700 *
Robbery	122,880	64,640	36,270	982,420	30,640
Completed/property taken	101,910	24,930 *	36,270	601,210	17,030 *
Attempted to take property	20,970 *	39,710	0 *	381,220	13,610 *
Assault	2,201,110	1,420,580	120,610	4,226,020	199,560
Aggravated	507,090	332,080	53,070	1,371,650	96,320
Simple	1,694,020	1,088,510	67,540	2,854,380	103,240

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

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

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

‡Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 34. Family violence, 1993:

**Percent distribution of victimizations,
by type of crime and relationship to offender**

Type of crime	Total number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations							
		Total crimes	Related					Own child	Other relatives
			Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent			
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	100 %	9.4 %	3.3 %	1.7 %	0.9 %	0.8 %	2.7 %	
Completed violence	3,212,740	100 %	13.6	5.6	2.3	1.6	0.9	3.2	
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	100 %	7.7	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.7	2.5	
Rape/Sexual assault:	485,290	100 %	13.8	3.9 *	6.6	1.3 *	0.0 *	1.9 *	
Robbery	1,291,020	100 %	4.2	0.7 *	1.5 *	0.3 *	0.2 *	1.5 *	
Completed/property taken	814,810	100 %	4.1	0.3 *	1.6 *	0.5 *	0.2 *	1.5 *	
Attempted to take property	476,210	100 %	4.3 *	1.5 *	1.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	1.5 *	
Assault	9,071,790	100 %	10.0	3.7	1.5	0.9	0.9	2.9	
Aggravated	2,562,860	100 %	7.9	1.4	1.7	0.9 *	0.6 *	3.2	
Simple	6,508,930	100 %	10.8	4.6	1.4	0.9	1.1	2.8	

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations				
	Well-known ¹	Casual acquaintances	Don't know relationship	Strangers	Don't know number of offenders
Crimes of violence	22.9 %	14.8 %	1.5 %	49.1 %	2.2 %
Completed violence	26.1	12.9	2.6	41.9	2.9
Attempted/threatened violence	21.6	15.6	1.1	52.1	1.9
Rape/Sexual assault:	33.0	25.7	2.2 *	24.4	1.0 *
Robbery	9.5	5.0	2.8	76.1	2.4
Completed/property taken	12.5	3.1 *	4.5	73.8	2.1 *
Attempted to take property	4.4 *	8.3	0.0 *	80.1	2.9 *
Assault	24.3	15.7	1.3	46.6	2.2
Aggravated	19.8	13.0	2.1	53.5	3.8
Simple	26.0	16.7	1.0	43.9	1.6

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 could not be ascertained.

²Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 35. Family violence, 1993:

**Victimization rate by victim-offender relationship,
by type of crime and selected victim characteristics**

Characteristic	Total population	Crimes of violence ¹				Assault			
		Relatives	Well-known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers	Relatives	Well-known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers
Sex									
Male	102,348,090	2.0	11.1	8.7	36.3	1.9	10.5	8.3	29.1
Female	109,176,670	7.5	12.3	6.5	14.8	6.5	10.3	5.2	11.4
Race									
White	178,912,480	4.8	11.1	7.5	24.5	4.3	9.9	6.5	20.2
Black	25,230,060	5.9	16.2	9.0	31.8	5.1	14.4	8.4	20.6
Other	7,382,230	2.2 *	11.8	4.5	18.8	1.9 *	10.1	4.2	11.8
Age									
12-15	14,963,650	3.0	39.6	30.8	43.4	2.3	35.7	26.9	34.2
16-19	13,988,460	5.6	31.5	19.3	54.8	5.1	27.4	17.0	43.6
20-24	18,701,390	8.2	22.5	9.7	49.1	7.7	19.1	7.5	40.0
25-34	42,279,270	6.7	11.2	6.6	32.0	5.9	9.7	6.2	25.9
35-49	57,428,550	6.7	8.0	5.5	21.1	6.0	7.3	5.0	16.6
50-64	33,350,360	1.9	2.2	2.6	9.5	1.6	2.1	2.3	7.2
65 and over	30,813,070	0.4 *	0.9 *	0.2 *	3.5	0.3 *	0.9 *	0.2 *	2.3
Marital status²									
Married	111,692,140	3.0	3.6	2.9	14.8	2.8	3.3	2.7	12.2
Widowed	13,442,550	0.1 *	2.5	1.7 *	6.6	0.1 *	2.3	1.5 *	4.3
Divorced or separated	21,615,670	23.4	16.7	9.0	26.8	19.7	14.6	7.8	20.8
Never married	64,267,740	2.8	26.2	16.4	46.8	2.5	23.0	14.3	36.7
Family income³									
Less than \$7,500	18,347,030	12.0	26.7	13.0	34.5	10.4	22.7	11.2	25.1
\$7,500-\$14,999	26,452,570	7.1	13.7	7.7	26.9	6.5	12.5	6.9	18.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	33,635,530	5.8	13.2	8.1	21.5	4.8	11.5	7.2	17.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	30,883,930	4.0	11.0	7.9	24.6	3.5	9.7	7.1	20.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	33,752,180	3.7	9.9	7.2	26.4	3.3	8.8	6.2	22.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	27,340,170	2.1	8.5	7.6	25.7	1.9	8.2	6.6	21.7
\$75,000 or more	17,398,260	2.3	7.3	5.1	22.2	2.2	6.0	4.6	18.1

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

¹Crimes of violence includes data on rape, sexual assault, and robbery, not shown separately.

Table 35. Family violence, 1993: (continued)

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
0.7	2.7	2.4	9.4	1.2	7.8	5.9	19.7
1.2	2.1	0.8	3.7	5.3	8.2	4.4	7.7
0.8	2.1	1.4	6.4	3.5	7.8	5.1	13.8
2.4	4.7	2.6	7.7	2.7	9.7	5.8	12.9
0.3 *	2.7 *	1.2 *	4.0	1.6 *	7.4	3.0 *	7.9
0.5 *	6.8	5.4	9.4	1.8 *	28.9	21.5	24.8
1.3 *	6.5	3.3	17.4	3.8	20.9	13.7	26.2
2.2	6.1	1.8	14.9	5.4	13.0	5.7	25.2
1.3	2.4	2.0	8.4	4.6	7.3	4.2	17.5
1.2	1.5	1.2	4.3	4.8	5.8	3.8	12.2
0.3 *	0.3 *	0.5 *	2.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	4.6
0.0 *	0.1 *	0.1 *	0.6 *	0.3 *	0.8 *	0.1 *	1.7
0.6	0.7	0.7	3.8	2.2	2.6	2.0	8.4
0.0 *	0.1 *	0.3 *	1.4 *	0.1 *	2.2	1.2 *	2.9
4.2	3.5	2.0	7.2	15.5	11.1	5.8	13.6
0.7	5.4	3.1	12.0	1.9	17.6	11.2	24.7
2.9	6.2	3.0	9.3	7.6	16.5	8.2	15.8
1.4	3.3	2.2	6.4	5.2	9.3	4.6	11.9
1.1	2.6	2.0	7.0	3.7	9.0	5.3	10.3
0.4 *	2.6	1.7	6.1	3.1	7.1	5.4	14.7
0.8 *	2.1	0.9	7.1	2.5	6.7	5.3	15.3
0.3 *	0.7 *	1.2	5.6	1.6	7.5	5.3	16.1
0.5 *	0.7 *	0.6 *	4.4	1.7	5.4	4.0	13.7

²Excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.
³Excludes data on persons whose family income was not ascertained.

Table 36. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and number of victims

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents				
		Total ¹	Number of victims			
			One	Two	Three	Four or more
Crimes of violence	9,898,980	100 %	93.1 %	5.2 %	1.1 %	0.6 %
Completed violence	2,942,240	100 %	93.3	5.0	1.2	0.5 *
Attempted/threatened violence	6,956,740	100 %	93.0	5.3	1.0	0.6
Rape/Sexual assault ²	472,760	100 %	97.9	1.6 *	0.5 *	0.0 *
Robbery	1,161,890	100 %	92.2	5.3	1.9 *	0.5 *
Completed/property taken	723,140	100 %	90.9	6.1	2.4 *	0.5 *
With injury	253,940	100 %	93.9	4.5 *	1.3 *	0.3 *
Without injury	469,190	100 %	89.3	7.0	3.0 *	0.7 *
Attempted to take property	438,750	100 %	94.4	3.8 *	1.2 *	0.6 *
With injury	89,980	100 %	96.8	1.7 *	1.1 *	0.5 *
Without injury	348,770	100 %	93.8	4.4 *	1.2 *	0.6 *
Assault	8,264,320	100 %	93.0	5.4	1.0	0.6
Aggravated	2,220,170	100 %	88.9	8.6	1.5	1.0 *
Simple	6,044,140	100 %	94.5	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 for which the number of victims was not ascertained.

²Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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	9,898,980	100 %	77.5 %	7.9 %	4.9 %	6.4 %	3.4 %
Completed violence	2,942,240	100 %	71.5	11.6	5.5	6.9	4.4
Attempted/threatened violence	6,956,740	100 %	80.0	6.3	4.6	6.2	3.0
Rape/Sexual assault:	472,760	100 %	90.0	4.0 *	2.0 *	2.8 *	1.3 *
Robbery	1,161,900	100 %	52.7	20.7	12.3	9.4	4.9
Completed/property taken	723,140	100 %	46.8	23.0	14.2	10.0	6.0
Attempted to take property	438,760	100 %	62.4	16.9	9.1	8.5	3.1 *
Assault	8,264,320	100 %	80.2	6.3	4.0	6.2	3.3
Aggravated	2,220,180	100 %	71.1	9.9	5.2	9.0	4.9
Simple	6,044,150	100 %	83.6	5.0	3.6	5.2	2.7
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	5,045,040	100 %	64.7	11.6	7.3	10.1	6.3
Completed violence	1,325,350	100 %	50.4	18.0	9.7	12.3	9.6
Attempted/threatened violence	3,719,690	100 %	69.7	9.4	6.5	9.3	5.1
Rape/Sexual assault:	122,090	100 %	70.8	7.7 *	7.6 *	9.0 *	4.9 *
Robbery	930,860	100 %	47.1	22.4	13.1	11.3	6.1
Completed/property taken	570,450	100 %	41.1	24.8	14.7	11.8	7.6
Attempted to take property	360,410	100 %	56.7	18.7	10.5	10.4	3.8 *
Assault	3,992,090	100 %	68.6	9.3	6.0	9.9	6.4
Aggravated	1,281,200	100 %	59.0	13.6	6.9	12.3	8.3
Simple	2,710,900	100 %	73.1	7.2	5.5	8.7	5.4
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	4,853,940	100 %	90.8	4.0	2.3	2.6	0.4 *
Completed violence	1,616,900	100 %	88.9	6.3	2.0	2.5	0.2 *
Attempted/threatened violence	3,237,050	100 %	91.7	2.8	2.4	2.6	0.5 *
Rape/Sexual assault:	350,670	100 %	96.6	2.7 *	0.0 *	0.6 *	0.0 *
Robbery	231,040	100 %	75.2	13.7	9.0 *	2.0 *	0.0 *
Completed/property taken	152,690	100 %	68.4	16.3 *	12.3 *	3.1 *	0.0 *
Attempted to take property	78,350	100 %	88.6	8.7 *	2.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	4,272,230	100 %	91.1	3.5	2.1	2.8	0.5 *
Aggravated	938,980	100 %	87.6	4.9	2.8 *	4.4	0.3 *
Simple	3,333,250	100 %	92.1	3.1	1.9	2.3	0.5 *

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

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

!Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 38. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Number of single-offender victimizations	Percent of single offender victimizations			
		Perceived sex of offender			Not known and not available
		Total	Male	Female	
Crimes of violence	8,175,570	100 %	83.0 %	16.7 %	0.3 %*
Completed violence	2,219,870	100 %	83.8	15.9	0.4 *
Attempted/threatened violence	5,955,690	100 %	82.7	17.0	0.3 *
Rape/Sexual assault:	429,790	100 %	98.7	1.3 *	0.0 *
Robbery	641,100	100 %	90.7	9.3	0.0 *
Completed/property taken	353,460	100 %	88.6	11.4	0.0 *
With injury	112,020	100 %	89.6	10.4 *	0.0 *
Without injury	241,440	100 %	88.1	11.9	0.0 *
Attempted to take property	287,630	100 %	93.4	6.6 *	0.0 *
With injury	59,680	100 %	88.2	11.8 *	0.0 *
Without injury	227,940	100 %	94.8	5.2 *	0.0 *
Assault	7,104,670	100 %	81.4	18.3	0.4 *
Aggravated	1,768,590	100 %	82.8	16.2	1.0 *
Simple	5,336,080	100 %	80.9	19.0	0.1 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
 †Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 39. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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								
		Total	Perceived age of offender					30 and over	Not known and not available	
			Under 12	Total	12-14	15-17	18-20			21-29
Crimes of violence	8,175,570	100 %	1.1 %	31.5 %	9.5 %	11.9 %	10.1 %	28.0 %	37.3 %	2.1 %
Completed violence	2,219,870	100 %	0.7 *	31.3	9.7	11.7	9.9	30.0	34.9	3.1
Attempted/threatened violence	5,955,690	100 %	1.2	31.6	9.5	12.0	10.1	27.3	38.2	1.7
Rape/Sexual assault:	429,790	100 %	0.0 *	20.0	2.9 *	8.6	8.4	32.8	43.0	4.2 *
Robbery	641,100	100 %	0.5 *	35.1	5.9	15.5	13.6	32.6	27.7	4.1 *
Completed/property taken	353,460	100 %	0.0 *	27.6	3.8 *	12.1	11.7	36.4	30.6	5.3 *
With injury	112,020	100 %	0.0 *	27.8	5.6 *	7.1 *	15.1 *	35.8	31.9	4.5 *
Without injury	241,440	100 %	0.0 *	27.6	3.0 *	14.5	10.1 *	36.7	30.0	5.7 *
Attempted to take property	287,630	100 %	1.1 *	44.2	8.5 *	19.6	16.0	28.0	24.2	2.5 *
With injury	59,680	100 %	0.0 *	32.9 *	0.0 *	21.4 *	11.6 *	37.9 *	29.1 *	0.0 *
Without injury	227,940	100 %	1.4 *	47.1	10.8 *	19.2	17.2	25.4	22.9	3.2 *
Assault	7,104,670	100 %	1.2	31.9	10.2	11.8	9.8	27.3	37.8	1.8
Aggravated	1,768,590	100 %	1.1 *	30.3	6.8	11.6	12.0	30.1	34.7	3.9
Simple	5,336,080	100 %	1.2	32.4	11.4	11.9	9.1	26.4	38.9	1.1

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
 †Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 40. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Number of single-offender victimizations	Percent of single-offender victimizations				
		Perceived race of offender				
		Total	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	8,175,570	100 %	64.4 %	25.5 %	8.4 %	1.8 %
Completed violence	2,219,870	100 %	59.0	29.1	9.7	2.2
Attempted/threatened violence	5,955,690	100 %	66.4	24.1	7.9	1.6
Rape/Sexual assault	429,790	100 %	69.2	17.4	9.1	4.3 *
Robbery	641,100	100 %	35.0	49.3	12.0	3.8 *
Completed/property taken	353,460	100 %	32.5	51.8	12.4	3.3 *
With injury	112,020	100 %	46.0	38.7	11.2 *	4.0 *
Without injury	241,440	100 %	26.2	57.8	13.0	3.0 *
Attempted to take property	287,630	100 %	38.1	46.2	11.5	4.2 *
With injury	59,680	100 %	42.3 *	39.2 *	14.9 *	3.5 *
Without injury	227,940	100 %	37.0	48.0	10.6 *	4.4 *
Assault	7,104,670	100 %	66.7	23.8	8.0	1.4
Aggravated	1,768,590	100 %	59.8	29.4	8.5	2.2
Simple	5,336,080	100 %	69.0	22.0	7.8	1.2

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
 †Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 41. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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

Type of crime and age of victim	Number of single-offender victimizations	Percent of single-offender victimizations								
		Perceived age of offender								
		Total	Under 12	12-20			21-29	30 and over	Not known and not available	
				Total	12-14	15-17	18-20			
Crimes of violence:										
12-19	2,352,230	100 %	2.0 %	74.3 %	27.2 %	29.9 %	17.3 %	11.9 %	10.4 %	1.3 %
20-34	3,307,880	100 %	0.2 *	14.0	2.4	3.9	7.7	44.3	39.7	1.7
35-49	1,968,700	100 %	0.8 *	13.2	2.2	5.3	5.6	21.8	61.2	3.2
50-64	419,700	100 %	3.7 *	15.8	1.4 *	4.7 *	9.7	23.6	54.3	2.5 *
65 and over	127,050	100 %	1.4 *	29.6	8.1 *	14.1 *	7.4 *	12.0 *	47.2	9.7 *
Robbery										
12-19	161,580	100 %	1.9 *	74.2	20.3	37.2	16.7 *	15.9 *	6.1 *	1.9 *
20-34	266,900	100 %	0.0 *	17.7	1.9 *	7.5 *	8.3 *	44.0	34.7	3.6 *
35-49	148,390	100 %	0.0 *	19.9	0.0 *	7.7 *	12.3 *	37.0	38.3	4.8 *
50-64	44,460	100 %	0.0 *	33.8 *	0.0 *	4.6 *	29.2 *	20.1 *	41.5 *	4.5 *
65 and over	19,780 *	100 %*	0.0 *	65.8 *	0.0 *	29.4 *	36.4 *	12.5 *	0.0 *	21.7 *
Assault										
12-19	2,044,060	100 %	2.2	76.0	29.1	29.9	17.0	10.3	10.1	1.4 *
20-34	2,858,900	100 %	0.3 *	14.1	2.5	3.7	8.0	43.9	40.3	1.4
35-49	1,735,380	100 %	0.9 *	13.2	2.6	5.4	5.3	21.4	61.8	2.7
50-64	367,090	100 %	4.2 *	14.0	1.6 *	4.8 *	7.5 *	24.6	54.9	2.3 *
65 and over	99,250	100 %	1.8 *	24.8 *	10.3 *	12.2 *	2.3 *	12.9 *	56.5	4.0 *

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

Table 42. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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

Type of crime and race of victim	Number of single-offender victimizations	Percent of single-offender victimizations				
		Total	Perceived race of offender			Not known and not available
			White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence						
White	6,783,970	100 %	73.8 %	15.8 %	8.6 %	1.8 %
Black	1,216,640	100 %	13.3	81.1	3.5	2.1 *
Completed violence						
White	1,757,830	100 %	71.8	15.9	10.1	2.2
Black	402,110	100 %	6.9 *	88.4	2.1 *	2.5 *
Attempted/threatened violence						
White	5,026,140	100 %	74.6	15.8	8.0	1.6
Black	814,540	100 %	16.5	77.5	4.1	1.9 *
Rape/Sexual assault:						
White	366,320	100 %	74.5	10.4	10.0	5.0 *
Black	50,600	100 %	22.6 *	72.5	4.8 *	0.0 *
Robbery						
White	477,640	100 %	44.0	38.9	14.6	2.5 *
Black	140,110	100 %	3.8 *	87.7	0.0 *	8.6 *
Completed/property taken						
White	249,780	100 %	43.0	39.7	15.5	1.8 *
Black	89,130	100 %	5.9 *	85.9	0.0 *	8.2 *
With injury						
White	81,180	100 %	60.9	21.6	12.0 *	5.6 *
Black	25,850 *	100 %*	0.0 *	100.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury						
White	168,590	100 %	34.4	48.4	17.2	0.0 *
Black	63,280	100 %	8.3 *	80.1	0.0 *	11.6 *
Attempted to take property						
White	227,860	100 %	45.1	38.0	13.6	3.3 *
Black	50,970	100 %	0.0 *	90.8	0.0 *	9.2 *
With injury						
White	52,260	100 %	48.4 *	30.6 *	17.0 *	4.0 *
Black	7,430 *	100 %*	0.0 *	100.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury						
White	175,600	100 %	44.1	40.2	12.6 *	3.1 *
Black	43,540	100 %	0.0 *	89.3	0.0 *	10.7 *
Assault						
White	5,940,020	100 %	76.2	14.3	8.0	1.5
Black	1,025,930	100 %	14.2	80.6	3.9	1.3 *
Aggravated						
White	1,385,070	100 %	73.4	14.4	9.4	2.9
Black	356,260	100 %	9.0	87.9	3.2 *	0.0 *
Simple						
White	4,554,940	100 %	77.1	14.3	7.6	1.1
Black	669,670	100 %	17.0	76.8	4.2	2.0 *

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

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

!Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 43. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

**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							
		Total	Related						
			Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Brother or sister	Other relative
Crimes of violence	8,192,130	100 %	12.0 %	4.3 %	2.3 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.2 %	2.1 %
Completed violence	2,228,100	100 %	18.9	8.0	3.2	2.3	1.3	2.2	1.9
Attempted/threatened violence	5,964,030	100 %	9.5	3.0	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.8	2.2
Rape/Sexual assault:	429,790	100 %	15.0	4.4 *	7.4	1.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	1.6 *
Robbery	643,210	100 %	7.9	1.4 *	3.0 *	0.6 *	0.3 *	1.0 *	1.6 *
Completed/property taken	355,580	100 %	8.5	0.6 *	3.7 *	1.1 *	0.5 *	0.7 *	1.9 *
Attempted to take property	287,630	100 %	7.2 *	2.4 *	2.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	1.4 *	1.1 *
Assault	7,119,120	100 %	12.2	4.6	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.2
Aggravated	1,774,710	100 %	11.0	1.9	2.5	1.2 *	0.8 *	1.0 *	3.6
Simple	5,344,420	100 %	12.6	5.5	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8

Type of crime	Well known, not related:	Casual acquaintance	Don't know	Stranger
Crimes of violence	24.4 %	19.3 %	0.8 %	43.5 %
Completed violence	29.2	18.2	0.7 *	33.0
Attempted/threatened violence	22.5	19.8	0.8	47.4
Rape/Sexual assault:	35.1	29.0	1.9 *	19.0
Robbery	10.3	9.7	0.0 *	72.1
Completed/property taken	15.3	6.3 *	0.0 *	69.8
Attempted to take property	4.2 *	13.8	0.0 *	74.8
Assault	25.0	19.6	0.8	42.4
Aggravated	21.7	18.1	0.8 *	48.3
Simple	26.1	20.1	0.7	40.5

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

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

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

‡Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 44. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

**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				
		Total	All male	All female	Male and female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	2,437,620	100 %	75.9 %	9.6 %	13.1 %	1.4 %
Completed violence	900,860	100 %	77.2	8.5	12.2	2.1 *
Attempted/threatened violence	1,536,750	100 %	75.2	10.2	13.7	0.9 *
Rape/Sexual assault:	50,790	100 %	87.6	0.0 *	12.4 *	0.0 *
Robbery	619,270	100 %	82.3	6.8	8.6	2.3 *
Completed/property taken	444,300	100 %	81.3	5.7 *	9.8	3.3 *
With injury	156,860	100 %	85.2	5.5 *	4.6 *	4.7 *
Without injury	287,430	100 %	79.1	5.8 *	12.6	2.5 *
Attempted to take property	174,970	100 %	84.8	9.4 *	5.8 *	0.0 *
With injury	33,580	100 %	90.8	9.2 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	141,380	100 %	83.4	9.5 *	7.1 *	0.0 *
Assault	1,767,550	100 %	73.4	10.8	14.7	1.1 *
Aggravated	697,940	100 %	77.6	7.3	13.5	1.6 *
Simple	1,069,600	100 %	70.6	13.1	15.6	0.7 *

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

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

Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Percent of all multiple-offender victimizations						
		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 violence	2,437,620	100 %	0.6 %*	48.1 %	12.9 %	6.5 %	26.0 %	5.9 %
Completed violence	900,860	100 %	0.5 *	43.9	15.6	7.9	26.2	5.9
Attempted/threatened violence	1,536,750	100 %	0.7 *	50.7	11.3	5.6	25.8	5.8
Rape/Sexual assault:	50,790	100 %	0.0 *	44.7 *	25.7 *	7.5 *	13.3 *	8.8 *
Robbery	619,270	100 %	0.4 *	42.0	16.4	5.1	30.9	5.3
Completed/property taken	444,300	100 %	0.5 *	36.5	17.0	6.6	32.5	6.8
With injury	156,860	100 %	0.0 *	36.4	16.9 *	2.8 *	37.9	6.0 *
Without injury	287,430	100 %	0.8 *	36.6	17.0	8.7 *	29.5	7.3 *
Attempted to take property	174,970	100 %	0.0 *	56.0	14.8 *	1.1 *	26.7	1.3 *
With injury	33,580	100 %	0.0 *	65.0 *	12.6 *	0.0 *	22.4 *	0.0 *
Without injury	141,380	100 %	0.0 *	53.9	15.4 *	1.4 *	27.8	1.6 *
Assault	1,767,550	100 %	0.7 *	50.4	11.3	7.0	24.6	6.0
Aggravated	697,940	100 %	0.0 *	48.9	12.8	8.2	23.4	6.7
Simple	1,069,600	100 %	1.2 *	51.3	10.3	6.1	25.4	5.6

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

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

!Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 46. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Percent of all multiple-offender victimizations					
		Perceived race of offenders					
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	2,437,620	100 %	40.3 %	33.4 %	12.0 %	11.5 %	2.8 %
Completed violence	900,860	100 %	31.2	40.8	14.1	10.9	2.9 *
Attempted/threatened violence	1,536,750	100 %	45.7	29.0	10.8	11.8	2.7
Rape/Sexual assault:	50,790	100 %	44.5 *	15.6 *	13.4 *	26.5 *	0.0 *
Robbery	619,270	100 %	20.4	54.0	12.9	10.7	2.0 *
Completed/property taken	444,300	100 %	17.5	56.8	14.4	8.6	2.7 *
With injury	156,860	100 %	25.6	48.8	15.8 *	7.9 *	2.0 *
Without injury	287,430	100 %	13.1	61.2	13.7	8.9 *	3.1 *
Attempted to take property	174,970	100 %	27.6	46.9	9.2 *	16.3	0.0 *
With injury	33,580	100 %	34.0 *	50.2 *	0.0 *	15.8 *	0.0 *
Without injury	141,380	100 %	26.0	46.1	11.4 *	16.5 *	0.0 *
Assault	1,767,550	100 %	47.2	26.6	11.7	11.3	3.2
Aggravated	697,940	100 %	43.6	27.5	13.7	11.2	4.0
Simple	1,069,600	100 %	49.6	26.1	10.3	11.4	2.6

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

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

!Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 47. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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 violence:								
12-19	1,003,060	100 %	0.9 %*	67.7 %	4.5 %	1.3 %*	21.5 %	4.1 %
20-34	836,700	100 %	0.0 *	35.4	22.0	8.5	26.9	7.3
35-49	435,280	100 %	1.0 *	35.7	11.9	13.2	33.2	5.0 *
50-64	131,980	100 %	1.6 *	22.2	21.0 *	10.5 *	33.1	11.6 *
65 and over	30,610	100 %	0.0 *	43.6 *	20.6 *	7.6 *	14.1 *	14.0 *
Robbery								
12-19	193,970	100 %	1.3 *	64.5	6.0 *	2.3 *	24.4	1.6 *
20-34	226,370	100 %	0.0 *	34.6	20.2	4.2 *	29.8	11.2 *
35-49	134,180	100 %	0.0 *	35.4	11.6 *	13.1 *	39.9	0.0 *
50-64	49,700	100 %	0.0 *	14.2 *	44.3 *	0.0 *	37.4 *	4.1 *
65 and over	15,050 *	100 %*	0.0 *	15.1 *	42.0 *	0.0 *	28.8 *	14.2 *
Assault								
12-19	787,170	100 %	0.8 *	68.6	4.0	0.6 *	21.4	4.6
20-34	591,180	100 %	0.0 *	35.7	22.8	10.4	25.5	5.6
35-49	291,370	100 %	1.5 *	36.4	9.7	13.7	31.3	7.4 *
50-64	82,280	100 %	2.5 *	27.1 *	6.9 *	16.8 *	30.5 *	16.2 *
65 and over	15,550 *	100 %*	0.0 *	71.3 *	0.0 *	15.0 *	0.0 *	13.7 *

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

Table 48. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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					
		Perceived race of offenders					
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence:							
White	1,920,880	100 %	47.8 %	24.6 %	12.7 %	12.0 %	2.9 %
Black	408,790	100 %	6.0 *	75.5	5.0 *	11.3	2.2 *
Robbery							
White	410,770	100 %	28.5	40.2	16.0	13.7	1.6 *
Black	173,720	100 %	2.9 *	86.6	1.5 *	5.9 *	3.2 *
Assault							
White	1,478,000	100 %	52.8	20.6	11.6	11.7	3.4
Black	218,420	100 %	9.0 *	69.8	8.2 *	11.3 *	1.6 *

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

Table 49. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Percent of multiple-offender victimizations							
		Total	Some or all related					Brothers and sisters	Other relatives
			Total	Spouses and ex-spouses	Parents	Own children			
Crimes of violence	2,423,380	100 %	1.9 %	0.4 %*	0.3 %*	0.0 %*	0.2 %*	1.0 %*	
Completed violence	893,670	100 %	2.2 *	0.6 *	0.2 *	0.0 *	0.5 *	0.9 *	
Attempted/threatened violence	1,529,710	100 %	1.8 *	0.4 *	0.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	1.1 *	
Rape/Sexual assault:	50,790	100 %	5.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	5.0 *	
Robbery	616,720	100 %	0.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.5 *	
Completed/property taken	441,750	100 %	0.7 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.7 *	
Attempted to take property	174,970	100 %	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	
Assault	1,755,860	100 %	2.3	0.6 *	0.4 *	0.0 *	0.3 *	1.1 *	
Aggravated	695,360	100 %	1.7 *	0.5 *	0.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.9 *	
Simple	1,060,510	100 %	2.8	0.7 *	0.4 *	0.0 *	0.4 *	1.2 *	

Type of crime	Some or all well known, not related:	Some or all casual acquaintances	Don't know	
			Don't know	Stranger
Crimes of violence	8.0 %	10.8 %	0.5 %*	78.8 %
Completed violence	8.1	11.9	0.3 *	77.5
Attempted/threatened violence	8.0	10.1	0.6 *	79.5
Rape/Sexual assault:	0.0 *	18.4 *	0.0 *	76.7
Robbery	3.7 *	5.4	0.4 *	90.0
Completed/property taken	4.2 *	6.5	0.5 *	88.0
Attempted to take property	2.6 *	2.5 *	0.0 *	94.9
Assault	9.8	12.5	0.6 *	74.9
Aggravated	6.8	10.9	0.3 *	80.3
Simple	11.7	13.5	0.7 *	71.3

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
 †Includes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim was not ascertained.
 ‡Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Number of years at current residence

Victimization rates —

- 50 For persons age 12 and over, by type of violent crime and number of years lived at current residence
- 51 By type of property crime and number of years lived at current residence

Locality of residence

Victimization rates —

- 52 For persons age 12 and over, by type of personal crime and locality of residence of victims
- 53 By type of property crime and locality of residence
- 54 For persons age 12 and over, by locality of residence, race, sex, and ethnicity of victims, and type of personal crime
- 55 By locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of property crime
- 56 By type of property crime, whether the home was owned or rented, race of head of household, and locality of residence

Region

Victimization rates —

- 57 For persons age 12 and over, by type of personal crime, region, and locality of residence
- 58 By type of property crime, region, and locality of residence

Geography

Number of years at current residence

- More transient persons and households had higher victimization rates (tables 50 and 51).

Locality of residence

- Residents of suburban and rural areas had rates of violent crime that were not significantly different (46 victimizations per every 1,000 residents versus 42 per every 1,000, respectively.) Residents of cities had the highest violent crime victimization rates (69 victimizations per every 1,000 residents) (table 52).
- Among suburban males, blacks experienced violent crime at slightly higher rates than whites (table 54).
- For urban and rural area residents, the violent victimization rates of black and white males were not significantly different.
- Only in urban areas were black females more likely than white females to be violent crime victims (79 victimizations per 1,000 versus 54 per 1,000, respectively); for suburban and rural areas there were no significant differences between the two groups.
- Households in urban areas had the highest property victimization rates, followed by those in suburban areas and rural areas (table 53).

- For each specific category of property crimes except burglary, urban households had the highest victimization rates and rural household had the lowest. There was some evidence suburban compared to rural households had higher burglary rates.

- Burglary and motor vehicle rates for black households were higher than for white households in urban and suburban areas (table 55).

- There was no significant difference in theft rates between white and black households in urban or suburban areas. In rural areas, the rates of theft were higher for white households than for black households.

- For white households, motor vehicle theft rates were highest in urban areas and lowest in rural areas.

- Motor vehicle theft rates were higher for black households in urban areas compared to black households in suburban areas.

- Households in urban areas had the highest property crime rates compared to households in suburban and rural areas.

Region

- The western region had the highest victimization rates for violent crimes and property crimes (tables 57 and 58).
- In each region — Northeast, Midwest, South, and West — households in urban areas had the highest victimization rates for property crimes, followed by households in suburban areas. Households in rural areas had the lowest rates of property crimes.

Table 50. Violent crimes, 1993:

**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
Crimes of violence	51.3	122.0	83.3	65.9	54.5	53.2	46.5	33.5
Completed violence	15.2	44.5	26.8	21.1	13.6	15.8	12.9	8.6
Attempted/threatened violence	36.1	77.5	56.5	44.8	40.9	37.4	33.6	24.9
Rape/Sexual assault ²	2.3	7.5	4.9	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.7 *	1.1
Robbery	6.1	16.8	6.9	7.6	6.2	5.3	6.9	4.1
Completed/property taken	3.9	12.1	4.4	4.6	2.9	3.3	4.6	2.5
Attempted to take property	2.2	4.7	2.5	3.0	3.3	1.9	2.3 *	1.6
Assault	42.9	97.8	71.5	55.3	45.9	46.0	37.9	28.3
Aggravated	12.1	30.8	20.5	14.6	15.0	11.8	9.3	7.5
With injury	3.4	10.0	6.6	4.8	3.8	3.6	1.1 *	1.8
Threatened with weapon	8.7	20.8	13.8	9.7	11.1	8.1	8.2	5.7
Simple	30.8	66.9	51.1	40.7	31.0	34.2	28.6	20.8
With minor injury	6.4	17.1	12.1	9.8	5.8	7.7	6.1	3.5
Without injury	24.4	49.9	38.9	31.0	25.2	26.5	22.5	17.3
Total population age 12 and over	210,508,840	19,408,660	14,254,500	14,562,500	18,300,570	15,522,810	12,017,100	116,442,710

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.
¹These numbers are unbounded estimates. For more information, refer to *Appendix III*.
²Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 51. Property crimes, 1993:

**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
Property crimes	338.6	659.6	471.6	402.2	368.8	323.1	322.8	260.1
Household burglary	62.9	138.6	83.5	69.9	65.8	61.1	68.0	46.3
Completed	50.7	114.0	67.6	56.1	52.5	45.5	55.2	37.5
Forcible entry	19.5	48.6	25.0	22.9	19.6	11.0	26.5	14.1
Unlawful entry without force	31.2	65.4	42.5	33.2	32.9	34.5	28.7	23.4
Attempted forcible entry	12.2	24.6	15.9	13.8	13.3	15.5	12.7	8.9
Motor vehicle theft	20.6	46.5	23.4	25.7	25.9	18.1	19.7	14.9
Completed	13.5	30.7	15.0	15.6	18.0	11.9	12.6	9.9
Attempted	7.0	15.7	8.4	10.1	7.9	6.2	7.1	5.0
Theft ²	255.1	474.5	364.7	306.6	277.1	243.9	235.2	198.8
Completed	242.2	453.9	347.0	291.8	263.8	228.1	220.3	188.8
Less than \$50	101.7	161.3	150.1	118.5	114.5	96.4	99.4	82.7
\$50 - \$249	80.8	160.7	121.2	96.2	92.5	79.7	70.2	60.1
\$250 or more	44.8	114.2	58.7	57.5	41.6	39.4	38.3	31.9
Amount not available	15.0	17.7	17.0	19.6	15.2	12.5	12.5	14.2
Attempted	12.8	20.6	17.7	14.9	13.3	15.8	14.9	10.0

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Excludes data on persons whose mobility was not ascertained.
¹These numbers are unbounded estimates. For more information, refer to *Appendix III*.
²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 52. Personal crimes, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and over						
	All areas	Total		50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999	
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban
Personal Crimes	53.7	73.4	47.5	69.6	41.5	75.8	55.3
Crimes of violence	51.3	68.8	45.8	65.5	40.4	75.1	53.2
Completed violence	15.2	23.0	12.2	19.8	9.9	24.3	16.0
Attempted/threatened violence	36.1	45.7	33.5	45.7	30.5	50.8	37.1
Rape/Sexual assault†	2.3	3.4	1.7	3.7	0.7 *	4.3	1.9
Robbery	6.1	10.7	5.0	4.9	3.5	11.5	6.8
Completed/property taken	3.9	7.5	2.8	3.7	1.9	8.1	4.6
With injury	1.3	2.5	0.9	1.0 *	0.9	2.4	1.2
Without injury	2.6	5.0	1.9	2.7	1.0	5.7	3.4
Attempted to take property	2.3	3.3	2.2	1.2 *	1.6	3.4	2.1
With injury	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4 *	0.1 *	1.4 *	0.4 *
Without injury	1.8	2.5	1.9	0.8 *	1.5	2.1 *	1.7
Assault	42.9	54.6	39.1	57.0	36.2	59.3	44.4
Aggravated	12.1	15.1	11.1	14.4	9.9	13.2	12.4
With injury	3.4	4.6	2.8	3.8	2.1	3.9	3.8
Threatened with weapon	8.7	10.5	8.3	10.6	7.8	9.3	8.6
Simple	30.8	39.5	28.0	42.6	26.3	46.1	32.0
With minor injury	6.4	8.7	5.5	9.7	5.4	9.4	6.6
Without injury	24.4	30.8	22.5	32.9	20.9	36.7	25.4
Purse snatching/ Pocket picking	2.4	4.6	1.8	4.1	1.2	0.7 *	2.1
Population age 12 and over	211,524,770	59,949,390	94,088,710	19,510,500	32,493,010	12,395,130	24,585,550

Personal Crimes	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over				
	500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more		Rural
	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Personal Crimes	73.3	43.3	76.4	52.0	43.4
Crimes of violence	69.8	41.7	67.0	49.6	42.1
Completed violence	25.5	10.6	24.0	12.9	11.9
Attempted/threatened violence	44.3	31.1	43.0	36.7	30.2
Rape/Sexual assault†	4.2	2.5	1.7 *	2.1	2.2
Robbery	11.2	3.7	17.2	6.7	3.0
Completed/property taken	8.3	1.4 *	11.1	3.4	1.8
With injury	3.3	0.5 *	3.7	0.9 *	0.7
Without injury	5.0	0.9 *	7.4	2.5	1.1
Attempted to take property	2.9	2.3	6.1	3.3	1.3
With injury	0.4 *	0.4 *	1.1 *	0.7 *	0.3 *
Without injury	2.5	2.0	5.0	2.6	1.0
Assault	54.4	35.5	48.1	40.8	36.9
Aggravated	18.4	11.2	14.9	11.6	10.6
With injury	5.7	2.6	5.2	3.1	3.0
Threatened with weapon	12.7	8.6	9.6	8.5	7.6
Simple	36.0	24.3	33.2	29.3	26.2
With minor injury	9.0	4.6	6.6	4.9	5.6
Without injury	27.0	19.7	26.7	24.4	20.6
Purse snatching/ Pocket picking	3.5	1.7	9.4	2.4	1.3
Population age 12 and over	12,536,630	18,603,530	15,507,130	18,406,620	57,486,660

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

The term "Urban" denotes "Central cities;" "Suburban," "Outside central cities;" and "Rural," "Nonmetropolitan areas."

The population range categories shown for "Urban" and "Suburban" are based on the size of the core city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and do not reflect the population of the entire MSA.

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

†Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 53. Property crimes, 1993:

Victimization rates by type of crime and locality of residence

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households						
	All areas	Total		50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999	
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban
Property crimes	322.1	410.4	304.4	352.6	276.3	431.8	308.9
Household burglary	59.9	84.1	46.8	72.6	48.6	90.6	48.9
Completed	48.3	66.9	37.7	57.2	39.0	71.6	36.2
Forcible entry	18.6	30.3	13.8	24.5	12.4	30.8	13.5
Unlawful entry without force	29.7	36.6	23.9	32.7	26.7	40.8	22.7
Attempted forcible entry	11.6	17.2	9.1	15.4	9.6	19.0	12.7
Motor vehicle theft	19.6	34.2	17.0	18.2	11.3	40.3	16.6
Completed	12.9	21.5	11.1	11.1	8.1	24.4	11.0
Attempted	6.7	12.7	5.9	7.1	3.2	15.9	5.6
Theft ¹	242.6	292.0	240.6	261.9	216.4	301.0	243.4
Completed	230.4	273.4	229.1	245.5	207.2	282.2	233.7
Less than \$50	96.6	103.5	97.4	103.1	98.5	115.5	96.0
\$50 - \$249	76.9	98.8	72.5	92.1	63.3	98.0	76.0
\$250 or more	42.6	53.6	44.0	38.2	35.6	51.7	46.2
Amount not available	14.3	17.6	15.2	12.1	9.9	17.0	15.5
Attempted	12.2	18.6	11.5	16.3	9.2	18.8	9.7
Total number of households	99,927,410	30,152,160	43,001,100	9,751,800	14,599,320	6,265,770	11,394,970

Type of crime	Rates per 1,000 households				
	500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more		Rural
	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Property crimes	445.0	309.0	437.2	343.1	250.9
Household burglary	88.3	41.5	89.9	46.3	53.6
Completed	72.3	35.1	70.9	40.0	44.3
Forcible entry	32.3	13.6	35.5	16.7	13.1
Unlawful entry without force	40.0	21.5	35.4	23.4	31.2
Attempted forcible entry	16.0	6.4	19.0	6.3	9.3
Motor vehicle theft	36.9	20.9	47.3	23.7	7.3
Completed	23.1	12.2	31.0	15.6	6.1
Attempted	13.9	8.7	16.3	8.1	1.2
Theft ¹	319.7	246.7	299.9	273.1	189.9
Completed	302.0	233.1	277.8	257.1	183.9
Less than \$50	117.0	98.9	83.0	96.2	87.5
\$50 - \$249	106.2	72.4	101.7	83.8	59.3
\$250 or more	58.1	44.9	70.7	54.9	27.8
Amount not available	20.7	16.9	22.4	22.1	9.3
Attempted	17.7	13.6	22.1	16.0	6.0
Total number of households	6,397,600	8,716,880	7,736,990	8,289,930	26,774,150

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

The term "Urban" denotes "Central cities;" "Suburban," "Outside central cities;" and "Rural," "Nonmetropolitan areas."

The population range categories shown for "Urban" and "Suburban" are based on the size of the core city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and do not reflect the population of the entire MSA.

¹Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 54. Personal crimes, 1993:

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

Locality of residence, race, sex and ethnicity	Total population	All personal crimes	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over						
			Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/Sexual assault	Robbery		
							Total	With injury	Without injury
All areas									
White male	87,222,730	61.0	59.3	14.2	45.1	0.5	7.0	2.0	5.0
White female	91,689,740	42.9	40.5	13.1	27.5	4.0	3.3	1.1	2.2
Black male	11,519,830	83.8	76.2	25.6	50.6	0.2 *	17.5	3.4	14.1
Black female	13,710,230	61.5	57.6	26.9	30.7	4.7	8.6	2.3	6.2
Hispanic male	8,641,300	71.3	68.9	24.2	44.7	0.7 *	15.2	4.2	11.0
Hispanic female	8,897,150	54.0	49.6	19.0	30.6	3.6	6.4	1.2 *	5.2
Non-Hispanic male	93,132,720	62.5	60.2	14.8	45.4	0.4	7.8	2.2	5.6
Non-Hispanic female	99,727,190	44.0	41.6	14.4	27.2	4.1	3.7	1.2	2.5
Urban									
White male	20,892,550	81.8	79.5	20.4	59.1	0.7 *	11.9	3.8	8.1
White female	22,611,950	59.1	53.7	18.5	35.3	5.9	5.3	1.8	3.5
Black male	6,023,180	101.0	91.4	30.3	61.1	0.5 *	24.8	6.0	18.8
Black female	7,576,570	84.4	78.6	40.6	38.1	6.0	12.1	2.9 *	9.3
Hispanic male	3,741,500	66.2	62.7	19.9	42.8	0.0 *	15.7	5.6 *	10.1
Hispanic female	4,166,690	64.1	57.0	27.4	29.7	3.5 *	7.3	1.5 *	5.9 *
Non-Hispanic male	24,409,340	87.1	83.2	23.0	60.2	0.7 *	15.3	4.6	10.8
Non-Hispanic female	27,258,430	63.5	58.4	22.7	35.6	6.3	6.5	2.1	4.4
Suburban									
White male	40,973,900	56.7	55.3	12.3	43.0	0.4 *	6.0	1.5	4.5
White female	42,629,140	38.5	37.0	11.6	25.4	3.1	3.2	0.9	2.3
Black male	3,351,200	80.3	73.2	23.4	49.8	0.0 *	14.7	0.9 *	13.8
Black female	3,631,070	36.4	33.7	12.7	20.9	1.3 *	7.0 *	2.8 *	4.2 *
Hispanic male	3,505,160	61.8	59.6	20.9	38.6	0.0 *	14.5	3.1 *	11.4
Hispanic female	3,488,410	43.4	42.0	10.0	32.1	3.8 *	7.0 *	1.2 *	5.8 *
Non-Hispanic male	42,239,600	57.3	55.6	12.3	43.2	0.3 *	5.9	1.3	4.6
Non-Hispanic female	44,302,700	37.4	35.7	11.6	24.1	2.9	3.3	1.0	2.3
Rural									
White male	25,356,290	50.7	49.2	12.2	37.0	0.5 *	4.6	1.3	3.3
White female	26,448,650	36.0	34.9	10.8	24.1	3.6	1.8	0.7 *	1.1
Black male	2,145,450	41.0	38.0	15.7	22.3	0.0 *	1.4 *	0.0 *	1.4 *
Black female	2,502,590	28.8	28.8	6.0 *	22.8	5.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Hispanic male	1,394,640	108.7	108.7	43.7	65.0	4.1 *	15.9 *	3.4 *	12.5 *
Hispanic female	1,242,040	49.8	46.1	16.3 *	29.8	3.4 *	1.5 *	0.0 *	1.5 *
Non-Hispanic male	26,483,780	48.1	46.4	11.3	35.0	0.2 *	3.9	1.3	2.6
Non-Hispanic female	28,166,070	35.6	34.8	10.7	24.1	3.8	1.7	0.6 *	1.1

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 The term "Urban" denotes "Central cities;" "Suburban," "Outside central cities;" and "Rural," "Nonmetropolitan areas."
 Excludes data on persons of "Other" races and data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained.
 *Estimate based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
 †Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Total	Assault		Purse snatching/ Pocket picking
	Aggra- vated	Simple	
51.9	16.1	35.8	1.6
33.3	6.8	26.4	2.4
58.4	20.5	37.9	7.6
44.4	17.2	27.2	3.9
53.0	22.6	30.3	2.4 *
39.6	12.0	27.7	4.4
52.0	15.8	36.3	2.3
33.8	7.9	25.9	2.4
66.9	19.6	47.3	2.4
42.5	9.3	33.2	5.3
66.1	17.4	48.7	9.6
60.6	22.2	38.3	5.8
47.0	21.8	25.2	3.5 *
46.2	15.9	30.3	7.1
67.2	17.8	49.4	3.9
45.5	11.5	33.9	5.1
49.0	15.1	33.9	1.4
30.7	6.2	24.4	1.6
58.5	28.5	30.0	7.0 *
25.3	13.4	12.0	2.7 *
45.1	17.0	28.1	2.3 *
31.2	10.4	20.8	1.3 *
49.4	15.8	33.7	1.8
29.6	6.5	23.1	1.7
44.2	14.8	29.4	1.5
29.6	5.7	23.9	1.1
36.5	16.6	20.0	3.0 *
23.0	7.6 *	15.4	0.0 *
88.7	38.9	49.7	0.0 *
41.2	3.2 *	38.0	3.7 *
42.3	13.9	28.3	1.7
29.2	6.5	22.7	0.9 *

Table 55. Property crimes, 1993:

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

Locality and race	Total households	Rate per 1,000 households			
		Property crimes	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft ¹
All areas					
White	85,125,000	314.8	56.6	17.2	241.0
Black	11,906,950	368.8	85.6	33.7	249.6
Urban					
White	22,263,130	406.8	79.4	30.5	296.9
Black	6,734,320	424.3	104.3	43.3	276.6
Suburban					
White	38,544,010	301.4	46.0	15.8	239.7
Black	3,164,870	340.4	60.3	28.9	251.3
Rural					
White	24,317,860	251.6	52.5	7.2	191.9
Black	2,007,760	227.7	62.5	8.8 *	156.3

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

The term "Urban" denotes "Central cities;" "Suburban," "Outside central cities;" and "Rural," "Nonmetropolitan areas."

Excludes data on persons of "Other" races.

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

¹Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 56. Property crimes, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households							
	Owned or being bought							
	All races:				White			
	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Property crimes	286.1	378.9	283.0	219.9	278.0	360.7	280.0	220.0
Household burglary	50.0	74.7	41.8	44.2	47.7	69.4	41.5	43.1
Completed	41.2	60.9	34.6	36.5	39.5	57.3	34.3	35.9
Forcible entry	15.9	26.4	12.9	12.6	14.5	22.5	12.6	12.3
Unlawful entry without force	25.3	34.5	21.7	24.0	25.0	34.8	21.7	23.6
Attempted forcible entry	8.8	13.8	7.2	7.6	8.2	12.1	7.2	7.3
Motor vehicle theft	15.8	32.2	14.3	5.5	13.5	27.4	12.9	5.4
Completed	10.2	18.9	9.7	4.4	9.1	17.1	8.9	4.2
Attempted	5.5	13.3	4.6	1.1 *	4.4	10.3	4.0	1.2 *
Theft:	220.3	272.0	226.9	170.2	216.7	264.0	225.6	171.5
Completed	209.5	254.0	216.3	164.3	205.7	245.0	214.7	165.6
Less than \$50	91.2	101.2	96.4	75.3	90.1	97.2	95.8	76.4
\$50 - \$249	66.6	87.9	64.5	53.8	65.9	87.3	64.4	54.4
\$250 or more	37.7	46.4	41.3	25.4	37.3	45.6	41.0	25.9
Amount not available	13.8	18.4	14.1	9.8	12.4	15.0	13.6	8.9
Attempted	10.8	17.9	10.6	5.9	11.0	18.9	10.9	5.9
Total number of households	63,950,970	14,577,210	30,368,340	19,005,410	57,493,500	11,702,190	28,073,930	17,717,380

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households							
	Owned or being bought				Rented			
	Black				All races:			
	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Property crimes	372.8	475.6	337.5	194.9	386.0	439.9	356.1	326.8
Household burglary	81.1	107.5	56.9	56.6	77.5	92.9	58.8	76.7
Completed	64.8	84.1	50.0	42.7	60.9	72.5	45.2	63.3
Forcible entry	33.6	46.4	23.5	19.5 *	23.4	34.0	15.8	14.5
Unlawful entry without force	31.1	37.7	26.5	23.2 *	37.5	38.5	29.4	48.8
Attempted forcible entry	16.3	23.4	6.9 *	13.9 *	16.5	20.4	13.6	13.5
Motor vehicle theft	37.8	55.5	32.9	5.5 *	26.5	36.1	23.6	11.9
Completed	21.0	28.4	20.2	5.5 *	17.7	23.9	14.6	10.4
Attempted	16.8	27.0	12.8 *	0.0 *	8.8	12.2	9.0	1.5 *
Theft:	253.9	312.6	247.6	132.9	282.1	310.8	273.7	238.2
Completed	243.7	298.9	239.4	127.8	267.5	291.5	259.9	231.8
Less than \$50	104.6	119.0	116.1	56.8	106.1	105.5	100.0	117.2
\$50 - \$249	69.7	94.8	56.9	32.5	95.1	109.0	91.7	72.6
\$250 or more	41.3	51.7	43.6	15.3 *	51.1	60.2	50.5	33.8
Amount not available	28.0	33.5	22.8	23.2 *	15.2	16.8	17.7	8.1
Attempted	10.2	13.7	8.2 *	5.0 *	14.6	19.3	13.8	6.4
Total number of households	4,991,270	2,392,390	1,515,850	1,083,030	35,976,440	15,574,950	12,632,750	7,768,740

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households							
	Rented							
	White				Black			
	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Property crimes	391.4	457.9	358.8	336.6	366.0	396.0	343.1	266.0
Household burglary	75.1	90.5	57.9	77.9	88.8	102.5	63.4	69.5
Completed	59.0	69.1	45.5	64.1	70.4	83.6	44.9	54.3
Forcible entry	20.1	28.4	16.2	13.1	38.0	50.1	12.0 *	28.1 *
Unlawful entry without force	38.8	40.6	29.3	51.1	32.4	33.5	32.9	26.2 *
Attempted forcible entry	16.2	21.5	12.4	13.7	18.4	19.0	18.6	15.2 *
Motor vehicle theft	24.7	33.9	23.5	11.9	30.7	36.7	25.1	12.7 *
Completed	16.2	22.2	13.9	10.2	21.5	24.2	19.3	12.7 *
Attempted	8.5	11.7	9.6	1.7 *	9.2	12.5	5.8 *	0.0 *
Theft:	291.5	333.5	277.4	246.8	246.5	256.8	254.6	183.8
Completed	277.3	314.5	263.4	239.6	231.8	237.9	243.9	181.4
Less than \$50	112.5	117.0	100.9	123.5	82.8	80.8	94.7	70.6
\$50 - \$249	98.4	118.3	94.0	73.7	83.7	86.8	83.1	70.0
\$250 or more	52.1	63.5	51.6	34.9	48.4	54.1	44.9	28.0 *
Amount not available	14.2	15.8	16.9	7.5	17.0	16.3	21.3	12.9 *
Attempted	14.3	18.9	14.0	7.2	14.7	18.8	10.7 *	2.4 *
Total number of households	27,631,500	10,560,940	10,470,080	6,600,480	6,915,680	4,341,930	1,649,020	924,720

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

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

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

2Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 57. Personal crimes, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over							
	All regions				Northeast			
	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Personal crimes	53.7	73.4	47.5	43.4	45.6	67.9	36.3	38.3
Crimes of violence	51.3	68.8	45.8	42.1	42.4	60.8	34.3	37.6
Completed violence	15.2	23.0	12.2	11.9	13.8	24.1	9.5	10.5
Attempted/threatened violence	36.1	45.7	33.5	30.2	28.6	36.7	24.9	27.0
Rape/Sexual assault†	2.3	3.4	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8
Robbery	6.1	10.7	5.0	3.0	7.2	15.1	4.0	4.1
Completed/property taken	3.9	7.5	2.8	1.8	4.5	10.8	1.9	2.3
With injury	1.3	2.5	0.9	0.7	1.8	3.8	0.9	1.0
Without injury	2.6	5.0	1.9	1.1	2.7	7.0	0.9	1.3
Attempted to take property	2.3	3.3	2.2	1.3	2.7	4.3	2.1	1.7
With injury	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.2
Without injury	1.8	2.5	1.9	1.0	2.3	3.3	2.0	1.5
Assault	42.9	54.6	39.1	36.9	33.5	43.6	28.7	31.7
Aggravated	12.1	15.1	11.1	10.6	8.0	11.3	6.5	6.9
With injury	3.4	4.6	2.8	3.0	2.7	5.1	1.7	1.7
Threatened with weapon	8.7	10.5	8.3	7.6	5.3	6.3	4.8	5.2
Simple	30.8	39.5	28.0	26.2	25.5	32.3	22.2	24.8
With minor injury	6.4	8.7	5.5	5.6	5.5	6.9	4.9	5.1
Without injury	24.4	30.8	22.5	20.6	20.0	25.4	17.3	19.6
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	2.4	4.6	1.8	1.3	3.2	7.1	1.9	0.7
Population age 12 and over	211,524,770	59,949,390	94,088,710	57,486,660	41,640,720	11,879,980	22,765,530	6,995,200

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over							
	Midwest				South			
	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Personal crimes	58.5	75.5	53.1	50.1	43.0	56.8	42.7	33.3
Crimes of violence	56.8	72.6	52.2	48.5	41.2	54.1	40.6	32.2
Completed violence	16.6	25.9	13.3	12.3	11.6	17.4	9.4	10.0
Attempted/threatened violence	40.2	46.7	38.9	36.1	29.5	36.8	31.2	22.2
Rape/Sexual assault†	2.5	4.0	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.9	1.3	1.8
Robbery	6.0	11.4	5.0	2.6	4.1	6.4	4.0	2.6
Completed/property taken	3.9	7.9	3.0	1.3	2.6	5.0	2.0	1.6
With injury	1.4	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.5
Without injury	2.4	5.2	1.9	0.6	1.8	3.3	1.6	1.1
Attempted to take property	2.2	3.5	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.0
With injury	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
Without injury	1.7	3.1	1.5	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.7	0.9
Assault	48.3	57.2	45.8	43.5	35.2	44.8	35.3	27.9
Aggravated	13.2	17.2	10.7	12.7	11.3	13.2	12.4	8.8
With injury	3.8	5.4	2.6	4.0	2.9	3.8	2.6	2.6
Threatened with weapon	9.4	11.8	8.1	8.8	8.4	9.4	9.8	6.2
Simple	35.1	40.0	35.1	30.7	23.9	31.7	23.0	19.1
With minor injury	7.3	9.6	6.8	5.8	4.9	7.1	3.8	4.6
Without injury	27.8	30.3	28.3	25.0	19.0	24.6	19.2	14.6
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	1.7	2.9	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.7	2.0	1.0
Population age 12 and over	51,573,920	14,628,510	20,628,270	16,317,140	73,423,980	18,665,680	29,385,550	25,372,740

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over			
	West			
	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Personal crimes	73.3	96.7	60.9	64.0
Crimes of violence	69.7	89.8	58.9	62.2
Completed violence	20.7	26.4	18.0	17.4
Attempted/threatened violence	49.0	63.4	40.9	44.8
Rape/Sexual assault†	3.3	4.6	2.4	3.2
Robbery	8.4	12.0	7.6	4.5
Completed/property taken	5.2	7.6	4.6	2.8
With injury	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.2
Without injury	3.7	5.3	3.4	1.5
Attempted to take property	3.2	4.4	3.0	1.7
With injury	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.0
Without injury	2.4	3.1	2.3	1.7
Assault	58.0	73.2	48.9	54.6
Aggravated	16.0	18.4	14.7	15.0
With injury	4.3	4.3	4.5	3.6
Threatened with weapon	11.7	14.1	10.2	11.5
Simple	42.0	54.8	34.2	39.6
With minor injury	8.7	11.2	7.0	8.8
Without injury	33.3	43.6	27.2	30.8
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	3.6	6.9	2.0	1.8
Population age 12 and over	44,886,150	14,775,220	21,309,350	8,801,580

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

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

†Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 58. Property crimes, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households							
	All regions				Northeast			
	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Property crimes	322.1	410.4	304.4	250.9	248.3	323.4	228.3	172.8
Household burglary	59.9	84.1	46.8	53.6	44.1	65.3	31.5	45.1
Completed	48.3	66.9	37.7	44.3	33.6	47.6	24.2	37.8
Forcible entry	18.6	30.3	13.8	13.1	15.5	29.5	8.6	11.6
Unlawful entry without force	29.7	36.6	23.9	31.2	18.1	18.1	15.6	26.2
Attempted forcible entry	11.6	17.2	9.1	9.3	10.5	17.7	7.3	7.3 *
Motor vehicle theft	19.6	34.2	17.0	7.3	19.4	29.2	18.7	3.4 *
Completed	12.9	21.5	11.1	6.1	13.7	20.1	13.2	3.4 *
Attempted	6.7	12.7	5.9	1.2	5.6	9.1	5.4	0.0 *
Theft:	242.6	292.0	240.6	189.9	184.8	228.9	178.2	124.2
Completed	230.4	273.4	229.1	183.9	174.4	212.7	169.8	118.1
Less than \$50	96.6	103.5	97.4	87.5	68.1	62.8	75.0	55.7
\$50 - \$249	76.9	98.8	72.5	59.3	61.3	92.5	52.5	31.1
\$250 or more	42.6	53.6	44.0	27.8	33.4	43.4	31.5	20.9
Amount not available	14.3	17.6	15.2	9.3	11.7	14.0	10.8	10.3
Attempted	12.2	18.6	11.5	6.0	10.4	16.2	8.4	6.1 *
Total number of households	99,927,410	30,152,160	43,001,100	26,774,150	19,755,680	6,065,390	10,423,810	3,266,490

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households							
	Midwest				South			
	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Property crimes	314.0	390.0	297.7	260.4	301.9	400.3	297.0	228.8
Household burglary	61.2	91.5	45.0	51.8	59.5	79.9	52.4	51.3
Completed	50.3	70.8	38.1	45.4	47.7	63.3	43.1	40.7
Forcible entry	18.4	30.6	13.7	12.3	19.7	27.2	17.8	15.8
Unlawful entry without force	31.9	40.2	24.4	33.2	28.1	36.1	25.3	24.9
Attempted forcible entry	10.9	20.7	6.9	6.4	11.7	16.6	9.3	10.6
Motor vehicle theft	14.7	26.1	11.3	7.6	17.8	35.7	15.1	6.7
Completed	9.3	15.5	7.0	6.1	11.6	21.1	10.2	5.6
Attempted	5.4	10.7	4.3	1.5 *	6.2	14.6	4.9	1.1 *
Theft:	238.2	272.3	241.4	200.9	224.6	284.7	229.6	170.8
Completed	225.5	251.5	230.6	193.9	215.2	271.2	218.7	166.5
Less than \$50	104.7	96.1	109.1	107.6	89.3	108.9	90.3	72.4
\$50 - \$249	71.4	91.5	69.5	54.1	74.5	94.6	74.5	58.5
\$250 or more	36.0	48.1	38.0	21.9	37.6	50.0	38.5	26.6
Amount not available	13.4	15.8	14.0	10.3	13.9	17.8	15.4	8.9
Attempted	12.7	20.8	10.8	7.0	9.4	13.6	10.9	4.3
Total number of households	24,607,820	7,450,630	9,522,380	7,634,800	34,655,930	9,362,110	13,569,510	11,724,310

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households			
	West			
	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Property crimes	434.6	516.7	405.5	357.4
Household burglary	73.9	97.6	57.5	70.1
Completed	60.6	83.6	44.4	57.6
Forcible entry	19.9	34.6	13.7	8.3
Unlawful entry without force	40.8	49.0	30.7	49.2
Attempted forcible entry	13.3	14.0	13.1	12.6
Motor vehicle theft	28.7	44.8	23.8	11.6
Completed	18.7	29.4	14.3	9.7
Attempted	10.0	15.4	9.5	1.8 *
Theft:	332.0	374.3	324.2	275.6
Completed	314.1	349.3	307.8	266.6
Less than \$50	126.1	137.9	120.7	118.0
\$50 - \$249	102.1	117.0	94.6	93.2
\$250 or more	67.1	72.2	71.8	47.6
Amount not available	18.7	22.2	20.7	7.8
Attempted	17.9	25.0	16.4	9.0
Total number of households	20,907,980	7,274,030	9,485,390	4,148,550

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 The term "Urban" denotes "Central cities;" "Suburban," "Outside central cities;"
 and "Rural," "Nonmetropolitan areas."
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
 †Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and
 "Household larceny."

Time of occurrence

Percent distribution of incidents —

- 59 By type of crime and time of occurrence
- 60 By type of crime, type of offender, and time of occurrence

Place of occurrence

Percent distribution of incidents —

- 61 By type of crime and place of occurrence
- 62 By type of crime, type of offender, and place of occurrence
- 63 By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence
- 65 By distance from home and type of crime

Victim activity

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

Use of weapons

- 66 Percent of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and weapons use

Victim self-protection

- 67 Percent distribution of violent crime victimizations by who was first to use or threaten to use physical force

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

- 68 By type of crime and victim-offender relationship
- 69 By characteristics of victims and type of crime

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims —

- 70 By type of measure and type of crime
- 71 By selected characteristics of victims
- 72 Percent of victimizations in which self-protective measures were employed, by persons taking the measure, outcome of action, and type of crime

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

- 73 Were helpful
- 74 Were harmful

Physical injury

- 75 Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime
- 76 Percent distribution of victims receiving medical care, by type of crime and where care was received
- 77 Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Percent of victimizations —

- 78 In which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services by selected characteristics of victims
- 79 In which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime
- 80 Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care

Economic loss

- 81 Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by type of crime and type of loss
- 82 Total economic loss to victims of crime

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in —

- 83 Economic loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss
- 84 Theft loss, by type of crime and type of property stolen
- 85 Theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss
- 86 Theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered

Time lost from work

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss from work —

- 87 By type of crime
- 88 By type of crime and race of victims
- 89 By type of crime and number of days lost
- 90 By race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost

The crime event

Time of occurrence

- In general, violent crimes were equally likely to occur during the day or night. Violent incidents occurring at night more frequently were committed between 6 p.m. and midnight (table 59).
- Rape/sexual assaults and motor vehicle thefts were more likely to occur at night than during the day.
- Armed robberies were more likely to occur at night than during the day, especially at between 6 p.m. and midnight (table 60).
- Assaults by armed offenders occurring at night were most likely committed between 6 p.m. and midnight.

Place of occurrence

- The largest proportion of violent incidents occurred on a street away from the victim's home (20%). The victim's home was the next most common site for a violent crime (15%). Almost 9% of violent crimes occurred in a parking lot or a garage and 13% inside a school building or on school property. Approximately 1% of violent incidents were committed on public transportation or inside the station (table 61).
- Thirty-six percent of robberies took place on the street away from the victim's home.
- The most common place for a motor vehicle theft to occur was in a parking lot or garage (32%). 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 (26% and 19%, respectively).
- The largest proportion of armed robberies and armed assaults occurred on a street away from the victim's

home. About 10% of armed robberies and assaults occurred in the victim's home (table 62).

- Violent crimes involving strangers were most likely to take place on the street away from the victim's home, while violent crimes involving persons who knew each other were most likely to occur in the victim's home (table 63).
- Twenty-seven percent of all violent incidents occurred in or near the victim's home. Including those, about half took place within 5 miles of the victim's home. Four percent took place more than 50 miles from home (table 65).

Victim activity

- Violent incidents were most likely to occur while the victims were taking part in a leisure activity away from home, such as patronizing a restaurant or nightclub. The second most likely activity at the time of a violent crime victimization was doing something at home other than sleeping. At the time of the crime, victims of property crime were more likely to be sleeping than doing any other type of activity. A leisure activity away from home was the next most common activity (table 64).

Use of weapons

- Offenders used or possessed a weapon in an estimated 27% of overall violent incidents, 8% of rapes/sexual assaults, 52% of robberies, and 25% of assaults (table 66).
- Offenders were armed with a firearm in 10% of all violent crimes; a knife in 6% and some other object used as a weapon in 5%.
- Violent crimes by strangers were more likely than crimes by nonstrangers to involve a weapon.

Victim self-protection

- In incidents involving physical force, 83% of victims reported that the offender was the first to use force (table 67).
- In about 71% of all violent crimes, 81% of rapes and sexual assaults, 61% of robberies, and 71% of assaults, victims took some type of measure to protect themselves (table 68).
- Victims were no more likely to take self-protective measures when victimized by someone known to them than when victimized by a stranger.
- The likelihood of a victim taking self-protective measures did not vary measurably with sex or race. Persons age 65 or older were generally less likely than younger persons to take self-protective measures (table 69).
- 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 to warn or scare the offender (table 71).
- 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 72 and 73).
- In those victimizations in which a self-protective measure taken was considered harmful, the most common reason given by victims was that the action made the offender angrier or more aggressive (table 74).

Physical injury

- Females were more likely than males to sustain injuries in assaults (27% versus 20%, respectively) (table 75).
- Blacks were more likely than whites to sustain injuries in assaults.
- Victims who knew their offenders were more likely than victims who did not know their assailants to suffer injuries as a result of a robbery or assault.
- Violent crime victims receiving medical care were most frequently treated at a hospital emergency room or emergency clinic (31%) or at their own home, a neighbor's, or a friend's (31%) (table 76).
- Victims received hospital care in about 5% of all victimizations. Robbery victims were more likely than assault victims to receive hospital care (8% versus 4%) (table 79).
- Black victims were significantly more likely than white victims to receive hospital care.

Economic loss

- Nineteen percent of all personal crimes and 16% of violent crimes resulted in economic loss to the victim. Ninety-four percent of all property crimes resulted in economic loss from theft or damage of property (table 81).
- In 1993, crime cost victims approximately \$19.4 billion. This includes victims' estimates of the cost of the stolen property, the cost to repair or replace damaged property, medical expenses, and lost wages due to injuries, police related activities, court related activities, or time spent repairing or replacing damaged property (table 82).
- An estimated 33% of all personal crimes resulted in economic loss under \$50. In 15% of violent crimes and 16% of property crimes, the loss was \$500 or more (table 83).

Time lost from work

- Victims lost time from work in approximately 6% of violent victimizations, and 5% of property crimes (table 87).
- Robberies were more likely than simple assaults to result in the victim losing time from work.
- Victims were away from work between 1 and 5 days in 50% of the violent victimizations that resulted in loss of time from work. In nearly 26% of the violent victimizations resulting in time lost from work, victims were absent for less than a day, and in 12% they missed work for 11 or more days (table 89).

Table 59. Personal and property crimes, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents						
		Total	Daytime	Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
			6 a.m. - 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m. - midnight	Midnight - 6 a.m.		
Crimes of violence	9,898,980	100 %	52.3 %	46.6 %	34.7 %	11.4 %	0.4 %	1.1 %
Completed violence	2,942,240	100 %	46.0	53.0	37.2	15.1	0.6 *	1.1
Attempted/threatened violence	6,956,740	100 %	55.0	43.9	33.6	9.9	0.4 *	1.1
Rape/Sexual assault†	472,760	100 %	31.9	65.8	42.0	22.8	1.0 *	2.3 *
Robbery	1,161,900	100 %	46.8	52.5	35.8	16.0	0.8 *	0.7 *
Completed/property taken	723,140	100 %	45.0	54.1	36.9	16.3	0.9 *	0.9 *
With injury	253,950	100 %	38.9	61.1	40.3	19.9	1.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	469,200	100 %	48.3	50.3	35.1	14.4	0.9 *	1.4 *
Attempted to take property	438,760	100 %	49.7	49.9	33.9	15.4	0.6 *	0.4 *
With injury	89,980	100 %	44.4	55.6	35.7	19.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	348,770	100 %	51.0	48.4	33.4	14.3	0.7 *	0.6 *
Assault	8,264,320	100 %	54.3	44.6	34.1	10.2	0.4	1.1
Aggravated	2,220,180	100 %	47.2	52.1	38.4	13.2	0.5 *	0.7 *
Simple	6,044,150	100 %	56.9	41.9	32.5	9.0	0.3 *	1.2
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	514,630	100 %	70.2	28.4	26.7	1.7 *	0.0 *	1.4 *
Property crimes	32,182,320	100 %	36.3 %	39.2 %	15.2 %	14.4 %	9.6 %	24.5 %
Household burglary	5,984,000	100 %	34.6	32.2	13.2	12.2	6.8	33.2
Completed	7,661,530	100 %	40.4	39.0	21.8	12.7	4.5	20.6
Forcible entry	8,598,260	100 %	51.0	42.9	30.2	10.7	2.0	6.2
Unlawful entry without force	2,967,880	100 %	35.5	27.7	11.6	10.3	5.8	36.8
Attempted forcible entry	1,160,230	100 %	23.9	38.8	15.6	16.2	7.0	37.4
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	100 %	21.3	67.3	21.4	32.1	13.8	11.4
Completed	1,290,530	100 %	26.8	62.8	20.4	29.7	12.7	10.4
Attempted	670,010	100 %	10.8	75.9	23.4	36.6	16.0	13.3
Theft‡	24,237,780	100 %	37.9	38.7	15.1	13.6	10.0	23.4
Completed	23,020,050	100 %	38.4	37.7	14.8	13.0	9.9	23.9
Less than \$50	9,652,550	100 %	42.3	32.9	13.4	9.9	9.5	24.9
\$50 - \$249	7,682,460	100 %	37.6	39.5	15.8	13.7	10.0	22.9
\$250 or more	4,252,510	100 %	32.5	46.6	16.7	20.0	9.9	20.9
Amount not available	1,432,520	100 %	34.0	33.7	12.7	9.4	11.7	32.3
Attempted	1,217,720	100 %	28.6	57.5	21.5	24.6	11.5	13.9

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
 †Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.
 ‡Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 60. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders, 1993:

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

Type of crime and offender	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents						
		Total	Daytime	Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
			6 a.m. - 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m. - midnight	Midnight - 6 a.m.		
Robbery								
By armed offenders	605,120	100 %	38.7 %	60.5 %	41.9 %	17.4 %	1.1 %*	0.9 %*
By unarmed offenders	455,010	100 %	59.5	39.9	25.5	14.3	0.0 *	0.7 *
Assault								
By armed offenders	2,064,920	100 %	46.6	52.7	39.4	12.7	0.5 *	0.7 *
By unarmed offenders	5,657,530	100 %	57.3	41.5	32.2	9.0	0.3 *	1.1

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

Table 61. Selected personal and property crimes, 1993:

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

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	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial building
Crimes of violence	9,898,980	100 %	15.2 %	6.8 %	3.1 %	7.9 %	4.9 %	7.0 %
Completed violence	2,942,240	100 %	24.8	5.0	2.8	9.6	3.8	3.9
Attempted/threatened violence	6,956,740	100 %	11.1	7.6	3.3	7.2	5.4	8.3
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	472,760	100 %	37.4	1.8 *	1.4 *	19.2	2.5 *	4.4 *
Robbery	1,161,900	100 %	11.7	4.1	4.8	3.6	1.1 *	3.3
Completed/property taken	723,140	100 %	13.5	4.9	6.6	4.2	1.5 *	2.7 *
With injury	253,950	100 %	10.1 *	1.9 *	10.5 *	7.7 *	1.9 *	0.9 *
Without injury	469,200	100 %	15.4	6.5	4.5 *	2.3 *	1.3 *	3.7 *
Attempted to take property	438,760	100 %	8.8	2.8 *	1.8 *	2.7 *	0.5 *	4.4 *
With injury	89,980	100 %	16.7 *	0.0 *	6.2 *	5.1 *	0.0 *	2.4 *
Without injury	348,770	100 %	6.8 *	3.5 *	0.6 *	2.1 *	0.6 *	4.9 *
Assault	8,264,320	100 %	14.4	7.5	3.0	7.9	5.6	7.6
Aggravated	2,220,180	100 %	10.5	9.6	3.8	9.8	5.1	5.7
Simple	6,044,150	100 %	15.8	6.7	2.7	7.2	5.8	8.4
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	514,630	100 %	1.5 *	2.8 *	1.5 *	2.1 *	6.4	27.7
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	100 %	0.8 *	26.0	18.7	3.5	...	0.6 *
Completed	1,290,530	100 %	1.2 *	25.0	17.5	4.4	...	0.7 *
Attempted	670,010	100 %	0.0 *	28.0	21.2	1.7 *	...	0.6 *
Theft ²	24,237,780	100 %	9.2	27.7	6.0	3.7	2.1	6.0

Type of crime	Percent of incidents					
	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building/on school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On street other than near own home	On public transportation or inside station	Other
Crimes of violence	8.6 %	13.3 %	2.8 %	20.3 %	0.9 %	9.2 %
Completed violence	7.5	12.6	3.8	18.7	0.8 *	6.6
Attempted/threatened violence	9.1	13.5	2.4	21.0	0.9	10.3
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	7.3	2.8 *	2.8 *	10.0	0.7 *	9.8
Robbery	13.3	8.8	3.0	36.0	2.1 *	8.1
Completed/property taken	12.3	6.6	4.1	36.2	1.6 *	5.6
With injury	18.2	4.1 *	4.8 *	35.4	1.0 *	3.5 *
Without injury	9.1	8.0	3.8 *	36.7	2.0 *	6.8
Attempted to take property	15.0	12.3	1.1 *	35.5	2.9 *	12.1
With injury	11.7 *	5.2 *	3.3 *	28.6 *	5.2 *	15.6 *
Without injury	15.8	14.2	0.6 *	37.3	2.4 *	11.2
Assault	8.0	14.5	2.8	18.7	0.7	9.3
Aggravated	8.7	6.1	3.7	28.4	0.5 *	8.1
Simple	7.8	17.6	2.4	15.1	0.8	9.7
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	5.6	11.5	0.9 *	16.9	13.7	9.4
Motor vehicle theft	32.2	1.9	0.6 *	12.7	0.1 *	2.9
Completed	34.0	0.9 *	0.4 *	13.0	0.0 *	3.0
Attempted	28.5	3.9 *	0.9 *	12.1	0.3 *	2.8 *
Theft ²	15.8	13.1	1.2	5.7	0.6	8.8

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

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

...Not applicable

¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 62. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders, 1993:

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	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial building
Robbery								
By armed offenders	605,120	100 %	10.1 %	4.8 %	3.9 %*	5.5 %	0.7 %*	3.5 %*
By unarmed offenders	455,010	100 %	14.3	3.5 *	6.5	1.4 *	2.0 *	3.4 *
Assault								
By armed offenders	2,064,920	100 %	9.9	10.0 *	4.1	10.0	5.1	5.6
By unarmed offenders	5,657,530	100 %	17.1	6.7	2.6	7.5	5.2	8.6

Type of crime and offender	Percent of incidents					
	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building/on school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On street other than near own home	On public transportation or inside station	Other
Robbery						
By armed offenders	15.6 %	3.2 %*	2.6 %*	37.3 %	2.3 %*	10.5 %
By unarmed offenders	11.8	17.6	3.6 *	28.9	2.4 *	4.7 *
Assault						
By armed offenders	8.8	5.3	3.9	28.3	0.4 *	8.5
By unarmed offenders	7.0	18.5	2.5	14.1	0.9	9.4

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

Table 63. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial building
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence	5,045,040	100 %	3.4 %	6.0 %	3.7 %	4.5 %	6.8 %	7.1 %
Rape/Sexual assault [†]	122,090	100 %	13.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	9.7 *	5.8 *	6.8 *
Robbery	930,860	100 %	5.5	3.6	4.5	3.0	1.3 *	3.7
Assault	3,992,090	100 %	2.6	6.7	3.6	4.7	8.1	7.9
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence	4,853,940	100 %	27.4	7.7	2.6	11.5	3.0	6.8
Rape/Sexual assault [†]	350,670	100 %	45.7	2.4 *	1.8 *	22.6	1.4 *	3.5 *
Robbery	231,040	100 %	36.7	6.1 *	5.8 *	6.2 *	0.7 *	1.9 *
Assault	4,272,230	100 %	25.3	8.2	2.5	10.9	3.2	7.4

Relationship and type of crime	Percent of incidents					
	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building/on school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On street other than near own home	On public transportation or inside station	Other
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence	12.4 %	8.9 %	3.2 %	31.4 %	1.7 %	10.8 %
Rape/Sexual assault [†]	18.8 *	4.4 *	7.9 *	23.9	2.5 *	6.8 *
Robbery	14.6	5.6	3.1	43.1	2.4 *	9.4
Assault	11.7	9.8	3.1	29.0	1.5	11.3
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence	4.7	17.8	2.3	8.7	0.1 *	7.5
Rape/Sexual assault [†]	3.3 *	2.2 *	1.0 *	5.2 *	0.0 *	10.8
Robbery	8.0 *	21.4	2.7 *	7.1 *	1.1 *	2.5 *
Assault	4.6	18.8	2.4	9.1	0.0 *	7.5

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
 †Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 64. Personal and property crimes, 1993:

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	9,898,980	100 %	16.6 %	5.2 %	4.2 %	10.4 %	4.1 %
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	472,760	100 %	12.3	2.0 *	2.0 *	7.2	1.8 *
Robbery	1,161,900	100 %	7.2	11.2	4.0	20.8	10.2
Aggravated assault	2,220,180	100 %	14.4	4.5	2.3	13.5	3.5
Simple assault	6,044,150	100 %	19.6	4.5	5.1	7.5	3.3
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	514,630	100 %	1.0 *	6.2	1.3 *	18.1	30.3
Property crimes	32,182,320	100 %	15.2 %	0.6 %	0.3 %	1.2 %	5.1 %
Household burglary	5,984,000	100 %	20.0	0.8	0.3 *	1.5	5.1
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	100 %	11.2	0.9 *	0.1 *	1.3 *	6.0
Theft ²	24,237,780	100 %	14.3	0.5	0.3	1.1	5.1

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	8.1 %	23.2 %	1.8 %	19.7 %	6.2 %	0.5 %	0.0 %*
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	1.0 *	26.9	8.3	28.5	9.5	0.5 *	0.0 *
Robbery	3.8	22.3	1.6 *	12.1	6.4	0.4 *	0.0 *
Aggravated assault	3.2	29.5	1.8	19.4	7.4	0.4 *	0.0 *
Simple assault	11.3	20.8	1.3	20.5	5.5	0.6	0.0 *
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	9.4	20.8	0.5 *	2.4 *	9.1	0.9 *	0.0 *
Property crimes	7.0 %	17.1 %	21.4 %	12.3 %	3.7 %	16.2 %	0.0 %*
Household burglary	1.8	22.7	14.6	9.9	3.9	19.3	0.0 *
Motor vehicle theft	0.8 *	13.7	41.9	15.1	3.6	5.3	0.0 *
Theft ²	8.8	15.9	21.4	12.7	3.7	16.3	0.0 *

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

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

¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 65. Selected personal and property crimes, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents			
		Total	Inside home or lodging	Near victim's home	1 mile from home or less
Crimes of violence	9,898,980	100 %	15.3 %	12.1 %	20.4 %
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	472,760	100 %	37.8	7.8	7.6
Robbery	1,161,900	100 %	11.9	8.8	27.3
Assault	8,264,320	100 %	14.5	12.8	20.1
Aggravated	2,220,180	100 %	10.7	16.3	22.0
Simple	6,044,150	100 %	15.9	11.5	19.4
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	514,630	100 %	1.9 *	5.7	26.3
Property crimes					
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	100 %	0.8 *	57.7	6.6
Theft ²	24,237,780	100 %	9.5	39.8	9.9

Type of crime	Percent of incidents			
	5 miles from home or less	50 miles from home or less	More than 50 miles from home	Don't know or not available
Crimes of violence	25.9 %	21.9 %	3.7 %	0.8 %
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	17.9	20.5	7.2	1.2 *
Robbery	25.2	19.8	6.3	0.8 *
Assault	26.5	22.3	3.1	0.7
Aggravated	26.4	20.9	3.0	0.8 *
Simple	26.5	22.9	3.2	0.7
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	29.0	19.7	13.6	3.9 *
Property crimes				
Motor vehicle theft	12.9	17.7	3.4	0.9 *
Theft ²	16.7	17.6	4.2	2.3

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

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

¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 66. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

Percent of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime and weapons use

All incidents	Percent of incidents						
	Total incidents		No weapon used	Weapon used			
	Number	Percent		Total	Total firearm	Hand gun	Other gun
Crimes of violence	9,898,980	100 %	65.7 %	27.3 %	10.3 %	8.9 %	1.3 %
Completed violence	2,942,240	100	62.8	31.4	11.2	10.1	0.7 *
Attempted/threatened violence	6,956,740	100	67.0	25.6	10.0	8.4	1.5
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	472,760	100	83.4	7.5	4.2 *	4.2 *	0.0 *
Robbery	1,161,900	100	39.2	52.1	25.1	24.2	0.9 *
Completed/property taken	723,140	100	33.1	59.6	31.9	30.4	1.5 *
With injury	253,950	100	47.0	45.2	9.9 *	9.9 *	0.0 *
Without injury	469,200	100	25.6	67.5	43.8	41.5	2.3 *
Attempted to take property	438,760	100	49.1	39.6	14.0	14.0	0.0 *
With injury	89,980	100	41.3	50.4	13.5 *	13.5 *	0.0 *
Without injury	348,770	100	51.1	36.8	14.1	14.1	0.0 *
Assault	8,264,320	100	68.5	25.0	8.6	7.0	1.4
Aggravated	2,220,180	100	5.8	93.0	32.1	26.2	5.2
With injury	623,010	100	20.7	75.1	13.5	10.4	1.4 *
Threatened with weapon	1,597,170	100	...	100.0	39.3	32.4	6.6
Simple:	6,044,150	100	91.5	...	...	...	...
With minor injury	1,273,190	100	95.1	...	...	...	...
Without injury	4,770,950	100	90.5	...	...	...	...
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	5,045,040	100	55.1	34.8	14.4	12.6	1.6
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	122,090	100	60.0	15.0 *	8.7 *	8.7 *	0.0 *
Robbery	930,860	100	34.1	56.3	29.5	28.3	1.2 *
Aggravated assault	1,281,200	100	3.8	94.6	34.6	28.2	5.4
Simple assault:	2,710,900	100	86.4	...	...	...	...
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	4,853,940	100	76.8	19.6	6.1	5.1	1.0
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	350,670	100	91.5	4.9 *	2.6 *	2.6 *	0.0 *
Robbery	231,040	100	59.5	35.1	7.6 *	7.6 *	0.0 *
Aggravated assault	938,980	100	8.5	90.8	28.7	23.5	4.9
Simple assault:	3,333,250	100	95.6	...	...	...	...

	Percent of incidents						
	Weapon used						
	Gun type unknown	Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other weapon	Weapon type unknown	Don't know if weapon present
Crimes of violence	0.1 %*	6.3 %	1.0 %	3.7 %	4.8 %	1.2 %	6.9 %
Completed violence	0.3 *	7.2	1.3	4.5	6.0	1.1	5.9
Attempted/threatened violence	0.1 *	5.9	0.9	3.4	4.2	1.2	7.4
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	0.0 *	1.2 *	0.5 *	0.7 *	0.5 *	0.5 *	9.1
Robbery	0.0 *	14.3	1.6 *	4.8	4.3	2.0 *	8.8
Completed/property taken	0.0 *	14.1	2.2 *	5.5	4.1	1.9 *	7.2
With injury	0.0 *	8.8 *	3.2 *	10.4 *	9.3 *	3.7 *	7.9 *
Without injury	0.0 *	17.0	1.7 *	2.9 *	1.2 *	0.9 *	6.9
Attempted to take property	0.0 *	14.6	0.6 *	3.5 *	4.8 *	2.1 *	11.3
With injury	0.0 *	18.9 *	0.0 *	9.5 *	6.0 *	2.5 *	8.3 *
Without injury	0.0 *	13.5	0.7 *	2.0 *	4.4 *	2.0 *	12.1
Assault	0.2 *	5.5	1.0	3.7	5.1	1.1	6.6
Aggravated	0.7 *	20.3	3.7	13.9	18.9	4.1	1.2 *
With injury	1.6 *	16.8	3.8	14.8	23.4	2.9 *	4.2 *
Threatened with weapon	0.3 *	21.7	3.7	13.5	17.1	4.6	0.0 *
Simple:	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.5
With minor injury	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.9
Without injury	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.5
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	0.3 *	7.7	1.0	4.6	5.6	1.5	10.1
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	0.0 *	0.0 *	1.8 *	2.5 *	0.0 *	1.9 *	25.0
Robbery	0.0 *	16.2	1.1 *	4.4	3.4	1.7 *	9.6
Aggravated assault	1.0 *	18.5	2.8	14.8	19.7	4.3	1.6 *
Simple assault:	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.6
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	0.0 *	4.9	1.1	2.7	3.9	0.9	3.6
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	0.0 *	1.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.6 *	0.0 *	3.5 *
Robbery	0.0 *	6.8 *	3.4 *	6.2 *	8.1 *	3.0 *	5.4 *
Aggravated assault	0.2 *	22.9	5.0	12.7 *	17.9	3.8	0.6 *
Simple assault:	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4

Note: Responses for weapons use are tallied once, based upon a hierarchy. In previous editions, multiple responses for weapons were tallied.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
 ...Not applicable.
¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.
²Simple assault, by definition, does not involve the use of a weapon.

Table 67. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

**Percent distribution of violent crime victimizations
by who was first to use or threaten to use physical force**

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations					
	Total crimes using force	Respondent was first to use force	Offender was first to use force	Someone else was first to use force	Don't know who was first to use force	Not available
Crimes of violence	100 %	10.3 %	83.3 %	1.2 %*	1.3 %*	3.9 %
Rape/Sexual assault	100 %	24.1 *	75.9	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	100 %	7.5 *	87.1	1.3 *	0.0 *	4.1 *
Assault	100 %	10.2	83.0	1.2 *	1.5 *	4.1
Aggravated	100 %	9.2	85.2	3.1 *	0.7 *	1.9 *
Simple	100 %	10.7	81.9	0.3 *	2.0 *	5.2

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

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

!Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 68. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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	70.6 %	69.9 %	71.3 %
Completed violence	68.0	60.9	74.3
Attempted/threatened violence	71.7	73.2	69.8
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	80.7	77.1	82.1
Robbery	61.2	61.2	61.5
Completed/property taken	50.2	48.7	56.4
With injury	65.1	67.1	59.7
Without injury	42.7	40.6	53.8
Attempted to take property	80.0	81.8	71.4
With injury	95.2	93.2	100.0
Without injury	76.2	79.5	55.7
Assault	71.4	71.8	71.0
Aggravated	73.3	73.3	73.4
With injury	69.9	65.9	73.6
Threatened with weapon	74.7	75.4	73.3
Simple	70.6	71.0	70.2
With minor injury	75.6	72.8	76.9
Without injury	69.3	70.7	67.8

¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 69. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence	Percent of all victimizations								
		Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/Sexual assault ¹	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Sex										
Male	70.8 %	66.2 %	72.4 %	69.1 %	62.0 %	74.9 %	57.0 %	72.2 %	73.2 %	71.7 %
Female	70.3	69.8	70.6	81.9	59.7	69.3	55.6	70.1	73.5	69.1
Race										
White	71.5	70.8	71.8	83.1	65.3	74.9	61.2	71.7	73.6	71.0
Black	67.0	59.8	71.8	64.7	50.0	63.5	46.1	71.4	77.0	68.1
Age										
12-19	67.8	71.3	66.2	92.1	55.4	79.8	46.8	68.0	67.5	68.1
20-34	76.2	72.3	78.0	74.1	67.9	75.8	63.9	77.6	77.9	77.4
35-49	66.5	60.0	68.8	82.2	61.0	66.5	59.3	66.5	71.8	64.9
50-64	68.5	48.5	74.2	74.5 *	54.9	52.0 *	56.7	71.2	78.7	68.3
65 and over	50.7	34.3 *	58.0	0.0 *	46.8 *	100.0 *	43.5 *	55.1	55.2 *	55.1

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

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

¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 70. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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 violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/Sexual assault ¹
Total number of self-protective measures	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Attacked offender with weapon	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.0 *
Attacked offender without weapon	11.6	17.1	8.9	8.5
Threatened offender with weapon	1.7	1.0	2.0	0.8 *
Threatened offender without weapon	2.0	1.3	2.3	0.7 *
Resisted or captured offender	21.2	30.1	16.9	26.9
Scared or warned offender	8.4	8.6	8.3	16.1
Persuaded or appeased offender	12.3	10.8	13.0	15.1
Ran away or hid	16.1	10.0	19.0	9.6
Got help or gave alarm	8.9	7.0	9.9	5.0
Screamed from pain or fear	1.7	3.7	0.8	5.2
Took other measures	15.1	9.1	17.9	12.0

Self-protective measure	Percent of self-protective measures					
	Robbery			Assault		
	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Total number of self-protective measures	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Attacked offender with weapon	1.4 *	1.0 *	1.6 *	1.1	2.3	0.5
Attacked offender without weapon	13.1	17.0	10.7	11.6	10.4	12.1
Threatened offender with weapon	2.3 *	0.0 *	3.7 *	1.7	3.1	1.0
Threatened offender without weapon	1.0 *	0.5 *	1.3 *	2.3	2.8	2.0
Resisted or captured offender	25.2	35.2	19.3	20.2	18.1	21.1
Scared or warned offender	8.8	10.0	8.1	7.8	6.5	8.3
Persuaded or appeased offender	11.4	5.8 *	14.8	12.2	10.9	12.8
Ran away or hid	14.0	11.5	15.5	16.9	23.1	14.1
Got help or gave alarm	9.6	7.3	10.9	9.1	9.5	8.9
Screamed from pain or fear	3.5	4.9 *	2.6 *	1.2	1.1	1.3
Took other measures	9.8	6.7	11.6	16.0	12.2	17.8

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.
¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 71. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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

Self-protective measure	Percent of self-protective measures				
	Sex			Race:	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Attacked offender with weapon	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	2.4
Attacked offender without weapon	11.6	14.0	8.6	11.4	12.1
Threatened offender with weapon	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.6	2.5
Threatened offender without weapon	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.8
Resisted or captured offender	21.2	23.1	18.9	20.7	24.4
Scared or warned offender	8.4	5.7	11.6	9.0	4.8
Persuaded or appeased offender	12.3	12.4	12.3	11.9	14.2
Ran away or hid	16.1	16.2	16.0	16.3	14.2
Got help or gave alarm	8.9	6.2	12.1	8.9	9.2
Screamed from pain or fear	1.7	0.5	3.2	1.7	2.2
Took other measures	15.1	16.1	13.9	15.9	11.2

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Some respondents may have cited more than one self-protective measure employed.
 †Excludes data on persons of "Other" races.

Table 72. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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	7,655,650	100 %	67.2 %	8.4 %	7.0 %	10.8 %	6.4 %	0.2 % [†]
Rape/Sexual assault [†]	391,650	100 %	56.5	11.6	7.9	16.5	5.9 *	1.5 *
Robbery	790,620	100 %	70.1	6.7	7.6	9.0	6.4	0.3 *
Assault	6,473,390	100 %	67.5	8.4	6.9	10.6	6.4	0.1 *
Aggravated	1,879,440	100 %	73.7	6.2	5.5	9.1	5.4	0.1 *
Simple	4,593,940	100 %	65.0	9.3	7.5	11.3	6.9	0.1 *
Measure taken by others								
Crimes of violence	7,234,810	100 %	35.6	10.3	1.9	45.4	4.5	2.2
Rape/Sexual assault [†]	148,060	100 %	42.3	11.2 *	0.0 *	35.4	3.9 *	7.2 *
Robbery	716,220	100 %	33.8	8.0	1.2 *	51.6	1.9 *	3.5 *
Assault	6,370,530	100 %	35.7	10.5	2.1	44.9	4.8	2.0
Aggravated	1,820,780	100 %	38.3	12.1	2.5	39.0	5.5	2.6
Simple	4,549,750	100 %	34.7	9.9	1.9	47.3	4.6	1.8

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Excludes victimizations in which no self-protective actions were taken. Of those victimizations in which a self-protective measure or measures was/were employed, the victim and/or someone else may have taken the action. Therefore, the above categories are not mutually exclusive.

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

†Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 73. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations							
		Total	Avoided injury or greater injury	Scared offender off	Escaped	Protected property	Protected other people	In other ways	Not available
Crimes of violence	7,404,460	100 %	47.4 %	14.0 %	16.6 %	4.4 %	5.5 %	12.1 %	0.0 %*
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	354,920	100 %	34.6	18.4	32.0	1.5 *	0.9 *	12.7	0.0 *
Robbery	902,930	100 %	39.0	17.5	15.1	13.5	5.9	9.0	0.0 *
Assault	6,146,620	100 %	49.4	13.2	16.0	3.2	5.7	12.5	0.0 *
Aggravated	1,964,580	100 %	49.9	11.4	16.5	2.8	8.1	11.3	0.0 *
Simple	4,182,030	100 %	49.2	14.0	15.8	3.4	4.5	13.1	0.0 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Excludes victimizations in which no self-protective actions were taken.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 74. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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	1,298,720	100 %	67.8 %	9.3 %	2.5 %	3.8 %	0.7 %*	15.8 %	0.0 %*
Robbery	125,210	100 %	55.6	20.0 *	3.5 *	3.3 *	0.0 *	17.7 *	0.0 *
Assault	1,083,960	100 %	68.8	7.4	2.6	4.2	0.8 *	16.2	0.0 *
Aggravated	255,280	100 %	57.6	12.7	3.1 *	4.0 *	2.5 *	20.3	0.0 *
Simple	828,680	100 %	72.2	5.7	2.5 *	4.3	0.3 *	14.9	0.0 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Excludes victimizations in which no self-protective actions were taken.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹Includes data on rape and sexual assault, not shown separately.

Table 75. Personal robbery and assault, 1993:

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	23.5 %	28.6 %	22.8 %
Male	20.8	27.8	19.6
Female	27.6	30.2	27.3
Age			
12-15	29.4	27.7	29.7
16-19	23.6	24.3	23.5
20-34	24.3	33.6	23.0
35-49	19.5	22.7	19.1
50-64	17.6	37.9	13.3
65 and over	19.3	5.8 *	23.2
Race¹			
White	22.4	30.0	21.5
Black	28.8	22.4	30.5
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	18.8	25.6	17.2
Nonstrangers	29.1	41.8	28.4
Income:²			
Less than \$7,500	30.7	36.8	29.7
\$7,500-\$14,999	28.0	27.1	28.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	25.4	30.8	24.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	22.1	34.8	20.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	17.9	21.4	17.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	17.9	20.9 *	17.5
\$75,000 or more	17.5	18.3 *	17.4

¹Excludes data on persons of "Other" races.
²Excludes data on persons whose family income level was not ascertained.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 76. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Number of locations where victims received medical care	Percent distribution of where care was received							
		Total	At the scene	At home or neighbor's or friend's home	Health unit at work or first-aid station	Doctor's office or health clinic	Emergency room at hospital; emergency clinic	Hospital	Other
Crimes of violence	1,487,440	100 %	7.1 %	30.8 %	3.3 %	12.3 %	30.8 %	12.6 %	3.2 %
Completed violence	1,403,900	100 %	7.1	30.4	3.5	12.6	30.9	12.3	3.2
Attempted/threatened violence	83,540	100 %	6.2 *	36.7	0.0 *	7.9 *	28.1 *	17.6 *	3.5 *
Rape/Sexual assault:	90,360	100 %	5.0 *	27.0 *	0.0 *	29.2 *	27.4 *	8.8 *	2.5 *
Robbery	276,800	100 %	4.2 *	33.2	2.2 *	8.1 *	33.4	16.2	2.9 *
Completed/property taken	205,390	100 %	3.1 *	33.5	2.9 *	7.7 *	35.7	14.7	2.4 *
Attempted to take property	71,420	100 %	7.2 *	32.1 *	0.0 *	9.2 *	26.8 *	20.6 *	4.1 *
Assault	1,120,280	100 %	7.9	30.5	3.9	12.0	30.4	12.0	3.3
Aggravated	569,770	100 %	3.7 *	25.4	1.9 *	9.3	38.6	16.6	4.5 *
Simple	550,510	100 %	12.4	35.7	6.0	14.8	21.8	7.3	2.0 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Some respondents may have received medical attention at more than one location.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 77. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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	6.6 %	10.4 %	5.9 %
White	5.9	11.0	5.1
Black	10.0	8.5 *	9.8
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	6.5	10.7	5.1
Nonstrangers	6.8	9.0 *	6.7

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

¹Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

²Includes data on rape and sexual assault, not shown separately.

³Includes data on persons of "Other" races, not shown separately.

Table 79. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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	4.6 %	7.7 %	4.1 %
Male	4.8	7.7	4.4
Female	4.4	7.6	3.7
Age			
12-19	2.9	2.9 *	2.7
20-34	6.8	12.7	6.0
35-49	3.6	4.8 *	3.3
50-64	3.7 *	11.0 *	2.2 *
65 and over	3.0 *	0.0 *	4.1 *
Race²			
White	3.8	8.5	3.2
Black	8.3	6.7 *	8.2
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	4.9	7.8	3.9
Nonstrangers	4.3	7.2 *	4.3

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

¹Includes data on rape and sexual assault, not shown separately.

²Excludes data on persons of "Other" races.

Table 78. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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 of victimizations
Race	
All races ¹	69.0 %
White	68.7
Black	74.0
Annual family income²	
Less than \$7,500	60.9
\$7,500-\$14,999	49.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	62.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	86.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	69.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	86.7
\$75,000 or more	78.8
Sex	
Male	62.5
Female	76.4
Age	
12-15	76.2
16-19	76.7
20-24	58.7
25-34	62.4
35-49	72.8
50-64	79.6
65 and over	88.4 *

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

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

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

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

Table 80. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

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 receiving care					
		Total	Emergency room care	Inpatient care			
				Total	Less than 1 day	1-3 days	4 days or more
Sex							
Both sexes							
Crimes of violence	502,370	100 %	62.7 %	37.3 %	21.9 %	6.2 %	9.1 %
Robbery	99,010	100 %	54.7	45.3	20.9 *	2.9 *	21.5 *
Assault	373,020	100 %	64.0	36.0	21.9	7.6	6.6 *
Male							
Crimes of violence	301,550	100 %	60.6	39.4	21.5	7.8 *	10.2
Robbery	66,400	100 %	52.1	47.9	18.4 *	4.3 *	25.2 *
Assault	235,150	100 %	62.9	37.1	22.4	8.8 *	5.9 *
Female							
Crimes of violence	200,820	100 %	66.0	34.0	22.6	3.8 *	7.6 *
Robbery	32,610	100 %	60.1 *	39.9 *	25.9 *	0.0 *	14.0 *
Assault	137,870	100 %	65.7	34.3	21.0	5.5 *	7.8 *
Race²							
White							
Crimes of violence	340,740	100 %	64.6	35.4	22.6	7.6 *	5.2 *
Robbery	77,590	100 %	62.6	37.4	26.6 *	3.7 *	7.0 *
Assault	244,400	100 %	64.7	35.3	20.8	9.5 *	5.0 *
Black							
Crimes of violence	137,940	100 %	57.5	42.5	22.1	0.0 *	20.4
Robbery	21,420 *	100 %*	26.1 *	73.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	73.9 *
Assault	104,930	100 %	61.5	38.5	26.8	0.0 *	11.8 *
Victim-offender relationship							
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	281,940	100 %	62.0	38.0	23.0	4.3 *	10.7
Robbery	81,680	100 %	55.9	44.1	20.0 *	3.5 *	20.6 *
Assault	179,030	100 %	63.1	36.9	24.2	5.2 *	7.5 *
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	220,430	100 %	63.7	36.3	20.5	8.6 *	7.1 *
Robbery	17,330 *	100 %*	49.2 *	50.8 *	25.1 *	0.0 *	25.8 *
Assault	193,990	100 %	64.7	35.3	19.7	9.8 *	5.8 *

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

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

¹Includes data on rape and sexual assault, not shown separately.

²Excludes data on persons of "Other" races.

Table 81. Personal and property crimes, 1993:

**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	19.4 %	11.5 %	1.1 %	10.4 %	9.0 %	1.1 %	7.9 %
Crimes of violence	16.0	7.7	1.1	6.6	9.4	1.1	8.3
Completed violence	36.3	25.9	3.7	22.2	14.1	3.7	10.4
Attempted/threatened violence	7.4	0.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	7.4	0.0 *	7.4
Rape/Sexual assault:	9.2	4.7 *	0.9 *	3.8 *	5.4 *	0.9 *	4.5 *
Robbery	66.4	63.1	9.0	54.1	12.3	9.0	3.3
Completed/property taken	100.0	100.0	14.2	85.8	14.2	14.2	...
With injury	100.0	100.0	17.8	82.2	17.8	17.8	...
Without injury	100.0	100.0	12.4	87.6	12.4	12.4	...
Attempted to take property	9.0	...	...	...	9.0	...	9.0
With injury	16.9 *	...	...	...	16.9 *	...	16.9 *
Without injury	7.1 *	...	...	...	7.1 *	...	7.1 *
Assault	9.2	...	...	...	9.2	...	9.2
Aggravated	10.3	...	...	...	10.3	...	10.3
Simple	8.7	...	...	...	8.7	...	8.7
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	91.6	91.2	1.2 *	90.0	1.6 *	1.2 *	0.4 *
Property crimes	94.4 %	88.0 %	12.7 %	75.3 %	19.1 %	12.7 %	6.4 %
Household burglary	85.5	67.2	19.1	48.1	37.4	19.1	18.3
Completed	89.5	82.7	23.3	59.4	30.2	23.3	6.9
Forcible entry	94.4	79.0	56.1	22.9	71.5	56.1	15.4
Unlawful entry without force	86.5	85.0	2.9	82.1	4.4	2.9	1.5
Attempted forcible entry	68.7	2.6	1.4 *	1.2 *	67.6	1.4 *	66.1
Motor vehicle theft	90.8	65.8	16.4	49.4	41.3	16.4	24.9
Completed	100.0	100.0	24.9	75.1	24.9	24.9	...
Attempted	73.0	...	...	...	73.0	...	73.0
Theft ²	96.9	95.0	10.9	84.1	12.8	10.9	2.0
Completed	100.0	100.0	11.5	88.5	11.5	11.5	...
Less than \$50	100.0	100.0	3.8	96.2	3.8	3.8	...
\$50 - \$249	100.0	100.0	11.0	89.0	11.0	11.0	...
\$250 or more	100.0	100.0	29.6	70.4	29.6	29.6	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	11.5	88.5	11.5	11.5	...
Attempted	39.0	...	...	...	39.0	...	39.0

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Because both theft and damage losses occurred in some victimizations, the sum of entries under "All theft losses" and "All damage losses" does not equal the entry shown under "All economic losses".
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
 ...Not applicable
 1Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.
 2Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 82. Personal and property crimes, 1993:

Total economic loss to victims of crime

Type of crime	All crimes				Crimes involving loss of \$1 or more			Crimes involving loss-no monetary value specified
	Gross loss (in millions of dollars)	Total crimes	Mean dollar loss	Median dollar loss	Total crimes	Mean dollar loss	Median dollar loss	Total crimes
All crimes	19,397	43,547,400	445	70	30,045,200	646	90	3,483,450
Personal crimes	1,562	11,365,080	137	74	2,248,460	695	110	886,800
Crimes of violence	1,489	10,848,090	137	75	1,779,420	837	147	882,180
Rape/Sexual assault	109	485,290	224	70	64,720	1,676	200	42,040
Rape/Attempted rape	106	312,580	338	70	49,770	2,125	200	37,100
Rape	104	160,380	646	120	42,860	2,418	240	25,140 *
Attempted rape ¹	2	152,200	14	0	6,910 *	311	70	11,960 *
Sexual assault: ²	3	172,700	16	37	14,950 *	182	200	4,930 *
Robbery	541	1,291,020	419	111	834,580	649	147	67,950
Assault	840	9,071,790	93	40	880,110	954	143	772,190
Purse snatching	14	135,820	100	80	87,880	155	80	4,620 *
Pocket picking	59	381,160	154	60	381,160	154	60	0 *
Property crimes	17,836	32,182,320	554	70	27,796,740	642	85	2,596,650
Household burglary	4,387	5,984,000	733	200	4,368,040	1,004	200	749,090
Motor vehicle theft	8,039	1,960,540	4,101	2,500	1,593,300	5,046	2,660	186,250
Theft: ³	5,409	24,237,780	223	50	21,835,400	248	60	1,661,300
Sex								
Male	12,947	27,240,650	475	65	19,494,940	664	90	1,911,860
Female	6,450	16,306,750	396	60	10,550,260	611	90	1,571,590
Race								
White	16,131	36,044,780	448	60	24,887,480	648	80	2,711,770
Black	2,457	6,200,410	396	80	4,211,220	584	120	642,780
Other	808	1,302,220	621	68	946,500	854	100	128,900
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	2,346	4,120,190	569	100	2,822,330	831	120	363,110
Non-Hispanic	16,948	39,218,910	432	60	27,062,960	626	81	3,108,840
Age								
12-15	46	1,872,910	25	10	258,740	178	30	158,950
16-19	399	2,280,520	175	50	806,400	495	75	157,820
20-24	1,862	4,804,260	388	100	3,036,120	613	131	309,200
25-34	5,240	10,133,690	517	80	7,140,220	734	100	776,480
35-49	7,304	15,476,450	472	55	11,764,160	621	75	1,135,500
50-64	3,423	5,977,480	573	60	4,714,830	726	80	558,730
65 and over	1,123	3,002,090	374	50	2,324,730	483	75	386,780
Income								
Less than \$7,500	1,393	5,271,100	264	51	3,324,570	419	85	545,090
\$7,500-\$14,999	1,777	5,826,500	305	56	3,962,290	449	80	506,790
\$15,000-\$24,999	2,762	6,890,460	401	60	4,762,940	580	85	567,950
\$25,000-\$34,999	2,797	6,294,860	444	60	4,380,800	638	80	488,040
\$35,000-\$49,999	2,835	6,594,410	430	60	4,578,770	619	89	479,200
\$50,000-\$74,999	2,798	5,296,460	528	63	3,730,190	750	80	332,280
\$75,000 or more	2,513	3,392,220	741	95	2,514,780	999	100	187,080

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

¹Includes verbal threats of rape.

²Includes threats.

³Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 83. Personal and property crimes, 1993:

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-\$999	\$1000 or more	Not known and not available
All races:										
All personal crimes	2,207,540	100 %	5.5 %	27.0 %	15.1 %	17.4 %	7.9 %	7.1 %	5.6 %	14.5 %
Crimes of violence ²	1,733,880	100 %	7.0	23.9	14.0	15.9	8.1	8.0	6.6	16.4
Completed violence	1,167,740	100 %	3.0	25.5	15.5	17.8	8.5	10.0	8.0	11.7
Attempted/threatened violence	566,140	100 %	15.1	20.7	11.1	12.2	7.2	3.7 *	3.9 *	26.1
Robbery	857,820	100 %	0.4 *	23.7	15.6	18.6	9.9	14.2	8.4	9.2
Completed/property taken	814,810	100 %	0.4 *	23.8	15.2	18.4	10.2	14.1	8.8	9.2
With injury	274,000	100 %	1.1 *	22.4	16.2	16.3	10.4	17.3	6.7 *	9.5 *
Without injury	540,800	100 %	0.0 *	24.5	14.7	19.4	10.0	12.4	9.9	9.0
Attempted to take property	43,020	100 %	0.0 *	20.5 *	23.3 *	23.6 *	4.7 *	17.4 *	0.0 *	10.4 *
With injury	16,110 *	100 %*	0.0 *	41.2 *	31.1 *	13.8 *	0.0 *	13.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	26,900 *	100 %*	0.0 *	8.2 *	18.6 *	29.5 *	7.6 *	19.6 *	0.0 *	16.6 *
Assault	831,500	100 %	13.9	22.8	12.8	13.1	6.1	1.9 *	5.2	24.2
Aggravated	264,530	100 %	13.8	16.7	8.7 *	12.6	8.7 *	5.2 *	6.3 *	28.0
Simple	566,970	100 %	13.9	25.7	14.7	13.3	4.9 *	0.4 *	4.7 *	22.4
Purse snatching/ Pocket picking	473,660	100 %	0.0 *	38.1	18.8	22.5	7.4	4.1 *	1.9 *	7.3
All property crimes	30,391,290	100 %	1.8 %	33.5 %	12.5 %	17.2 %	9.2 %	6.0 %	10.2 %	9.6 %
Household burglary	5,117,140	100 %	3.9	18.4	8.7	15.6	10.9	8.6	18.4	15.5
Completed	4,319,480	100 %	1.4	16.4	9.3	17.4	12.3	10.0	21.4	11.8
Forcible entry	1,752,200	100 %	1.9	9.7	5.3	9.3	9.6	9.0	35.2	19.9
Unlawful entry without force	2,567,280	100 %	1.1	21.0	12.1	23.0	14.1	10.6	12.0	6.2
Attempted forcible entry	797,650	100 %	17.3	29.0	5.0	6.0	3.5	1.6 *	1.8 *	35.7
Motor vehicle theft	1,779,560	100 %	2.0	3.6	2.2	8.2	5.7	6.7	61.9	9.6
Completed	1,290,530	100 %	0.3 *	0.7 *	0.2 *	0.9 *	2.7	5.8	83.5	5.9
Attempted	489,020	100 %	6.6	11.5	7.5	27.3	13.6	9.3	4.9 *	19.4
Thefts	23,494,600	100 %	1.4	39.1	14.1	18.2	9.1	5.3	4.5	8.3
Completed	23,020,050	100 %	1.3	39.5	14.0	18.0	9.1	5.4	4.6	8.1
Attempted	474,540	100 %	4.2 *	16.4	17.0	29.6	7.5	3.5 *	1.7 *	20.1
White										
All personal crimes	1,611,430	100 %	6.4 %	29.0 %	14.4 %	15.7 %	6.9 %	7.0 %	5.0 %	15.6 %
Crimes of violence ²	1,290,790	100 %	8.0	25.4	12.5	15.8	6.8	7.8	5.7	18.2
Completed violence	827,100	100 %	3.3 *	27.8	13.5	17.4	7.3	9.8	7.4	13.4
Attempted/threatened violence	463,690	100 %	16.3	20.9	10.7	12.8	5.8 *	4.0 *	2.6 *	26.7
Robbery	571,970	100 %	0.0 *	25.2	14.6	17.6	8.5	14.7	8.2	11.1
Completed/property taken	536,350	100 %	0.0 *	25.3	14.7	16.9	8.7	14.7	8.7	11.0
With injury	197,300	100 %	0.0 *	23.0	15.0	18.5	7.6 *	18.2	5.7 *	12.1 *
Without injury	339,050	100 %	0.0 *	26.6	14.5	16.0	9.4	12.7	10.5	10.3
Attempted to take property	35,620	100 %	0.0 *	24.8 *	14.0 *	28.5 *	5.7 *	14.4 *	0.0 *	12.6 *
With injury	11,100 *	100 %*	0.0 *	59.8 *	0.0 *	20.1 *	0.0 *	20.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	24,530 *	100 %*	0.0 *	9.0 *	20.4 *	32.4 *	8.3 *	11.8 *	0.0 *	18.3 *
Assault	683,430	100 %	14.7	23.5	11.4	14.2	4.9	2.3 *	3.9 *	25.1
Aggravated	208,440	100 %	13.8	18.2	6.4 *	13.4 *	6.4 *	6.6 *	5.9 *	29.2
Simple	474,990	100 %	15.1	25.8	13.6	14.6	4.3 *	0.5 *	3.1 *	23.2
Purse snatching/ Pocket picking	320,640	100 %	0.0 *	43.8	22.2	15.2	7.4 *	4.1 *	2.1 *	5.1 *
All property crimes	25,223,880	100 %	1.9 %	34.4 %	12.7 %	17.3 %	8.8 %	6.0 %	10.1 %	8.7 %
Household burglary	4,066,360	100 %	4.0	19.5	8.7	16.0	10.0	8.9	18.6	14.3
Completed	3,445,470	100 %	1.5	17.6	9.4	17.6	11.4	10.2	21.7	10.7
Forcible entry	1,314,100	100 %	2.3	11.3	5.2	8.9	9.0	9.0	35.6	18.7
Unlawful entry without force	2,131,370	100 %	1.0 *	21.5	11.9	23.0	12.8	10.9	13.1	5.7
Attempted forcible entry	620,890	100 %	17.4	30.3	5.0	6.9	2.5 *	2.0 *	1.3 *	34.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,328,160	100 %	1.8 *	3.9	2.1	8.3	5.4	7.2	63.9	7.3
Completed	981,820	100 %	0.4 *	0.9 *	0.2 *	1.2 *	2.8 *	6.0	84.2	4.3
Attempted	346,340	100 %	5.9 *	12.7	7.6 *	28.3	12.6	10.8	6.3 *	15.9
Thefts	19,829,360	100 %	1.5	39.5	14.2	18.2	8.8	5.4	4.7	7.7
Completed	19,434,460	100 %	1.4	40.0	14.2	18.0	8.9	5.4	4.8	7.4
Attempted	394,900	100 %	5.1 *	16.5	16.1	28.8	6.7 *	3.2 *	2.0 *	21.5

Table 83. Personal and property crimes, 1993: (continued)

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-\$999	\$1000 or more	Not known and not available
Black										
All personal crimes	518,900	100 %	3.0 %*	21.8 %	15.5 %	22.9 %	11.3 %	7.4 %	7.5 %	10.6 %
Crimes of violence ²	379,860	100 %	4.1 *	19.9	17.1	17.3	12.5	8.5	9.7	11.0
Completed violence	286,310	100 %	2.9 *	19.4	18.9	19.7	11.7	11.2	10.0	6.2 *
Attempted/threatened violence	93,540	100 %	8.1 *	21.3 *	11.5 *	10.0 *	14.9 *	0.0 *	8.7 *	25.5 *
Robbery	236,080	100 %	1.3 *	19.5	17.0	22.1	13.0	13.6	9.4 *	4.0 *
Completed/property taken	231,060	100 %	1.3 *	19.9	15.2	22.6	13.3	13.9	9.6 *	4.1 *
With injury	53,150	100 %	5.8 *	25.6 *	17.6 *	11.5 *	15.9 *	15.5 *	8.1 *	0.0 *
Without injury	177,910	100 %	0.0 *	18.3	14.5 *	25.9	12.5 *	13.4 *	10.1 *	5.3 *
Attempted to take property	5,020 *	100 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	100.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
With injury	5,020 *	100 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	100.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	0 *	0 %*	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	134,610	100 %	9.4 *	21.8	16.2 *	8.7 *	12.5 *	0.0 *	10.8 *	20.6 *
Aggravated	49,320	100 %	15.6 *	12.5 *	14.3 *	11.2 *	19.4 *	0.0 *	5.0 *	22.1 *
Simple	85,290	100 %	5.8 *	27.2 *	17.4 *	7.2 *	8.5 *	0.0 *	14.2 *	19.7 *
Purse snatching/ Pocket picking	139,050	100 %	0.0 *	27.0	11.1 *	38.3	8.0 *	4.6 *	1.6 *	9.5 *
All property crimes	4,136,050	100 %	1.8 %	28.7 %	10.9 %	16.5 %	10.9 %	5.9 %	11.1 %	14.1 %
Household burglary	898,940	100 %	4.1	14.5	8.0	13.9	14.2	7.5	17.3	20.4
Completed	752,620	100 %	1.2 *	12.1	8.6	16.1	15.4	8.9	20.6	16.9
Forcible entry	396,750	100 %	0.7 *	5.2 *	6.3 *	9.0	11.6	9.4	33.6	24.3
Unlawful entry without force	355,860	100 %	1.8 *	19.9	11.3	24.1	19.6	8.4	6.2 *	8.7
Attempted forcible entry	146,320	100 %	19.0 *	26.8	5.0 *	2.5 *	8.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	38.3
Motor vehicle theft	369,930	100 %	2.5 *	3.3 *	2.2 *	7.2 *	5.8 *	5.9 *	56.8	16.2
Completed	253,360	100 %	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	1.8 *	5.4 *	82.1	10.6 *
Attempted	116,580	100 %	7.9 *	10.6 *	7.1 *	22.9 *	14.4 *	7.0 *	1.8 *	28.4
Theft ³	2,867,180	100 %	0.9 *	36.5	12.9	18.6	10.5	5.4	3.3	11.9
Completed	2,809,070	100 %	1.0 *	37.0	12.7	18.2	10.6	5.4	3.4	11.8
Attempted	58,120	100 %	0.0 *	10.9 *	22.5 *	37.6 *	4.5 *	6.7 *	0.0 *	17.8 *

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

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

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

²Includes data on rape and sexual assault, not shown separately.

³Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 84. Personal and property crimes, 1993:

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

Type of property loss	Percent of property stolen							
	Personal crimes		Crimes of violence ¹		Robbery		Purse snatching/ Pocket picking	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,348,610	100.0 %	2,152,140	100.0 %	2,087,380	100.0 %	1,196,470	100.0 %
Cash	804,840	24.0	401,200	18.6	393,370	18.8	403,640	33.7
Purse, wallet, credit cards	928,110	27.7	366,000	17.0	355,470	17.0	562,110	47.0
Vehicle or parts	72,440	2.2	72,440	3.4	72,440	3.5	0 *	0.0 *
Motor vehicles	35,500	1.1	35,500	1.6	35,500	1.7	0 *	0.0 *
Vehicle parts	7,790 *	0.2 *	7,790 *	0.4 *	7,790 *	0.4 *	0 *	0.0 *
Unattached vehicle accessories	0 *	0.0 *	0 *	0.0 *	0 *	0.0 *	0 *	0.0 *
Bicycle or parts	29,160	0.9	29,160	1.4	29,160	1.4	0 *	0.0 *
Household furnishings	43,430	1.3	43,430	2.0	39,520	1.9	0 *	0.0 *
Personal effects	660,310	19.7	557,250	25.9	537,120	25.7	103,070	8.6
Portable electronic, photographic gear	41,520	1.2	38,920	1.8	38,920	1.9	2,600 *	0.2 *
Jewelry, clothing	376,380	11.2	357,430	16.6	346,520	16.6	18,950 *	1.6 *
Other personal effects	242,410	7.2	160,900	7.5	151,680	7.3	81,510	6.8
Firearms	11,120 *	0.3 *	11,120 *	0.5 *	11,120 *	0.5 *	0 *	0.0 *
Tools, machinery	12,410 *	0.4 *	12,410 *	0.6 *	12,410 *	0.6 *	0 *	0.0 *
Other	83,180	2.5	58,600	2.7	56,360	2.7	24,580 *	2.1 *
Don't know	0 *	0.0 *	0 *	0.0 *	0 *	0.0 *	0 *	0.0 *

Type of property loss	Percent of property stolen							
	Property crimes		Household burglary		Motor vehicle theft		Theft ²	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,544,750	100.0 %	10,248,360	100.0 %	3,851,300	100.0 %	46,445,100	100.0 %
Cash	3,825,410	6.3	676,930	6.6	42,460	1.1	3,106,030	6.7
Purse, wallet, credit cards	2,951,810	4.9	241,550	2.4	57,130	1.5	2,653,130	5.7
Vehicle or parts	8,841,140	14.6	485,920	4.7	1,425,580	37.0	6,929,630	14.9
Motor vehicles	1,324,790	2.2	32,370	0.3	1,290,530	33.5	1,890 *	0.0 *
Vehicle parts	4,686,380	7.7	53,040	0.5	70,000	1.8	4,563,330	9.8
Unattached vehicle accessories	859,390	1.4	63,530	0.6	65,050	1.7	730,820	1.6
Bicycle or parts	1,970,580	3.3	336,990	3.3	0 *	0.0 *	1,633,600	3.5
Household furnishings	2,125,550	3.5	1,290,320	12.6	18,990 *	0.5 *	816,240	1.8
Personal effects	13,497,920	22.3	2,781,730	27.1	368,580	9.6	10,347,610	22.3
Portable electronic, photographic gear	3,300,070	5.5	754,840	7.4	93,350	2.4	2,451,870	5.3
Jewelry, clothing	5,152,010	8.5	1,135,770	11.1	116,410	3.0	3,899,820	8.4
Other personal effects	5,045,850	8.3	891,120	8.7	158,820	4.1	3,995,920	8.6
Firearms	291,820	0.5	195,110	1.9	2,030 *	0.1 *	94,680	0.2
Tools, machinery	2,720,060	4.5	750,580	7.3	94,500	2.5	1,874,980	4.0
Other	3,951,980	6.5	558,570	5.5	47,860	1.2	3,345,540	7.2
Don't know	0 *	0.0 *	0 *	0.0 *	0 *	0.0 *	0 *	0.0 *

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

Some respondents may have cited multiple items as being stolen.

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

¹Crimes of violence includes data on rape and sexual assault, not shown separately.

²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 85. Selected personal and property crimes, 1993:

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 \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more	Not known and not available
All races¹										
All personal crimes²	1,309,220	100 %	0.2 %*	30.3 %	16.9 %	20.2 %	8.8 %	10.2 %	6.0 %	7.4 %
Robbery	814,810	100 %	0.4 *	25.4	15.6	18.7	9.6	14.2	8.5	7.6
Purse snatching/ Pocket picking	471,480	100 %	0.0 *	38.2	19.3	22.6	7.4	3.7 *	1.9 *	6.9
All property crimes	28,330,320	100 %	1.3 %	35.3 %	13.3 %	18.1 %	9.7 %	6.2 %	10.2 %	6.0 %
Household burglary	4,019,740	100 %	1.0	16.4	9.8	19.6	14.3	11.7	22.5	4.8
Motor vehicle theft	1,290,530	100 %	0.5 *	0.7 *	0.2 *	1.1 *	2.9	6.6	82.9	5.2
Theft ³	23,020,050	100 %	1.4	40.5	14.6	18.7	9.3	5.2	3.9	6.2
White										
All personal crimes²	868,570	100 %	0.0 %*	33.6 %	17.9 %	17.2 %	7.9 %	10.0 %	5.9 %	7.6 %
Robbery	536,350	100 %	0.0 *	26.9	15.3	18.1	7.9	14.0	8.3	9.6
Purse snatching/ Pocket picking	318,460	100 %	0.0 *	44.1	23.0	15.3	7.5 *	3.6 *	2.1 *	4.5 *
All property crimes	23,675,360	100 %	1.4 %	36.1 %	13.5 %	18.1 %	9.5 %	6.1 %	9.9 %	5.4 %
Household burglary	3,213,400	100 %	1.0	16.8	9.8	19.9	13.4	11.8	23.0	4.3
Motor vehicle theft	971,480	100 %	0.4 *	0.9 *	0.2 *	1.4 *	2.9 *	6.5	83.8	3.9
Theft ³	19,490,480	100 %	1.5	41.0	14.7	18.7	9.1	5.1	4.1	5.7
Black										
All personal crimes²	379,280	100 %	0.8 %*	23.2 %	14.1 %	27.8 %	11.0 %	11.5 %	6.4 %*	5.1 %*
Robbery	231,060	100 %	1.3 *	20.7	15.2	21.8	13.3	16.2	9.6 *	1.9 *
Purse snatching/ Pocket picking	139,050	100 %	0.0 *	27.0	11.1 *	38.3	8.0 *	4.6 *	1.6 *	9.5 *
All property crimes	3,767,370	100 %	1.1 %	30.9 %	12.0 %	17.7 %	11.3 %	7.0 %	11.4 %	8.7 %
Household burglary	694,650	100 %	1.2 *	14.5	9.5	18.0	17.6	11.5	20.9	6.9
Motor vehicle theft	253,140	100 %	0.9 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	2.8 *	7.6 *	79.9	8.8 *
Theft ³	2,819,570	100 %	1.0	37.8	13.7	19.2	10.5	5.8	2.9	9.1

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
¹Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
²Includes data on persons of "Other" races, not shown separately.

³Includes data on rape and sexual assault, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.
³Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 86. Selected personal and property crimes, 1993:

**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 resulting in theft loss							
		Total	None recovered ¹	Some recovered			All recovered	Not available	
				Total	Less than half	Half or more			Proportion unknown ²
All races³									
All personal crimes⁴	1,309,220	100 %	76.4 %	14.0 %	5.2 %	4.4 %	4.4 %	7.5 %	2.1 %*
Robbery	814,810	100 %	78.8	9.0	3.3 *	4.0	1.7 *	9.0	3.2 *
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	471,480	100 %	71.9	23.2	8.7	5.3 *	9.2	4.9 *	0.0 *
All property crimes	28,330,320	100 %	87.3 %	4.8 %	1.5 %	1.9 %	1.4 %	6.6 %	1.3 %
Household burglary	4,019,740	100 %	90.9	3.9	1.6	1.9	0.4 *	4.6	0.5 *
Motor vehicle theft	1,290,530	100 %	33.8	25.9	5.1	12.6	8.2	39.4	0.8 *
Thefts ⁵	23,020,050	100 %	89.7	3.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	5.1	1.5
White									
All personal crimes⁴	854,810	100 %	73.4 %	15.3 %	6.8 %	4.3 %	4.2 %	8.4 %	3.0 %*
Robbery	536,350	100 %	75.1	10.1	3.5 *	3.9 *	2.6 *	10.0	4.8 *
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	318,460	100 %	70.4	24.0	12.2	4.9 *	7.0 *	5.6 *	0.0 *
All property crimes	23,675,360	100 %	87.4 %	4.8 %	1.4 %	1.9 %	1.5 %	6.5 %	1.3 %
Household burglary	3,213,400	100 %	90.6	3.7	1.6	1.6	0.5 *	5.2	0.5 *
Motor vehicle theft	971,480	100 %	32.5	26.7	4.6	13.5	8.7	40.0	0.8 *
Thefts ⁵	19,490,480	100 %	89.6	3.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	5.0	1.5
Black									
All personal crimes⁴	370,110	100 %	83.7 %	11.0 %	0.7 %*	5.7 %*	4.6 %*	5.3 %*	0.0 %*
Robbery	231,060	100 %	87.6	6.2 *	1.1 *	5.1 *	0.0 *	6.2 *	0.0 *
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	139,050	100 %	77.3	18.9 *	0.0 *	6.7 *	12.2 *	3.8 *	0.0 *
All property crimes	3,767,370	100 %	87.4 %	4.5 %	1.7 %	1.8 %	1.0 %	6.5 %	1.7 %
Household burglary	694,650	100 %	93.7	3.8 *	1.0 *	2.8 *	0.0 *	2.2 *	0.4 *
Motor vehicle theft	253,140	100 %	40.2	24.5	8.4 *	8.4 *	7.7 *	34.2	1.1 *
Thefts ⁵	2,819,570	100 %	90.1	2.8	1.3	0.9 *	0.6 *	5.1	2.0

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

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

¹Includes items that were taken that had no value.

²Includes items that were recovered that had no value.

³Includes data on persons of "Other" races, not shown separately.

⁴Includes data on rape and sexual assault, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.

⁵Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 87. Selected personal and property crimes, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations
All personal crimes:	6.2 %
Crimes of violence	6.3
Completed violence	12.2
Attempted/threatened violence	3.9
Rape/Sexual assault:	6.6
Robbery	10.2
Completed/property taken	12.1
With injury	18.8
Without injury	8.7
Attempted to take property	6.8
With injury	28.8 *
Without injury	1.3 *
Assault	5.8
Aggravated	7.3
Simple	5.1
All property crimes	5.4 %
Household burglary	6.1
Completed	6.9
Forcible entry	14.4
Unlawful entry without force	2.3
Attempted forcible entry	2.8
Motor vehicle theft	19.7
Completed	24.9
Attempted	9.6
Theft ³	4.1
Completed	4.1
Less than \$50	1.7
\$50 - \$249	3.1
\$250 or more	12.0
Amount not available	3.2
Attempted	3.0

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹Includes data on purse snatching/pocket picking, not shown separately.
²Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.
³Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 88. Selected personal and property crimes, 1993:

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:	6.1 %	5.7 %
Crimes of violence	6.2	6.2
Completed violence	12.3	10.2
Attempted/threatened violence	3.9	3.5
Rape/Sexual assault ² :	7.4	3.6 *
Robbery	9.4	12.8
Assault	5.7	4.7
All property crimes	5.3 %	6.0 %
Completed	5.3	6.2
Attempted	4.5	4.6 *
Household burglary	5.2	11.3
Motor vehicle theft	21.1	15.5
Theft ³ :	4.1	3.0

Note: Excludes data on persons of "Other" races.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹Includes data on purse snatching/pocket picking, not shown separately.
²Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.
³Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 89. Selected personal and property crimes, 1993:

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 crimes¹	700,520	100 %	26.5 %	49.3 %	7.2 %	11.6 %	5.4 %
Crimes of violence	685,320	100 %	25.5	49.8	7.4	11.8	5.5
Completed violence	390,470	100 %	14.5	53.3	9.1	14.8	8.3
Attempted/threatened violence	294,850	100 %	40.2	45.1	5.1 *	7.9 *	1.7 *
Rape/Sexual assault ²	32,050	100 %	0.0 *	70.2 *	6.8 *	23.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	131,210	100 %	16.8 *	54.4	5.1 *	17.5 *	6.2 *
Assault	522,060	100 %	29.3	47.3	8.0	9.7	5.7
All property crimes	1,739,240	100 %	49.9 %	44.6 %	1.6 %*	2.0 %	2.0 %
Completed	1,606,440	100 %	49.6	44.5	1.7 *	2.1	2.0
Attempted	132,800	100 %	53.5	44.8	0.0 *	0.0 *	1.7 *
Household burglary	367,200	100 %	39.0	56.0	1.1 *	1.6 *	2.3 *
Motor vehicle theft	385,900	100 %	33.0	55.8	2.7 *	3.9 *	4.7 *
Theft ³	986,140	100 %	60.6	35.9	1.4 *	1.3 *	0.8 *

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

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

¹Includes data on purse snatching/pocket picking, not shown separately.

²Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

³Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 90. Selected personal and property crimes, 1993:

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					
		Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6-10 days	11 days or more	Not known and not available
White							
All personal crimes¹	564,920	100 %	28.7 %	48.0 %	6.9 %	11.1 %	5.4 %
Crimes of violence	549,730	100 %	27.5	48.6	7.1	11.4	5.5
All property crimes	1,407,760	100 %	54.0 %	41.1 %	1.6 %*	1.6 %*	1.8 %*
Household burglary	250,090	100 %	45.2	49.1	1.6 *	0.7 *	3.4 *
Motor vehicle theft	307,950	100 %	36.9	54.1	2.7 *	3.5 *	2.8 *
Theft ²	849,710	100 %	62.7	34.1	1.2 *	1.1 *	0.9 *
Black							
All personal crimes²	103,040	100 %	16.2 %*	53.8 %	9.4 %*	15.4 %*	5.3 %*
Crimes of violence	103,040	100 %	16.2 *	53.8	9.4 *	15.4 *	5.3 *
All property crimes	264,890	100 %	30.5 %	64.2 %	1.4 %*	3.9 %*	0.0 %*
Household burglary	115,040	100 %	26.1	70.3	0.0 *	3.6 *	0.0 *
Motor vehicle theft	62,100	100 %	21.9 *	71.1	0.0 *	7.1 *	0.0 *
Theft ²	87,740	100 %	42.3	51.4	4.3 *	2.1 *	0.0 *

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

Excludes data on persons of "Other" races.

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

¹Includes data on rape, sexual assault, robbery, assault, and purse snatching/pocket picking, not shown separately.

²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Police reporting

- 91 Percent distribution of victimizations, by type of crime and whether reported to the police

Percent of victimizations reported to the police —

- 92 By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime
93 By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims
94 By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims
95 By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims
96 By type of crime and age of victims
97 By type of crime, form of tenure, and race and ethnicity of head of household
98 By type of crime and form of tenure
99 By type of crime and annual household income
100 By value of loss and type of crime

Reasons for reporting and not reporting

Percent of reasons —

- 101 By type of crime, for reporting victimizations to the police

Percent of reasons for not reporting victimization to the police —

- 102 By type of crime
103 By race of victims and type of crime
104 By victim-offender relationship and type of crime
105 By race of head of household and type of crime

Police response and police activity

- 106 Percentage of police response to a reported incident, by type of crime

Percentage of incidents —

- 107 Where police came to the victim, by police response time and type of crime
108 By police activity during initial contact with victim and type of crime
109 Percentage of the kind of agency providing assistance by type of crime

Victims and the criminal justice system

The majority of crimes measured by the NCVS in 1993 were not reported to the police. The NCVS data provide reasons why crimes were or were not reported, as well as information on who did or did not report crimes.

Rates of reporting

- A majority of crimes were not reported to police. About 35% of all victimizations, 42% of violent victimizations, 27% of personal thefts, and 33% of all property crimes were reported to the police (table 91).
- More than 3 out of 4 motor vehicle thefts were reported to the police, making this the most highly reported of the major crime categories. Rapes and sexual assaults, pocket picking/purse snatching, and crimes of theft were the least likely to be reported (29%, 26%, and 27%, respectively).
- Completed robberies, simple assaults, burglaries, and motor vehicle thefts were more likely to be reported to the police than attempts at these crimes.
- Females were somewhat more likely than males to report violent victimizations to the police (table 92).
- Blacks were significantly more likely than whites to report violent victimizations to the police.
- There was no measurable difference between the rates at which Hispanics and non-Hispanics reported violent crimes to police.

- In general, victims of violent crimes were more likely to report the crime to the police when the offender was a stranger than when the offender was known to the victim (45% versus 38%) (table 93).

- Blacks and Hispanics, as opposed to whites and non-Hispanics, were more likely to report violent victimizations committed by nonstrangers (tables 94 and 95).

- The youngest victims of violent crime — those between ages 12 and 19 — were less likely than persons in any other age group to report crimes to the police. Violent crime reporting rates for persons 20 and over were similar across age groups (table 96).

- Members of white households were more likely to report property thefts to the police than were members of black households (26% versus 23%, respectively). No measurable differences between the two racial groups were found in the reporting rates of burglary or motor vehicle theft (table 97).

- Non-Hispanic households were significantly more likely than Hispanic households to report property thefts to the police.

- People who owned their homes were no more likely than those that rented to report property crimes to the police (34% versus 33%). However, white homeowners were generally more likely than white renters to report motor vehicle and property thefts — a pattern that did not hold for blacks.

- There were no consistent patterns in the reporting of crimes to the police based on annual household income (table 99).

- As the value of loss increased, so did the likelihood that a property crime would be reported. About 9 in 10 of victimizations involving losses of \$1,000 or more were reported to the police compared to about 1 in 10 involving losses less than \$10 (table 100).

Reasons for reporting and not reporting

- The two 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 because the incident was a crime (22%). For the property crimes, the most common reason given was because the incident was a crime (29%) (table 101).

- In general, the most common reason given for not reporting violent victimizations to the police was that the crime was a private or personal matter (21%). The next most common reason cited was that the offender had been unsuccessful (18%) (table 102).

- For property crimes the most common reason for not reporting to the police was that an object had been recovered (29%). The next most common reason given was that there was a lack of proof relating to the crime (11%).

- Black victims were significantly more likely than white victims to say a violent crime was not reported because it was too inconvenient. White victims were somewhat more likely than black victims not to report because the offender was unsuccessful. In terms of property crimes, white victims more frequently than black victims chose not to report because an object had been recovered or because the incident was not considered important enough to the victim (tables 103 and 105).

- Victims gave different reasons for not reporting crimes to the police when the offender was a stranger than when a nonstranger. Victims of crimes by strangers were more likely to give as a reason for not reporting the victimization that the offender was unsuccessful or because the victim felt that the police would not want to be bothered. Persons victimized by someone they knew were more likely to give as a reason for not reporting that they considered the incident to be a private or personal matter or because of a fear of reprisal by the offender (table 104).

Police responses to crime

- The police were more likely to respond to violent crimes than property crimes; they responded in 71% of violent crimes and 62% of property crimes. In 13% of violent crimes and 29% of property crimes the police did not respond (table 106).

- For those crimes to which police responded, in 88% of violent crimes and 78% of property crimes the response was within an hour. The police were more likely to respond within 5 minutes to a violent crime than to any property crime (table 107).

- For both violent and property crimes, the police most often took a report during their initial contact with victims (39% and 50%, respectively). They were also likely to question witnesses or suspects when a violent crime had occurred and to look around when they had responded to a property crime (table 108).

- Whether victimized by a violent or a property crime, victims rarely received any assistance from either government or private agencies (table 109).

Table 91. Personal and property crimes, 1993:

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	43,547,400	100 %	35.1 %	63.8 %	1.1 %
Personal crimes	11,365,080	100 %	40.9 %	57.7 %	1.3 %
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	100 %	41.6	57.0	1.3
Completed violence	3,212,740	100 %	53.6	45.6	0.8 *
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	100 %	36.6	61.9	1.6
Rape/Sexual assault	485,290	100 %	28.8	71.2	0.0 *
Rape/Attempted rape	312,580	100 %	34.0	66.0	0.0 *
Rape	160,380	100 %	34.7	65.3	0.0 *
Attempted rape ²	152,200	100 %	33.4	66.6	0.0 *
Sexual assault ³	172,700	100 %	19.4	80.6	0.0 *
Robbery	1,291,020	100 %	56.1	43.2	0.7 *
Completed/property taken	814,810	100 %	67.6	32.1	0.3 *
With injury	274,000	100 %	69.0	30.3	0.8 *
Without injury	540,800	100 %	66.9	33.1	0.0 *
Attempted to take property	476,210	100 %	36.3	62.1	1.5 *
With injury	95,500	100 %	48.3	51.7	0.0 *
Without injury	380,710	100 %	33.3	64.8	1.9 *
Assault	9,071,790	100 %	40.2	58.3	1.5
Aggravated	2,562,860	100 %	53.2	45.6	1.2
With injury	712,970	100 %	58.1	40.1	1.8 *
Threatened with weapon	1,849,880	100 %	51.3	47.7	1.0 *
Simple	6,508,930	100 %	35.2	63.2	1.6
With minor injury	1,356,220	100 %	49.5	49.7	0.8 *
Without injury	5,152,710	100 %	31.4	66.8	1.8
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	516,980	100 %	27.0	72.6	0.4 *
Completed purse snatching	90,330	100 %	55.9	44.1	0.0 *
Attempted purse snatching	45,500	100 %	9.3 *	85.7	5.0 *
Pocket picking	381,160	100 %	22.3	77.7	0.0 *
Property crimes	32,182,320	100 %	33.1 %	65.9 %	1.0 %
Household burglary	5,984,000	100 %	48.9	50.3	0.8
Completed	4,823,770	100 %	51.7	47.7	0.6
Forcible entry	1,855,890	100 %	75.0	24.5	0.6 *
Unlawful entry without force	2,967,880	100 %	37.1	62.2	0.7 *
Attempted forcible entry	1,160,230	100 %	37.3	61.2	1.6 *
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	100 %	77.7	21.7	0.6 *
Completed	1,290,530	100 %	93.4	6.4	0.2 *
Attempted	670,010	100 %	47.4	51.2	1.4 *
Theft ⁴	24,237,780	100 %	25.6	73.3	1.1
Completed	23,020,050	100 %	25.4	73.5	1.1
Less than \$50	9,652,550	100 %	11.9	87.3	0.8
\$50 - \$249	7,682,460	100 %	25.9	72.8	1.3
\$250 or more	4,252,510	100 %	57.0	42.2	0.8
Amount not available	1,432,520	100 %	20.4	76.3	3.3
Attempted	1,217,720	100 %	28.6	69.8	1.6 *

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

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

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

²Includes verbal threats of rape.

³Includes threats.

⁴Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 92. Personal crimes, 1993:

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 ¹	Purse snatching/ Pocket picking
Sex			
Both sexes	40.9 %	41.6 %	27.0 %
Male	39.1	39.9	17.1
Female	43.4	43.9	35.4
Race			
White	40.0	40.5	28.0
Black	45.9	47.6	25.9
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	43.4	44.6	22.2 *
Non-Hispanic	40.8	41.4	27.4

*Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹Crimes of violence includes data on rape, sexual assault, robbery, and both aggravated and simple assault, not shown separately.

Table 93. Violent crimes, 1993:

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	41.6 %	39.9 %	43.9 %	44.6 %	42.5 %	49.2 %	38.3 %	35.2 %	40.7 %
Completed violence	53.6	55.1	52.1	60.1	60.1	60.0	47.8	46.5	48.5
Attempted/threatened violence	36.6	34.6	39.5	39.0	36.6	44.8	33.6	31.2	35.8
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	28.8	15.2 *	30.2	36.6	14.4 *	40.5	25.9	15.9 *	26.6
Robbery	56.1	53.2	61.9	55.9	52.6	64.9	56.6	57.7	55.9
Completed/property taken	67.6	66.5	69.7	69.3	66.3	76.1	60.7	67.3	55.4
With injury	69.0	65.3	76.2	67.4	62.7	81.4	73.3	78.1 *	69.8
Without injury	66.9	67.1	66.7	70.2	68.1	74.3	50.4	59.1 *	42.9 *
Attempted to take property	36.3	32.2	46.1	33.8	32.1	39.6	48.6	32.5 *	56.6
With injury	48.3	43.4 *	55.7 *	42.8	48.9 *	28.8 *	60.9 *	20.0 *	86.0 *
Without injury	33.3	29.8	42.6	32.0	29.1	42.8	41.8 *	40.9 *	42.2 *
Assault	40.2	38.0	43.5	42.2	40.3	46.6	38.3	34.4	41.7
Aggravated	53.2	50.4	58.3	52.9	50.3	59.0	53.5	50.6	57.6
With injury	58.1	57.8	58.4	58.3	58.1	59.0	57.8	57.5	58.0
Threatened with weapon	51.3	47.9	58.2	51.3	48.1	59.0	51.2	47.7	57.2
Simple	35.2	32.3	38.8	36.8	35.3	40.3	33.7	28.0	38.2
With minor injury	49.5	45.8	52.8	52.6	54.8	47.3	48.1	37.1	54.0
Without injury	31.4	29.5	34.1	34.1	32.1	39.1	28.6	25.6	31.3

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 94. Violent crimes, 1993:

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	40.5 %	47.6 %	43.6 %	49.4 %	37.1 %	45.6 %
Completed violence	52.0	59.5	59.7	61.2	45.5	57.5
Attempted/threatened violence	36.2	39.7	38.7	41.3	33.1	38.0
Rape/Sexual assault:	24.7	53.3	32.3	58.8 *	22.0	50.3 *
Robbery	56.5	56.0	56.4	55.2	56.9	61.7 *
Completed/property taken	69.2	67.2	71.1	68.2	62.9	60.3 *
With injury	69.3	78.6	67.9	74.9	72.5	100.0 *
Without injury	69.1	63.8	72.7	66.3	53.2	47.3 *
Attempted to take property	38.4	26.7 *	36.4	23.3 *	46.8	68.1 *
With injury	45.7	59.0 *	42.1 *	45.6 *	53.7 *	100.0 *
Without injury	36.6	18.2 *	35.2	18.7 *	43.5 *	0.0 *
Assault	39.5	45.2	41.6	46.2	37.2	44.4
Aggravated	50.7	62.6	51.3	60.4	49.8	64.6
With injury	54.4	65.1	58.8	51.9	49.9	75.2
Threatened with weapon	49.5	61.0	49.4	65.1	49.7	56.8
Simple	35.3	35.0	36.9	36.9	34.0	33.6
With minor injury	50.1	47.4	53.2	52.3	48.5	45.2
Without injury	31.6	30.8	34.2	33.6	28.9	28.2

Note: Excludes data on persons of "Other" races.

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

!Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 95. Violent crimes, 1993:

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	44.6 %	41.4 %	42.2 %	45.0 %	47.9 %	37.5 %
Completed violence	57.7	53.2	52.8	61.7	66.7	46.1
Attempted/threatened violence	37.0	36.7	35.3	39.5	39.2	33.2
Rape/Sexual assault	17.2 *	30.0	15.3 *	39.3	18.4 *	26.6
Robbery	53.8	56.6	52.9	56.7	66.4 *	56.1
Completed/property taken	63.7	68.5	61.0	71.3	100.0 *	58.5
With injury	31.1 *	73.1	24.2 *	73.3	100.0 *	72.6
Without injury	70.8	65.8	68.8	70.3	100.0 *	46.4
Attempted to take property	34.2 *	36.8	36.7 *	33.5	0.0 *	51.3
With injury	27.2 *	55.5	27.2 *	51.9 *	0.0 *	60.9 *
Without injury	38.6 *	32.9	43.5 *	30.9	0.0 *	45.6 *
Assault	43.7	40.0	38.7	42.7	49.0	37.4
Aggravated	48.1	53.9	45.8	54.2	53.1	53.5
With injury	54.4	58.4	52.5	59.7	59.6 *	57.4
Threatened with weapon	45.6	52.2	42.7	52.7	51.1	51.2
Simple	41.1	34.8	32.0	37.3	47.7	32.6
With minor injury	63.9	47.9	44.9 *	54.3	74.8	45.0
Without injury	32.2	31.5	27.9	34.6	35.7	28.2

Note: Excludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained.

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

!Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 96. Personal crimes, 1993:

**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	28.5 %	45.9 %	46.6 %	51.6 %	47.1 %
Crimes of violence	29.2	46.6	47.7	51.4	46.8
Completed violence	41.3	58.5	60.4	68.2	68.5
Attempted/threatened violence	23.7	41.3	43.2	46.6	37.2
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	35.0	21.2	37.4	23.6 *	0.0 *
Robbery	38.2	60.8	63.9	71.0	67.3 *
Completed/property taken	57.2	68.7	71.7	76.0	88.0 *
With injury	58.0	74.3	73.4	65.2 *	0.0 *
Without injury	56.8	65.5	71.1	84.5	88.0 *
Attempted to take property	16.0 *	43.7	47.6	63.5 *	45.0 *
With injury	9.3 *	45.6 *	71.4 *	100.0 *	100.0 *
Without injury	17.1 *	42.9	43.1	48.7 *	37.5 *
Assault	27.8	46.1	45.9	47.8	43.8
Aggravated	39.9	60.6	56.0	56.3	53.7 *
With injury	46.6	68.0	54.5	66.8 *	71.4 *
Threatened with weapon	36.5	57.8	56.4	54.4	46.8 *
Simple	23.5	39.3	42.6	44.3	40.4
With minor injury	33.6	57.7	61.0	68.0 *	62.9 *
Without injury	20.2	34.4	38.7	41.0	34.2 *
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	6.8 *	28.7	23.2 *	54.0 *	47.8

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

¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 97. Property crimes, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations reported to the police									
	Both forms					Owned				
	All house-holds ¹	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	All house-holds ¹	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Property crimes	33.1 %	32.9 %	34.2 %	30.1 %	33.4 %	33.5 %	33.8 %	32.1 %	32.1 %	33.7 %
Household burglary	48.9	48.7	51.3	44.8	49.3	50.4	50.6	49.3	47.0	50.7
Completed	51.7	51.4	54.0	48.7	52.0	52.9	53.3	49.6	52.5	52.9
Forcible entry	75.0	74.6	77.1	71.8	75.5	75.0	75.9	72.3	78.2	74.9
Unlawful entry without force	37.1	38.6	27.8	34.5	37.5	38.9	40.1	25.2	37.7	39.1
Attempted forcible entry	37.3	36.9	41.0	28.6	38.1	39.2	38.0	47.8	16.4 *	40.7
Motor vehicle theft	77.7	77.9	76.5	75.7	77.9	81.0	83.0	73.5	84.2	80.6
Completed	93.4	92.9	94.5	89.8	94.0	96.0	95.5	100.0	100.0	95.5
Attempted	47.4	48.1	45.5	40.4	48.2	53.4	57.2	40.6	51.8 *	53.5
Theft ²	25.6	26.0	22.6	20.8	26.1	26.3	27.0	20.4	22.4	26.6
Completed	25.4	25.9	22.0	21.2	25.9	26.0	26.7	19.6	23.1	26.2
Less than \$50	11.9	11.9	11.8	13.8	11.8	11.7	11.8	10.2	13.1	11.7
\$50 - \$249	25.9	26.3	23.0	17.7	26.8	26.8	27.4	22.3	17.3	27.7
\$250 or more	57.0	58.9	43.9	41.0	59.1	60.5	62.4	39.7	51.7	61.4
Amount not available	20.4	21.5	16.1	14.0 *	21.3	22.0	23.5	18.0 *	16.9 *	22.5
Attempted	28.6	28.8	33.2	14.3 *	30.4	32.5	32.4	41.1 *	14.7 *	34.7

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations reported to the police				
	Rented				
	All house-holds ¹	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Property crimes	32.5 %	31.7 %	35.7 %	28.7 %	33.1 %
Household burglary	47.1	46.1	52.7	43.2	47.7
Completed	50.2	48.9	56.9	45.9	51.0
Forcible entry	74.9	72.6	80.1	67.3	76.1
Unlawful entry without force	34.9	36.6	29.6	32.0	35.5
Attempted forcible entry	35.5	35.8	36.7	34.2 *	35.4
Motor vehicle theft	74.2	72.1	79.0	70.2	74.9
Completed	90.8	90.0	90.6	84.0	92.3
Attempted	40.7	38.4	52.0	31.2 *	42.0
Theft ²	24.6	24.6	24.2	19.6	25.3
Completed	24.6	24.7	23.9	19.9	25.3
Less than \$50	12.2	12.1	13.2	14.4	12.0
\$50 - \$249	24.7	24.7	23.5	18.0	25.6
\$250 or more	52.4	53.6	46.5	34.1	55.9
Amount not available	17.7	17.8	13.9 *	12.3 *	19.0
Attempted	23.5	23.2	29.3	13.9 *	24.7

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

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

²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 98. Property crimes, 1993:

**Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by type of crime and form of tenure**

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations reported to the police		
	Both forms	Owned	Rented
Property crimes	33.1 %	33.5 %	32.5 %
Household burglary	48.9	50.4	47.1
Completed	51.7	52.9	50.2
Forcible entry	75.0	75.0	74.9
Unlawful entry without force	37.1	38.9	34.9
Attempted forcible entry	37.3	39.2	35.5
Motor vehicle theft	77.7	81.0	74.2
Completed	93.4	96.0	90.8
Attempted	47.4	53.4	40.7
Theft [†]	25.6	26.3	24.6
Completed	25.4	26.0	24.6
Less than \$50	11.9	11.7	12.2
\$50 - \$249	25.9	26.8	24.7
\$250 or more	57.0	60.5	52.4
Amount not available	20.4	22.0	17.7
Attempted	28.6	32.5	23.5

[†]Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 99. Property crimes, 1993:

**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-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$34,999	\$35,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000 or more
Property crimes	31.9 %	31.5 %	32.7 %	33.0 %	34.3 %	32.6 %	35.3 %
Household burglary	44.9	45.4	51.2	48.4	51.1	51.1	55.3
Completed	45.4	49.6	55.9	51.3	54.2	53.0	56.1
Forcible entry	69.1	77.7	74.2	79.5	78.3	73.4	87.1
Unlawful entry without force	32.1	33.1	41.1	34.6	38.2	40.3	45.6
Attempted forcible entry	42.9	30.9	35.1	32.5	38.8	41.3	50.8
Motor vehicle theft	69.8	76.8	74.8	73.8	88.7	83.4	75.2
Completed	89.6	83.4	97.5	88.3	98.6	96.2	100.0
Attempted	29.2 *	58.6	37.4	43.0	71.5	57.3	31.8 *
Theft [†]	23.0	23.1	24.8	26.8	27.2	25.7	28.7
Completed	23.0	23.0	24.5	26.7	26.7	25.8	28.5
Less than \$50	12.3	12.5	13.5	11.0	13.4	11.1	9.2
\$50 - \$249	25.7	22.9	22.7	32.4	26.3	27.9	23.2
\$250 or more	49.5	52.9	57.6	57.2	59.0	56.2	66.5
Amount not available	10.7 *	14.4 *	21.7	22.0	24.0	24.6	14.5 *
Attempted	23.5 *	25.1	30.1	28.0	35.5	24.3	30.3

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

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

[†]Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 100. Property crimes, 1993:

**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 property crimes	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft ²
All losses³	32.2 %	51.4 %	93.4 %	25.4 %
Less than \$10 ⁴	13.0	22.0	100.0 *	12.3
\$10 - \$49	12.1	17.2	0.0 *	11.7
\$50-\$99	19.6	24.6	100.0 *	19.0
\$100-\$249	32.6	39.1	84.8 *	31.2
\$250-\$499	50.1	58.9	71.4 *	47.5
\$500-\$999	63.9	71.3	75.8	60.1
\$1,000 or more	87.0	87.2	96.6	75.4

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

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

²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

³Includes data for victims who did not provide a specific value for their losses.

⁴Includes items that had no value.

Table 101. Personal and property crimes, 1993:

**Percent 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	To prevent further crimes by offender against victim
All personal crimes	3,376,200	100 %	14.7 %	1.9 %	4.8 %	0.9 %	18.0 %
Crimes of violence	3,241,000	100 %	15.1	2.0	4.1	0.9	18.7
Completed violence	1,281,920	100 %	12.2	4.2	9.1	1.2 *	18.5
Attempted/threatened violence	1,959,080	100 %	17.0	0.5 *	0.8 *	0.7 *	18.9
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	122,750	100 %	12.8 *	8.5 *	2.3 *	0.0 *	18.8 *
Robbery	647,380	100 %	7.9	2.6 *	17.3	2.0 *	7.3
Completed/property taken	505,130	100 %	7.5	3.0 *	22.2	2.6 *	6.9
With injury	149,350	100 %	6.7 *	8.7 *	13.7 *	2.8 *	7.4 *
Without injury	355,780	100 %	7.8 *	0.6 *	25.8	2.5 *	6.7 *
Attempted to take property	142,250	100 %	9.4 *	1.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	8.6 *
With injury	33,550	100 %	13.7 *	6.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	20.8 *
Without injury	108,700	100 %	8.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	4.9 *
Assault	2,470,870	100 %	17.1	1.5	0.7 *	0.6 *	21.7
Aggravated	944,780	100 %	12.0	1.7 *	1.2 *	1.0 *	19.9
Simple	1,526,090	100 %	20.2	1.4 *	0.4 *	0.5 *	22.9
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	135,190	100 %	5.5 *	0.0 *	22.6	1.4 *	1.2 *
All property crimes	10,388,500	100 %	4.8 %	0.2 %*	21.8 %	6.2 %	7.4 %
Household burglary	3,162,680	100 %	7.2	0.1 *	16.8	3.9	11.7
Completed	2,764,160	100 %	6.5	0.1 *	19.1	4.3	11.4
Forcible entry	1,650,260	100 %	7.6	0.1 *	17.6	4.3	11.4
Unlawful entry without force	1,113,900	100 %	4.8	0.0 *	21.4	4.2	11.4
Attempted forcible entry	398,520	100 %	12.6	0.0 *	1.0 *	1.0 *	14.2
Motor vehicle theft	1,382,230	100 %	2.6	0.3 *	32.4	8.1	2.9
Completed	1,134,600	100 %	1.6 *	0.4 *	39.5	8.6	2.4 *
Attempted	247,630	100 %	7.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	5.5 *	5.0 *
Theft ²	5,843,590	100 %	4.0	0.2 *	21.9	7.1	6.2
Completed	5,547,430	100 %	3.6	0.2 *	23.0	7.2	6.0
Attempted	296,170	100 %	12.5	0.0 *	0.7 *	3.8 *	9.6

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

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

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

¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Percent of reasons for reporting							
To 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
9.0 %	6.6 %	4.4 %	2.4 %	4.8 %	21.8 %	9.2 %	1.3 %
9.0	6.8	4.2	2.5	4.7	21.7	9.0	1.3
7.5	8.2	4.2	2.3	4.7	18.9	6.4	2.5
9.9	5.8	4.2	2.6	4.7	23.5	10.7	0.5 *
16.8 *	8.3 *	2.2 *	1.8 *	8.3 *	14.7 *	5.4 *	0.0 *
9.2	7.8	10.5	3.9 *	5.0	21.3	3.1 *	2.1 *
7.8	8.2	8.5	3.7 *	4.8 *	20.4	2.3 *	2.2 *
8.4 *	7.1 *	14.1 *	1.9 *	1.9 *	18.1 *	4.8 *	4.4 *
7.5 *	8.7	6.1 *	4.5 *	6.0 *	21.4	1.3 *	1.2 *
14.4 *	6.5 *	17.8 *	4.4 *	5.7 *	24.2	5.9 *	1.7 *
6.0 *	6.7 *	12.7 *	0.0 *	6.0 *	15.4 *	12.7 *	0.0 *
16.9 *	6.4 *	19.4 *	5.8 *	5.6 *	26.9	3.8 *	2.2 *
8.5	6.4	2.7	2.2	4.5	22.1	10.7	1.2
12.4	7.4	4.5	2.1 *	5.2	23.7	7.4	1.5 *
6.1	5.8	1.5 *	2.2	4.0	21.1	12.7	1.0 *
9.7 *	3.0 *	9.4 *	0.0 *	6.6 *	23.7	15.3 *	1.6 *
4.7 %	3.7 %	5.4 %	5.9 %	5.7 %	28.5 %	4.4 %	1.2 %
5.7	4.2	6.7	8.8	5.2	24.9	4.1	0.7 *
5.6	4.4	6.7	8.5	5.2	23.6	3.9	0.8 *
5.7	4.8	7.2	8.5	6.3	21.4	4.0	1.1 *
5.5	3.9	6.0	8.4	3.5	26.9	3.7	0.4 *
6.2 *	2.4 *	6.5 *	11.4	5.4 *	34.1	5.2 *	0.0 *
2.8	4.6	6.0	4.1	5.7	27.7	2.3	0.5 *
2.8	4.9	5.6	2.1 *	4.5	25.3	2.1 *	0.2 *
2.6 *	3.2 *	7.8 *	13.3	11.3 *	38.6	3.5 *	2.1 *
4.6	3.2	4.6	4.7	6.0	30.7	5.1	1.7
4.5	3.2	4.5	4.6	5.9	30.3	5.1	1.7
6.9 *	2.0 *	6.5 *	7.7 *	7.8 *	37.6	5.0 *	0.0 *

Table 102. Personal and property crimes, 1993:

**Percent 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	7,614,590	100 %	11.9 %	19.6 %	18.7 %	5.4 %	0.1 %*
Crimes of violence	7,129,760	100 %	11.9	20.8	18.3	5.7	0.1 *
Completed violence	1,753,880	100 %	14.4	19.9	12.8	4.4	0.0 *
Attempted/threatened violence	5,375,880	100 %	11.1	21.1	20.1	6.1	0.1 *
Rape/Sexual assault:	419,150	100 %	6.1 *	25.0	6.1 *	4.9 *	0.0 *
Robbery	654,840	100 %	4.9	8.6	20.2	3.3 *	0.0 *
Completed/property taken	323,860	100 %	5.0 *	7.1 *	11.7	2.5 *	0.0 *
With injury	113,260	100 %	4.4 *	12.7 *	8.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	210,610	100 %	5.2 *	4.1 *	13.7	3.9 *	0.0 *
Attempted to take property	330,980	100 %	4.9 *	10.0	28.5	4.1 *	0.0 *
With injury	56,220	100 %	4.4 *	20.7 *	15.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Without injury	274,750	100 %	5.0 *	7.8 *	31.0	5.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	6,055,780	100 %	13.1	21.8	18.9	6.0	0.1 *
Aggravated	1,351,580	100 %	7.7	17.3	14.7	5.4	0.0 *
Simple	4,704,200	100 %	14.6	23.1	20.2	6.2	0.1 *
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	484,830	100 %	11.6	2.3 *	24.7	1.4 *	0.0 *
All property crimes	25,621,170	100 %	9.6 %	5.0 %	29.1 %	3.5 %	1.8 %
Household burglary	3,749,270	100 %	4.5	6.5	24.1	5.9	1.9
Completed	2,873,020	100 %	3.7	7.2	19.9	5.4	1.8
Forcible entry	587,920	100 %	5.0	6.1	17.4	3.6 *	1.8 *
Unlawful entry without force	2,285,100	100 %	3.4	7.5	20.5	5.8	1.9
Attempted forcible entry	876,260	100 %	7.2	4.4	37.8	7.6	2.0 *
Motor vehicle theft	540,120	100 %	5.5	5.7	29.8	3.4 *	4.0 *
Completed	101,840	100 %	2.0 *	22.4 *	17.4 *	8.2 *	4.0 *
Attempted	438,280	100 %	6.3 *	1.8 *	32.6	2.3 *	4.0 *
Theft ¹	21,331,780	100 %	10.6	4.7	30.0	3.1	1.7
Completed	20,335,600	100 %	11.0	4.7	29.2	3.1	1.7
Attempted	996,170	100 %	3.5	4.6	45.9	1.6 *	1.9 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.
²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

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, or biased	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other reasons
0.6 %	0.3 %*	4.8 %	5.7 %	3.5 %	4.1 %	3.7 %	21.6 %
0.1 *	0.2 *	4.2	5.6	3.4	4.3	3.1	22.3
0.1 *	0.8 *	5.5	4.7	3.5	7.0	3.0	23.9
0.1 *	0.0 *	3.8	5.9	3.4	3.4	3.1	21.8
0.0 *	0.0 *	2.6 *	1.9 *	5.1 *	12.0	3.6 *	32.7
1.0 *	2.1 *	14.1	6.6	4.9	4.2 *	5.0	25.2
0.7 *	4.3 *	20.5	9.9	5.8 *	5.8 *	5.4 *	21.3
2.0 *	8.3 *	16.9 *	7.5 *	8.3 *	4.5 *	4.2 *	23.3 *
0.0 *	2.1 *	22.4	11.2 *	4.4 *	6.4 *	6.1 *	20.3
1.3 *	0.0 *	7.9 *	3.3 *	4.1 *	2.7 *	4.5 *	28.9
0.0 *	0.0 *	10.6 *	4.4 *	0.0 *	4.2 *	11.9 *	28.1 *
1.5 *	0.0 *	7.3 *	3.0	4.9 *	2.3 *	3.0 *	29.1
0.0 *	0.0 *	3.3	5.7	3.1	3.8	2.9	21.3
0.0 *	0.0 *	6.8	7.9	5.4	6.3	2.8	25.7
0.0 *	0.0 *	2.3	5.1	2.5	3.1	2.9	20.0
7.4	2.6 *	12.2	7.7	4.4 *	1.4 *	12.5	11.8
5.2 %	6.9 %	10.9 %	8.0 %	3.2 %	0.6 %	3.7 %	12.6 %
7.5	6.6	13.1	8.3	4.2	0.5 *	2.6	14.3
7.7	8.6	14.3	8.4	5.0	0.5 *	2.9	14.6
7.1	7.8	11.5	9.9	8.7	0.7 *	3.4 *	17.1
7.8	8.8	15.0	8.0	4.0	0.5 *	2.8	14.0
6.8	0.2 *	9.0	8.0	1.7 *	0.4 *	1.4 *	13.3
9.8	0.8 *	15.3	6.0	4.2 *	0.4 *	2.1 *	13.1
9.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	7.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	28.8
9.8	0.9 *	18.8	5.6 *	5.1 *	0.5 *	2.6 *	9.5
4.7	7.1	10.4	8.0	3.1	0.6	3.9	12.2
4.7	7.4	10.4	8.0	3.1	0.5	3.9	12.2
3.2	0.5 *	10.4	8.1	3.2	0.9 *	3.5	12.9

Table 103. Personal crimes, 1993:

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

Race and type of crime	Percent 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
White							
All personal crimes	100 %	12.4 %	19.7 %	19.0 %	5.6 %	0.0 %*	0.5 %
Crimes of violence	100 %	12.3	20.6	18.8	5.8	0.0 *	0.1 *
Rape/Sexual assault:	100 %	6.1 *	27.0	7.0 *	4.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	100 %	6.4	10.4	18.1	3.9 *	0.0 *	1.4 *
Assault	100 %	13.2	21.1	19.7	6.1	0.0 *	0.0 *
Purse snatching/ Pocket picking	100 %	15.4	2.3 *	22.0	2.1 *	0.0 *	6.8 *
Black							
All personal crimes	100 %	10.0 %	19.2 %	16.8 %	4.6 %	0.4 %*	1.3 %*
Crimes of violence	100 %	10.9	21.8	14.4	5.3	0.4 *	0.0 *
Rape/Sexual assault:	100 %	7.9 *	14.2 *	0.0 *	7.6 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	100 %	0.0 *	0.0 *	27.1	2.4 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Assault	100 %	13.2	26.6	12.6	5.7	0.5 *	0.0 *
Purse snatching/ Pocket picking	100 %	4.5 *	2.5 *	31.7	0.0 *	0.0 *	9.5 *

Race and type of crime	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
White							
All personal crimes	0.4 %*	4.5 %	5.8 %	3.6 %	3.9 %	2.9 %	21.8 %
Crimes of violence	0.2 *	3.9	5.7	3.5	4.0	2.7	22.3
Rape/Sexual assault:	0.0 *	1.8 *	2.2 *	5.2 *	9.8	3.3 *	33.4
Robbery	3.0 *	13.7	5.2 *	4.7 *	3.9 *	4.6 *	24.8
Assault	0.0 *	3.2	6.0	3.3	3.6	2.5	21.3
Purse snatching/ Pocket picking	3.9 *	15.3	7.5 *	5.1 *	2.1 *	6.0 *	11.4
Black							
All personal crimes	0.0 %*	5.2 %	4.5 %	3.1 %	4.1 %	8.8 %	22.2 %
Crimes of violence	0.0 *	5.3	4.0	3.1	4.8	5.8	24.3
Rape/Sexual assault:	0.0 *	5.5 *	0.0 *	6.1 *	24.3 *	7.3 *	27.0 *
Robbery	0.0 *	16.7 *	12.5 *	6.5 *	3.0 *	7.3 *	24.4
Assault	0.0 *	3.0 *	2.5 *	2.2 *	4.1	5.4	24.1
Purse snatching/ Pocket picking	0.0 *	4.1 *	7.7 *	3.3 *	0.0 *	27.9	8.8 *

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

Table 104. Personal crimes of violence, 1993:

Percent 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	Percent 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	2,565,670	100 %	11.4 %	16.4 %	23.4 %	5.9 %	0.1 %*	0.1 %*
Rape/Sexual assault [†]	87,140	100 %	5.2 *	19.3 *	5.6 *	7.5 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	301,170	100 %	3.7 *	7.9 *	25.3	1.9 *	0.0 *	0.7 *
Assault	2,177,360	100 %	12.7	17.4	23.9	6.4	0.2 *	0.0 *
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence	4,564,100	100 %	12.2	23.3	15.4	5.6	0.0 *	0.1 *
Rape/Sexual assault [†]	332,010	100 %	6.3 *	26.4	6.2 *	4.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	353,670	100 %	5.9 *	9.1	15.7	4.6 *	0.0 *	1.2 *
Assault	3,878,420	100 %	13.3	24.3	16.2	5.8	0.0 *	0.0 *

Relationship and type of crime	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
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	0.1 %*	5.5 %	7.2 %	3.2 %	2.9 %	3.2 %	20.6 %
Rape/Sexual assault [†]	0.0 *	5.1 *	9.2 *	3.0 *	0.0 *	9.3 *	35.8
Robbery	0.8 *	9.7	9.3	2.5 *	4.0 *	7.3 *	26.8
Assault	0.0 *	4.9	6.8	3.3	2.9	2.3	19.2
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	0.3 *	3.5	4.7	3.5	5.1	3.1	23.2
Rape/Sexual assault [†]	0.0 *	1.9 *	0.0 *	5.7 *	15.1	2.1 *	31.9
Robbery	3.3 *	17.9	4.2 *	6.9 *	4.3 *	3.0 *	23.8
Assault	0.0 *	2.4	5.1	3.0	4.3	3.2	22.4

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.
[†]Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 105. Property crimes, 1993:

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

Race and reason for not reporting	All property crimes	Percent of reasons for not reporting			
		Total	Household Burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft [†]
White					
Total	21,354,290	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Reported to another official	2,097,110	9.8	4.4	5.0 *	10.8
Private or personal matter	1,049,490	4.9	6.9	5.9 *	4.6
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	6,385,180	29.9	24.8	31.0	30.7
Not important enough	789,280	3.7	6.4	2.9 *	3.3
Insurance would not cover	363,000	1.7	1.6	4.2 *	1.7
Not aware crime occurred until later	1,099,110	5.1	7.5	9.9	4.6
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	1,445,030	6.8	5.5	0.5 *	7.1
Lack of proof	2,274,840	10.7	12.6	12.8	10.3
Police would not want to be bothered	1,697,270	7.9	8.2	5.7 *	8.0
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	673,990	3.2	4.4	4.7 *	2.9
Fear of reprisal	114,200	0.5	0.6 *	0.5 *	0.5
Too inconvenient or time consuming	752,370	3.5	2.9	2.4 *	3.7
Other reasons	2,613,410	12.2	14.0	14.6	11.9
Black					
Total	3,464,250	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Reported to another official	300,930	8.7	5.1	4.3 *	9.7
Private or personal matter	203,040	5.9	4.8	4.2 *	6.2
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	790,270	22.8	20.1	23.6 *	23.4
Not important enough	86,560	2.5	4.1 *	4.3 *	2.0
Insurance would not cover	67,630	2.0	1.8 *	2.3 *	2.0
Not aware crime occurred until later	187,290	5.4	6.8	9.5 *	4.9
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	271,630	7.8	11.7	2.1 *	7.1
Lack of proof	425,600	12.3	15.6	28.1	10.9
Police would not want to be bothered	288,240	8.3	8.5	8.1 *	8.3
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	127,230	3.7	3.4 *	1.4 *	3.8
Fear of reprisal	26,710 *	0.8 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	1.0 *
Too inconvenient or time consuming	141,590	4.1	1.4 *	1.7 *	4.8
Other reasons	547,510	15.8	16.8	10.4 *	15.8

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

Excludes data on persons of "Other" races.

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.

†Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 106. Personal and property crimes, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents						
		Total	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	3,742,350	100 %	70.6 %	6.8 %	0.0 %*	13.2 %	2.7 %	6.7 %
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	122,140	100 %	78.9	1.0 *	0.0 *	18.3 *	0.0 *	1.8 *
Robbery	619,520	100 %	71.2	10.0	0.0 *	13.5	1.9 *	3.4 *
Aggravated assault	1,046,400	100 %	75.8	7.3	0.0 *	9.4	3.3	4.2
Simple assault	1,954,280	100 %	67.0	5.9	0.0 *	14.9	2.7	9.5
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	135,020	100 %	45.9	19.5 *	0.0 *	32.7	2.0 *	0.0 *
Property crimes	10,439,170	100 %	62.2 %	5.4 %	0.0 %*	29.1 %	2.3 %	1.0 %
Household burglary	2,894,910	100 %	80.2	1.8	0.0 *	16.3	1.4	0.3 *
Motor vehicle theft	1,478,470	100 %	62.5	6.4	0.0 *	26.8	1.8 *	2.4
Theft ²	6,065,780	100 %	53.5	6.9	0.0 *	35.7	2.9	1.0

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.
²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 107. Violent and property crimes, 1993:

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

Type of crime	Total	Percent of incidents						
		Within 5 minutes	6-10 minutes	11 minutes- 1 hour	Within 1 day	Longer than 1 day	Length of time not known	Not ascertained
Crimes of violence¹	100 %	29.2 %	25.8 %	32.8 %	6.2 %	2.2 %	3.7 %	0.1 %*
Robbery	100 %	27.7	25.9	34.5	5.4 *	1.7 *	4.8 *	0.0 *
Aggravated assault	100 %	33.4	28.2	29.3	5.4	0.9 *	2.8 *	0.0 *
Simple assault	100 %	28.0	24.9	33.7	7.0	2.6	3.5	0.2 *
Property crimes	100 %	11.8 %	19.8 %	46.4 %	14.0 %	1.9 %	6.2 %	0.0 %*
Household burglary	100 %	11.2	18.5	45.2	16.2	1.9	7.0	0.0 *
Motor vehicle theft	100 %	9.7	22.2	50.4	11.4	0.7 *	5.6	0.0 *
Theft ²	100 %	12.8	20.0	46.1	13.1	2.2	5.8	0.0 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
 *Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
¹Crimes of violence includes data on rape and sexual assault, not shown separately.
²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 108. Personal and property crimes, 1993:

Percent distribution of incidents, by police activity during initial contact with victim and type of crime

Type of crime	Percent of incidents							
	Total	Took report	Looked around	Took evidence	Questioned witnesses/suspects	Promised surveillance	Promised to investigate	Made arrest
Crimes of violence¹	100 %	38.9 %	8.5 %	2.8 %	17.2 %	1.5 %	4.8 %	8.6 %
Robbery	100 %	40.2	15.9	3.5	15.4	1.3 *	5.8	4.5
Aggravated assault	100 %	37.8	9.7	3.8	16.8	1.1 *	3.9	10.0
Simple assault	100 %	38.6	4.9	1.5	18.6	1.7	4.6	9.5
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	100 %	50.8	15.8 *	1.3 *	7.0 *	4.7 *	8.2 *	2.7 *
Property crimes	100 %	49.8 %	19.5 %	8.0 %	6.3 %	2.0 %	5.2 %	1.5 %
Household burglary	100 %	42.7	26.2	11.1	5.3	2.9	4.5	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	100 %	58.8	11.7	4.0	7.4	1.2 *	9.6	2.1
Theft ²	100 %	52.9	16.3	6.7	6.8	1.6	4.6	1.4

Type of crime	Other actions	Don't know	Not applicable
Crimes of violence¹	15.4 %	1.8 %	0.6 %
Robbery	11.2	2.1 *	0.2 *
Aggravated assault	14.5	1.5 *	0.7 *
Simple assault	17.9	2.0	0.7 *
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	8.0 *	1.4 *	0.0 *
Property crimes	5.5 %	1.7 %	0.5 %
Household burglary	4.5	1.2	0.2 *
Motor vehicle theft	3.2	1.7 *	0.3 *
Theft ²	6.8	2.1	0.8

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

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

¹Crimes of violence includes data on rape and sexual assault, not shown separately.

²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 109. Personal and property crimes, 1993:

**Percent distribution of the kind of agency providing assistance
by type of crime**

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of agency type providing assistance						
		Total	Government	Private	Don't know type of agency	Received no assistance	Don't know if assistance was provided	Not applicable
Personal crimes	11,365,080	100 %	2.8 %	2.3 %	0.5 %	93.9 %	0.2 %*	0.2 %*
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	100 %	2.8	2.4	0.6	93.8	0.2 *	0.2 *
Completed violence	3,212,740	100 %	4.7	3.4	1.0	90.1	0.4 *	0.3 *
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	100 %	2.0	2.0	0.4	95.4	0.2 *	0.1 *
Rape/Sexual assault ¹	485,290	100 %	6.6	6.9	1.9 *	84.2	0.4 *	0.0 *
Robbery	1,291,020	100 %	2.0 *	2.4	0.8 *	94.6	0.0 *	0.2 *
Assault	9,071,790	100 %	2.8	2.2	0.4	94.2	0.3 *	0.2 *
Aggravated	2,562,860	100 %	2.5	2.5	0.3 *	94.1	0.4 *	0.2 *
Simple	6,508,930	100 %	2.9	2.0	0.5	94.3	0.2 *	0.2 *
Purse snatching/ Pocket picking	516,980	100 %	2.3 *	1.4 *	0.5 *	95.9	0.0 *	0.0 *
Property crimes	32,182,320	100 %	0.5 %	0.7 %	0.1 %	98.3 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
Household burglary	5,984,000	100 %	0.7	0.8	0.3 *	97.9	0.3 *	0.1 *
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	100 %	0.9 *	1.5	0.1 *	96.7	0.7 *	0.1 *
Theft ²	24,237,780	100 %	0.4	0.7	0.0 *	98.5	0.1	0.3

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

¹Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

²Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

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Appendix I

Survey instrument

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

After the first form is completed, the interviewer fills out a second form, the NCVS-2 form, for each reported incident. Along with general questions about the incident, the NCVS-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 reproduced on the following pages are the revised questionnaires being used as a result of the redesign program.

Appendix II

National Crime Victimization Survey redesign

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is one of two Justice Department measures of crime in the United States. A pioneering effort when it was begun in 1972, the survey was intended to complement what is known about crime from the FBI's annual compilation of information reported to law enforcement agencies. The survey provides a detailed picture of crime incidents, victims, and trends from the victim's perspective. This year the survey results reflect major improvements in the methods used to measure victimization. These changes are the product of:

- a decade-long technical review and testing of the survey's design
- consultation with criminal justice experts and victim advocacy groups on the survey's content and procedures.

Among the most important changes to the questionnaire were:

- additional cues to help survey participants recall incidents
- questions encouraging respondents to report victimizations that they themselves may not define as crimes
- more direct questions on rape, sexual assault, and other sexual crimes
- new material to measure victimizations by non-strangers, including domestic violence.

These improvements result in more complete reporting of the number and nature of victimizations, particularly for the crimes of simple assault, rape, and other sexual assault.

The NCVS redesign timing

In the mid-1970's the National Academy of Sciences evaluated the NCVS for accuracy and usefulness. While the survey was found to be an effective instrument for measuring crime, reviewers identified aspects of the methodology and scope of the NCVS that could be improved. They proposed research to investigate the following:

- an enhanced screening section that would better stimulate respondents' recall of victimizations
- screening questions that would sharpen the concepts of criminal victimization and diminish the effects of subjective interpretations of the survey questions
- additional questions on the nature and consequences of victimizations that would yield useful data for analysis
- enhanced questions and inquiries about domestic violence, rape, and sexual attack to get better estimates of these hard-to-measure victimizations.

Experts involved in the redesign

A consortium of experts in criminology, survey design, and statistics conducted a detailed study and testing of the survey during 1979-85 to design an improved NCVS. This work received guidance from an advisory panel that included criminal justice practitioners, policymakers, and representatives from victims' groups. In addition, a panel of experts in problems of sexual assault and domestic violence recommended ways to improve NCVS measures for these crimes that are inherently difficult to detect.

Objectives of the redesign

The overall objectives of the redesign were to increase reporting of crime victimization and to provide additional details on individual crime incidents. Specific objectives were:

- to develop improved screening questions, thereby stimulating recall of incidents
- to sharpen concepts of victimization for survey respondents by providing a more thorough description of criminal incidents, thus diminishing effects of cognitive and subcultural differences among respondents
- to improve data collection techniques by adopting computer-assisted telephone interviewing for some segments of survey participants
- to improve measures of rape and sexual attack by asking respondents directly about these crimes
- to provide better measures of domestic violence.

Changes made to improve the coverage of crime

Screening questions were changed to provide a more complete, structured description of criminal incidents within the scope of the survey. The screening section was also enhanced with short cues — examples of specific places, people, objects, and actions that may have been associated with a victimization — to trigger recall of incidents. Cues on routine activities such as work, school, shopping, entertainment, and transportation were added to the beginning of the survey to encourage respondents to think of these typical settings when responding to questions on whether a victimization had occurred. Finally, questions were added to encourage

National Crime Victimization Survey redesign

respondents to report incidents even if the perpetrators were people they knew, like friends, relatives, and coworkers.

Changes to improve measurement of rape and sexual assault

At the inception of the NCVS in the early 1970's, it was deemed inappropriate for a government-sponsored survey to ask respondents directly about rape. Reports of rape and attempted rape were obtained only if the respondent volunteered this information in response to questions about assault and attacks. The new survey asks directly about rape and attempted rape. It also distinguishes among sex crimes by asking directly about sexual attack, coerced and unwanted sexual activity (with and without force), and verbal threats of rape or sexual attack. These new questions elicit more reports of rape and attempted rape, and the new questionnaire yields estimates for related sexual crimes not previously measured.

Questions about the improved measurement

If a victim does not define an incident as rape (for example, if the rape is committed by a woman's husband, and she does not consider this a rape), does the NCVS still detect and measure this as a rape?

It is not necessary for the respondent to use the word *rape* for the NCVS to count it. Items in the questionnaire use descriptive language that allows the victim and the interviewer to clarify what happened. This detail is later reviewed and classified appropriately by computer or by trained coders.

Why is sexual violence undercounted and how does the NCVS attempt to reduce the undercount?

Sensitive material by definition is difficult to talk about, and no voluntary study can claim that all eligible participants have provided full information. However, the NCVS was redesigned to make reporting of this kind of information easier for victims. Five of seven NCVS interviews are generally conducted over the phone. Many NCVS items can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no." These two features make it difficult for anyone overhearing a phone interview to follow what is being described, thereby giving the respondent a measure of privacy. Respondents are allowed to break off and reschedule, if their privacy is violated during an interview. The questionnaire has also been redesigned to allow multiple opportunities for reluctant respondents to report sensitive information.

Does the survey provide information on stalking?

Some of these incidents may be detected, but only if there has been harm or a threat of harm to the victim. The new crime screener provides additional encouragement for victims to report threats and attacks by people they know.

Improvements to measurement of domestic violence

Respondents may be reluctant to report acts of domestic violence as crimes, particularly if the offender is present during the interview. In addition, victims may not perceive domestic violence as discrete criminal acts but as a pattern of abuse. Though these issues still pose measurement problems, the redesigned screening section includes explicit questions about incidents involving family members, friends, and acquaintances.

Screening questions also include multiple references to acts of domestic violence to encourage respondents to report such incidents even if they do not define these acts as crimes. Finally, several new questions on series crimes gather information on the perpetrator and location of the incidents, similarity of incidents to each other, and persistence of the problem.

New information from the redesign

The revised NCVS provides greatly enhanced data on the criminal incident itself. The new survey includes detail on:

- interaction between victim and offender
- victim's crime deterrence efforts
- perceived effectiveness of crime deterrence efforts
- bystander behavior
- perceived alcohol and drug use by the offender;
- suspected gang involvement by the offender.

To broaden the scope of crimes covered by the NCVS, vandalism has been added as a new type of property crime. Vandalism findings are not yet being included in overall crime counts. Finally, supplements on topical issues like school crime will be a regular feature of the new NCVS.

Changes in crime definitions

Theft

Previously theft was defined as either a personal or household crime, based on location of the incident. If an object was stolen from the grounds of a home, it was considered a household theft; if the same object was stolen from someplace away from the home, it was considered a personal theft. Using location to distinguish

between personal and household theft came to be regarded as potentially misleading. The NCVS now classifies all thefts as property crimes, unless there was contact between victim and offender. Thefts that involved personal contact are classified as purse snatching and pocket/picking.

Series crimes

In the original NCVS, a series crime was defined as three or more similar incidents occurring over the past 6 months, for which the victim could not recall dates and details well enough to report them as discrete incidents. Counting and describing incidents in the series are difficult, since respondents are usually uncertain how many times the incident occurred, and often the details are insufficient to classify the incident in the appropriate crime category.

Testing on series crimes has shown that the threshold of three incidents may be too low — that with an improved questionnaire respondents could often recall details of up to five similar incidents. The new NCVS methodology raises the series crime threshold to six incidents. This revision makes it possible to count and categorize more incidents accurately, even if multiple incidents bear a resemblance to each other.

Automation of the NCVS

Originally field interviewers around the country conducted face-to-face and telephone interviews, recording responses in pencil on a printed questionnaire. With computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI), interviewers in centralized telephone facilities read questions from a computer screen and enter responses directly into a computer. Under the redesign about 30% of NCVS interviews are completed with CATI.

Improved quality from automation of data collection

In CATI, the computer automatically presents the interviewer with the appropriate next question. The computer allows for automated internal consistency checks and fewer transcribing errors. CATI's centralization also improves data quality because interviewers can be monitored, fostering adherence to standardized techniques.

The effects of the redesign on the reporting by crime victims

For most types of crime, the new methods elicit more reports of victimizations. The NCVS sample of households was halved for an 18-month period in 1992-93, and each half responded to the original or the redesigned version of the questionnaire. Comparisons of data indicate that the redesign elicits more reports of crime for most categories. However, the effect is not uniform across all types of crime and subpopulations. For example, some crime categories, such as assault, are affected more by the redesign than others. In-depth study of these overlap data will guide interpretation of the effect of the redesign on special populations and types of crime. Other effects of the redesign include improved estimates of certain hard to enumerate crimes such as domestic violence, rape, and sexual attack.

Comparing old and new estimates

Statisticians who are experts on this particular survey will be able to compare victimization trends under the old and new methods. Techniques to extend historical trends with estimates from the new methods will be developed. Technical reports analyzing effects of the new methods on subpopulations will be published in the future.

Contributors to the redesign effort

Individuals who contributed to the research and implementation of the NCVS redesign are too numerous to list. The Bureau of Social Science Research served as the lead agency on the redesign and coordinated efforts of staff members and consultants from the following organizations:

- Bureau of the Census
- Bureau of Justice Statistics
- Carnegie-Mellon University
- National Crime Survey Redesign Advisory Panel
- National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago
- Northwestern University
- Research Triangle Institute, North Carolina
- Rutgers University
- Survey Research Center, University of Michigan
- Westat, Inc.
- Yale University.

Implementing the new questionnaire and procedures

The Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Bureau of the Census examined the utility, feasibility and cost of the consortium's redesign recommendations and developed new questionnaires and procedures to be implemented. In 1986 a number of important changes judged to be non-rate-affecting were introduced. Most of these changes were made to the incident report, which contains questions designed to obtain data on characteristics and circumstances of reported crime incidents. The changes included more specific questions about the victim's behavior during an incident and the extent to which those actions affected the outcome, new questions dealing with perceived substance abuse by offenders, and expanded coding on other topics, such as offender weapon use. The Bureau of Justice Statistics released several reports analyzing the new data. (See *Appendix V.*)

More comprehensive changes were tested and phased in on a more gradual basis. These changes were considered rate-affecting because of their expected impact on the number of crimes reported in the National Crime Victimization Survey. They include a substantial reworking of the screener (the part of the questionnaire that ascertains whether the respondent has been a crime victim) and survey procedures (such as the use of computer-assisted telephone interviewing and redefining series crimes). Based on test results that were encouraging, the new questionnaire and procedures were phased in from January 1992 through June 1993 in half the sample areas. This overlap, phase-in method of the old to the new allows the Bureau of Justice Statistics to assess the effect of the new questionnaire and procedures on crime

measures. Since July 1993 the redesigned methods have been used in all sample areas.

New methods

- New questionnaire screener
- Computer-assisted telephone interviewing for 30% of sample
- Series crime re-defined as 6 or more related incidents
- Survey population estimates are ratio *adjusted* to known population figures adjusted for the estimated census population undercount.

Old methods

- Old questionnaire screener
- Computer-assisted telephone interviewing for 5% of sample
- Series crime defined as three or more related incidents
- Survey population estimates are ratio adjusted to *unadjusted* population figures.

Appendix table 1 compares 1992 crime rates between the new and old methods by type of crime.

Reasons for differences in crime rates between the new and old methods

The reason for differences in crime rates between the new and old methods relates to the differences between the new and old questionnaire and procedures discussed above. The screener differences vary by type of crime and will be addressed separately, followed by discussions of the three procedural differences.

Screener

Even though many changes to the screener may relate to specific types of crimes, there are some changes in the format that carry across all types of crimes. One is the avoidance of the yes/no question-and-answer format of the old screener. The new screener uses a short-cues approach throughout. With a short-cues screener, the respondent is provided an extended list of cues regarding crime victimizations and situations in which crime victimizations might have occurred. The respondents received sufficient time to recall victimizations, which are fairly rare, and help in structuring the recall. Another general change in the new screener is the exclusion of criminal terms and concepts found in the old screener.

Appendix table 1. 1992 NCVS crime rates by type of crime

Type of crime	New methods rate	Old methods rate	Percent difference
Personal crimes	127.5	91.2	-
Crimes of violence	50.0	32.1	-
Rape	1.7	.7	148.4
Sexual assault ^a	1.9		
Robbery	6.2	5.9	4.1
Completed	4.1	3.9	5.4
Attempted	2.1	2.0	1.5
Assault	40.2	25.5	57.9 ^b
Aggravated	11.1	9.0	23.6 ^b
Simple	29.1	16.5	76.5 ^b
Crimes of theft	77.5	59.2	31.1 ^b
Household crime	180.7	152.2	18.7 ^b
Burglary	58.6	48.9	20.0 ^b
Household larceny	103.5	83.2	24.3 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	18.6	20.1	-7.8

-Not applicable.

^aSexual assault is a new crime category introduced with the redesigned NCVS.

^bSignificant at the 5% level.

Differences in violent crime rates because of the new and old screener questions

The new screener questions provide more specific cues regarding kinds of items used as weapons and kinds of offender actions that better define the in-scope crimes of violence for the NCVS. In particular, the explicit cuing

of rape and other sexual assaults has been added to the new screener. A side-by-side comparison of the new and old screener questions is provided.

Furthermore, two frames of reference have been added or more explicitly defined in the new screener. The first relates to crimes being committed by

someone the respondent knows. The second relates to the possible location of a crime or activities the respondent may have been involved in. This screener question takes the few sporadically mentioned cues of location/activity in the old screener questions and creates another specific frame of reference with a greatly expanded list of location/activity cues.

Violent crime screener questions**New (beginning January 1992)**

1. Has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways —
 - a. With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife —
 - b. With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick —
 - c. By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle —
 - d. Include any grabbing, punching, or choking,
 - e. Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual assault —
 - f. Any face to face threats —
OR
 - g. Any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you were not certain it was a crime.
2. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. Have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by —
 - a. Someone you didn't know before
 - b. A casual acquaintance OR
 - c. Someone you know well.

Old (1972-92)

1. Did anyone take something directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging, or threat?
2. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you?
3. Did anyone beat you up, attack you, or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle?
4. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all?
5. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats?
6. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way?

All types of crimes screener questions

New

1. Were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you —
 - a. At home including the porch or yard —
 - b. At or near a friend's relative's, or neighbor's home —
 - c. At work or school —
 - d. In place such as a storage shed or laundry room, a shopping mall, restaurant, bank or airport —
 - e. While riding in any vehicle —
 - f. On the street or in a parking lot —
 - g. At such places as a party, theater, gym, picnic area, bowling lanes, or while fishing or hunting.

OR

- h. Did anyone ATTEMPT to attack or attempt to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?
2. People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. Did you have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by —
 - a. Someone at work or school —
 - b. A neighbor or friend —
 - c. A relative or family member —
 - d. Any other person you've met or known?
3. Did you call the police to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime?
4. Did anything happen to you which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police?

Old

1. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance, at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling.
2. Did you call the police to report something that happened to YOU that you thought was a crime?
3. Did anything happen to YOU that you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police?

Differences in theft and household larceny rates because of the new and old screener questions

The number of cues in the new screener has been greatly increased in an effort to expand the frame of

reference of things that may have been stolen.

As with crimes of violence, the two new frames of reference (someone you know and location/activity) pro-

vide many more cues to assist respondents in recalling crimes of theft and possibly household larcenies.

Crimes of theft and household larceny screener questions**New**

1. Was something belonging to YOU stolen, such as —
 - a. Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book —
 - b. Clothing, jewelry, or calculator —
 - c. Bicycle or sports equipment —
 - d. Things in your house — like a TV, stereo, or tools —
 - e. Things outside your home such as a garden hose or lawn furniture —
 - f. Things belonging to children in the household —
 - g. Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or cassette tapes —
- OR
- h. Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you?
2. About your motor vehicles
 - a. Did anyone steal any parts such as a tire, tape deck, hubcap or battery?
 - b. Did anyone steal any gas from them?
 - c. Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal parts attached to them?

Old

1. 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.
2. Did anyone steal, or TRY to steal parts attached to it, such as a battery, hubcaps, tape deck, etc?
3. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?
4. Did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck, such as packages or clothing?
5. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?
6. Was anything at all stolen from you?
7. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you?

Differences in burglary rates because of the new and old screener questions

In general, the same frame of reference is established for burglary in the

new and old screener. However, the new screener has several more specific cues. These additional cues relate to how the offender might have gotten into or attempted to get into the

respondent's home and/or other types of buildings that may be on the respondent's property.

Burglary screener questions**New**

1. Has somebody —
 - a. Broken in or ATTEMPTED to break into your home by forcing a door or window, pushing past someone, jimmying a lock, cutting a screen, or entering through an open door or window?
 - b. Has anyone illegally gotten in or tried to get into a garage, shed or storage room?
OR
 - c. Illegally gotten in or tried to get into a hotel or motel room or vacation home where you were staying?

Old

1. Did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your home, garage, or another building on your property?
2. Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in?
3. Did anyone take something belonging to you or any member of this household, from a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or vacation home?

Motor vehicle theft rates

There is no significant difference in motor vehicle theft rates between the new and old methods. One reason is that the new and old screener

questions are very similar. Another reason is that motor vehicle thefts are highly salient events (demonstrated by the fact that they have the highest percent reported to police), suggesting little room for improve-

ment in their measurement. Similar results were observed in the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) research. While CATI increased ratios for most types of crime, it had no significant effect on motor vehicle theft rates.

Motor vehicle theft screener questions**New**

1. Was it —
 - a. Stolen or used without permission?
 - b. Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal any vehicles?

Old

1. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use it without permission?

Appendix III

Comparison between 1992 and 1993 data tables in *Criminal Victimization in the United States*

This comparison is provided for convenience in locating tables that were numbered differently in earlier reports.

Because there is a substantial difference between NCS and NCVS data, many comparisons of numbers

between 1992 and 1993 should not be made. (See Appendix II)

Criminal Victimization in the United States	
Comparison chart of tables (92-93)	
1992	1993
Table numbers	Table numbers
1	1
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	4
6	5
7	6
8	7
9	8
10	9
11	10
12	11
13	12
14	13
15	14
16	15
17	deleted
18	52
19	54
20	50
21	57
22	16
23	17
24	18
25	19
26	20
27	21
28	22
29	23
30	24
31	56
32	25
33	53
34	55
35	51
36	58
37	28
38	29
39	30
40	31
41	deleted
42	32
43	38
44	39
45	40
46	41
47	42
48	deleted
49	43
50	44

Criminal Victimization in the United States	
Comparison chart of tables (92-93)	
1992	1993
Table numbers	Table numbers
51	45
52	46
53	47
54	48
55	49
56	26
57	36
58	27
59	59
60	60
61	deleted
62	61
63	62
64	63
65	deleted
66	64
67	61
68	deleted
69	65
70	37
71	66
72	66
73	68
74	69
75	70
76	71
77	72
78	73
79	74
80	75
81	76
82	77
83	deleted
84	deleted
85	78
86	79
87	deleted
88	80
89	81
90	deleted
91	83
92	85
93	86
94	85
95	87
96	88
97	deleted
98	89
99	deleted
100	90

Criminal Victimization in the United States	
Comparison chart of tables (92-93)	
1992	1993
Table numbers	Table numbers
101	91
102	92
103	93
104	94
105	95
106	96
107	deleted
108	98
109	99
110	100
111	101
112	102
113	103
114	deleted
115	104
116	105
117	deleted
118	deleted
119	106
120	107
I	I
II	82
III	33
IV	34
V	35
NA	67
NA	84
NA	97
NA	108
NA	109

BJS, *Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1992*, NCJ-145125, 4/94
 BJS, *Criminal victimization in the U.S 1993*, NCJ-151657, 3/96

Appendix IV

Survey methodology

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 selected 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 6-month intervals. An NCVS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person. The interviewer may then conduct subsequent visits, except for the fifth, by telephone.

To elicit more accurate reporting of incidents, NCVS directly interviews each person 12 years or older in the household. Proxy interviewing instead of direct interviewing may be done in the following three cases: 12- and 13-year-old persons when a knowledgeable household member insists they not be interviewed directly, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period. 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.

As noted in the sample design section, about 30% of the interviews in the 1993 sample were conducted using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), a data collection mode which involves interviewing from centralized facilities and using a computerized instrument. In the CATI-eligible part of the sample, all interviews are done by telephone whenever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person. The telephone interviews are conducted by the Census Bureau's CATI facilities (Hagerstown, Maryland, and Tucson, Arizona).

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are derived from a stratified, multi-stage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSU's) composing the first stage of the sample were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSU's were included in the sample automatically and are considered to be self-representing (SR) since all of them were selected. The remaining PSU's, called non-self-representing (NSR) because only a subset of them was selected, were combined into strata by grouping PSU's with similar geographic and demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1980 census.

The 1993 NCVS sample households were drawn according to a design based on the 1980 census. This design consisted of 84 SR PSU's and 153 NSR strata, with 1 PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to population size. The NCVS sample design has been revised to take advantage of the availability of data from the 1990 census. However, the 1990-based sample will not start

contributing to the NCVS estimates until 1995.

The two remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting¹ probability sample of housing units and group-quarter dwellings within each of the selected areas. This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of segments (clusters of approximately four housing units each) from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 Census, a sample was drawn 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.

Approximately 58,700 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. In order to conduct field interviews, the sample is divided into six groups, or rotations, and each group of households is interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview is used to bound the interviews (bounding establishes a timeframe to avoid duplication of crimes on subsequent interviews), but is not used to compute the annual estimates. Each rotation group is further divided into six panels. A different panel of households, corresponding to one sixth of each rotation group, is interviewed each month during the

¹Self-weighting means that, prior to any weighting adjustments, each sample housing unit had the same overall probability of being selected.

6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, newly constructed housing units are selected as described, and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

1992-93 sample split

In 1992 and part of 1993, the sample was split in half. Fifty percent of sample households were assigned a revised questionnaire or an old questionnaire.

Rigorous control was exercised over the composition of the half-samples to make them as comparable as possible in terms of crime characteristics. The 50-50 split with the 18-month overlap was designed to permit comparative analyses between the old and new methods, to provide a basis for measuring the impact of the new methods on the crime rates, and to lay the foundation for statistical adjustments to connect the historical and the new time series of crime rates. For more information on how the NCVS redesign was structured, see *Appendix II*.

As the NCVS new methods were still being phased-in in January through June 1993, persons in about 28,700 housing units, designated to be in a half-sample, continued under the old methods while those in the remaining half-sample were given the redesigned methods. Beginning in July 1993, however, all 58,710 sample households were given the redesigned methods. Complete interviews were obtained for about 48,270 households in 1993, about 95.6% of all eligible housing units. Within the interviewed households, some 93,420

persons or about 93.1%, provided responses; the other individuals for the most part either refused, or were unavailable or unable to answer and no proxy was available. The remaining 10,440 housing units were not interviewed because either they were ineligible — vacant, demolished, or otherwise ineligible — for the survey (about 8,200 units), or the occupants could not be reached or refused to participate (about 2,240 units).

Only information collected under the new NCVS methods was used in the data tables shown in this report. It should be noted that, with the exclusion of the cases using the old methods in the first half of 1993, standard errors for 1993 are larger than those in previous years, although smaller than for 1992. Still, larger observed differences between two numbers are needed in order to be declared significantly different.

Selection of cases for CATI

About 30% of the 48,270 households in the 1993 sample were interviewed using the CATI. Currently, the NCVS sample PSU's fall into three groups of CATI usage: maximum-CATI PSU's, where all the segments in the PSU are CATI-eligible; half-CATI PSU's, (randomly designated); and no-CATI PSU's. The level of CATI usage for each PSU provided an optimal workload for the field interviewers. All CATI interviews are conducted from CATI facilities, while the other sample cases are interviewed by the standard NCVS field procedures.

Estimation procedure

Annual estimates of the levels and rates of victimization are derived by accumulating six quarterly estimates, 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 1993.

Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. (Quarterly estimates are not published since there may not be sufficient observations to ensure their reliability.) For example, data collected between February and September are 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 6-month reference period rather than the month in which they actually occurred.

The estimation procedure begins with the application of a base weight to the data from each individual interviewed. The base weight is the reciprocal of the probability of each unit's selection for the sample, and provides a rough measure of the population represented by each person in the sample. Next, an adjustment is made to account for households and individuals in occupied units who were selected for the survey but unavailable for interview.

In addition to adjusting for unequal probabilities of selection and observation, the final weight also includes a ratio adjustment to known population totals based on the adjusted counts from the 1990 Decennial Census. Specifically, the final person weight is the product of the values of the following six component weights; the final household weight is the product of all components except component 4:

Probabilities of selection

- Base weight: the inverse of the sampling rate of that unit (person or household) within the stratum.
- Weighting control factor: adjusts for any subsampling due to unexpected events in the field, such as unusually high growth in new construction, area segments larger than anticipated, and other deviations from the overall stratum sampling rate.

Probabilities of observation (Nonresponse)

- Household non-interview adjustment: adjusts for nonresponse at the household level by inflating the weight assigned to interviewed households so that they represent themselves and non-interviewed households.
- Within-household non-interview adjustment: adjusts for nonresponse at the person level by inflating the weight assigned to the interviewed persons

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

so that they represent themselves and the missed interviews.

Post-stratification ratio adjustment to known population totals

The distribution of the sample population may differ somewhat from that of the total population in terms of age, race, sex, residence, and other characteristics. Because of this, two stages of ratio estimation are employed to bring the two distributions into closer agreement, thereby reducing the variability of the sample estimates.

- First-stage factor: the first stage of ratio estimation is applied only to non-self-representing PSU's. Its purpose is to reduce sampling error caused by selecting one PSU to represent an entire stratum. It adjusts for race and zone of residence differences between the sample non-self-representing PSU's and the population non-self-representing PSU's.

(For self-representing PSU's this factor is set to 1).

- Second-stage factor: the second stage of ratio estimation is applied on an individual basis to bring the distribution of individuals in the sample into closer agreement with independent current estimates of the population according to age, sex and race characteristics.² This factor is defined for each person to adjust for the difference between weighted counts of persons (using the above five weight components) and independent estimates of the number of persons, within the defined cells. These independent estimates are projections based on the 1990 Census population controls adjusted for the undercount.

For household crimes, the characteristics of the wife in a husband-wife household and the characteristics of

²Armed Forces personnel who are eligible to be interviewed are not included in the second-stage ratio estimate and receive a factor of 1.

the head of household in other types of households are used to determine the ratio adjustment factors. 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.

For estimates involving *incidents* rather than *victimizations*, further adjustments are made to those cases where an incident involved more than one person. These incidents have more than one chance of being included in the sample so each multiple-victimization is reduced by the number of victims. Thus, if two people are victimized during the same incident, the weight assigned to that incident is the person weight reduced by one-half so that the incident cannot be counted twice. However, the details of the event's outcome as they related to the victim are reflected in the survey results. No adjustment is necessary in estimating data on household crimes because each separate crime is defined as involving only one household.

Series victimizations

A series victimization is defined as six or more similar but separate crimes which the victim is unable to recall individually or describe in detail to an interviewer. (Under the old methods, the threshold was three; *Appendix II* of this report provides details regarding the NCVS redesign.) These series crimes have been excluded from the tables in this report because the victims were unable to provide details for each event. Data on series crimes are gathered by the calendar quarter(s) of occurrence, making it possible to match the timeframes used in tabulating the data for non-series crimes.

Appendix table 2 shows the counts of regular and series victimizations for 1993, as well as the results of combining the two, with each series tallied as a single event. A total of 782,630 personal series crimes and 460,740 property series crimes were measured in 1993. Series crimes tended to be crimes of violence.

The effect 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.³ 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 2 years were basically in the same direction and significantly affected the same crimes as those affected when only non-series crimes were analyzed.

Accuracy of estimates

The accuracy of an estimate is a measure of its total error, that is, the sum of all the errors affecting the estimate: sampling error as well as non-sampling error.

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 from one another due to sampling variability, or sampling error.

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 (reliability) 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 in an unbiased design, 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 1 time in 100 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. While substantial care is taken in the NCVS to reduce the sources of nonsampling error throughout all the survey operations, by means of a quality assurance program, quality controls, operational controls, and error-correcting procedures, an unquantified amount of nonsampling error remains still.

Major sources of nonsampling error are related to the ability of the respondents to recall in detail the crimes which occurred during the 6 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

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

Appendix table 2. Personal and property crimes, 1993:

Number and percent distribution of series victimizations and of victimizations not in series, by type of crime

Type of crime	Total victimizations		Series victimizations		Victimizations not in series	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal crimes	12,147,710	100 %	782,630	6.4 %	11,365,080	93.6 %
Crimes of violence	11,630,720	100 %	782,630	6.7	10,848,090	93.3
Completed violence	3,436,020	100 %	223,280	6.5	3,212,740	93.5
Attempted/threatened violence	8,194,710	100 %	559,350	6.8	7,635,360	93.2
Rape/Sexual assault	538,680	100 %	53,400	9.9	485,290	90.1
Rape/Attempted rape	346,910	100 %	34,330	9.9	312,580	90.1
Rape	181,960	100 %	21,580 *	11.9 *	160,380	88.1
Attempted rape ¹	164,950	100 %	12,750 *	7.7 *	152,200	92.3
Sexual assault ²	191,770	100 %	19,070 *	9.9 *	172,700	90.1
Robbery	1,352,940	100 %	61,930	4.6	1,291,020	95.4
Completed/property taken	844,770	100 %	29,960	3.5	814,810	96.5
With injury	286,590	100 %	12,590 *	4.4 *	274,000	95.6
Without injury	558,180	100 %	17,380 *	3.1 *	540,800	96.9
Attempted to take property	508,170	100 %	31,960	6.3	476,210	93.7
With injury	102,930	100 %	7,430 *	7.2 *	95,500	92.8
Without injury	405,240	100 %	24,530 *	6.1 *	380,710	93.9
Assault	9,739,100	100 %	667,310	6.9	9,071,790	93.1
Aggravated	2,682,280	100 %	119,420	4.5	2,562,860	95.5
With injury	759,790	100 %	46,820	6.2	712,970	93.8
Threatened with weapon	1,922,490	100 %	72,610	3.8	1,849,880	96.2
Simple	7,056,820	100 %	547,880	7.8	6,508,930	92.2
With minor injury	1,466,230	100 %	110,010	7.5	1,356,220	92.5
Without injury	5,590,590	100 %	437,880	7.8	5,152,710	92.2
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	516,980	100 %	0 *	0.0 *	516,980	100.0
Completed purse snatching	90,330	100 %	0 *	0.0 *	90,330	100.0
Attempted purse snatching	45,500	100 %	0 *	0.0 *	45,500	100.0
Completed pocket picking	381,160	100 %	0 *	0.0 *	381,160	100.0
Property crimes	32,643,070	100 %	460,740	1.4 %	32,182,320	98.6 %
Household burglary	6,068,710	100 %	84,710	1.4	5,984,000	98.6
Completed	4,900,290	100 %	76,510	1.6	4,823,770	98.4
Forcible entry	1,883,620	100 %	27,730 *	1.5 *	1,855,890	98.5
Unlawful entry without force	3,016,670	100 %	48,790	1.6	2,967,880	98.4
Attempted forcible entry	1,168,430	100 %	8,190 *	0.7 *	1,160,230	99.3
Motor vehicle theft	1,964,540	100 %	4,000 *	0.2 *	1,960,540	99.8
Completed	1,292,520	100 %	1,990 *	0.2 *	1,290,530	99.8
Attempted	672,020	100 %	2,000 *	0.3 *	670,010	99.7
Theft ³	24,609,820	100 %	372,040	1.5	24,237,780	98.5
Completed	23,381,980	100 %	361,920	1.5	23,020,050	98.5
Less than \$50	9,849,390	100 %	196,840	2.0	9,652,550	98.0
\$50 - \$249	7,758,750	100 %	76,280	1.0	7,682,460	99.0
\$250 or more	4,305,200	100 %	52,680	1.2	4,252,510	98.8
Amount not available	1,468,640	100 %	36,120	2.5	1,432,520	97.5
Attempted	1,227,840	100 %	10,120 *	0.8 *	1,217,720	99.2

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

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

¹Includes verbal threats of rape.

²Includes threats.

³Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

forgotten or not considered important enough to mention to a survey interviewer. These recall problems may result in an understatement of the actual rate of assault.

However, as part of the redesign of the survey, substantial improvements were made to measure crime more accurately and, therefore, reduce the nonsampling error. The NCVS now includes improved questions and cues that aid victims in recalling victimizations. More explicit questions are now asked about sexual victimizations, and new components have been added to measure victimizations by nonstrangers. As a result, victims are reporting more crime incidents. For more information on the NCVS redesign, see *Appendix II* of this report.

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 are placed within the 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 be determined whether or not it is a new one by discussing it with the victim. Events which occurred after the reference period are set aside for inclusion with the data from the following interview.

Other sources of nonsampling error can 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 made in coding and processing the data. Quality control and editing procedures were used to minimize the number of errors made by the respondents and the interviewers.

Since 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.

Standard errors measure only those nonsampling errors arising from transient factors affecting individual responses completely at random (simple response variance); they do not reveal any systematic biases in the data. As calculated in the NCVS, the standard errors would partially measure nonsampling error arising from some of the above sources, such as transient memory errors or accidental errors in recording or coding answers.

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" or "statistically significant" had a significance level between 90% and 95%.

Deriving standard errors, which are applicable to a wide variety of items and which can be prepared at a moderate cost requires a number of approximations. Therefore, three generalized variance function (gvf) constant parameters (identified as "a", "b", and "c" 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.

The gvf represents the curve fitted to the individual standard errors, which were calculated using the jackknife repeated replication technique. The 1993 gvf provides revised values for the "a" and "b" parameters, and a new, third "c" parameter. The following are the notation, formulas, and parameters for use of the gvf.

Notation

x = the estimated number (level) of personal or household victimizations or incidents

y = the base; either the total number of persons or households (for victimization rates) or the total of all victimizations (for incident characteristics)

p = the estimated proportion, resulting from dividing the number of victimizations into the base. Also, the percentage or rate expressed in decimal form. The percentage is $100p$ and the rate per thousand is $1000p$.

$s(p)$ = the estimated standard error of p

It follows that:

$$s(\text{percentage}) = s(100p) = 100 s(p)$$

$$s(\text{rate}) = s(1000p) = 1000 s(p)$$

a,b,c = the generalized variance function parameters (see chart)

**GVF parameters for 1993
data-year estimates**

Personal crimes	
a	= -0.0002399097
b	= 2752
c	= 3.30
Property crimes	
a	= -0.0002379678
b	= 2787
c	= 2.10

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

$$s(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + cx^{3/2}}$$

The following example illustrates the proper use of this formula. Table 1 (page 9) shows 814,810 completed robberies in 1993; this estimate and the appropriate parameters are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$s(x) = \sqrt{(-0.0002399097)(814,810)^2 + (2752)(814,810) + (3.30)(814,810)^{3/2}} = 67,158$$

Therefore, the 95% confidence interval around the estimated number of robbery victimizations is about equal to 814,810 plus or minus twice (1.96) the standard error, or 131,630: an interval of 683,180 to 946,440.

Formula 2. Proportions, Percentages, or Rates: Standard errors for the estimated *victimization rates or percentages* are calculated using the following formula:

$$s(p) = \sqrt{\frac{bp(1.0-p)}{y} + \frac{cp(\sqrt{p}-p)}{\sqrt{y}}}$$

The following example demonstrates the use of formula 2. Table 3 (page 11) shows an estimated robbery rate of 10.5 per 1,000 persons between the ages of 20 and 24, based on a total of 18,701,390 persons in this age range. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$s(p) = \sqrt{\frac{2752(.0105)(1.0-.0105)}{18,701,390} + \frac{3.30(.0105)(\sqrt{.0105}-.0105)}{\sqrt{18,701,390}}} = 0.0015 \text{ or } 1.5 \text{ per thousand}$$

Thus, the 95% confidence interval is 10.5 per 1,000 plus or minus 3.0: an interval of 7.5 to 13.5 per 1,000.

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

$$s(p_1 - p_2) = \sqrt{\text{var}(p_1) + \text{var}(p_2) - 2ps(p_1)s(p_2)}$$

where:

p is the year-to-year correlation between p_1 and p_2 (see chart on next page); and $\text{var}(p_1)$ and $\text{var}(p_2)$ are the square of the standard error of p using Formula 2 for each rate and substituting:

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

y_1 = base from which first percent or rate was derived

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

y_2 = base from which second percent or rate was derived

If estimates are uncorrelated, $p = 0$. Hence, omitting the term containing p in the formula will provide an accurate standard error for the difference between uncorrelated estimates. On the other hand, if the two estimates have a strong positive correlation, omitting the last term will cause overestimation of the true standard error. If the numbers have a strong negative correlation, this will cause underestimation of the actual standard error.

The following example illustrates the use of formula 3. Table 4 (page 12) lists the victimization rate for aggravated assault for males as 16.3 per 1,000 and the rate for females as 8.2 per 1,000. The total number of males in the population is 102,348,090 and the total of females, 109,176,670. Noting that $p = 0$ because the two estimates are for the same year and placing the appropriate values in the formulas yields:

$$\text{var}(p_1) = \frac{2752(.0163)(1.0-.0163)}{102,348,090} + \frac{3.30(.0163)(\sqrt{.0163}-.0163)}{\sqrt{102,348,090}} = 0.001023$$

$$\text{var}(p_2) = \frac{2752(.0082)(1.0-.0082)}{109,176,670} + \frac{3.30(.0082)(\sqrt{.0082}-.0082)}{\sqrt{109,176,670}} = 0.000418$$

Standard error of the difference =

$$\sqrt{0.001023 + 0.000418} = 0.0012 \text{ or } 1.2 \text{ per thousand}$$

The 95% confidence interval around the difference of 8.1 per thousand is approximately the difference plus or minus 2.4 per thousand (a difference between 5.7 and 10.5 per thousand).

The ratio of a difference to the standard error of the difference is the "z score", which is associated with a given statistical level of significance.

Year-to-Year Correlation between Estimates

Because of the year-to-year overlap in the sample, the same households and persons contribute to annual estimates for different years. This year-to-year correlation between estimates is measured by ρ . In general:

$\rho = 0$ when estimates are for the same year

$\rho \neq 0$ for year-to-year comparisons

When comparing estimates that are 1 year apart, use ρ as shown below.

When comparing estimates that are 2 years apart, multiply ρ by 1/2.

When comparing estimates that are more than 2 years apart, assume $\rho=0$.

Following are NCVS year-to-year correlation values for major crime categories for 1992-93.

Type of crime	1992-93 correlation
Total crimes	0.33
Total personal crimes	0.36
Crimes of violence	0.26
Rape	0.04
Robbery	-0.05
Assault	0.28
Crimes of theft	0.30
Total household crimes	0.28
Burglary	0.09
Household larceny	0.27
Motor vehicle theft	0.04

For example, a ratio with an absolute value of 2.0 (1.96, to be exact) or greater indicates that the difference is significant at the 95% confidence level (or greater); a ratio with an absolute value between 1.6 and 2.0 indicates the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90% and 95%; a ratio with an absolute value less than 1.6 denotes a confidence level less than 90%. In the previous example, the ratio of the difference (.0081) to the standard error (.0012) is 6.75. Thus the aggravated assault rate for males and females was significantly different at a confidence level exceeding 95%.

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

$$s(p_1 - p_2) = \sqrt{\text{var}(p_1) + \text{var}(p_2)} + 2 \sqrt{\frac{p_1 p_2}{q_1 q_2} s(p_1) s(p_2)}$$

where

$q = 1 - p$; and all other terms are as defined in Formula 3, except that y_1 and y_2 are the same common base, y .

The following example, which uses Table 43 (page 46), illustrates the use of this formula. The proportion of single-offender violent crime victimizations involving relatives was 12.0% and the proportion involving acquaintances (well-known or casual) was 43.7%, out of a total of 8,192,130 single-offender violent crime victimizations. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula gives:

$$\text{var}(p_1) = \frac{2752(.120)(1.0-.120)}{8,192,130} + \frac{3.30(.120)(\sqrt{.120} - .120)}{\sqrt{8,192,130}} = 0.000067$$

$$\text{var}(p_2) = \frac{2752(.437)(1.0-.437)}{8,192,130} + \frac{3.30(.437)(\sqrt{.437} - .437)}{\sqrt{8,192,130}} = 0.000196$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standard error of the difference} &= \sqrt{0.000067 + 0.000196} + 2 \sqrt{0.1058} \\ &= \frac{0.008173}{(0.008173)(0.013984)} \\ &= 0.0184 \text{ or } 1.8 \text{ percent} \end{aligned}$$

The confidence interval around the difference at *one* standard error is from -33.5% to -29.9% (-31.7% plus or minus 1.8%). The ratio of the difference (-0.317) to its standard error (0.018) is -17.61. Since 17.61 is greater than 2.0, the difference between these two percentages is statistically significant at a confidence level exceeding 95%.

Appendix V

Chronology

- Mid-1960's
- First U.S. victimization surveys carried out by the National Opinion Research Center for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.
- Task Force Report: Crime and Its Impact— An Assessment.* Washington, USGPO, 1967; A. Biderman, Johnson, McIntyre, and Weir, *Report on a Pilot Study in the District of Columbia on Victimization and Attitudes Toward Law Enforcement*, Field Studies I, President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Washington: USGPO 1967; P. Ennis, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Report of a National Survey*. Field Studies II, President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Washington: USGPO 1967.
- 1967-68
- Census Bureau conferences on need for law enforcement, courts, and corrections data.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Report on National Needs for Criminal Justice Statistics*, Washington: USGPO, 1968.
- 1969
- Statistics Division organized in Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Planning for NCS begins.
- March 1970
- First reverse record check study conducted in Washington, D.C. Known victims (identified through police records) were interviewed to test the questionnaire.
- July 1970
- Baltimore reverse record check study.
- Jan. 1971
- San Jose reverse record check study.
- San Jose Methods Test of Known Crime Victims*. Washington: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), 1972.
- Household victimization surveys in San Jose and Dayton, using probability sample. (*Crime and Victims: A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization*. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington: June, 1974.)
- Jan.-July 1971
- First and second victimization supplements to Quarterly Household Survey (QHS). Designed to indicate sample size needed for reliable estimates of victimization and to resolve remaining methodological issues.
- Jan.-July 1972
- Third and final QHS supplements.
- July-Dec. 1972
- Data collection for NCS national sample begins. Half of sample introduced during this period. A rotating panel design is adopted that requires 7 successive interviews at 6-month intervals for all eligible respondents at a housing location.
- Commercial Victimization Survey begins.
- First Cities Surveys conducted in 8 impact cities: Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland OR, and St. Louis.

Jan.-June 1973	Remainder of national sample introduced to produce a total of 72,000 housing locations in active sample.
1973	Cities surveys conducted in large urban centers: Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia.
1974	One-time cities surveys conducted in Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Houston, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Oakland, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.
1974-76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Academy of Sciences reviews NCS program. <p><i>Surveying Crime</i>, Bettye K. Eidson Penick, ed. Washington: National Academy of Sciences, 1976.</p>
1975	Cities surveys replicated in impact cities and large urban centers.
July 1976	NCS national sample matures. In-rotation of new sample unit fully balanced by out-rotation sample scheduled for all 7 interviews. Provides full comparability of annual estimates.
Dec. 1976	<i>Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1973</i> released. (National Crime Survey Report No. SD-NCP-N-4). First annual report based on national NCS sample.
1976-77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census Bureau experiment on effect of personal visit versus telephone interviews. <p>H. Woltman and J. Bushery, <i>Results of the NCS Maximum Personal Visit—Maximum Telephone Interview Experiment</i>. Washington: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Methods Division, 1977.</p>
1977	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congressional hearings on continuation of NCS program. As a result of the National Academy evaluation, LEAA considered suspending data collection, pending outcome of research and design project to redesign survey. House Subcommittee on Crime examined implications of this proposal. <p><i>Hearing before the Subcommittee on Crime of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Ninety-Fifth congress, First Session on Suspension of the National Crime Survey</i>, October 13, 1977, Serial No. 23. Washington: USGPO, 1977.</p> <p>Commercial Victimization Survey (CVS) suspended, because of two concerns: (1) FBI's Uniform Crime Reports collected such data well, and CVS appeared to duplicate this function; (2) obstacles to maintaining current sampling frame for commercial victims limited the accuracy and utility of CVS estimates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection for National Survey of Crime Severity supplement. <p>M. Wolfgang, Figlio, Tracy, and Singer, <i>The National Survey of Crime Severity</i>. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1985.</p>

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- 1978
- LEAA Statistics Division sponsors conference in Leesburg, Virginia, to evaluate NCS conceptual and methodological issues. Conference report proposes agenda for research and development.
- A. Biderman, *Toward an Agenda for Research on National Victimization Survey Statistics*. Unpublished manuscript.
- Research Triangle Institute analysis of NCS benefits and uses.
- Analysis of the Utility and Benefits of the National Crime Survey (NCS)*; Research Triangle Park: Research Triangle Institute: 1978.
- Request for proposals issued for major redesign of NCS.
- 1979
- Modifications to NCS-2 (Incident Form) introduced.
- NCS redesign contract awarded to Crime Survey Research Consortium (CSRC), headed by the Bureau of Social Science Research.
- New crime legislation splits LEAA into separate program agencies, among them the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), which assumes responsibility for NCS.
- 1980
- Proportion of NCS phone interviews increased from 20% to 50%. (Interviews 1,3,5,7 conducted in person, remainder by phone when possible.)
- CSRC convenes Workshop on Applying Cognitive Psychology to Recall Problems of the National Crime Survey. Conference suggestions used to develop new approach to eliciting reports of victimization in NCS-1 (Screener).
- J. Moore, *Report of the Workshop on Applying Cognitive Psychology to Recall Problems of the National Crime Survey*. Unpublished manuscript.
- 1981
- Measuring Crime* released, inaugurating BJS Bulletin series. Compares NCS and Uniform Crime Reports methodologies and measures.
- CSRC conducts first test of new screening strategies to elicit reports of victimizations in Peoria reverse record check study. First application of Computer Assisted Telephone interviewing (CATI) methods to NCS.
- 1982
- Households Touched by Crime, 1981* released, introducing NCS indicator of victimization prevalence.
- Criminal Victimization in the United States 1979-80 Changes, 1973-80 Trends (NCS-87587)* released. First NCS Technical Report.
- 1982-83
- Longitudinal Task Force, created by CSRC, studies feasibility of adopting longitudinal design for NCS.
- T. Jabine, *Longitudinal Task Force Findings and Recommendations*. Unpublished manuscript.
- 1983
- Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1973-82 Trends (NCJ-90541)* released. First NCS Special Report.

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- District of Columbia Victimization Survey conducted. Questionnaire, using new screening techniques, developed by CSRC.
- B. Cox and J. Collins, *Criminal Victimization of District of Columbia Residents and Capitol Hill Employees*. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1985.
- BJS creates Implementation Task Force to evaluate proposed changes emerging from CSRC work and to advise on strategies for adopting revisions in operational NCS environment. Proposed changes are divided into two groups, depending on their expected likelihood for affecting crime rates. **Near-term changes** (judged non-rate-affecting) were implemented simultaneously in 1986 (near-term changes). **Long-term changes** (rate-affecting) were later implemented together.
- Design work begins at Census Bureau for CATI version of NCS.
- 1984 *Severity of crime* (NCJ-92326) published.
- Victim Risk Supplement (VRS) administered as part of ongoing NCS, in part to examine viability of regular inclusion of supplements as part of NCS data collection program. (Results reported in Special Report *Crime Prevention Measures*, NCJ-99643, 1986.)
- CSRC tests three screening strategies in Peoria, using reverse record check and Random Digit Dial (RDD) data.
- NCS sample cut of 15% implemented to provide funds for redesign testing and phase-in at Census Bureau.
- 1985 Census Bureau opens provisional CATI interviewing facility in Hagerstown, MD. NCS is the first federally-sponsored survey program to evaluate use of CATI for data collection and to utilize this facility.
- CSRC conducts split-ballot test, comparing revised screener and current NCS vehicle, using national RDD sample. Revised screener produced a net increase of 28% more victimization reports.
- Contractual phase of CSRC work ends.
- The National Survey of Crime Severity* (NCJ-96017) published.
- 1986
- Redesigned sample based on 1980 Decennial Census introduced. Incorporates stratifiers based on Uniform Crime Reports jurisdiction-level data. Public use tape record ID scrambled to preserve confidentiality.
- Proportion of NCS phone interviews increased from 50% to 75%. (Interviews 1 and 5 conducted in person)
- BJS finalizes long-term, rate-affecting revisions to NCS and communicates these decisions to Census Bureau.
- July 1986 Near-term changes implemented.
- 1987 Census Bureau begins phase-in of CATI for cases drawn from actual NCS sample at Hagerstown (400 cases).
- Census Bureau conducts Washington, D.C. area pretest of long-term NCS revisions.

1988	Census Bureau increases NCS cases receiving CATI from 400 to 600 monthly.
1988-89	Census Bureau conducts three-wave national pretest of long-term changes, using 6-month reference period and bounded data.
1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census Bureau begins phase-in of long-term changes. Random 5% of NCS sample receives long-term questionnaire. <p>Three publications related to NCS Redesign project appear: <i>Redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected New Data</i> (NCJ-114746); <i>Redesign of the National Crime Survey</i> (NCJ-111457); <i>New directions for the National Crime Survey</i> Technical report (NCJ-115571).</p>
Jan.-June, 1989	Data collection for School Crime supplement.
1990	Additional 5% (total 10%) of NCS sample receives long-term questionnaire. CATI first used with long-term questionnaire on these cases.
1991	CATI fully implemented for 10% of sample receiving long-term questionnaire.
July 1991	<p>Rape and sexual assault screener items are revised in long-term questionnaire to improve accuracy of sexual victimization measures.</p> <p>Survey name changed to National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Subsequent discussion results in name National Crime Survey being used for data collected prior to long-term changes, National Crime Victimization Survey afterwards.</p>
Sept. 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report issued on School Crime supplement. <p><i>School Crime</i>, (NCJ-131645) published.</p>
Jan. 1992	<p>Proportion of NCVS sample receiving long-term questionnaire increased to 50%. CATI fully implemented for sample receiving long-term questionnaire.</p> <p>Question asking about membership in street gang by offender(s) is added to incident form, which details characteristics of victimization.</p>
July 1993	Long-term NCVS questionnaire fully implemented.
Oct. 1993	<p><i>Criminal Victimization 1992</i> (NCJ-144776) published. Last annual change estimates utilizing near-term questionnaire.</p> <p><i>Highlights from 20 Years of Surveying Crime Victims, The National Crime Victimization Survey, 1973-1992</i> (NCJ-144525) published.</p>
Jan. 1994	First NCVS Data Brief released.
Jul. 1994	<i>Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-92 Trends</i> (NCJ-147006) released. Final trends report before break in series resulting from implementation of long-term revisions.

Aug.-Sept. 1994	First data utilizing new, long-term procedures received for producing annual change estimates.
Oct.-Nov. 1994	First annual change estimates utilizing long-term questionnaire announced (1992-93).
Jan.-June 1995	Replication of School Crime Supplement, co-sponsored with National Center for Education Statistics.
May 1995	<i>Criminal Victimization 1993</i> (NCJ-151658) released. First released data from the revised screener estimates. Break in series from earlier NCS data collected with original screener.
April 1996	<i>Criminal Victimization 1994</i> (NCJ-158022) released. First release of 1994 findings from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), based on an ongoing survey of households. Summarizes characteristics of victims and comparisons between 1993 and 1994 victimization rates and levels. Both 1993 and 1994 findings are based on the redesigned survey that was phased into the sample beginning in 1992.

Appendix VI

Glossary

Age — The appropriate age category is determined by the respondent's age on the last day of the month before the interview.

Annual household income — The total income of the household head and all members of the household 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.

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.

With injury — An attack without a weapon when serious injury results or an attack with a weapon involving any injury. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and any unspecified injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization.

Threatened with a weapon — Threat or attempted attack by an offender armed with a gun, knife, or other object used as a weapon, not resulting in victim injury.

Assault — An unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. Assaults may be classified as aggravated or simple. Rape, attempted rape, and sexual assaults 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.

Household 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.

Completed burglary — A form of burglary in which a person who has no legal right to be present in the structure successfully gains entry to a residence, by use of force, or without force.

Forcible entry — A form of completed burglary in which force is used to gain entry to a residence. Some examples include breaking a window or slashing a screen.

Unlawful entry without force — A form of completed burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises, even though no force is used.

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

Commercial crimes — Crimes against commercial establishments of any type are not included in the survey. Commercial establishments include stores, restaurants, businesses, service stations, medical offices or hospitals, or other similar establishments. For victimizations occurring in commercial establishments, the crime is included or not included depending upon whether the survey respondent was threatened or harmed in some way or personal property was taken.

Crime classification — Victimizations and incidents are classified based upon detailed characteristics of the event provided by the respondent. Neither victims nor interviewers classify crimes at the time of interview. During data processing, a computer program classifies each event into one type of crime, based upon the entries on a number of items on the survey questionnaire. This ensures that similar events will be classified using a standard procedure. The glossary definition for each crime indicates the major characteristics required to be so classified. If an event can be classified as more than one type of crime, a hierarchy is used which classifies the crime according to the most serious event that occurred. The hierarchy is: rape, sexual assault, robbery, assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft.

Ethnicity — A classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, regardless of race.

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.

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.

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."

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 attained. 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.

Completed motor vehicle theft — The successful taking of a vehicle by an unauthorized person.

Attempted motor vehicle theft — The unsuccessful attempt by an unauthorized person to take a vehicle.

Multiple offenders — Two or more persons inflicting some direct harm to a victim. The *victim-offender relationship* is determined by the offender with the closest relationship to the victim. The following list ranks the different relationships from closest to most distant: spouse, ex-spouse, parent, child, other relative, nonrelative well-known person, casual acquaintance, or stranger. (see *Nonstranger* and *Stranger*)

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

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 victim and the offender; the distinction is not made for crimes of theft 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.

Personal crimes — Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, assault, purse snatching and pocket picking. This category includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Place of occurrence of crime — The location at which a crime occurred, as specified by the victim. Survey measures of crimes occurring in commercial establishments, restaurants, nightclubs, public transportation and other similar places include only those crimes involving NCVS measured crimes against persons, not the establishments. Crimes against commercial establishments and other places are not measured by the survey.

Property crimes — Property crimes including burglary, motor vehicle theft, or theft. This category includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Purse snatching/Pocket picking — Theft or attempted theft of property or cash directly from the victim by stealth, without force or threat of force.

Race — Racial categories for this survey are white, black, and other. The "other" category is composed mainly of Asian Pacific Islanders, and American Indian, Aleut, and Eskimo. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics.

Rape — Forced sexual intercourse including both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category also includes incidents where the penetration is from a foreign object such as a bottle. Includes attempted rapes, male as well as female victims, and both heterosexual and homosexual rape. Attempted rape includes verbal threats of rape.

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, and with or without injury.

Completed/property taken — The successful taking of property from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Completed with injury — The successful taking of property from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Completed without injury — The successful taking of property from a person by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted to take property — The attempt to take property from a person by force or threat of force without success, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Attempted without injury — The attempt to take property from a person by force or the threat of force without success, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted with injury — The attempt to take property from a person without success, accompanied by an attack,

either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Rural area — A place not located inside the Metropolitan Statistical Area. This category includes a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to cities with populations less than 50,000.

Sample — The set of housing units selected by the U. S. Census Bureau to be interviewed for the survey. All occupants of the household age 12 or older are interviewed. See Appendix IV, p. 158 for sample inclusions and exclusions.

Series — Six or more similar but separate events, which the respondent is unable to describe separately in detail to an interviewer.

Sexual assault — A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

Simple assault — Attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches or swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

With minor injury — An attack without a weapon resulting in such injuries as bruises, black eyes, cuts or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Without injury — An attempted assault without a weapon not resulting in injury.

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 theft 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.

Theft — Completed or attempted theft of property or cash without personal contact. Incidents involving theft of property from within the sample household would classify as theft if the offender has a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery person, or guest). If the offender has no legal right to be in the house, the incident would classify as a burglary.

Completed — To successfully take without permission property or cash without personal contact between the victim and offender.

Attempted — To unsuccessfully attempt to take property or cash without personal contact.

Urban areas — The largest city (or grouping of cities) in a Metropolitan Statistical Area (see definition of Metropolitan Statistical Area).

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.

Violence, crimes of — Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery or assault. This category includes both attempted and completed crimes. It does not include purse snatching and pocket picking. Murder is not measured by the NCVS because of an inability to question the victim.

Completed violence — The sum of all completed rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, and assaults. See individual crime types for definition of completed crimes.

Attempted/threatened violence — The unsuccessful attempt of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery or assault. Includes attempted attacks or sexual assaults by means of verbal threats. See individual crime types for definition of attempted crimes.