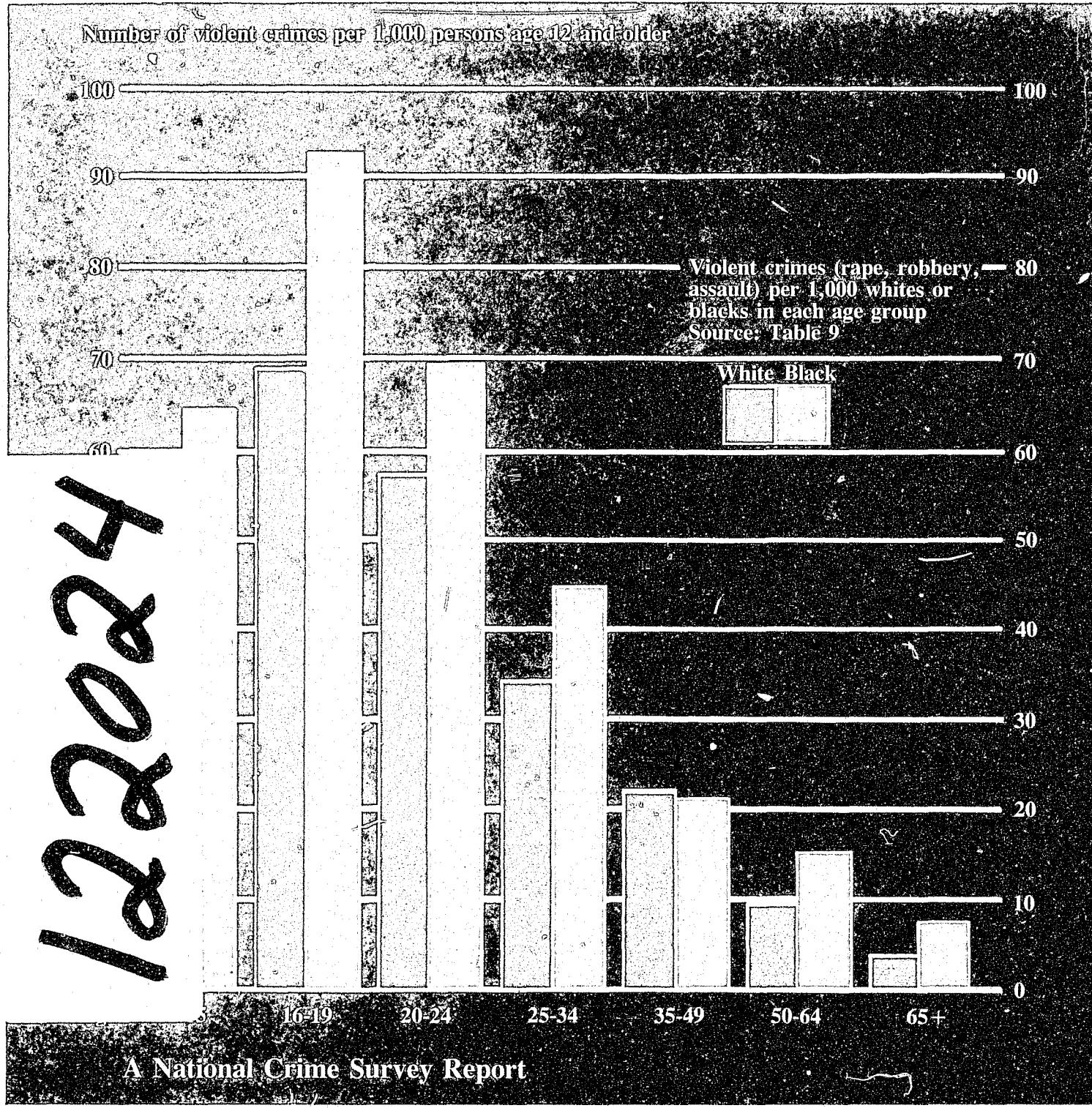


Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988



Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(Revised October 1990)

Call toll-free 800-732-3277 (local 301-251-5500) to order BJS reports, to be added to one of the BJS mailing lists, or to speak to a reference specialist in statistics at the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

BJS maintains the following mailing lists:

- o Law enforcement reports (new)
- o Drugs and crime data (new)
- o Justice spending & employment
- o White-collar crime
- o National Crime Survey (annual)
- o Corrections (annual)
- o Courts (annual)
- o Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy
- o Federal statistics (annual)
- o BJS bulletins and special reports (approximately twice a month)
- o Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (annual)

Single copies of reports are free; use NCJ number to order. Postage and handling are charged for bulk orders of single reports. For single copies of multiple titles, up to 10 titles are free; 11-40 titles \$10; more than 40, \$20; libraries call for special rates.

Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (formerly CJAIN), P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (toll-free 1-800-999-0960).

National Crime Survey

The Nation's two crime measures: Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Survey, NCJ 122705, 4/90

Criminal victimization in the U.S.:

- 1989 press release, 5/90
- 1988 (final), NCJ 122024, 10/90
- 1987 (final report), NCJ 115524, 6/89

BJS special reports

- Handgun crime victims, NCJ 123559, 7/90
- Black victims, NCJ 122562, 4/90
- Hispanic victims, NCJ 120507, 1/90
- The redesigned National Crime Survey:
 - Selected new data, NCJ 114746, 1/89
 - Motor vehicle theft, NCJ 109978, 3/88
 - Elderly victims, NCJ 107676, 11/87
 - Violent crime trends, NCJ 107217, 11/87
 - Robbery victims, NCJ 104638, 4/87
 - Violent crime by strangers and non-strangers, NCJ 103702, 1/87
- Preventing domestic violence against women, NCJ 102037, 8/86
- Crime prevention measures, NCJ 100438, 3/86

The use of weapons in committing crimes, NCJ 99643, 1/86

Reporting crimes to the police, NCJ 99432, 12/85

Locating city, suburban, and rural crime, NCJ 99535, 12/85

The economic cost of crime to victims, NCJ 93450, 4/84

Family violence, NCJ 93433, 4/84

BJS bulletins:

Criminal victimization 1989, NCJ 125615, 10/90

Crime and the Nation's households, 1989, NCJ 124544, 9/90

The crime of rape, NCJ 96777, 3/85

Household burglary, NCJ 96021, 1/85

Measuring crime, NCJ 75710, 2/81

BJS technical reports

New directions for the NCS, NCJ 115571, 3/89

Series crimes: Report of a field test, NCJ 104615, 4/87

Redesign of the National Crime Survey, NCJ 111457, 3/89

The seasonality of crime victimization, NCJ 111033, 6/88

Crime and older Americans information package, NCJ 104569, \$10, 5/87

Teenage victims, NCJ 103138, 12/86

Victimization and fear of crime: World perspectives, NCJ 93872, 1/85, \$9.15

The National Crime Survey: Working papers, vol. I: Current and historical perspectives, NCJ 75374, 8/82

vol. II: Methodology studies, NCJ 90307

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Capital punishment 1989, NCJ 124545, 10/90

Victims of violent State prison inmates, NCJ 124133, 7/90

Prisoners in 1989, NCJ 122716, 5/90

Prison rule violators, NCJ 120344, 12/89

Capital punishment 1988, NCJ 118313, 7/89

Recidivism of prisoners released in 1983, NCJ 116261, 4/89

Drug use and crime: State prison inmate survey, 1986, NCJ 111940, 7/88

Time served in prison and on parole 1984, NCJ 108544, 12/87

Profile of State prison inmates, 1986, NCJ 109926, 1/88

Imprisonment in four countries, NCJ 103967, 2/87

Population density in State prisons, NCJ 103204, 12/86

State and Federal prisoners, 1925-85, NCJ 102494, 11/86

Prison admissions and releases, 1983, NCJ 100582, 3/86

The prevalence of imprisonment, NCJ 93657, 7/85

Examining recidivism, NCJ 96501, 2/87

Prisoners at midyear 1990 (press release), 10/90

Correctional populations in the U.S.: 1987, NCJ 118762, 12/89

1986, NCJ 111611, 2/89

1985, NCJ 103957, 2/88

Historical statistics on prisoners in State and Federal institutions, yearend 1925-86, NCJ 111098, 6/88

1984 census of State adult correctional facilities, NCJ 105585, 7/87

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates, NCJ 122385

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Jail inmates, 1989, NCJ 123264, 6/90

Population density in local jails, 1988, NCJ 122299, 3/90

Census of local jails, 1988 (BJS bulletin), NCJ 121101, 2/90

Jail inmates, 1987, NCJ 114319, 12/88

Drunk driving, NCJ 109945, 2/88

Jail inmates, 1986, NCJ 107123, 10/87

The 1983 jail census, NCJ 95536, 11/84

Census of local jails, 1983: Data for individual jails, vols. I-IV, Northeast,

Midwest, South, West, NCJ 112796, 9;

vol. V: Selected findings, methodology, summary tables, NCJ 112795, 11/88

Our crowded jails: A national plight, NCJ 111846, 8/88

Parole and probation

BJS bulletins

Probation and parole:

1988, NCJ 119970, 11/88

1987, NCJ 113948, 11/88

1986, NCJ 108012, 12/87

Setting prison terms, NCJ 76218, 8/83

BJS special reports

Recidivism of young parolees, NCJ 104916, 5/87

Children in custody

Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1975-85, NCJ 114065, 6/89

Survey of youth in custody, 1987 (special report), NCJ 113365, 9/88

Public juvenile facilities, 1985 (bulletin), NCJ 102457, 10/86

Law enforcement management

BJS bulletins and special reports

Police departments in large cities, 1987, NCJ 119220, 8/89

Profile of state and local law enforcement agencies, NCJ 113949, 3/89

Expenditure and employment

BJS bulletins:

Justice expenditure and employment:

1988, NCJ 123132, 7/90

1985, NCJ 104460, 3/87

1983, NCJ 101776, 7/86

Anti-drug abuse formula grants: Justice variable pass-through data, 1988 (BJS Technical Report), NCJ 120070, 3/90

Justice expenditure and employment:

1985 (full report), NCJ 105356, 8/89

Extracts, 1982 and 1983, NCJ 106529, 8/88

Courts

BJS bulletins:

Felony sentences in State courts, NCJ 115210, 2/89

Criminal defense for the poor, 1986, NCJ 112919, 9/88

State felony courts and felony laws, NCJ 106273, 8/87

The growth of appeals: 1973-83 trends, NCJ 96381, 2/85

Case filings in State courts 1983, NCJ 95111, 10/84

BJS special reports:

Felony case processing in State courts, 1986, NCJ 121753, 2/90

Felony case-processing time, NCJ 101985, 8/86

Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions, NCJ 97681, 6/85

The prevalence of guilty pleas, NCJ 96018, 12/84

Sentencing practices in 13 States, NCJ 95399, 10/84

Felony defendants in large urban counties, 1988, NCJ 122385

Profile of felons convicted in State courts, 1988, NCJ 120021, 1/90

Sentencing outcomes in 28 felony courts, NCJ 105743, 8/87

National criminal defense systems study, NCJ 94702, 10/88

The prosecution of felony arrests:

1987, NCJ 124140, 9/90

1986, NCJ 113248, 6/89

1982, NCJ 106990, 5/88

Felony laws of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1986, NCJ 105066, 2/88

State court model statistical dictionary, Supplement, NCJ 98326, 9/85

1st edition, NCJ 62320, 9/80

Privacy and security

Compendium of State privacy and security legislation:

1989 overview, NCJ 121157, 5/90

1987 overview, NCJ 111097, 9/88

1989 full report (1,500 pages, microfiche \$2, hard copy \$145), NCJ 121158, 9/90

Criminal justice information policy:

BJS/SEARCH conference proceedings:

Criminal justice in the 1990's: The future of information management, NCJ 121697, 5/90

Juvenile and adult records: One system, one record?, NCJ 114947, 1/90

Open vs. confidential records, NCJ 113560, 1/88

Strategies for improving data quality, NCJ 115339, 5/89

Public access to criminal history record information, NCJ 11458, 11/88

Juvenile records and recordkeeping systems, NCJ 112815, 11/88

Automated fingerprint identification systems: Technology and policy issues, NCJ 104342, 4/87

Criminal justice "hot" files, NCJ 101850, 12/86

Crime control and criminal records (BJS special report), NCJ 99176, 10/85

Drugs & crime data:

State drug resources: A national directory, NCJ 12252, 5/90

Federal drug data for national policy, NCJ 122715, 4/90

Drugs & crime data center & clearinghouse, brochure 133, 4/90

Drugs and crime facts, 1989, NCJ 121022, 1/90

Rolodex card, BC 100, 8/88

Computer crime

BJS special reports:

Electronic fund transfer fraud, NCJ 96666, 3/85

Electronic fund transfer and crime, NCJ 92650, 2/84

Electronic fund transfer systems fraud, NCJ 100461, 4/86

Electronic fund transfer systems and crime, NCJ 83736, 9/82

Expert witness manual, NCJ 77927, 9/81, \$11.50

Federal justice statistics

Federal criminal case processing, 1980-87, NCJ 120069, 5/90

Compendium of Federal justice statistics 1984, NCJ 112816, 9/89

The Federal civil justice system (BJS bulletin), NCJ 104769, 8/87

Federal offenses and offenders

BJS special reports:

Immigration offenses, NCJ 124546, 8/90

Federal criminal cases, 1980-87, NCJ 118311, 7/89

Drug law violators, 1980-86, NCJ 111763, 6/88

Pretrial release and detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984, NCJ 109929, 2/88

White-collar crime NCJ 106876, 9/87

Pretrial release and misconduct, NCJ 96132, 1/85

General

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Tracking offenders, 1987, NCJ 125315, 10/90

Criminal cases in five states, 1983-86, NCJ 118798, 9/89

International crime rates, NCJ 110776, 5/88

Tracking offenders, 1984, NCJ 109686, 1/88

BJS telephone contacts '87, NCJ 102909, 12/86

Tracking offenders: White-collar crime, NCJ 102867, 11/86

Police employment and expenditure, NCJ 100117, 2/86

BJS data report, 1989, NCJ 121514, 10/90

Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1989, NCJ 124224, 9/90

Publications of BJS, 1985-89:

Microfiche library, PRO30014, 5/90, \$190

Bibliography, TBO30013, \$17.50

Publications of BJS, 1971-84:

Microfiche library, PRO30012, \$203

Bibliography, TBO30012, \$17.50

1990 directory of automated criminal justice information systems, Vol. 1, Corrections; 2, Courts; 3, Law enforcement; 4, Probation and parole; 5, Prosecution, NCJ 12226-30, 5/90

BJS annual report, fiscal 1988, NCJ 115749, 4/89

Report to the Nation on crime and justice: Second edition, NCJ 105506, 6/88

Technical appendix, NCJ 112011, 8/88

Criminal justice microcomputer guide and software catalog, NCJ 112178, 8/88

Proceedings of the third workshop on law and justice statistics, NCJ 112230, 7/88

National survey of crime severity, NCJ 96017, 10/85

See order form
on last page

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

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988

A National Crime Survey Report
December 1990, NCJ-122024

122024

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this ~~copyrighted~~ material has been granted by

Public Domain/OJP/BJS

U. S. Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the ~~copyright~~ owner.

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

Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D.
Director

Acknowledgments. This report was prepared by Joan Johnson and Marshall M. DeBerry, Jr., of the Bureau of Justice Statistics under the supervision of Patsy A. Klaus. Statistical assistance was provided by Ida Hines. Production assistance was furnished by Tina Dorsey, who set all the type and produced page layouts. Marilyn Marbrook administered publication, assisted by Marianne Zawitz.

National Crime Survey data collection and processing activities are conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The program is currently under the supervision of Lawrence McGinn, Chief, Crime Surveys Branch, Demographic Surveys Division, assisted by Marilyn Monahan, Patricia Bowles, Michelle Concannon, Sandra Eyster, Edwina Jaramillo, Sherrie Schrama, and Bruce Wilder. Programming assistance in the Demographic Surveys Division was under the supervision of Stephen Phillips, with assistance by Chris Alaura, Hugh O'Connor, Mildred Strange, and David Watt.

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

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

**Library of Congress Cataloging
In Publication Data:**

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

(A national crime survey report: NCJ-122024.)
1. Victims of crime — United States.
2. Crime and criminals — United States.
I. Title. II. Series.

The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program offices and bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

Preface

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States during 1988. This edition is the 16th in a series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program. The Bureau of the Census has administered the National Crime 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 101,000 people age 12 or older living in 50,000 housing units were interviewed. Ninety-six percent of the households selected to participate did so.

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

The format of this report is similar to the 1987 one; however, the data presented here are not directly comparable to the data in the 1987 edition. The NCS implemented a computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) method and tested this method on 5% of the survey in 1987 and in 1988. The 1987 data did not include the information obtained through CATI. After the 1987 report was published, tests were performed which showed that CATI did not have a detrimental effect on the responses. Thus,

the entire sample was used in 1988. Both reports are based on population estimates obtained from the 1980 census.

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

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

Appendix IV presents results from three special supplementary tables. One table helps to analyze some of the economic cost of crime to victims. Similar tables were presented in 1987. For the first time this year, special tables on family violence have been included in Appendix V.

Crime categories and subcategories are defined in the *Glossary*. Additionally, variables and special terms specific to the NCS are explained in this section.

All rates and percentages in this report are estimates and therefore are subject to errors arising from obtaining data from a sample rather than a complete census. In the summary findings presented here, all comparisons were significant at the 90% confidence level or more. In fact, most comparisons passed the test at the 95% confidence level. Therefore, for most of the comparisons cited, the estimated difference between the values was greater than twice the standard error of this difference. Appendix III provides further information on significance levels.

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

Subject and table numbers

General crime statistics	Race of multiple offenders, 48, 50	Motor vehicle theft, 1, 2*, 20*-24*, 27*-33*, 55, 58, 80, 82, 84-87, 89, 91, 92, 99-103, 107, 109, I, II***
Number of victimizations, 1	Sex of multiple offenders, 46	
Victimization rates, 2*		
Ratio of victimizations to incidents, 52		
Series victimizations, I		
Victim characteristics		
Sex, 3*, 5*, 7*, 10*, 12*, 13*, 18*, 35-37, 68, 70, 71, 77-79, 93, 94, V*	Race of head, 20*, 22*, 25*-27*, 29*, 32*, 99, 107	
Age, 4*, 5*, 9*, 10*, 35, 42, 49, 68, 71, 77, 78, 97, 98, V*	Ethnicity of head, 21*	
Race, 6*, 7*, 9*, 10*, 15*, 16*, 18*, 36, 38, 43, 44, 50, 68, 70, 71, 73-79, 82-84, 87, 91, 93, 95, 104, V*	Age of head, 22*, 23*	
Ethnicity, 8*, 93, 96	Sex of head, 13*	
Marital status, 11*, 12*, 37, V*	Family income, 24*-27*, 100, 108	
Relationship to household head, 13*	Number of persons in household, 28*	
Educational attainment, 16*	Tenure, 22*, 29*, 99	
Annual family income, 14*, 15*, 38, 71, 76, 105, V*	Number of units in structure, 30*	
Locality of residence, 17*, 18*	Locality of residence, 31*, 32*	
Region, 19*	Region, 33*	
Crime characteristics		
Time of occurrence, 55-57		
Place of occurrence, 58-63		
Number of victims**, 53	Reporting to police	
Number of offenders**, 64	Whether reported, 92-101	
Weapon use**, 56, 59, 65, 66	Reasons for reporting, 102	
Self-protection**, 67-70	Reasons not reported, 103-109	
Physical injury**, 71, 74-78		
Medical expenses**, 73-75		
Medical insurance coverage**, 76		
Medical care**, 72, 77-79	Type of crime	
Value of theft loss, 63, 82, 83, 85, 101, 109	Crimes of violence, 1, 2*-19*, 34*, 35-55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64-70, 72-82, 86-98, 102-104, 106, I, II**, III, IV, V*	
Economic loss (includes property damage), 80-82	Rape, 1, 2*-9*, 11*-19*, 34*, 35-41, 43-48, 51-55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64-69, 72, 80, 81, 86-89, 92, 94-97, 102-104, 106, I, II**, III, IV	
Property recovery, 84	Robbery, 1, 2*-9*, 11*-19*, 34*, 35-61, 64-69, 71-75, 77-84, 86-89, 92, 94-97, 102-104, 106, I, II**, III, IV	
Days lost from work, 86-91	Assault, 1, 2*-9*, 11*-19*, 34*, 35-61, 64-69, 71-75, 77-82, 86-89, 92, 94-97, 102-104, 106, I, II**, III, IV, V*	
Total economic loss to victims, II**	Crimes of theft, 1, 2*-19*, 52, 55, 80, 82-84, 86, 87, 89, 91-97, 102-105, I, II**	
Offender characteristics**	Personal larceny with contact, 1, 2*-9*, 11*-19*, 52, 55, 58, 80, 82, 84, 86, 87, 89, 92, 94-97, 102-104, I, II**	
Victim-offender relationship, 34*, 35-38, 45, 51, 54, 57, 60, 61, 64-67, 71, 73-75, 77-79, 81, 88, 90, 94-96, 98, 106, III, IV, V*	Personal larceny without contact, 1, 2*-9*, 11*-19*, 52, 55, 62, 63, 80, 82, 84, 86, 87, 89, 92, 94-97, 102-104, I, II**	
Age of single offender, 40, 42	Household crimes, 1, 2*, 20*, 21*, 23*, 24*, 28*-33*, 55, 80, 82, 84-87, 89, 91, 92, 99-103, 107-109, I, II**	
Race of single offender, 41, 43, 44	Burglary, 1, 2*, 20*, 21*, 23*-25*, 28*-33*, 55, 80, 82, 84-87, 89, 91, 92, 99-103, 107, 109, I, II**	
Sex of single offender, 39	Household larceny, 1, 2*, 20*, 21*, 23*, 24*, 26*, 28*-32*, 55, 62, 63, 80, 82, 84-87, 89, 91, 92, 99-103, 107, 109, I, II**	
Age of multiple offenders, 47, 49		

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

**Personal crimes of violence only.

***Cost estimate only.

Contents

Preface, iii

Subject and table numbers, iv

Introduction, 1

- NCS-measured crimes, 1
- Crimes not measured by the NCS, 1
- Classifying the crimes, 1
- Victimizations vs. Incidents, 1
- Series victimizations, 1
- Locality of residence, 2
- Region, 2

Summary findings, 2

Characteristics of personal crime victims, 3

- Sex, age, race, and ethnicity, 3
- Marital status, 3
- Household composition, 3
- Educational attainment, 3
- Locality of residence, 3
- Region, 4

Characteristics of household crime victims, 5

- Sex, age, race, and ethnicity, 5
- Annual family income, 5
- Household size and tenure, 5
- Locality of residence, 5
- Region, 6

Victim-offender relationships, 6

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence, 7

Crime characteristics, 7

- Time of occurrence, 7
- Place of occurrence, 7
- Number of offenders, 8
- Use of weapons, 8
- Victim self-protection, 8
- Physical injury to victims of personal crimes of violence, 8
- Economic loss, 8
- Time lost from work, 9

Reporting crimes to the police, 10

- Rates of reporting, 10
- Reasons for reporting and not reporting, 10

Appendixes

- I. Survey data tables, 11
- II. Survey instruments, 97
- III. Survey methodology and standard errors, 119
 - Data collection, 119
 - Sample design and size, 119
 - Estimation procedure, 120
 - Series victimizations, 121
 - Reliability of estimates, 121
 - Computation and application of standard errors, 123
- IV. Survey estimate of the economic cost of crime to victims, 125
- V. Supplementary analysis of family violence, 126

Glossary, 130

Introduction

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

NCS-measured crimes

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

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

Crimes not measured by the NCS

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

Sometimes people are not aware they have been victims of a crime, making such crimes difficult to measure accurately. Buying stolen property and certain types of fraud and embezzlement are examples of this type of crime. In addition, many attempted crimes of all

types are probably underreported because victims were not aware of the incident.

Classifying the crimes

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

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

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

Victimizations vs. Incidents

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

A *victimization*, the basic measure of the occurrence of crime, is a specific criminal act because it affects a single victim. The number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Victimization counts serve as key elements in computing rates of victimization, as described in the victim characteristics sections of this report. Victimization counts also are used in developing

a variety of information on crime characteristics and the effects of crime on victims, including injuries and medical care, economic losses, time lost from work, self-protection, and reporting to police. For violent personal crimes, offender characteristics are also measured by victimizations.

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

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

Series victimizations

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

In January 1979 the NCS questionnaire was revised to enable series crimes and regular (nonseries) crimes to be combined. The effects of this change were included in the initial release of the 1980 data.²

Summary data on series crimes are presented separately in the NCS annual report in Appendix III.

²See *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1979-80 Changes, 1973-80 Trends*, BJS Technical Report, NCJ-80838, July 1982.

Locality of residence

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

Region

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

The following statements illustrate the type of information that can be obtained from the data contained in this report. Tables are cited after each finding.

- The National Crime Survey determined that about 35.8 million crimes, including both completed and attempted offenses, were committed against individuals or households in the United States in 1988 (table 1).
- Approximately 37% of all violent crimes reported to the NCS represented completed offenses. For personal crimes of theft, 94% of the reported victimizations were completed crimes, while 86% of all household crimes were completed (table 1).
- Because a threat or an act of violence accompanies a personal confrontation between the victim and the offender, rape, robbery, and assault are considered the most serious crimes measured by the NCS. These crimes comprised 17% of all offenses reported to the NCS (table 1).
- Personal and household larceny, which are considered less serious offenses, accounted for 63% of all crimes. Household burglaries and motor vehicle thefts represented 21% of the offenses reported in 1988 (table 1).
- The violent crime rate was 30 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, but for crimes of theft the rate was 71 per 1,000 (table 2).
- There were 269,430 violent crimes committed by the victim's spouse or ex-spouse reported to the NCS during 1988 (appendix V, table III).

Characteristics of personal crime victims

Victimization rates are measures of the frequency of crime. Rates are computed by dividing the number of victimizations occurring in a specific population by the number of persons in the same population. The NCS has consistently shown that criminal victimizations do not occur with the same frequency for all sub-groups of the population. For example, victimization rates for personal crimes of violence tend to be relatively high for people who are male, black, poor, young, or single (including the separated or divorced as well as those who have never married). Victimization rates for personal crimes of theft tend to be higher for people who are male, wealthy, young, or single.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

- Males had a significantly higher victimization rate than females for both crimes of violence and crimes of theft (table 3).
- Persons under 25 had the highest rates for both crimes of violence and crimes of theft. For persons age 25 or older, personal victimizations decreased as age increased (table 4).
- Blacks had a significantly higher rate of violent crimes than whites and members of other racial groups (including Asians, Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans) (table 6).
- When gender and race are considered jointly, black males had the highest rate for crimes of violence, and white females had the lowest. However, for crimes of theft, white males had higher rates than white females, but there were no significant differences between the other groups (table 7).
- Hispanics had higher victimization rates for crimes of violence than non-Hispanics. However, non-Hispanics had higher rates for crimes of theft (table 8).

Marital status

- Widowed persons had the lowest rate of violent crime victimization. Persons who were divorced, separated or had never married had the highest rates (table 11).
- Persons who had never married had the highest victimization rate for crimes of theft, followed by divorced or separated persons. Widowed persons had the lowest rate, and married persons had the second lowest (table 11).
- Concurrent examination of both gender and marital status revealed additional differences. Males who had never been married had the highest victimization rate for crimes of violence, while widowed females had the lowest rate. Divorced or separated women had significantly higher rates than women who had never married; however, the reverse was true for men (table 12).
- For crimes of theft, widowed females had the lowest rate of victimization, while persons who had never married, whether male or female, had the highest (table 12).

Household composition

- In households headed by males, persons who were not related to the head of household had the highest violent crime rate, whereas wives of the household head had the lowest (table 13).
- In households headed by females, women living alone and husbands of the household head had the lowest violent crime rates. Children of the household head and nonrelatives tended to have the highest victimization rates in these households (table 13).
- Nonrelatives of a male household head, children of a male head of household who were under 18, and males living alone tended to have high personal theft rates. In general, male heads of household who lived with others, their spouses, and relatives other than children had the lowest theft rates (table 13).

- In households headed by females, the most probable theft victims were persons not related to the head and children of the household head who were under 18 (table 13).

Educational attainment

Victimization rates for personal crimes were calculated on the basis of years of school completed for persons age 12 or older.

- Of the three main educational-level categories, persons who had attended college had the lowest rate of violent crime victimization. Examination of eight specific education categories revealed that in addition to the most educated group (persons who had attended college for four or more years), the least educated group (individuals with 0-4 years of elementary school) also had low rates for violent crimes (table 16).
- Theft victimization rates increased as education increased, though this finding does not hold for all of the specific education categories. This relationship may be partially explained by the association between education and income. Persons with an income of \$50,000 or more had the highest rate of personal thefts (tables 14 and 16).

Locality of residence

- For both crimes of violence and crimes of theft, residents of central cities had higher victimization rates than persons living in suburban areas, who in turn had significantly higher victimization rates than their counterparts in nonmetropolitan areas (table 17).
- Within each of the four size categories of metropolitan areas, central city residents had higher violent crime victimization rates than the residents of comparatively sized suburban areas. This is also true for crimes of theft with one exception: Theft victimization rates were not significantly different between urban and suburban areas with more than a million residents (table 17).
- White males had a higher violent crime victimization rate than white females regardless of their locality of residence.

Characteristics of personal crime victims

Black males had a higher victimization rate than black females only in central cities (table 18).

- Violent crime rates for blacks and whites of the same sex did not differ within the same locality except for males living in rural areas; black males had slightly higher rates than white males in rural areas (table 18).
- For both sexes, whites had higher rates of theft in central cities than blacks did. In nonmetropolitan areas, race and gender had no significant effect on theft rates, yet in the suburbs theft rates were higher for black males than white males (table 18).

Region

- The West showed the highest victimization rates for both crimes of violence and crimes of theft. The Northeast had the lowest rates for these crimes. The South and the Midwest had similar victimization rates (table 19).
- All the major categories of crimes followed the above trends except for robbery. Robbery rates in the Northeast were higher than in the Midwest. However, when compared to rates for the Northeast, rates for the South and the West were not significantly different (table 19).

Characteristics of household crime victims

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

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

- Households headed by blacks had a higher rate of household crimes than households headed by whites or members of other racial groups. Households headed by blacks had significantly more burglaries and household larcenies than other households. Households headed by whites and "other races" showed no significant differences for these crimes. However, for motor vehicle theft, households headed by blacks and other racial minorities both had significantly higher rates than households headed by whites (table 20).
- Households headed by Hispanics had higher crime rates than households headed by non-Hispanics for every major category of household crimes (table 21).
- When the motor vehicle theft rate is based on the number of vehicles owned, households that rented their home showed significantly higher theft rates than households that owned or were buying their dwelling. Households headed by blacks had the highest rate of theft, followed by households headed by "other races". Households headed by whites had the lowest rate (table 22).
- Total crime rates decreased as the age of the head of household increased. Rates for burglary and larceny also followed this trend (table 23).

Annual family income

- Total household crime rates were higher for households with an annual income less than \$10,000 than for households with higher incomes (table 24).
- The burglary rate was generally higher for blacks than for whites regardless of family income. However, for some income categories the difference was not statistically significant (table 25).
- Blacks and whites had fairly similar household larceny victimization rates in almost all income categories. In the one exception, households with family incomes between \$10,000 and \$14,999, black households were victimized at a rate of 120 per 1,000 households while the rate for white households was 80 per 1,000 (table 26).
- Black households with incomes of \$10,000 or more had higher rates of motor vehicle theft than white households with similar incomes. Rates were similar for black and white households with less than \$10,000 family incomes (table 27).

Household size and tenure

- Household victimization rates increased as the size of the household increased (table 28).
- Black households had similar victimization rates whether they rented or owned their homes; however, other racial minority households and white households had significantly lower crime rates when they owned their home rather than rented it (table 29).
- Despite significant differences in the rates of household larceny for homeowners of different races, renters had similar rates regardless of race. Among homeowners, blacks had the highest rates, and persons of "other races" had the lowest (table 29).
- White homeowners had lower victimization rates for all three major household crimes than renters and black homeowners (table 29).

Locality of residence

- Households located in central cities had the highest victimization rate for household crimes; households in nonmetropolitan areas had the lowest (table 31).
- Household larceny rates and motor vehicle theft rates were similar to the overall household crime rate; central city residents had the highest rates, followed by residents of metropolitan areas living outside central cities, and then residents of nonmetropolitan areas (table 31).
- Central city households had higher burglary rates than those located outside central cities. Residents of nonmetropolitan and suburban areas did not have significantly different rates (table 31).
- In each locality, urban, suburban, and nonmetropolitan, black households had significantly higher rates of household crimes than white households. Among white households, those in central cities had higher rates than those in suburban areas, but this difference was not significant among black households (table 32).
- Burglary rates in each locality were higher for black households than for white households. Burglary rates for households headed by whites were greater in the central cities than in the other localities (table 32).
- Motor vehicle theft rates were lowest in nonmetropolitan areas. The highest rates were for black households living in urban or suburban areas. Among white households, motor vehicle theft rates were highest in central cities (table 32).

Characteristics of household crime victims

Region

- The rate of household crimes was highest in the West and lowest in the Northeast. Household larceny rates followed the same pattern (table 33).
- The Northeast also had the lowest rate of burglary. Burglary rates among the other regions were not measurably different (table 33).

Victim-offender relationships

The NCS gathers information about the relationship between victims and offenders to determine if they were related or knew one another when the victimizations occurred. The *Glossary* contains information about classifying crimes as involving strangers or nonstrangers.

- Crimes of violence were more likely to be committed by strangers than nonstrangers. For example, the rate of robberies involving strangers was 4.2 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, whereas the rate for robberies involving nonstrangers was 1.1. Assault rates were also higher for crimes involving strangers than for crimes involving nonstrangers (table 34).
- Fifty-nine percent of all violent crimes were committed by strangers, and a higher percentage of male violent crime victims were victimized by strangers than were female victims (table 35).
- A higher percentage of whites than blacks (60% versus 52%) were victimized by strangers. The percentage of aggravated assaults by strangers was also significantly higher for whites than blacks (table 36).
- When both gender and race were considered, the percentage of violent crimes committed by strangers against white males was greater than for any other group. Black males also had significantly more victimizations by strangers than females (table 36).
- Marital status did not have a significant influence on the percentage of crimes committed by strangers against males. However, divorced or separated females had a lower percentage of violent crimes committed against them by strangers than did women who had never married, were married, or were widowed (table 37).

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

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

- Most violent crimes involving only one offender were committed by males, persons age 21 or older, and whites (tables 39, 40, and 41).
- A third of all single-offender crimes were committed by persons between the ages of 21 and 29. Persons age 30 or older committed another third of all violent crimes. Almost 2 out of 5 multiple-offender crimes were committed by offenders between 12 and 20. About 30% were committed by mixed age groups (tables 40 and 47).
- Whites committed slightly more than 3 out of 5 single-offender crimes and almost half of all multiple-offender crimes. A third of all multiple-offender crimes were committed by blacks (tables 41 and 48).
- Most violent crimes against whites were committed by whites (77%), and most violent crimes against blacks were committed by blacks (87%). However, almost all crimes by white offenders were committed against whites (98%), while only half of all crimes by black offenders victimized blacks (50%) (tables 43 and 44).
- A fifth of all single nonstranger offenders were related to the victim, while 44% were well known but not related to the victim. In 34% of these crimes the offender was a casual acquaintance of the victim (table 45).
- For crimes involving multiple offenders, at least one of whom was not a stranger to the victim, one or more offenders were related to the victim in 11% of the cases, while 34% of offenders were well known but not related to the victim. The victim was a casual acquaintance of some or all of the offenders in 55% of the cases (table 51).

Crime characteristics

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

- In 1988, 12% more violent crime victimizations than incidents were collected by the NCS. Eight percent of all violent incidents involved two or more victims (tables 52 and 53).
- Most multiple-victim incidents involved only two victims (table 53).

Time of occurrence

- Most violent crimes occurred at night; of the crimes committed at night, more occurred between 6 p.m. and midnight than between midnight and 6 a.m. (table 55).
- Personal thefts occurred more often in the daytime than at night, while household crimes were more common at night. However, 18% of all personal theft victims and 28% of all household crime victims did not know when the crime occurred (table 55).
- Armed robberies and armed assaults were more frequent at night than during the day. On the other hand, unarmed robberies tended to occur during daylight hours (table 56).
- Violent crimes in which the offender was a stranger to the victim occurred more often at night; however, violent crimes involving nonstrangers were more likely to occur during the day (table 57).

Place of occurrence

- The most common site for violent crimes was on the streets. The second most common location was inside the victim's home (table 58).

- Personal larceny with contact occurred most frequently inside commercial buildings and on the streets. Slightly more than half (55%) of all personal larcenies with contact took place in one of these places (table 58).
- Parking lots were the most common site of motor vehicle thefts, followed by the areas near the victim's home (such as a driveway) and the street near the victim's home (table 58).
- Robberies and assaults by armed offenders occurred most frequently on the streets. These crimes were also common in the victim's home and in parking lots. Robbery by unarmed offenders occurred most frequently on the streets and was also common in the victim's home, while assaults by unarmed offenders were equally common on the streets and at the victim's home (table 59).
- Violent crimes committed by strangers were most common on the streets and then in parking lots. Violent crimes involving nonstrangers occurred most frequently in the victim's home. A friend's or neighbor's home was also a common place of occurrence (table 60).

Number of offenders

- Three out of four violent crimes were committed by a lone offender; the remainder involved two or more offenders (table 64).
- Some crimes were more likely to be committed by a single offender than others. For example, 92% of rapes were committed by a solitary offender, while 79% of assaults and only 56% of robberies were committed by a lone criminal (table 64).
- Violent crimes committed by nonstrangers were more likely to have involved only one offender than were violent crimes committed by strangers (table 64).

Use of weapons

Weapons were present more often when a violent crime occurred between strangers than nonstrangers. Some crimes were more likely to involve a weapon than others; for example,

weapons were present in almost half of all robberies but in only 27% of all rapes (table 65).

- Out of all violent crimes committed by an armed offender, 30% involved firearms, 28% involved knives, and 19% involved some type of blunt object (table 66).
- Strangers were more likely than nonstrangers to have a firearm when committing a crime (table 66).

Victim self-protection

- Victims took some sort of self-protective measure in 74% of the violent crime victimizations. Self-protection methods included resisting, capturing, warning, scaring, threatening, or attacking the offender, getting help, running away, and screaming (table 67).
- Rape victims were more likely to defend themselves than assault victims, who, in turn, were more likely to defend themselves than robbery victims (table 67).
- Violent crime victims were more likely to defend themselves when the offender was a nonstranger than a stranger (table 67).
- The percentages of male and female victims and the percentages of blacks and whites who used some form of self-protection were not significantly different. Persons age 65 or older were least likely of all age groups to defend themselves (table 68).
- Males were more likely than females to attack an offender without using a weapon and to resist or capture the offender. Females were more likely to scare or warn the offender and to get help or give an alarm (table 70).
- Blacks and whites used very similar self-protection methods, except that blacks were more likely than whites to use a weapon to attack an offender (table 70).

Physical injury to victims of personal crimes of violence

- About 31% of all robbery and assault victims sustained physical injury (table 71).

• Females were significantly more likely than males to sustain an injury as a result of a robbery or assault. Victims of assaults or robberies involving strangers rather than nonstrangers were more likely to sustain physical injury (table 71).

- There were no significant differences in injury rates between the races; however, blacks who had been injured in a violent crime were more likely than whites to incur medical expenses as a result of their injuries (tables 71 and 74).

• Almost 8% of all violent crime victims received hospital care. A higher percentage of black violent crime victims received hospital care than white victims (table 77).

- Twenty-four percent of all injured victims of violent crime received hospital care. Significantly more injured males than injured females received hospital care (table 78).

• Six out of ten injured violent crime victims who received hospital care were treated in emergency rooms. Twenty-seven percent were hospitalized for less than 1 day (table 79).

Economic loss

• Three out of four personal crimes resulted in economic losses. Ninety-seven percent of all personal crimes of theft and 22% of all violent crimes involved economic loss. Ninety-one percent of all household crimes caused an economic loss from theft or property damage (table 80).

- Forty percent of all losses from personal crimes of theft and 29% of all losses from household crimes were valued at less than \$50; 11% of personal crimes of theft and 21% of household crimes resulted in losses of \$500 or more (table 82).

• Victims of motor vehicle theft were most likely to recover at least some of their losses. In 47% of the motor vehicle thefts, all stolen property was recovered, whereas full recovery of property occurred only 3% of the time for victims of personal crimes (table 84).

Time lost from work

- About 9% of violent crime victims lost time from work, compared to 4% of personal theft victims and 6% of household crime victims (table 86).
- Victims of assault were less likely to lose time from work than robbery or rape victims (table 88).
- Nineteen percent of the violent crime victims who lost time from work were absent for less than 1 day. Fifty-four percent were absent for 1 to 5 days, 9% missed 6 to 10 days, and 11% lost 11 or more working days (table 89).

Reporting crimes to the police

The majority of the crimes measured by the NCS in 1988 were not reported to the police. The NCS data examine reasons why crimes were or were not reported as well as who did or did not report crimes.

Rates of reporting

- Thirty-six percent of all victimizations in 1988 were reported to the police. Almost half of all violent crimes were reported; therefore, this major category of crime had the highest reporting rate, while personal thefts, with a reporting rate of 27%, had the lowest (table 92).
- For both violent crimes and household crimes, completed crimes were more likely to be reported than attempted crimes. The difference in these rates was not statistically significant for personal crimes of theft (table 92).
- Motor vehicle thefts, with a 73% reporting rate, had the highest reporting rate of all crimes. Robbery, aggravated assault, and burglary also had reporting rates of 50% or higher. Household larceny and personal larceny without contact were the least likely to be reported; slightly more than a quarter of these crimes were reported (table 92).
- Though rates for reporting personal thefts were similar, blacks were more likely than whites to report violent crimes to the police. There were no significant differences in reporting rates between Hispanics and non-Hispanics (table 93).
- Female victims were more likely to report personal crimes to the police than were male victims (table 94).
- Victims were more likely to report personal thefts committed by strangers rather than nonstrangers. For crimes of violence, this difference was not significant (table 94).
- Victims age 12 to 19 were the least likely of all age groups to report personal crimes (table 97).
- Homeowners were more likely to report household crimes than renters (table 99).
- For the lower income levels, as the income level of a household increased, the frequency of reporting household crimes to the police tended to increase.

Reporting rates were similar for households with a family income of \$30,000 or more (table 100).

- When household crimes resulted in losses of \$100 or more, the value of the loss was directly related to the likelihood of the crime being reported. For example, 90% of all losses valued at \$1,000 or more were reported to the police, while only 37% of those valued at \$100-\$249 were reported. Less than a quarter of losses under \$100 were reported (table 101).

Reasons for reporting and not reporting

- The most common reasons for reporting a violent crime to the police were to prevent further crimes against the victim (5), the same offender (20%) and to stop or prevent the current incident (16%) (table 102).
- Household crimes and personal crimes of theft were reported for similar reasons. By far the most common reason for reporting a household crime was to recover property (27%); the next most common reason was because it was a crime (14%) (table 102).
- Victims who did not report violent crimes most often cited the offender's lack of success or the feeling that the crime was a private or personal matter as their reason for not informing the police (table 103).
- The most common reason for not reporting personal thefts was the recovery of the stolen property or the offender's lack of success. Reporting the crime to some other official and lack of proof were also common reasons for not reporting personal crimes to the police (table 103).
- Among the household crimes that were not reported to the police, a third were not reported because the crime was not successful or the property was recovered. The next most common reasons for not reporting were a lack of proof (11%) and the feeling that the police would not want to be bothered (9%) (table 103).

- Reasons for not reporting violent crimes to the police were similar for blacks and whites; however, whites were more likely than blacks to not report a personal theft because insurance would not cover the loss or the object was recovered. Whites were also more likely than blacks to give recovery of the object or an unsuccessful crime as a reason to not report a household crime. Blacks were more likely to cite reporting a household crime to another official as a reason for not reporting the incident to the police (tables 104 and 107).

- Victims had different reasons for not reporting violent crimes when the offender was a stranger rather than a nonstranger. Victims of violent crimes committed by strangers were more likely to fail to report a crime because the offender was unsuccessful. Victims of violent crimes by nonstrangers were more likely not to report the offense to the police because they reported it to another official or they felt it was a private or personal matter (table 106).

- Among the victims of household crimes who did not report the crime to the police, 48% of those who sustained losses of less than \$50 cited an unsuccessful offender or recovery of the object as the reason for not reporting the crime to the police. For nonreported crimes where the loss was \$1,000 or more, 15% of the victims did not report the crime because it was a private or personal matter, and 14% cited lack of proof as their reason for not reporting the loss. Almost a quarter of these victims cited "other reasons" for not informing the police (table 109).

Appendix I

Survey data tables

The 109 data tables in this appendix present the results of the National Crime Survey for the calendar year 1988. The tables are grouped according to topics and generally follow the summary findings.

All the tables included in *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987* have been updated and included here. In addition, a new section covering family violence has been included.

The numbers in these tables are estimates derived from a complex sample survey. Because the numbers were not derived from a complete census, each one has a sampling error associated with it. Information on the use of these numbers and their reliability is contained in the third appendix. In general, all levels based on about 10 or fewer sample cases were not analyzed in this report. Ten sample cases represent weighted estimates of approximately 16,000 cases. The levels, rates, and percentages based on these small numbers are accurate, but the standard error estimates for them are not reliable. Therefore, extreme caution should be used when comparing these small estimates.

Tables 3-33 show the size of each group for which a victimization rate was computed. These numbers, like the rates, are estimates. The most recent census data are used to calculate the population control numbers.

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

General characteristics (Tables 1 and 2)

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

Personal and household crimes

Number and percent distribution of victimizations—

1 By sector and type of crime, 14

Victimization rates—

2 By sector and type of crime, 15

Victim characteristics

(Tables 3-33)

These tables contain victimization rates for crimes against persons (3-19) and households (20-33).

Personal crimes

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over—

- 3 By type of crime and sex of victims, 16
- 4 By type of crime and age of victims, 17
- 5 By sex and age of victims and type of crime, 18
- 6 By type of crime and race of victims, 18
- 7 By type of crime and sex and race of victims, 19
- 8 By type of crime and ethnicity of victims, 20
- 9 By race and age of victims and type of crime, 21
- 10 By race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime, 22
- 11 By type of crime and marital status of victims, 23
- 12 By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime, 22
- 13 By sex of head of household, relationship of victims to head, and type of crime, 24
- 14 By type of crime and annual family income of victims, 26
- 15 By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime, 27
- 16 By level of educational attainment and race of victims and type of crime, 28
- 17 By type of crime and type of locality of residence of victims, 30
- 18 By type of locality of residence, race and sex of victims and type of crime, 32
- 19 By type of crime and region, 34

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime—

- 20 And race of head of household, 35
- 21 And ethnicity of head of household, 35

Motor vehicle theft

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

- 22 By selected household characteristics, 36

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime—

- 23 And age of head of household, 36
- 24 And annual family income, 37

Household burglary

Victimization rates—

- 25 By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary, 37

Household larceny

Victimization rates—

- 26 By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of larceny, 38

Motor vehicle theft

Victimization rates—

- 27 By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft, 38

Household crimes

Victimization rates—

- 28 By type of crime and number of persons in household, 39
- 29 By type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household, 39
- 30 By type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household, 40
- 31 By type of crime and type of locality of residence, 40
- 32 By type of locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime, 42
- 33 By type of crime and region, 42

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

(Tables 34-51)

Five tables (34-38) relate to the victim-offender relationship. The first is a rate table; the others are percent distribution tables reflecting victim characteristics for stranger-to-stranger violent crimes. Of the remaining tables (39-51), 6 present demographic information on the offenders only, and 7 others have such data on both victims and offenders; a basic distinction is made in these 13 tables between single- and multiple-offender victimizations.

Personal crimes of violence

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

- 34 By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 43

Percent of victimizations involving strangers—

- 35 By sex and age of victims and type of crime, 44
- 36 By sex and race of victims and type of crime, 44
- 37 By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime, 45
- 38 By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime, 45

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations—

- 39 By type of crime and perceived sex of offender, 46
- 40 By type of crime and perceived age of offender, 46
- 41 By type of crime and perceived race of offender, 47
- 42 By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender, 47
- 43 Based on race of victims, by type of crime and perceived race of offender, 48
- 44 Based on perceived race of offender, by type of crime and race of victims, 49
- 45 By type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship, 50

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations—

- 46 By type of crime and perceived sex of offenders, 50
- 47 By type of crime and perceived age of offenders, 51
- 48 By type of crime and perceived race of offenders, 51
- 49 By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders, 52
- 50 By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders, 52
- 51 By type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship, 53

Crime characteristics

(Tables 52-91)

Table 52 illustrates the distinction between victimizations and incidents as the terms relate to crimes against persons. Table 53 displays data on the number of victims per incident, while the next table gives incident levels for personal crimes of violence broken down by the victim-offender relationship. Topical areas covered by the remaining tables include: time of occurrence (55-57), place of occurrence (58-63), number of offenders (64), use of weapons (65-66), victim self-protection (67-70), physical injury to victims (71-79), economic losses (80-85), and time lost from work (86-91). As applicable, the tables cover crimes against persons or households. When the numbers were compatible in terms of subject matter and variable categories, both sectors were included in one table.

Personal crimes

Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations—

- 52 By type of crime, 53

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—

- 53 By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims, 54

Number and percent distribution of incidents—

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

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents—

- 55 By type of crime and time of occurrence, 56

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents—

- 56 By type of crime, offender, and time of occurrence, 57

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—

- 57 By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence, 57

Selected personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents—

- 58 By type of crime and place of occurrence, 58

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents—

- 59 *By type of crime, offender, and place of occurrence*, 58

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—

- 60 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence*, 60

Percent distribution between stranger and non-stranger incidents within place of occurrence—

- 61 *By type of crime*, 60

Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact

Percent distribution of incidents—

- 62 *By type of crime and place of occurrence*, 62
63 *By type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss*, 62

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents—

- 64 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders*, 63

Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons—

- 65 *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship*, 64

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

- 66 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon*, 64

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

- 67 *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship*, 65
68 *By characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 65

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims—

- 69 *By type of measure and type of crime*, 66
70 *By selected characteristics of victims*, 66

Personal robbery and assault

Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury—

- 71 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 67

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of victims receiving medical care—

- 72 *By type of crime and where care was received*, 68

Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses—

- 73 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 68

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses—

- 74 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 68

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

- 75 *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses*, 69

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

- 76 *By selected characteristics of victims*, 69

Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care—

- 77 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 70

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care—

- 78 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 70

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

- 79 *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care*, 71

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss—

- 80 *By type of crime and type of loss*, 72

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss—

- 81 *By type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship*, 73

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss—

- 82 *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss*, 74

Selected personal crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—

- 83 *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss*, 76

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—

- 84 *By race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered*, 76

Household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—

- 85 *By value of loss and type of crime*, 77

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—

- 86 *By type of crime*, 77

- 87 *By type of crime and race of victims*, 77

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—

- 88 *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship*, 78

Personal and household crimes

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

- 89 *By type of crime and number of days lost*, 78

Personal crimes of violence

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

- 90 *By number of days lost and victim-offender relationship*, 79

Personal and household crimes

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

- 91 *By race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost*, 79

Reporting of victimizations to the police

(Tables 92-109)

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

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations—

- 92 *By type of crime and whether or not reported to the police*, 80

Personal crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—

- 93 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime*, 81

- 94 *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims*, 81

- 95 *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims*, 82

- 96 *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims*, 83

- 97 *By type of crime and age of victims*, 84

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—

- 98 *By age of victims and victim-offender relationship*, 84

Household crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police—

- 99 *By type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure*, 85

100 *By type of crime and annual family income*, 85

101 *By value of loss and type of crime*, 86

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for reporting victimizations to the police—

- 102 *By type of crime*, 86

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

- 103 *By type of crime*, 88

Personal crimes

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

- 104 *By race of victims and type of crime*, 90

105 *By type of crime and annual family income*, 92

Personal crimes of violence

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

- 106 *By victim-offender relationship and type of crime*, 92

Household crimes

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

- 107 *By race of head of household and type of crime*, 93

108 *By annual family income*, 94

109 *By type of crime and value of theft loss*, 94

Table 1. Personal and household crimes, 1988:

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

Sector and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations within sector	Percent of all victimizations
All crimes	35,795,840	...	100.0%
Personal sector	19,965,960	100.0%	55.8%
Crimes of violence	5,909,570	29.6	16.5
Completed	2,179,980	10.9	6.1
Attempted	3,729,580	18.7	10.4
Rape	127,370	.6	.4
Completed	65,550	.3	.2
Attempted	61,810	.3	.2
Robbery	1,048,000	5.2	2.9
Completed	684,260	3.4	1.9
With injury	262,870	1.3	.7
From serious assault	130,090	.7	.4
From minor assault	132,770	.7	.4
Without injury	421,390	2.1	1.2
Attempted	363,730	1.8	1.0
With injury	110,270	.6	.3
From serious assault	50,490	.3	.1
From minor assault	59,780	.3	.2
Without injury	253,450	1.3	.7
Assault	4,734,190	23.7	13.2
Aggravated	1,741,380	8.7	4.9
Completed with injury	570,580	2.9	1.6
Attempted with weapon	1,170,800	5.9	3.3
Simple	2,992,800	15.0	8.4
Completed with injury	859,580	4.3	2.4
Attempted without weapon	2,133,220	10.7	6.0
Crimes of theft	14,056,390	70.4	39.3
Completed	13,241,810	66.3	37.0
Attempted	814,570	4.1	2.3
Personal larceny with contact	489,360	2.5	1.4
Purse snatching	155,420	.8	.4
Completed	112,470	.6	.3
Attempted	42,950	.2	.1
Pocket picking	333,940	1.7	.9
Personal larceny without contact	13,567,020	68.0	37.9
Completed	12,795,390	64.1	35.7
Less than \$50	5,641,650	28.3	15.8
\$50 or more	6,681,020	33.5	18.7
Amount not available	472,710	2.4	1.3
Attempted	771,620	3.9	2.2
Total population age 12 and over	199,412,460
Household sector	15,829,880	100.0%	44.2%
Completed	13,554,670	85.6	37.9
Attempted	2,275,210	14.4	6.4
Burglary	5,776,780	36.5	16.1
Completed	4,585,340	29.0	12.8
Forcible entry	1,986,330	12.5	5.5
Unlawful entry without force	2,599,000	16.4	7.3
Attempted forcible entry	1,191,440	7.5	3.3
Household larceny	8,419,020	53.2	23.5
Completed	7,896,440	49.9	22.1
Less than \$50	3,417,820	21.6	9.5
\$50 or more	4,108,710	26.0	11.5
Amount not available	369,900	2.3	1.0
Attempted	522,570	3.3	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	1,634,070	10.3	4.6
Completed	1,072,870	6.8	3.0
Attempted	561,190	3.5	1.6
Total number of households	93,362,150

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

...Not applicable.

Table 2. Personal and household crimes, 1988:**Victimization rates,
by sector and type of crime**

Sector and type of crime	Rate
Personal sector	
(Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over)	
All personal crimes	100.1
Crimes of violence	29.6
Completed	10.9
Attempted	18.7
Rape	.6
Completed	.3
Attempted	.3
Robbery	5.3
Completed	3.4
With injury	1.3
From serious assault	.7
From minor assault	.7
Without injury	2.1
Attempted	1.8
With injury	.6
From serious assault	.3
From minor assault	.3
Without injury	1.3
Assault	23.7
Aggravated	8.7
Completed with injury	2.9
Attempted with weapon	5.9
Simple	15.0
Completed with injury	4.3
Attempted without weapon	10.7
Crimes of theft	70.5
Completed	66.4
Attempted	4.1
Personal larceny with contact	2.5
Purse snatching	.8
Completed	.6
Attempted	.2
Pocket picking	1.7
Personal larceny without contact	68.0
Completed	64.2
Less than \$50	28.3
\$50 or more	33.5
Amount not available	2.4
Attempted	3.9
Household sector	
(Rate per 1,000 households)	
All household crimes	169.6
Completed	145.2
Attempted	24.4
Burglary	61.9
Completed	49.1
Forcible entry	21.3
Unlawful entry without force	27.8
Attempted forcible entry	12.8
Household larceny	90.2
Completed	84.6
Less than \$50	36.6
\$50 or more	44.0
Amount not available	4.0
Attempted	5.6
Motor vehicle theft	17.5
Completed	11.5
Attempted	6.0

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

Table 3. Personal crimes, 1988:

**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
Crimes of violence	29.6	35.9	23.8
Completed	10.9	11.7	10.2
Attempted	18.7	24.2	13.6
Rape	.6	.1*	1.2
Completed	.3	0*	.6
Attempted	.3	.1*	.5
Robbery	5.3	6.5	4.1
Completed	3.4	3.9	3.0
With injury	1.3	1.6	1.1
From serious assault	.7	.9	.4
From minor assault	.7	.7	.7
Without injury	2.1	2.3	1.9
Attempted	1.8	2.6	1.1
With injury	.6	.8	.4
From serious assault	.3	.4	.1*
From minor assault	.3	.4	.2
Without injury	1.3	1.9	.7
Assault	23.7	29.3	18.4
Aggravated	8.7	12.0	5.7
Completed with injury	2.9	3.6	2.2
Attempted with weapon	5.9	8.4	3.5
Simple	15.0	17.3	12.9
Completed with injury	4.3	4.2	4.4
Attempted without weapon	10.7	13.1	8.5
Crimes of theft	70.5	73.3	67.9
Completed	66.4	69.1	63.9
Attempted	4.1	4.2	4.0
Personal larceny with contact	2.5	2.0	2.9
Purse snatching	.8	0*	1.5
Pocket picking	1.7	1.9	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	68.0	71.3	65.0
Completed	64.2	67.2	61.4
Less than \$50	28.3	27.3	29.2
\$50 or more	33.5	37.8	29.5
Amount not available	2.4	2.1	2.6
Attempted	3.9	4.2	3.6
Total population age 12 and over	199,412,460	95,806,160	103,606,290

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

Table 4. Personal crimes, 1988:

**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
Crimes of violence	56.9	72.0	58.9	35.2	21.8	10.2	4.1
Completed	18.7	28.9	20.4	13.4	8.1	3.5	1.9
Attempted	38.2	43.1	38.5	21.7	13.8	6.7	2.3
Rape	.3*	1.9	1.5	1.0	.3*	.2*	0*
Robbery	7.2	11.3	8.9	6.3	4.2	2.9	1.7
Completed	4.9	7.0	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.4	1.1
With injury	1.3	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	.5*
From serious assault	.3*	1.2	1.1	.8	.7	.5*	.2*
From minor assault	1.0*	1.1	.8*	.5	.7	.8	.3*
Without injury	3.6	4.8	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.2	.7
Attempted	2.3	4.3	4.2	2.2	1.4	.5	.5*
With injury	1.1*	1.2	1.2	.7	.2*	.2*	.2*
From serious assault	.3*	.3*	.5*	.4	.2*	.1*	.1*
From minor assault	.8*	1.0*	.7*	.3*	0*	.1*	.1*
Without injury	1.2*	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.1	.3*	.3*
Assault	49.4	58.8	48.4	27.8	17.3	7.0	2.4
Aggravated	14.9	22.1	20.0	10.2	6.1	2.9	.8
Completed with injury	4.7	8.9	6.9	3.4	1.7	.4*	.3*
Attempted with weapon	10.2	13.2	13.1	6.8	4.4	2.5	.5*
Simple	34.4	36.7	28.4	17.6	11.2	4.1	1.6
Completed with injury	9.1	11.7	8.4	5.3	3.3	.5	.4*
Attempted without weapon	25.4	25.0	20.0	12.4	7.9	3.6	1.2
Crimes of theft	112.3	120.9	123.3	82.3	65.4	39.4	18.3
Completed	109.4	115.1	115.7	76.7	61.3	37.2	17.0
Attempted	2.9	5.8	7.6	5.6	4.1	2.2	1.3
Personal larceny with contact	3.4	2.8	3.9	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.6
Purse snatching	.3*	.6*	1.2	.8	.7	.6	1.0
Pocket picking	3.1	2.3	2.7	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	108.8	118.1	119.4	79.9	63.6	37.6	15.6
Completed	106.1	112.5	112.1	74.5	59.7	35.6	14.5
Less than \$50	78.2	56.6	42.4	29.8	22.4	13.6	6.7
\$50 or more	24.5	53.6	66.3	41.9	34.6	20.3	7.0
Amount not available	3.4	2.3	3.4	2.9	2.8	1.6	.8
Attempted	2.7	5.6	7.3	5.4	3.8	2.0	1.2
Total population in each age group	13,109,920	14,542,850	18,506,030	43,177,180	48,482,580	32,740,920	28,852,940

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

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

Table 5. Personal crimes, 1988:

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

Sex and age	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Male					
12-15	6,708,590	71.7	24.9	46.7	.0*
16-19	7,337,660	89.0	32.4	56.6	.5*
20-24	9,043,400	78.8	24.5	54.3	.0*
25-34	21,404,300	37.6	11.9	25.6	.0*
35-49	23,780,000	22.5	7.2	15.3	.1*
50-64	15,557,320	11.6	2.7	8.9	.1*
65 and over	11,974,860	6.2	2.2	4.0	.0*
Female					
12-15	6,401,330	41.5	12.2	29.3	.7*
16-19	7,205,190	54.7	25.3	29.4	3.4
20-24	9,462,620	39.8	16.4	23.4	3.0
25-34	21,772,870	32.8	14.9	17.8	2.0
35-49	24,702,580	21.2	8.9	12.3	.5*
50-64	17,183,600	8.8	4.2	4.7	.3*
65 and over	16,878,070	2.7	1.6	1.1	.0*

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

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

Table 6. Personal crimes, 1988:

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
Crimes of violence	28.2	40.4	30.0
Completed	9.9	18.1	13.5
Attempted	18.3	22.3	16.5
Rape	.5	1.4	.7*
Robbery	4.7	9.4	5.5
Completed	2.8	7.4	4.8
With injury	1.1	3.0	1.9*
From serious assault	.5	1.7	.7*
From minor assault	.6	1.3	1.1*
Without injury	1.8	4.5	2.9
Attempted	1.8	1.9	.7*
With injury	.6	.4*	0*
From serious assault	.3	0*	0*
From minor assault	.3	.4*	0*
Without injury	1.3	1.5	.7*
Assault	23.0	29.6	23.8
Aggravated	7.9	14.7	9.9
Completed with injury	2.5	5.3	3.3
Attempted with weapon	5.4	9.4	6.6
Simple	15.1	14.9	13.8
Completed with injury	4.2	4.7	5.4
Attempted without weapon	10.8	10.2	8.4
Crimes of theft	70.7	69.4	67.4
Completed	66.7	65.1	63.1
Attempted	4.0	4.3	4.3
Personal larceny with contact	2.2	4.1	4.9
Purse snatching	.7	1.3	1.1*
Pocket picking	1.5	2.8	3.8
Personal larceny without contact	68.6	65.3	62.5
Completed	64.7	61.3	58.1
Less than \$50	28.7	25.6	25.4
\$50 or more	33.7	33.1	30.5
Amount not available	2.3	2.6	2.2*
Attempted	3.8	4.0	4.3
Total population age 12 and over	170,875,300	23,026,850	5,510,300

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

Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group

Robbery			Assault		Crimes of theft	Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	Personal larceny	
Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple			With contact	Without contact
11.1	3.8	7.3	60.6	20.0	40.6	102.2	99.1	3.1	4.5
15.2	5.3	9.9	73.3	29.2	44.1	123.2	117.8	5.4	3.5
10.3	3.8	6.6	68.5	31.2	37.3	136.2	125.2	11.0	3.1
6.7	2.2	4.5	30.8	12.5	18.4	87.0	81.8	5.1	1.8
5.0	1.8	3.3	17.3	7.8	9.5	61.2	57.6	3.7	1.0
2.7	1.4	1.3	8.8	3.9	4.9	42.1	39.8	2.3	1.2
3.1	1.2*	2.0	3.0	.8*	2.2	19.1	18.6	.6*	2.0
									17.1
3.2	.9*	2.2*	37.7	9.7	28.0	122.8	120.3	2.6	2.3*
7.3	1.7*	5.6	44.0	14.8	29.1	118.6	112.4	6.2	2.2*
7.6	2.5	5.1	29.2	9.4	19.8	111.0	106.7	4.4	4.7
6.0	1.9	4.1	24.8	7.9	16.9	77.7	71.6	6.0	2.9
3.5	1.4	2.0	17.2	4.4	12.8	69.5	64.9	4.5	2.7
3.2	1.4	1.7	5.4	2.0	3.3	37.0	34.9	2.1	2.5
.6*	.4*	.2*	2.0	.9*	1.2	17.7	15.8	1.8	3.1
									14.6

Table 7. Personal crimes, 1988:

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
Crimes of violence	34.4	47.3	22.4	34.6
Completed	10.7	18.6	9.1	17.7
Attempted	23.7	28.7	13.3	16.8
Rape	.1*	0*	.9	2.6
Robbery	5.9	11.4	3.6	7.7
Completed	3.1	9.1	2.6	6.0
With injury	1.3	3.8	.9	2.3
Without injury	1.8	5.3	1.7	3.7
Attempted	2.8	2.3	1.0	1.7
With injury	.8	.5*	.4	.3*
Without injury	1.9	1.7	.6	1.4
Assault	28.4	35.9	17.8	24.3
Aggravated	11.3	16.8	4.7	12.9
Completed with injury	3.4	5.1	1.7	5.4
Attempted with weapon	7.9	11.7	3.0	7.5
Simple	17.1	19.1	13.1	11.4
Completed with injury	4.2	4.4	4.2	5.0
Attempted without weapon	12.9	14.8	8.9	6.3
Crimes of theft	73.2	73.1	68.4	66.3
Completed	69.0	68.6	64.5	62.1
Attempted	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.2
Personal larceny with contact	1.6	4.2	2.7	3.9
Personal larceny without contact	71.6	68.9	65.8	62.4
Completed	67.4	64.3	62.3	58.7
Attempted	4.2	4.5	3.5	3.6
Total population age 12 and over	82,599,220	10,514,160	88,276,070	12,512,680

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

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

Table 8. Personal crimes, 1988:

**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 ^a	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Crimes of violence	29.6	34.9	29.3
Completed	10.9	15.6	10.6
Attempted	18.7	19.3	18.7
Rape	.6	.2*	.7
Robbery	5.3	10.1	4.9
Completed	3.4	7.5	3.1
With injury	1.3	3.0	1.2
From serious assault	.7	1.7	.6
From minor assault	.7	1.3	.6
Without injury	2.1	4.5	1.9
Attempted	1.8	2.6	1.8
With injury	.6	1.0*	.5
From serious assault	.3	.5*	.2
From minor assault	.3	.4*	.3
Without injury	1.3	1.6	1.2
Assault	23.7	24.7	23.7
Aggravated	8.7	8.9	8.7
Completed with injury	2.9	2.9	2.9
Attempted with weapon	5.9	6.0	5.9
Simple	15.0	15.8	15.0
Completed with injury	4.3	5.2	4.2
Attempted without weapon	10.7	10.6	10.7
Crimes of theft	70.5	63.5	71.0
Completed	66.4	60.0	66.8
Attempted	4.1	3.4	4.1
Personal larceny with contact	2.5	3.1	2.4
Purse snatching	.8	2.0	.7
Pocket picking	1.7	1.1*	1.7
Personal larceny without contact	68.0	60.3	68.6
Completed	64.2	57.5	64.6
Less than \$50	28.3	22.4	28.7
\$50 or more	33.5	32.2	33.5
Amount not available	2.4	2.8	2.3
Attempted	3.9	2.9	4.0
Total population age 12 and over	199,412,460	12,982,600	185,898,560

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

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

^aTotal includes persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained.

Table 9. Personal crimes, 1988:**Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by race and age of victims and type of crime****Crimes of violence**

Race and age	Total population	Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group						Assault			
		Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Total	Robbery	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated
White											
12-15	10,532,950	55.5	17.1	38.4	0*	6.4	2.1	4.3	49.1	13.2	35.9
16-19	11,883,650	68.9	25.8	43.1	1.3*	9.9	3.1	6.8	57.7	18.8	38.9
20-24	15,473,940	57.2	20.5	36.7	1.1*	8.6	3.1	5.5	47.2	19.1	28.1
25-34	36,384,140	34.2	12.5	21.7	.9	6.0	2.1	3.9	27.4	9.3	18.1
35-49	41,722,930	21.9	7.6	14.3	.3*	3.9	1.4	2.5	17.6	6.1	11.5
50-64	28,837,980	9.4	2.7	6.7	.3*	2.4	1.0	1.3	6.7	2.6	4.1
65 and over	26,039,690	3.7	1.4	2.4	0*	1.3	.5*	.8	2.4	.9	1.5
Black											
12-15	2,060,160	64.5	24.5	40.0	.9*	9.5	3.3*	6.2*	54.2	25.0	29.1
16-19	2,216,830	92.9	45.7	47.2	5.8*	19.1	6.6*	12.6	68.0	38.9	29.2
20-24	2,514,230	69.5	20.1	49.4	2.7*	11.3	3.0*	8.3	55.5	24.6	30.8
25-34	5,350,530	44.8	21.5	23.3	2.0*	10.5	2.6*	8.0	32.2	16.5	15.7
35-49	5,172,810	21.2	11.2	10.0	0*	7.1	2.7*	4.3	14.1	6.2	7.9
50-64	3,281,810	15.0	8.7	6.3	0*	6.4	3.8*	2.6*	8.6	4.9	3.7*
65 and over	2,430,450	7.3	5.6*	1.6*	0*	4.7*	3.4*	1.3*	2.5*	.7*	1.8*

Crimes of theft

Race and age	Total population	Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group						Personal larceny
		Crimes of theft	Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	With contact	Without contact		
White								
12-15	10,532,950	111.5	109.3	2.2	2.7	108.8		
16-19	11,883,650	128.0	122.8	5.1	2.6	125.4		
20-24	15,473,940	127.2	118.8	8.5	4.1	123.1		
25-34	36,384,140	82.8	77.5	5.3	2.1	80.7		
35-49	41,722,930	66.4	62.2	4.3	1.5	64.9		
50-64	28,837,980	39.9	37.5	2.4	1.5	38.4		
65 and over	26,039,690	18.7	17.4	1.4	2.4	16.3		
Black								
12-15	2,060,160	117.2	112.1	5.1*	6.5*	110.8		
16-19	2,216,830	86.1	78.1	7.9	2.8*	83.3		
20-24	2,514,230	99.0	96.6	2.4*	3.4*	95.6		
25-34	5,350,530	79.3	70.8	8.5	3.3	76.0		
35-49	5,172,810	64.7	61.6	3.1*	4.2	60.5		
50-64	3,281,810	37.4	36.6	.7*	4.6*	32.7		
65 and over	2,430,450	14.5	13.9	.7*	4.6*	10.0		

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

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

Table 10. Personal crimes, 1988:**Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime**

Race, sex, and age	Total population	Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group		
		Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft	
White				
Male				
12-15	5,383,160	70.1	96.4	
16-19	5,999,440	84.7	129.2	
20-24	7,667,050	77.3	142.0	
25-34	18,268,210	36.9	86.1	
35-49	20,683,440	22.8	62.5	
50-64	13,785,060	11.3	42.4	
65 and over	10,814,820	5.7	19.9	
Female				
12-15	5,149,780	40.3	127.3	
16-19	5,884,210	52.7	126.8	
20-24	7,806,880	37.4	112.8	
25-34	18,115,920	31.5	79.5	
35-49	21,039,490	21.1	70.3	
50-64	15,054,910	7.6	37.6	
65 and over	15,224,870	2.4	17.9	
Black				
Male				
12-15	1,042,320	82.6	120.2	
16-19	1,111,690	113.3	92.6	
20-24	1,138,960	82.5	92.0	
25-34	2,448,740	45.5	91.0	
35-49	2,324,440	21.7	60.3	
50-64	1,465,630	13.0	41.4	
65 and over	982,340	10.5*	11.9	
Female				
12-15	1,017,840	46.1	114.2	
16-19	1,105,130	72.5	79.5	
20-24	1,375,260	58.7	104.8	
25-34	2,901,780	44.2	69.5	
35-49	2,848,370	20.8	68.2	
50-64	1,816,170	16.6	34.1	
65 and over	1,448,100	5.1*	16.3	

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

Table 12. Personal crimes, 1988:**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	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Male					
Never married					
Never married	31,046,930	69.9	23.9	46.0	.1*
Married	55,370,470	16.0	4.0	12.0	.1*
Widowed	2,134,130	15.3	6.6*	8.7	0*
Divorced or separated	7,040,440	49.0	19.4	29.6	0*
Female					
Never married					
Never married	27,264,460	43.5	18.5	25.0	2.9
Married	53,879,400	10.9	3.9	7.0	.3*
Widowed	11,092,870	6.6	3.0	3.5	.3*
Divorced or separated	11,111,530	55.6	27.8	27.7	2.1

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

Table 11. Personal crimes, 1988:

**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
Crimes of violence	57.6	13.5	8.0	53.0
Completed	21.4	4.0	3.6	24.6
Attempted	36.2	9.5	4.4	28.5
Rape	1.4	.2	.3*	1.3
Robbery	9.9	2.4	2.6	9.6
Completed	6.2	1.4	1.8	7.6
With injury	2.3	.5	1.2	3.1
From serious assault	1.2	.3	.5*	1.3
From minor assault	1.1	.3	.7*	1.8
Without injury	4.0	.9	.5*	4.5
Attempted	3.7	.9	.8*	2.0
With injury	1.2	.3	.3*	.6*
From serious assault	.4	.1*	.3*	.4*
From minor assault	.7	.1*	.0*	.2*
Without injury	2.5	.7	.5*	1.4
Assault	46.3	10.9	5.1	42.1
Aggravated	17.1	4.0	1.9	15.5
Completed with injury	6.0	.8	.7*	6.6
Attempted with weapon	11.1	3.2	1.2*	8.9
Simple	29.2	7.0	3.2	26.6
Completed with injury	8.5	1.6	1.0*	9.6
Attempted without weapon	20.7	5.4	2.3	17.0
Crimes of theft	112.0	49.9	27.3	91.9
Completed	106.0	46.8	25.9	85.9
Attempted	6.0	3.1	1.4	6.1
Personal larceny with contact	3.9	1.4	2.8	4.2
Purse snatching	.9	.6	.8*	1.8
Pocket picking	3.0	.8	2.0	2.4
Personal larceny without contact	108.2	48.5	24.5	87.8
Completed	102.4	45.6	23.1	82.3
Less than \$50	50.5	18.0	10.2	32.1
\$50 or more	48.9	25.5	11.8	47.2
Amount not available	3.0	2.1	1.1*	3.0
Attempted	5.8	2.9	1.4	5.4
Total population age 12 and over	58,311,400	109,249,870	13,227,000	18,151,980

Note: Detail may not add to total shown
because of rounding. Data on persons whose
marital status was not ascertained are excluded.

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

Robbery	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over									
	Assault		Crimes of theft		Completed theft		Attempted theft		Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	Total	Completed	Attempted	With contact	Without contact
12.5	4.6	7.8	57.4	23.0	34.4	114.4	107.5	6.9	3.4	111.0
2.7	.9	1.8	13.2	5.2	8.0	48.6	45.9	2.7	.8	47.8
7.6	3.2*	4.4*	7.7	2.0*	5.7*	42.8	41.8	1.0*	1.8*	41.0
10.0	3.6	6.4	39.1	20.1	18.9	95.2	90.1	5.1	4.5	90.7
7.0	2.0	5.0	33.7	10.3	23.3	109.3	104.2	5.1	4.3	104.9
2.0	.7	1.3	8.6	2.6	6.0	51.1	47.7	3.4	1.9	49.2
1.6	1.3*	.3*	4.6	1.9	2.8	24.3	22.8	1.5	3.0	21.3
9.4	3.8	5.6	44.1	12.7	31.4	89.9	83.2	6.7	4.0	85.9

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

Table 13. Personal crimes, 1988:

**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 victims to head	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Households headed by males					
All male heads	63,960,330	23.5	7.1	16.4	.1*
Male heads living alone	9,533,000	47.1	18.6	28.5	0*
Male heads living with others	54,427,330	19.4	5.1	14.3	.1*
Wives	46,150,100	9.8	3.6	6.2	.2*
Own children under age 18	13,519,890	47.1	16.1	31.1	.5*
Own children age 18 and over	11,566,190	43.0	15.5	27.5	.7*
Other relatives	4,041,680	38.4	14.0	24.4	.5*
Nonrelatives	4,756,090	73.9	24.3	49.7	2.0*
Households headed by females					
All female heads	31,941,920	32.9	15.3	17.6	1.6
Female heads living alone	14,000,640	21.7	9.3	12.4	1.1*
Female heads living with others	17,941,270	41.6	19.9	21.7	1.9
Husbands	5,133,680	21.2	7.1	14.0	.3*
Own children under age 18	5,238,670	81.7	34.7	47.0	.7*
Own children age 18 and over	6,280,210	54.2	23.0	31.2	1.2*
Other relatives	3,462,390	44.9	16.1	28.8	1.7*
Nonrelatives	3,361,260	68.9	26.4	42.5	5.2

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

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

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over

Total	Robbery		Assault			Crimes of theft	Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	Personal larceny	
	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
4.5	1.4	3.1	18.9	7.9	11.0	63.1	59.5	3.6	1.3	61.8
12.2	4.4	7.8	34.9	14.2	20.6	107.6	101.8	5.8	4.6	103.0
3.2	.9	2.3	16.1	6.8	9.3	55.3	52.1	3.3	.7	54.6
2.0	.7	1.4	7.5	2.2	5.3	48.4	45.1	3.4	1.7	46.8
5.9	2.0	4.0	40.8	11.2	29.6	117.3	114.0	3.4	2.8	114.5
4.6	2.0	2.6	37.7	15.5	22.2	87.0	82.2	4.8	2.3	84.7
8.0	3.1*	4.9	29.9	9.0	20.9	47.5	45.9	1.6*	2.6*	44.9
14.6	4.0	10.6	57.4	23.7	33.7	131.8	120.9	10.9	3.9	127.9
6.5	2.8	3.7	24.9	8.1	16.8	76.2	71.6	4.6	4.8	71.4
4.6	2.3	2.3	16.1	4.4	11.7	62.7	58.6	4.1	4.8	57.9
7.9	3.1	4.8	31.7	10.9	20.8	86.7	81.7	5.0	4.7	82.0
5.0	2.1*	2.8*	15.9	6.1	9.8	52.3	46.5	5.8	2.7*	49.5
10.4	4.5	5.9	70.6	28.2	42.4	103.5	100.5	3.0*	4.7	98.8
10.1	4.0	6.1	43.0	17.3	25.7	82.8	77.5	5.4	3.7	79.1
10.2	1.7*	8.5	33.0	12.9	20.1	55.1	53.3	1.7*	2.3*	52.7
13.5	5.1	8.4	50.3	18.9	31.4	123.9	113.5	10.5	3.7*	120.2

Table 14. Personal crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$29,999	\$30,000- \$49,999	\$50,000 or more
Crimes of violence	50.1	44.8	31.4	29.1	27.1	21.7	21.1
Completed	23.2	18.5	11.7	10.4	8.7	7.2	6.1
Attempted	26.9	26.3	19.6	18.7	18.4	14.6	14.9
Rape	1.8	2.6	.7*	.5	.5*	.1*	.1*
Robbery	10.0	6.4	6.4	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.0
Completed	7.3	4.6	4.4	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.9
With injury	3.1	1.5*	1.4	1.6	.8*	.7	.9
From serious assault	2.1	.4*	.5*	.7	.2*	.4	.5*
From minor assault	1.0	1.1*	.9	.9	.6*	.4*	.4*
Without injury	4.2	3.1	3.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	.9
Attempted	2.6	1.8*	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.2
With injury	.6*	.8*	.6*	.5	.8*	.5	.2*
From serious assault	.3*	0*	.3*	.2*	.3*	.3*	.1*
From minor assault	.3*	.8*	.3*	.2*	.5*	.2*	.1*
Without injury	2.0	1.0*	1.4	1.0	.9*	1.1	1.0
Assault	38.3	35.9	24.3	24.3	22.6	18.1	18.0
Aggravated	14.9	13.4	9.9	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.0
Completed with injury	6.8	6.0	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.7
Attempted with weapon	8.1	7.4	7.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.3
Simple	23.4	22.5	14.4	16.3	15.1	11.1	12.0
Completed with injury	8.1	6.8	4.2	4.7	4.0	3.6	2.5
Attempted without weapon	15.3	15.7	10.2	11.6	11.1	7.5	9.5
Crimes of theft	73.6	65.0	58.8	64.3	72.7	72.4	83.0
Completed	69.6	60.1	55.1	60.3	69.2	68.0	79.1
Attempted	3.9	4.9	3.7	3.9	3.5	4.4	3.9
Personal larceny with contact	4.2	3.8	1.8	2.1	3.0	1.9	1.9
Purse snatching	1.7	1.3*	.6*	.6	.8*	.4	1.0
Pocket picking	2.6	2.5	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.5	.9
Personal larceny without contact	69.3	61.2	57.0	62.1	69.8	70.5	81.1
Completed	65.8	56.5	53.4	58.4	66.3	66.4	77.6
Less than \$50	31.0	26.3	26.6	27.0	31.1	29.0	30.5
\$50 or more	32.0	28.0	24.4	29.0	33.5	35.2	44.7
Amount not available	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.4
Attempted	3.5	4.7	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.5
Total population age 12 and over	21,507,000	8,699,120	20,855,470	36,451,630	15,787,310	44,383,820	26,220,140

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

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

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

Table 15. Personal crimes, 1988:

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

Crimes of violence

Race and income	Total population	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over									
		Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
White											
Less than \$7,500	15,436,180	49.0	22.0	26.9	1.9	9.8	3.5	6.3	37.3	12.8	24.5
\$7,500-\$9,999	6,817,000	42.7	15.3	27.4	1.8*	6.3	2.0*	4.3	34.6	10.5	24.1
\$10,000-\$14,999	17,239,910	29.9	11.5	18.4	.7*	6.0	2.0	4.0	23.2	8.7	14.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	31,643,880	28.5	9.4	19.1	.5	3.7	1.8	1.9	24.4	7.6	16.7
\$25,000-\$29,999	14,124,540	26.7	8.2	18.4	.4*	3.4	1.1	2.3	22.8	7.4	15.4
\$30,000-\$49,999	40,059,950	21.8	7.0	14.8	.1*	3.4	1.2	2.2	18.3	7.0	11.3
\$50,000 or more	24,153,730	21.0	6.3	14.7	.1*	3.1	1.1	2.0	17.8	5.8	12.1
Black											
Less than \$7,500	5,345,920	54.1	25.9	28.2	2.0*	10.9	4.4	6.5	41.2	20.6	20.6
\$7,500-\$9,999	1,655,800	54.9	32.3	22.6	5.1*	7.6*	3.8*	3.8*	42.2	24.3	18.0
\$10,000-\$14,999	3,079,320	41.1	13.8	27.3	0*	9.1	1.8*	7.3	32.1	17.0	15.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	3,969,370	31.5	15.5	16.1	.9*	8.4	4.3	4.1	22.3	9.8	12.5
\$25,000-\$29,999	1,288,360	29.6	12.9	16.7	1.6*	9.3*	5.6*	3.7*	18.7	9.2*	9.5*
\$30,000-\$49,999	3,152,140	22.9	9.5	13.5	0*	7.1	2.2*	4.9*	15.8	6.5	9.4
\$50,000 or more	1,198,540	19.3	5.5*	13.9	0*	2.5*	2.5*	0*	16.8	6.3*	10.5*

Crimes of theft

Race and income	Total population	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over					
		Crimes of theft	Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	Personal larceny		
					With contact	Without contact	
White							
Less than \$7,500	15,436,180	78.5	74.0	4.5	3.1	75.4	
\$7,500-\$9,999	6,817,000	60.9	55.7	5.2	2.8	58.0	
\$10,000-\$14,999	17,239,910	58.4	55.2	3.1	1.9	56.5	
\$15,000-\$24,999	31,643,880	64.0	60.0	4.1	2.1	61.9	
\$25,000-\$29,999	14,124,540	72.5	69.2	3.3	2.8	69.7	
\$30,000-\$49,999	40,059,950	72.7	68.8	4.0	1.7	71.1	
\$50,000 or more	24,153,730	83.1	79.0	4.1	1.9	81.2	
Black							
Less than \$7,500	5,345,920	57.0	55.4	1.6*	7.8	49.2	
\$7,500-\$9,999	1,655,800	70.6	66.4	4.2*	6.0*	64.5	
\$10,000-\$14,999	3,079,320	64.7	57.9	6.8	1.4*	63.2	
\$15,000-\$24,999	3,969,370	67.7	63.8	3.9*	1.5*	66.2	
\$25,000-\$29,999	1,288,360	79.7	76.0	3.6*	6.0*	73.6	
\$30,000-\$49,999	3,152,140	74.3	64.6	9.8	3.2*	71.1	
\$50,000 or more	1,198,540	87.1	87.1	0*	0*	87.1	

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

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

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

Table 16. Personal crimes, 1988:

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

Level of educational attainment and race	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Elementary school					
All races ^a	29,264,780	32.5	12.3	20.2	.2*
White	23,800,920	31.0	11.0	20.1	.1*
Black	4,499,800	40.4	18.1	22.3	.4*
0-4 years ^b					
All races ^a	4,068,830	15.5	8.8	6.7	0*
White	2,952,580	15.1	7.4	7.7	0*
Black	883,150	16.6*	11.7*	5.0*	0*
5-7 years					
All races ^a	14,277,560	42.6	15.5	27.1	.3*
White	11,499,400	41.1	13.7	27.3	.2*
Black	2,300,850	52.2	23.9	28.4	0*
8 years					
All races ^a	10,918,380	25.5	9.4	16.1	.2*
White	9,348,920	23.8	8.7	15.1	0*
Black	1,315,790	35.7	12.2	23.5	1.4*
High school					
All races ^a	100,069,340	30.7	12.4	18.3	.8
White	85,510,240	28.9	11.0	17.8	.6
Black	12,583,290	41.3	19.9	21.4	2.3
1-3 years					
All races ^a	29,436,130	45.4	19.3	26.1	.8
White	23,996,780	43.4	17.0	26.4	.5*
Black	4,757,500	50.0	26.3	23.7	2.5*
4 years					
All races ^a	70,633,210	24.7	9.5	15.1	.8
White	61,513,460	23.2	8.7	14.5	.6
Black	7,825,790	35.9	15.9	20.0	2.1
College					
All races ^a	68,293,440	26.9	8.2	18.7	.6
White	60,188,740	26.1	7.7	18.4	.6
Black	5,615,480	38.4	15.0	23.5	.4*
1-3 years					
All races ^a	34,319,960	34.2	11.1	23.1	.9
White	29,916,870	33.5	10.4	23.2	1.0
Black	3,444,430	45.3	18.7	26.6	0*
4 or more years					
All races ^a	33,973,480	19.5	5.3	14.2	.3*
White	30,271,870	18.8	5.2	13.6	.3*
Black	2,171,050	27.5	9.0	18.5	.9*

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Excludes data on persons age 12 and over whose level
of education was not ascertained.

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over

Robbery		Assault			Crimes of theft	Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	Personal larceny	
Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple			With contact	Without contact
5.8	2.2	3.6	26.5	8.9	17.6	56.9	55.0	1.8	3.0
5.0	1.8	3.2	26.0	7.8	18.2	56.1	54.6	1.5	2.5
8.6	4.0	4.6	31.4	15.5	16.0	59.4	56.5	2.8*	5.5
5.0	1.7*	3.4*	10.5	4.5	6.0	24.0	23.5	.5*	3.6*
4.1*	.7*	3.4*	11.0	5.0*	6.0	23.0	22.3	.7*	2.5*
7.2*	5.2*	2.0*	9.5*	4.1*	5.4*	26.8	26.8	0*	8.1*
7.8	3.2	4.6	34.5	10.9	23.6	64.2	62.3	1.9	2.7
6.7	2.6	4.1	34.2	9.4	24.8	62.9	61.7	1.2*	2.1
11.9	5.8*	6.2*	40.3	18.2	22.0	69.6	64.9	4.8*	4.7*
3.5	1.2*	2.3	21.9	7.9	14.0	59.5	57.3	2.3	3.1
3.2	1.1*	2.0	20.6	6.6	14.0	58.2	55.9	2.3	2.9
3.6*	0*	3.6*	30.7	18.3	12.4	63.2	62.0	1.3*	5.2*
5.4	2.1	3.3	24.6	9.5	15.0	62.5	58.9	3.6	2.1
4.7	1.9	2.8	23.6	8.7	14.9	62.7	59.3	3.4	1.9
9.8	3.6	6.2	29.2	14.4	14.8	61.9	57.2	4.8	3.4
8.0	3.5	4.5	36.6	14.3	22.3	75.0	71.4	3.6	3.3
7.0	3.3	3.8	35.9	12.8	23.2	76.7	73.3	3.4	2.7
12.3	4.8	7.5	35.2	19.2	16.0	67.0	62.5	4.5	5.4
4.3	1.5	2.8	19.5	7.6	12.0	57.4	53.7	3.6	1.6
3.8	1.4	2.5	18.8	7.1	11.7	57.3	53.8	3.4	1.6
8.3	2.8	5.5	25.5	11.5	14.0	58.8	53.9	4.9	2.2
4.7	1.4	3.3	21.5	7.6	13.9	88.2	82.4	5.8	2.8
4.5	1.3	3.1	21.0	6.8	14.2	88.0	82.0	6.0	2.5
9.2	2.6*	6.6	28.9	15.6	13.3	95.5	90.7	4.8	4.2
5.5	1.7	3.9	27.7	10.8	16.9	91.8	86.6	5.2	2.4
5.2	1.5	3.7	27.2	9.8	17.4	90.5	85.1	5.4	1.9
9.3	2.9*	6.4	36.0	20.1	15.9	102.6	98.3	4.3*	6.2
3.9	1.2	2.8	15.3	4.4	10.9	84.5	78.2	6.3	3.1
3.7	1.1	2.6	14.8	3.9	10.9	85.4	78.9	6.5	3.0
9.1	2.2*	6.9*	17.5	8.4	9.2	84.3	78.5	5.8*	1.0*
									83.3

^aEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^bIncludes data on "Other" races, not shown separately.^cIncludes persons who never attended or who attended kindergarten only.

Table 17. Personal crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime	All areas	Total	
		Central cities	Outside central cities
Crimes of violence	29.6	40.7	26.6
Completed	10.9	16.2	9.6
Attempted	18.7	24.5	17.1
Rape	.6	1.2	.4
Completed	.3	.6	.2
Attempted	.3	.6	.2*
Robbery	5.3	10.0	3.9
Completed	3.4	6.6	2.5
With injury	1.3	2.5	1.0
From serious assault	.7	1.1	.6
From minor assault	.7	1.4	.4
Without injury	2.1	4.1	1.5
Attempted	1.8	3.4	1.4
With injury	.6	1.2	.3
From serious assault	.3	.7	.1*
From minor assault	.3	.5	.2
Without injury	1.3	2.2	1.1
Assault	23.7	29.4	22.3
Aggravated	8.7	11.0	8.3
Completed with injury	2.9	3.4	2.9
Attempted with weapon	5.9	7.6	5.4
Simple	15.0	18.4	13.9
Completed with injury	4.3	5.5	3.9
Attempted without weapon	10.7	12.9	10.1
Crimes of theft	70.5	89.3	71.4
Completed	66.4	83.2	67.5
Attempted	4.1	6.1	3.9
Personal larceny with contact	2.5	4.7	1.9
Purse snatching	.8	1.8	.5
Completed	.6	1.3	.3
Attempted	.2	.5	.2*
Pocket picking	1.7	2.9	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	68.0	84.6	69.5
Completed	64.2	79.0	65.8
Less than \$50	28.3	33.0	28.8
\$50 or more	33.5	43.0	34.5
Amount not available	2.4	3.0	2.5
Attempted	3.9	5.6	3.7
Total population age 12 and over	199,412,460	59,434,170	85,952,180

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

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over

Metropolitan areas

50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999		500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more		Nonmetropolitan areas
Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	
35.3	21.9	45.3	30.3	46.1	28.9	39.3	27.3	22.3
13.8	8.8	15.9	9.0	17.2	10.8	18.2	10.2	7.3
21.4	13.1	29.4	21.3	28.9	18.1	21.1	17.1	15.0
.7*	.4*	2.1	.2*	.8*	.5*	1.6	.6*	.4
.4*	.3*	.7*	.0*	.3*	.3*	1.1	.3*	.1*
.3*	.1*	1.4	.2*	.5*	.2*	.5*	.2*	.2*
6.5	3.2	6.5	4.1	13.2	8.2	13.9	4.8	2.1
4.4	2.2	5.2	2.6	7.1	2.9	9.8	2.7	1.3
2.0	.6	2.3	1.4	2.6	1.4	3.1	.8*	.5
.5*	.2*	1.4*	.7	1.4	1.0	1.2	.6*	.3
1.5	.3*	.9*	.6*	1.2*	.4*	1.9	.2*	.2*
2.4	1.6	2.9	1.2	4.4	1.5	6.6	1.9	.8
2.1	1.0	1.3*	1.5	6.1	1.3	4.1	2.2	.8
.6*	.1*	.7*	.4*	2.3	.3*	1.2	.6*	.2*
.4*	.1*	.2*	.1*	1.4	.2*	.7*	0*	0*
.2*	0*	.6*	.3*	.9*	.1*	.5*	.6*	.2*
1.5	.9	.5*	1.1	3.8	1.0	2.9	1.5	.5
28.1	18.3	36.8	26.1	32.1	24.2	23.8	21.9	19.9
10.2	6.1	12.5	10.9	13.3	8.6	9.2	8.4	6.9
3.0	2.4	4.9	3.8	4.0	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.1
7.2	3.8	7.6	7.1	9.3	5.6	6.6	5.8	4.7
17.9	12.2	24.3	15.2	18.8	15.6	14.7	13.4	13.0
6.1	3.9	5.2	2.7	5.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.7
11.8	8.3	19.1	12.5	13.0	10.9	9.9	8.9	9.3
84.1	59.6	90.4	71.0	106.0	77.9	81.7	84.3	48.4
79.0	57.2	83.7	67.0	98.7	73.7	75.8	78.4	46.2
5.1	2.3	6.7	4.1	7.3	4.2	5.9	5.9	2.2
2.2	1.4	4.0	1.5	4.8	2.0	7.9	2.9	.9
.6*	.3*	1.5	.5*	1.5	.5*	3.4	.8*	.1*
.3*	.1*	1.3*	.3*	1.2*	.4*	2.5	.5*	.1*
.3*	.2*	.2*	.2*	.3*	.1*	1.0	.2*	0*
1.6	1.1	2.5	1.0	3.3	1.5	4.4	2.1	.8
81.8	58.2	86.4	69.5	101.2	75.9	73.8	81.4	47.4
77.1	56.0	79.9	65.6	94.2	71.8	68.9	75.7	45.3
37.1	26.7	34.9	28.6	39.5	30.8	22.2	30.5	22.3
37.0	26.8	42.3	35.5	51.9	38.6	43.4	41.4	21.5
3.0	2.5	2.8	1.5	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.4
4.8	2.1	6.5	3.9	7.0	4.1	5.0	5.7	2.2

18,580,280 28,327,580 11,301,490 21,992,350 12,753,250 18,546,170 16,799,140 17,086,060 54,026,100

reflect the population of the entire metropolitan area.

Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Table 18. Personal crimes, 1988:

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

Locality, race, and sex	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
All areas					
White male	82,599,220	34.4	10.7	23.7	.1*
White female	88,276,070	22.4	9.1	13.3	.9
Black male	10,514,160	47.3	18.6	28.7	0*
Black female	12,512,680	34.6	17.7	16.8	2.6
Metropolitan areas					
Central cities					
White male	20,912,990	46.5	16.1	30.3	.3*
White female	23,357,510	33.1	13.5	19.7	1.6
Black male	5,705,980	54.1	21.1	33.0	0*
Black female	7,094,430	40.6	21.6	18.9	4.1
Outside central cities					
White male	37,927,140	33.6	10.4	23.2	0*
White female	39,735,600	19.2	8.0	11.2	.8
Black male	2,828,100	39.8	17.1	22.7	0*
Black female	3,135,890	27.1	11.8	15.3	.6*
Nonmetropolitan areas					
White male	23,759,070	25.0	6.4	18.6	.1*
White female	25,182,950	17.3	6.7	10.6	.5*
Black male	1,980,080	38.3	13.3	25.0	0*
Black female	2,282,350	26.1	13.8	12.3	.7*

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

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

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over

Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Com- pleted theft	At- tempted theft	Personal larceny	
Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
5.9	2.1	3.8	28.4	11.3	17.1	73.2	69.0	4.2	1.6	71.6
3.6	1.3	2.3	17.8	4.7	13.1	68.4	64.5	3.9	2.7	65.8
11.4	4.3	7.1	35.9	16.8	19.1	73.1	68.6	4.5	4.2	68.9
7.7	2.6	5.1	24.3	12.9	11.4	66.3	62.1	4.2	3.9	62.4
12.3	4.1	8.2	33.9	12.5	21.4	99.5	92.5	7.0	3.2	96.3
7.3	3.1	4.1	24.3	6.8	17.5	91.3	85.1	6.2	5.6	85.8
13.4	4.5	8.9	40.7	19.2	21.5	73.7	69.2	4.5	3.6	70.1
10.1	4.0	6.0	26.5	14.5	12.0	71.1	66.2	4.8	6.1	64.9
4.4	1.8	2.6	29.2	12.1	17.0	74.0	69.8	4.2	1.4	72.6
2.7	.7	2.0	15.7	4.3	11.4	68.3	64.7	3.5	2.1	66.2
11.8	3.5*	8.3	28.0	14.4	13.6	94.7	88.5	6.3	5.0*	89.8
7.2	.6*	6.6	19.3	9.5	9.8	72.7	67.7	5.0*	1.2*	71.5
2.4	.6*	1.8	22.4	8.9	13.5	48.8	47.1	1.7	.7*	48.2
1.6	.5*	1.1	15.2	3.4	11.8	47.4	45.0	2.4	.9	46.5
4.8*	4.8*	0*	33.5	13.4	20.1	40.4	38.3	2.1*	4.8*	35.6
.9*	.9*	0*	24.4	12.7	11.7	42.7	41.8	.9*	.8*	41.9

Table 19. Personal crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over				
	All regions	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Crimes of violence	29.6	21.4	28.8	28.9	40.8
Completed	10.9	8.9	10.4	10.5	14.6
Attempted	18.7	12.5	18.4	18.4	26.2
Rape	.6	.6	.8	.5	.7
Completed	.3	.4*	.4	.3	.3*
Attempted	.3	.2*	.4	.2*	.4
Robbery	5.3	5.7	4.0	4.8	7.2
Completed	3.4	4.0	2.7	3.0	4.5
With injury	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.6
From serious assault	.7	.5	.6	.7	.8
From minor assault	.7	1.0	.4	.6	.8
Without injury	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.7	2.9
Attempted	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.7
With injury	.6	.5	.4	.6	.7
From serious assault	.3	.2*	.2*	.3	.3*
From minor assault	.3	.3*	.2*	.3	.5
Without injury	1.3	1.2	.9	1.2	1.9
Assault	23.7	15.1	23.9	23.7	32.8
Aggravated	8.7	4.7	8.9	9.8	11.1
Completed with injury	2.9	1.7	3.1	2.9	3.7
Attempted with weapon	5.9	3.0	5.8	6.9	7.3
Simple	15.0	10.4	15.1	13.9	21.8
Completed with injury	4.3	2.8	4.2	4.4	6.0
Attempted without weapon	10.7	7.6	10.9	9.5	15.8
Crimes of theft	70.5	51.8	74.4	70.4	85.7
Completed	66.4	47.8	70.3	67.0	80.2
Attempted	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.3	5.4
Personal larceny with contact	2.5	3.6	2.1	2.1	2.2
Purse snatching	.8	1.0	1.0	.6	.6
Completed	.6	.7	.8	.4	.5
Attempted	.2	.3*	.2*	.2*	.1*
Pocket picking	1.7	2.6	1.2	1.5	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	68.0	48.2	72.3	68.2	83.4
Completed	64.2	44.6	68.4	65.1	78.2
Less than \$50	28.3	17.7	33.9	27.4	34.3
\$50 or more	33.5	25.4	31.7	34.8	42.0
Amount not available	2.4	1.5	2.8	2.9	1.8
Attempted	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.1	5.3
Total population age 12 and over	199,412,460	41,887,920	48,536,430	69,546,830	39,441,280

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

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

Table 20. Household crimes, 1988:**Victimization rates, by type of crime
and race of head of household**

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households			
	All races	White	Black	Other
Household crimes	169.6	159.7	244.3	178.3
Completed	145.2	138.1	200.6	142.7
Attempted	24.4	21.6	43.7	35.6
Burglary	61.9	57.4	95.6	66.0
Completed	49.1	45.8	73.7	55.9
Forcible entry	21.3	18.7	40.9	24.4
Unlawful entry without force	27.8	27.1	32.8	31.6
Attempted forcible entry	12.8	11.7	21.9	10.1
Household larceny	90.2	87.5	112.7	82.8
Completed	84.6	82.4	104.1	70.3
Less than \$50	36.6	36.2	40.7	31.9
\$50 or more	44.0	42.6	56.7	36.4
Amount not available	4.0	3.7	6.7	2.0*
Attempted	5.6	5.0	8.6	12.4
Motor vehicle theft	17.5	14.8	36.0	29.5
Completed	11.5	9.9	22.8	16.4
Attempted	6.0	4.9	13.2	13.1
Total number of households	93,362,150	80,746,840	10,433,920	2,181,390

Note: Detail may not add to total shown
because of rounding.*Estimate is based on about
10 or fewer sample cases.**Table 21. Household crimes, 1988:****Victimization rates, by type of crime
and ethnicity of head of household**

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households		
	Total ^a	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Household crimes	169.6	247.2	164.5
Completed	145.2	207.2	141.2
Attempted	24.4	40.0	23.3
Burglary	61.9	79.2	60.7
Completed	49.1	57.8	48.6
Forcible entry	21.3	29.0	20.8
Unlawful entry without force	27.8	28.9	27.7
Attempted forcible entry	12.8	21.4	12.1
Household larceny	90.2	137.7	87.2
Completed	84.6	129.6	81.7
Less than \$50	36.6	46.8	36.0
\$50 or more	44.0	74.2	42.0
Amount not available	4.0	8.5	3.7
Attempted	5.6	8.1	5.5
Motor vehicle theft	17.5	30.3	16.7
Completed	11.5	19.8	10.9
Attempted	6.0	10.5	5.8
Total number of households	93,362,150	5,364,510	87,756,140

Note: Detail may not add to total shown
because of rounding.^aTotal includes household heads whose
ethnicity was not ascertained.

Table 22. Motor vehicle theft, 1988:

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	93,362,150	1,634,070	17.5	169,555,130	1,695,500	10.0
White	80,746,840	1,193,850	14.8	152,795,950	1,245,150	8.1
Black	10,433,920	375,810	36.0	13,143,510	382,050	29.1
Other	2,181,390	64,410	29.5	3,615,660	68,290	18.9
Age of head of household						
12-19	969,320	28,580	29.5	1,148,020	30,420	26.5
20-34	26,581,710	660,850	24.9	46,920,750	685,680	14.6
35-49	27,242,000	537,490	19.7	57,987,090	555,640	9.6
50-64	18,909,480	276,450	14.6	39,124,890	287,710	7.4
65 and over	19,659,630	130,680	6.6	24,374,350	136,030	5.6
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	60,161,360	796,680	13.2	125,656,180	831,010	6.6
Rented	33,200,790	837,380	25.2	43,898,950	864,480	19.7
Note: The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is equal to or higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification of the event;						
personal crimes of contact and burglary occurring in conjunction with motor vehicle thefts take precedence in determining the final classification based on the number of households.						

Table 23. Household crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households				
	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
Household crimes					
Completed	403.1	233.9	191.3	131.2	77.7
Attempted	353.5	199.6	164.7	113.6	64.6
Burglary	49.6	34.3	26.5	17.6	13.1
Completed	156.6	85.7	66.0	47.5	33.1
Forcible entry	135.4	66.5	52.3	40.0	25.7
Unlawful entry without force	48.9	31.3	21.3	17.1	10.4
Attempted forcible entry	86.5	35.3	30.9	22.9	15.3
Household larceny	21.2	19.2	13.7	7.5	7.4
Completed	217.0	123.4	105.6	69.0	38.1
Less than \$50	206.6	115.8	99.0	65.4	34.8
\$50 or more	87.9	51.2	38.0	29.1	19.7
Amount not available	107.2	60.1	57.0	32.2	12.5
Attempted	11.4*	4.5	4.1	4.1	2.6
Motor vehicle theft	10.5*	7.6	6.5	3.6	3.2
Completed	29.5	24.9	19.7	14.6	6.6
Attempted	11.6*	17.3	13.4	8.2	4.1
Total number of households	969,320	26,581,710	27,242,000	18,909,480	19,658,750

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

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

Table 24. Household crimes, 1988:**Victimization rates, by type of crime
and annual family income**

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$29,999	\$30,000-\$49,999	\$50,000 or more
Household crimes	190.0	190.1	169.1	163.6	166.1	161.5	166.7
Completed	164.1	161.4	144.3	139.0	143.9	138.0	143.1
Attempted	25.8	28.7	24.8	24.6	22.2	23.5	23.5
Burglary	85.1	74.9	68.5	57.3	48.2	52.4	55.1
Completed	67.1	59.5	53.1	45.0	38.2	41.7	44.2
Forcible entry	28.0	28.0	25.4	19.8	15.3	18.2	14.7
Unlawful entry without force	39.1	31.5	27.7	25.2	22.9	23.5	29.5
Attempted forcible entry	18.0	15.5	15.4	12.2	10.0	10.7	10.8
Household larceny	94.1	99.3	85.4	89.3	96.0	91.1	90.7
Completed	89.6	90.4	81.3	83.3	89.8	85.3	84.4
Less than \$50	43.0	44.8	36.7	35.7	36.4	37.0	32.2
\$50 or more	41.2	39.8	40.3	44.5	49.9	45.2	48.6
Amount not available	5.4	5.8	4.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.6
Attempted	4.5	8.9	4.1	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.3
Motor vehicle theft	10.8	15.9	15.2	17.0	21.9	17.9	20.9
Completed	7.5	11.5	9.9	10.7	15.9	11.0	14.5
Attempted	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.4	6.1	7.0	6.4
Total number of households	13,044,130	4,767,040	10,562,130	17,304,670	6,956,020	18,208,800	10,137,920

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained.

Table 25. Household burglary, 1988:**Victimization rates, by race of head of household,
annual family income, and type of burglary**

Race and income	Total households	All burglaries	Rate per 1,000 households		
			Completed burglary		
			Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White					
Less than \$7,500	9,736,980	75.6	21.5	38.3	15.8
\$7,500-\$9,999	3,910,150	71.7	23.7	33.1	14.9
\$10,000-\$14,999	8,973,200	64.7	24.0	26.1	14.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	15,298,940	53.8	17.0	25.6	11.2
\$25,000-\$29,999	6,271,570	45.2	12.8	23.5	8.9
\$30,000-\$49,999	16,574,830	50.6	17.1	23.1	10.4
\$50,000 or more	9,420,340	53.3	14.8	28.1	10.4
Black					
Less than \$7,500	2,934,370	111.4	47.7	39.1	24.6
\$7,500-\$9,999	751,750	82.6	39.4	22.8	20.5*
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,369,080	95.6	37.5	36.7	21.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,687,730	90.6	46.3	22.5	21.8
\$25,000-\$29,999	539,900	78.6	37.4	19.0*	22.3*
\$30,000-\$49,999	1,202,650	85.5	37.6	31.4	16.4
\$50,000 or more	423,180	93.7	14.3*	60.0	19.5*

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 26. Household larceny, 1988:**Victimization rates, by race of head of household,
annual family income, and type of larceny**

Race and income	Total households	All household larcenies ^a	Rate per 1,000 households		
			Completed larceny	Less than \$50	\$50 or more
White					
Less than \$7,500	9,736,980	91.4	42.1	40.6	4.3
\$7,500-\$9,999	3,910,150	93.5	43.4	36.6	8.1
\$10,000-\$14,999	8,973,200	80.1	36.0	37.4	2.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	15,298,940	88.4	36.7	43.0	5.5
\$25,000-\$29,999	6,271,570	94.1	36.7	48.6	5.6
\$30,000-\$49,999	16,574,830	89.8	37.1	44.4	5.2
\$50,000 or more	9,420,340	91.0	32.9	48.6	5.9
Black					
Less than \$7,500	2,934,370	107.8	49.9	44.8	3.7*
\$7,500-\$9,999	751,750	115.5	45.9	50.4	11.9*
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,369,080	120.3	41.9	59.4	15.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,687,730	95.5	25.9	57.8	8.2*
\$25,000-\$29,999	539,900	119.1	35.8	60.9	15.0*
\$30,000-\$49,999	1,202,650	112.9	28.7	68.1	11.0*
\$50,000 or more	423,180	82.6	25.5*	46.5	4.6*

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained.

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

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

Table 27. Motor vehicle theft, 1988:**Victimization rates, by race of head of household,
annual family income, and type of theft**

Race and income	Total households	All vehicle thefts	Rate per 1,000 households		
			Completed theft	Attempted theft	
White					
Less than \$7,500	9,736,980	9.2	7.6	1.7	
\$7,500-\$9,999	3,910,150	13.6	9.9	3.6*	
\$10,000-\$14,999	8,973,200	11.0	7.9	3.1	
\$15,000-\$24,999	15,298,940	14.2	8.9	5.3	
\$25,000-\$29,999	6,271,570	18.2	13.1	5.1	
\$30,000-\$49,999	16,574,830	14.9	9.0	5.9	
\$50,000 or more	9,420,340	19.6	13.6	6.0	
Black					
Less than \$7,500	2,934,370	12.4	6.1	6.2	
\$7,500-\$9,999	751,750	24.4	18.9*	5.4*	
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,369,080	42.2	24.1	18.1	
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,687,730	40.4	25.0	15.3	
\$25,000-\$29,999	539,900	60.3	44.9	15.4*	
\$30,000-\$49,999	1,202,650	55.6	35.4	20.2	
\$50,000 or more	423,180	55.3	36.4*	8.9*	

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 28. Household crimes, 1988:**Victimization rates, by type of crime
and number of persons in household**

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households			
	One	Two-three	Four-five	Six or more
Household crimes	119.7	164.7	220.9	292.6
Completed	100.8	141.0	190.2	256.8
Attempted	18.9	23.7	30.7	35.9
Burglary	52.9	60.2	72.7	86.6
Completed	42.0	48.1	56.8	68.7
Forcible entry	19.8	21.3	21.7	28.7
Unlawful entry without force	22.2	26.8	35.1	39.9
Attempted forcible entry	10.9	12.0	15.9	18.0
Household larceny	53.2	87.7	126.9	172.3
Completed	49.6	82.2	119.1	164.3
Less than \$50	23.4	36.8	48.9	55.0
\$50 or more	23.5	41.7	64.9	100.6
Amount not available	2.7	3.7	5.3	8.6
Attempted	3.6	5.5	7.7	8.0
Motor vehicle theft	13.6	16.8	21.2	33.7
Completed	9.2	10.7	14.2	23.8
Attempted	4.4	6.1	7.0	9.9
Total number of households	22,925,010	47,921,920	19,419,830	3,095,380

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

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

Table 29. Household crimes, 1988:**Victimization rates, by type of crime, form of tenure,
and race of head of household**

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households					
	Owned or being bought		All races ^a	Rented	All races ^a	Rented
	All races ^a	White	Black	All races ^a	White	Black
Household crimes	140.0	131.5	240.9	223.1	218.0	247.1
Completed	121.1	114.4	201.7	188.9	187.2	199.7
Attempted	18.9	17.1	39.1	34.2	30.8	47.4
Burglary	49.8	46.4	87.6	83.7	80.2	102.0
Completed	40.4	37.5	71.1	64.9	62.7	75.7
Forcible entry	16.9	15.1	36.4	29.2	26.0	44.5
Unlawful entry without force	23.5	22.4	34.7	35.7	36.8	31.3
Attempted forcible entry	9.4	8.8	16.4	18.8	17.5	26.3
Household larceny	76.9	74.0	116.8	114.2	115.3	109.4
Completed	72.0	69.6	106.7	107.4	109.1	102.0
Less than \$50	32.1	31.7	39.0	44.8	45.6	42.1
\$50 or more	36.4	34.7	59.8	57.9	58.9	54.2
Amount not available	3.5	3.2	7.9	4.7	4.6	5.6
Attempted	4.9	4.4	10.1	6.9	6.3	7.4
Motor vehicle theft	13.2	11.1	36.5	25.2	22.4	35.6
Completed	8.7	7.2	23.9	16.6	15.4	22.0
Attempted	4.6	3.9	12.6	8.6	7.0	13.7
Total number of households	60,161,360	54,426,840	4,662,410	33,200,790	26,320,000	5,771,500

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

^aIncludes data on "Other" races, not shown separately.

Table 30. Household crimes, 1988:**Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units
in structure occupied by household**

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households						
	One ^a	Two	Three	Four	Five-nine	Ten or more	Other than housing unit
Household crimes	157.5	212.1	223.8	199.3	199.9	182.1	246.0
Completed	136.6	181.5	196.9	160.4	162.3	150.3	223.1
Attempted	20.9	30.7	26.8	38.8	37.7	31.8	22.9
Burglary	57.3	76.1	78.5	80.8	73.7	65.6	100.2
Completed	46.1	59.5	65.2	55.6	55.5	51.2	91.6
Forcible entry	20.5	27.1	22.8	21.7	25.8	21.6	8.4*
Unlawful entry without force	25.6	32.4	42.4	33.9	29.7	29.6	83.1
Attempted forcible entry	11.2	16.6	13.2	25.3	18.1	14.4	8.6*
Household larceny	86.9	113.3	121.8	92.5	95.6	85.0	136.0
Completed	81.6	107.6	114.6	89.4	86.0	79.7	125.3
Less than \$50	35.9	44.5	45.0	36.6	40.6	31.3	66.1
\$50 or more	41.9	56.9	62.0	48.9	43.4	45.0	50.9
Amount not available	3.8	6.2	7.6*	3.9*	1.9*	3.4	8.3*
Attempted	5.3	5.8	7.1*	3.2*	9.6	5.3	10.6*
Motor vehicle theft	13.3	22.7	23.6	25.9	30.7	31.5	9.8*
Completed	8.9	14.4	17.1	15.5	20.7	19.4	6.2*
Attempted	4.4	8.3	6.5*	10.4	10.0	12.1	3.6*
Total number of households	65,939,850	5,931,900	1,582,930	2,848,920	5,027,240	10,863,900	877,440

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Excludes data on households where the number of units in the structure could not be ascertained.

*Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
aIncludes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

Table 31. Household crimes, 1988:**Victimization rates, by type of crime
and type of locality of residence**

Type of crime	Total		
	All areas	Central cities	Outside central cities
Household crimes	169.6	228.6	152.5
Completed	145.2	190.2	133.1
Attempted	24.4	38.4	19.4
Burglary	61.9	81.9	52.5
Completed	49.1	62.5	42.5
Forcible entry	21.3	30.4	17.6
Unlawful entry without force	27.8	32.1	25.0
Attempted forcible entry	12.8	19.4	10.0
Household larceny	90.2	119.6	81.9
Completed	84.6	111.2	77.8
Less than \$50	36.6	45.4	34.6
\$50 or more	44.0	59.4	40.1
Amount not available	4.0	6.3	3.1
Attempted	5.6	8.5	4.1
Motor vehicle theft	17.5	27.0	18.1
Completed	11.5	16.5	12.7
Attempted	6.0	10.5	5.4
Total number of households	93,362,150	29,346,590	38,821,680

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

Rate per 1,000 households

		Metropolitan areas						
50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999		500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more		Nonmetropolitan areas
Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	Central cities	Outside central cities	
212.1	130.3	233.8	159.0	264.1	167.8	215.9	163.6	127.1
183.8	116.2	199.5	138.3	209.1	145.8	176.6	139.9	111.4
28.3	14.2	34.3	20.7	55.0	22.0	39.4	23.6	15.7
80.3	49.3	85.6	54.4	90.0	52.7	75.0	54.3	53.0
63.5	40.9	66.2	43.6	64.6	42.6	57.5	43.8	43.6
27.8	17.9	27.7	19.9	35.4	14.6	31.2	17.3	16.3
35.8	23.0	38.5	23.7	29.1	28.0	26.3	26.6	27.2
16.8	8.9	19.5	10.8	25.5	10.1	17.4	10.5	9.4
116.3	69.6	120.7	87.9	138.3	93.1	108.3	81.8	68.7
109.5	66.3	115.0	82.3	127.1	89.4	98.3	78.0	64.1
45.5	30.5	50.9	37.5	52.5	35.8	36.3	36.0	29.5
55.8	33.3	59.0	40.4	70.3	50.8	55.4	39.3	32.0
8.3	2.5	5.1	4.4	4.3	2.8	6.6	2.7	2.5
6.8	3.3	5.7	5.6	11.3	3.6	10.0	3.8	4.6
15.5	11.0	27.5	16.6	35.7	22.0	32.6	27.5	5.5
10.8	9.0	18.3	12.4	17.5	13.8	20.7	18.1	3.8
4.7	2.0	9.2	4.3	18.2	8.2	12.0	9.3	1.7
9,066,660	12,620,450	5,553,820	10,064,980	6,350,550	8,484,920	8,375,540	7,651,540	25,193,870

reflect the population of the entire metropolitan area.
Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 32. Household crimes, 1988:**Victimization rates, by type of locality of residence,
race of head of household, and type of crime**

Locality and race	Total households	Household crimes	Rate per 1,000 households				
			Completed household crimes	Attempted household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All areas							
White	80,746,840	159.7	138.1	21.6	57.4	87.5	14.8
Black	10,433,920	244.3	200.6	43.7	95.6	112.7	36.0
Metropolitan areas							
Central cities							
White	22,312,260	220.0	185.4	34.7	77.1	119.4	23.5
Black	6,075,120	267.4	216.4	51.1	102.6	125.7	39.1
Outside central cities							
White	35,364,340	145.9	127.9	18.0	49.8	80.7	15.4
Black	2,575,950	238.6	202.0	36.6	89.0	99.2	50.4
Nonmetropolitan areas							
White	23,070,220	122.4	108.0	14.4	50.0	67.0	5.4
Black	1,782,840	173.7	144.8	28.9	81.1	88.0	4.7*

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

Table 33. Household crimes, 1988:**Victimization rates, by type of crime
and region**

Type of crime	All regions	Rate per 1,000 households			
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Household crimes	169.6	115.4	166.3	172.8	224.2
Completed	145.2	98.6	142.6	148.0	192.0
Attempted	24.4	16.9	23.7	24.8	32.2
Burglary	61.9	38.0	63.1	68.5	73.6
Completed	49.1	31.0	50.1	54.3	57.8
Forcible entry	21.3	12.4	22.1	24.6	23.7
Unlawful entry without force	27.8	18.6	28.0	29.7	34.1
Attempted forcible entry	12.8	7.0	13.0	14.2	15.8
Household larceny	90.2	59.4	87.6	87.8	129.4
Completed	84.6	55.8	82.4	82.8	120.2
Less than \$50	36.6	23.5	37.9	33.7	53.6
\$50 or more	44.0	28.3	39.3	46.1	62.5
Amount not available	4.0	4.0	5.2	3.0	4.1
Attempted	5.6	3.6	5.2	5.0	9.2
Motor vehicle theft	17.5	18.0	15.6	16.5	21.2
Completed	11.5	11.8	10.2	10.8	14.0
Attempted	6.0	6.2	5.4	5.6	7.2
Total number of households	93,362,150	19,415,240	22,908,780	32,365,640	18,672,480

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

Table 34. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over			
	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	3,482,810	17.5	2,426,750	12.2
Completed	1,172,640	5.9	1,007,340	5.1
Attempted	2,310,170	11.6	1,419,400	7.1
Rape	53,310	.3	74,050	.4
Completed	25,640	.1	39,900	.2
Attempted	27,660	.1	34,150	.2
Robbery	830,700	4.2	217,290	1.1
Completed	516,560	2.6	167,690	.8
With injury	193,860	1.0	69,010	.3
From serious assault	102,190	.5	27,900	.1
From minor assault	91,660	.5	41,100	.2
Without injury	322,700	1.6	98,680	.5
Attempted	314,130	1.6	49,590	.2
With injury	89,960	.5	20,300	.1
From serious assault	44,520	.2	5,960	0*
From minor assault	45,440	.2	14,330	.1*
Without injury	224,170	1.1	29,280	.1
Assault	2,598,790	13.0	2,135,390	10.7
Aggravated	1,106,210	5.5	635,160	3.2
Completed with injury	289,880	1.5	280,690	1.4
Attempted with weapon	816,330	4.1	354,470	1.8
Simple	1,492,570	7.5	1,500,230	7.5
Completed with injury	340,540	1.7	519,040	2.6
Attempted without weapon	1,152,030	5.8	981,180	4.9

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

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

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:**Percent of victimizations involving strangers,
by sex and age of victims and type of crime**

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Percent of victimizations involving strangers				Total	Assault
					Total	Robbery	With injury	Without injury		
Both sexes	58.9%	53.8%	61.9%	41.9%	79.3%	76.1%	81.0%	54.9%	63.5%	49.9%
12-15	50.6	45.2	53.3	0*	65.1	69.4	62.9	48.8	57.4	45.1
16-19	61.8	57.8	64.4	20.3*	76.7	69.0	80.2	60.3	66.1	56.8
20-24	63.7	56.6	67.4	43.3*	79.1	65.8	86.1	61.5	69.7	55.7
25-34	54.5	47.9	58.6	37.1	76.3	74.5	77.1	50.1	58.5	45.3
35-49	57.4	50.3	61.6	76.6*	85.5	83.0	87.1	50.2	62.8	43.3
50-64	71.6	75.2	69.7	100.0*	84.6	85.8	83.5	65.1	65.9	64.6
65 and over	78.1	86.0	71.6	0*	96.0	91.0	100.0	65.8	76.8	60.0
Male	68.1	67.8	68.2	73.5*	83.7	81.8	84.7	64.6	71.4	59.9
12-15	56.6	51.8	59.0	0*	67.8	76.5	63.4	54.4	64.4	49.5
16-19	69.5	71.7	68.2	46.3*	81.5	74.4	85.3	67.1	73.6	62.8
20-24	71.0	71.2	70.9	0*	82.6	72.1	88.7	69.3	75.0	64.5
25-34	65.9	65.3	66.2	0*	85.3	89.9	82.9	61.7	68.1	57.4
35-49	71.5	70.6	72.0	100.0*	88.8	85.5	90.5	66.4	72.2	61.6
50-64	74.7	75.3	74.5	100.0*	85.3	80.1	90.6	71.0	72.5	69.8
65 and over	85.0	100.0	76.7	0*	100.0	100.0	69.4	80.5*	65.3	
Female	46.2	39.0	51.7	39.9	72.8	67.5	75.7	40.7	48.1	37.5
12-15	40.0	31.3	43.6	0*	54.9*	39.0*	61.5*	39.4	42.2	38.5
16-19	49.0	39.6	57.1	16.3*	66.7	52.2*	71.1	48.6	51.0	47.4
20-24	49.8	35.9	59.5	43.3*	74.4	56.7*	83.0	44.0	52.9	39.8
25-34	41.6	34.2	47.7	37.1	66.3	56.6	70.9	36.0	43.5	32.5
35-49	43.0	34.5	49.2	73.4*	81.0	80.1	81.7	34.5	46.6	30.3
50-64	67.9	75.2	61.5	100.0*	84.1	90.8	78.5	56.4	54.5	57.6
65 and over	66.7	72.3	58.2*	0*	82.0*	73.1*	100.0*	62.0	74.2*	53.1*

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

Table 36. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:**Percent of victimizations involving strangers,
by sex and race of victims and type of crime**

Sex and race	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Percent of victimizations involving strangers				Total	Assault
					Total	Robbery	With injury	Without injury		
Both sexes										
White	60.3%	54.7%	63.4%	44.6%	79.4%	77.3%	80.7%	56.8%	68.1%	50.9%
Black	51.8	50.8	52.7	34.1*	77.3	70.9	80.9	44.6	44.9	44.3
Male										
White	69.3	68.8	69.5	73.5*	84.2	87.3	82.6	66.2	74.0	61.0
Black	61.2	64.7	59.0	0*	80.4	62.7	91.1	55.2	57.5	53.1
Female										
White	47.5	39.3	53.2	42.0	72.1	62.1	77.7	42.8	54.7	38.6
Black	41.0	38.6	43.5	34.1*	73.5	82.3	69.0	31.4	31.0	31.9

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

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Percent of victimizations involving strangers								
		Completed violent crimes			Attempted violent crimes			Robbery		
		Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury			Assault Total	Assault Aggravated	Assault Simple
Both sexes										
Never married	60.7%	55.0%	64.1%	38.6%	78.2%	72.0%	81.4%	57.6%	64.9%	53.4%
Married	64.6	62.0	65.7	63.6*	88.6	90.8	87.6	59.4	70.8	53.0
Widowed	68.7	80.7	58.9	100.0*	81.7	79.7	84.9*	60.5	51.9*	65.5
Divorced or separated	43.2	40.0	45.9	24.0*	68.4	68.4	68.4	38.0	49.4	31.3
Male										
Never married	67.3	65.5	68.3	0*	80.9	77.4	83.0	64.4	72.0	59.4
Married	71.6	76.5	70.0	100.0*	90.5	95.7	88.1	67.5	73.9	63.4
Widowed	82.0	100.0*	68.2*	0*	100.0	100.0*	100.0*	64.1*	55.1*	67.3*
Divorced or separated	63.3	65.0	62.2	0*	80.7	76.1	83.3	58.9	66.0	51.3
Female										
Never married	48.6	39.5	55.3	39.6	72.6	57.9	78.6	44.4	46.9	43.2
Married	54.1	46.6	58.3	50.3*	86.1	84.8	86.8	46.7	64.5	38.8
Widowed	62.8	72.6	54.5	100.0*	65.1*	69.7*	48.0*	59.3	51.3*	64.7
Divorced or separated	32.0	29.0	35.0	24.0*	60.1	63.8	57.6	26.3	32.7	23.7

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

Table 38. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Race and income	Crimes of violence	Percent of victimizations involving strangers								
		Completed violent crimes			Attempted violent crimes			Robbery		
		Rape	Total	With injury	Rape	Total	With injury	Assault Total	Assault Aggravated	Assault Simple
All races^a										
Less than \$7,500	51.8%	45.4%	57.3%	38.5*	73.3%	67.6%	76.8%	46.8%	51.4%	43.9%
\$7,500-\$9,999	52.3	46.6	56.3	56.5*	65.4	45.5*	76.6	49.7	45.5	52.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	52.8	54.0	52.1	26.5*	77.7	86.0	73.9	47.0	59.9	38.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	55.7	51.9	57.8	18.2*	85.6	80.8	90.1	51.3	66.7	43.8
\$25,000-\$29,999	61.3	53.1	65.1	48.2*	71.7	60.7*	79.4	59.8	75.9	51.7
\$30,000-\$49,999	66.7	62.9	68.5	45.3*	87.6	96.6	82.9	62.6	75.6	54.5
\$50,000 or more	68.1	57.4	72.5	0*	79.6	72.9	83.8	66.4	68.1	65.6
White										
Less than \$7,500	54.9	50.5	58.5	45.8*	78.4	74.4	80.5	49.2	58.1	44.5
\$7,500-\$9,999	56.3	55.2	57.0	68.3*	71.3	54.8*	79.0	53.0	51.8	53.5
\$10,000-\$14,999	53.6	49.0	56.5	32.0*	77.4	82.9	74.7	48.1	61.2	40.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	57.8	52.9	60.2	21.9*	82.9	79.1	86.6	54.8	73.0	46.5
\$25,000-\$29,999	59.0	48.2	63.8	30.6*	63.4	37.6*	76.3	58.9	76.4	50.4
\$30,000-\$49,999	65.9	62.1	67.8	45.3*	85.4	96.1	79.4	62.5	75.6	54.2
\$50,000 or more	68.6	59.4	72.6	0*	82.3	79.5	83.8	66.5	68.1	65.7
Black										
Less than \$7,500	44.1	32.7	54.5	18.2*	60.7	54.1*	65.2	40.9	39.6	42.2
\$7,500-\$9,999	37.5	29.7*	48.5	30.8*	45.5*	25.6*	65.6*	36.8	28.5*	48.1*
\$10,000-\$14,999	52.9	77.1	40.7	0*	77.0	100.0*	71.5	46.1	60.6	29.7*
\$15,000-\$24,999	42.5	51.9	33.6	0*	93.2	86.6*	100.0	25.2	27.1*	23.7*
\$25,000-\$29,999	89.1	87.1*	90.6	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	82.7	83.0*	82.5*
\$30,000-\$49,999	73.7	72.0	74.9	0*	100.0	100.0*	100.0*	61.9	67.2*	58.3*
\$50,000 or more	35.3*	0*	49.1*	0*	0*	0*	0*	40.6*	24.6*	50.1*

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

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

^aIncludes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 39. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

**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			Not known and not available
		Total	Male	Female	
Crimes of violence	4,326,370	100%	85.6%	13.7%	.7%
Completed	1,514,110	100%	85.6	13.3	1.1
Attempted	2,812,260	100%	85.6	13.9	.5*
Rape	115,820	100%	95.0	1.7*	3.3*
Robbery	568,510	100%	87.0	11.1	1.9*
Completed	350,680	100%	85.8	11.8	2.4*
With injury	135,280	100%	88.3	9.7*	1.9*
Without injury	215,390	100%	84.2	13.1	2.7*
Attempted	217,820	100%	89.0	10.0	1.0*
With injury	67,850	100%	85.4	11.5*	3.2*
Without injury	149,970	100%	90.7	9.3*	0*
Assault	3,642,040	100%	85.1	14.5	.5
Aggravated	1,238,200	100%	87.2	12.1	.6*
Simple	2,403,840	100%	83.9	15.7	.4*

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

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

Table 40. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Number of single-offender victimizations	Percent of single-offender victimizations								Not known and not available
		Perceived age of offender								
		Total	Under 12	Total	12-20	12-14	15-17	18-20	21-29	30 and over
Crimes of violence	4,326,370	100%	.7%	27.8%	5.6%	10.0%	12.2%	34.6%	33.2%	3.6%
Completed	1,514,110	100%	1.0*	27.1	4.9	10.7	11.5	34.3	33.6	4.0
Attempted	2,812,260	100%	.6*	28.2	6.0	9.7	12.6	34.8	33.0	3.3
Rape	115,820	100%	0*	8.5*	0*	3.3*	5.2*	38.1	50.2	3.3*
Robbery	568,510	100%	.4*	32.4	5.3	11.8	15.3	36.6	25.7	4.9
Completed	350,680	100%	.6*	30.0	5.6	10.7	13.7	33.9	28.8	6.8
With injury	135,280	100%	0*	40.4	4.5*	15.2	20.7	29.2	22.4	8.0*
Without injury	215,390	100%	1.0*	23.5	6.4*	7.8	9.3	36.8	32.7	6.0*
Attempted	217,820	100%	0*	36.2	4.7*	13.7	17.8	41.1	20.8	1.8*
With injury	67,850	100%	0*	41.4	0*	18.7*	22.7*	46.8	8.6*	3.1*
Without injury	149,970	100%	0*	33.9	6.9*	11.4	15.6	38.5	26.4	1.2*
Assault	3,642,040	100%	.8	27.8	5.8	10.0	11.9	34.2	33.9	3.4
Aggravated	1,238,200	100%	1.4	24.7	4.4	7.7	12.6	33.8	35.1	4.9
Simple	2,403,840	100%	.5*	29.3	6.6	11.1	11.6	34.4	33.2	2.6

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

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

Table 41. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:**Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived race of offender**

Type of crime	Number of single- offender vic- timizations	Percent of single-offender victimizations				Not known and not available
		Total	White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	4,326,370	100%	65.3%	27.7%	5.1%	1.9%
Completed	1,514,110	100%	62.8	30.9	4.4	2.0
Attempted	2,812,260	100%	66.7	26.0	5.5	1.8
Rape	115,820	100%	58.6	29.2	12.2*	0*
Robbery	568,510	100%	38.7	49.0	7.5	4.7
Completed	350,680	100%	37.1	53.3	4.7	4.9
With injury	135,280	100%	36.9	53.2	1.7*	8.2*
Without injury	215,390	100%	37.3	53.3	6.7*	2.8*
Attempted	217,820	100%	41.3	42.2	12.0	4.5*
With injury	67,850	100%	60.3	27.7	12.0*	0*
Without injury	149,970	100%	32.8	48.7	12.0	6.5*
Assault	3,642,040	100%	69.7	24.3	4.5	1.5
Aggravated	1,238,200	100%	60.1	32.3	5.1	2.4
Simple	2,403,840	100%	74.7	20.2	4.1	1.0

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

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

Table 42. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:**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 vic- timizations	Percent of single-offender victimizations								Not known and not available	
		Perceived age of offender									
		Total	Under 12	Total	12-20	12-14	15-17	18-20	21-29		
Crimes of violence^a											
12-19	1,174,590	100%	1.5%	63.5%	17.7%	28.1%	17.8%	19.0%	13.1%	2.8%	
20-34	1,998,950	100%	.3*	14.7	.8	2.9	10.9	47.9	33.6	3.5	
35-49	830,450	100%	.7*	14.6	2.2	4.5	7.9	26.3	56.0	2.5	
50-64	248,160	100%	0*	11.1	0*	2.9*	8.2	30.6	50.9	7.4	
65 and over	74,210	100%	3.2*	22.4	0*	2.5*	19.9*	31.0	27.8	15.5*	
Robbery											
12-19	129,090	100%	1.6*	61.5	18.8	33.0	9.7*	25.0	9.2*	2.8*	
20-34	250,910	100%	0*	24.5	1.6*	7.5	15.4	47.0	24.0	4.4*	
35-49	115,000	100%	0*	22.0	1.6*	3.4*	17.1	28.9	49.0	0*	
50-64	53,880	100%	0*	16.1*	0*	3.4*	12.7*	31.3	32.9	19.7*	
65 and over	19,610	100%	0*	47.1*	0*	0*	47.1*	40.4*	0*	13.5*	
Assault											
12-19	1,018,440	100%	1.6	65.1	18.0	28.0	19.1	17.9	12.7	2.8	
20-34	1,681,550	100%	.3*	13.6	.7*	2.3	10.5	48.2	34.5	3.4	
35-49	700,940	100%	.8*	13.6	2.4	4.7	6.5	26.2	56.7	2.7	
50-64	186,500	100%	0*	9.1	0*	1.9*	7.2*	29.6	57.2	4.2*	
65 and over	54,590	100%	4.4*	13.5*	0*	3.3*	10.2*	27.7*	37.8	16.6*	

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 43. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

**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 vic- timizations	Percent of single-offender victimizations				
		Total	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence						
White	3,527,840	100%	77.0%	16.6%	4.8%	1.6%
Black	681,180	100%	9.2	86.5	2.0*	2.4
Completed						
White	1,170,960	100%	77.2	17.5	4.0	1.3*
Black	294,980	100%	8.3	85.8	1.5*	4.5*
Attempted						
White	2,356,880	100%	76.9	16.2	5.1	1.7
Black	386,190	100%	9.9	87.0	2.4*	.8*
Rape						
White	83,240	100%	81.5	11.3*	7.2*	0*
Black	28,570	100%	0*	85.3	14.7*	0*
Robbery						
White	418,140	100%	49.4	38.4	8.4	3.8*
Black	132,190	100%	8.7*	82.7	1.5*	7.0*
Completed						
White	232,710	100%	52.0	40.8	4.6*	2.6*
Black	103,890	100%	6.9*	82.3	1.9*	8.9*
With injury						
White	76,050	100%	59.7	34.9	3.0*	2.4*
Black	52,960	100%	8.6*	73.9	0*	17.5*
Without injury						
White	156,660	100%	48.3	43.7	5.3*	2.7*
Black	50,930	100%	5.1*	91.0	3.9*	0*
Attempted						
White	185,420	100%	46.2	35.5	13.1	5.3*
Black	28,300	100%	15.6*	84.4	0*	0*
With injury						
White	61,280	100%	62.4	24.3*	13.3*	0*
Black	6,570	100%*	40.7*	59.3*	0*	0*
Without injury						
White	124,140	100%	38.2	40.9	13.0	7.9*
Black	21,730	100%	8.0*	92.0	0*	0*
Assault						
White	3,026,450	100%	80.7	13.8	4.2	1.3
Black	520,410	100%	9.8	87.5	1.5*	1.3*
Aggravated						
White	959,710	100%	73.5	18.6	5.2	2.7
Black	240,750	100%	7.5	91.5	1.0*	0*
Simple						
White	2,066,740	100%	84.1	11.5	3.7	.7*
Black	279,650	100%	11.8	84.0	1.8*	2.5*

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

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

Table 44. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Type of crime and race of victim	Total	Percent of single-offender victimizations			Not known and not available
		White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	4,208,920	2,779,170	1,176,010	181,590	72,150
White	83.8%	97.8%	49.9%	92.4%	77.7%
Black	16.2	2.2	50.1	7.6*	22.3
Completed	1,465,900	928,690	457,640	51,120	28,430
White	79.9	97.4	44.7	91.3	53.6*
Black	20.1	2.6	55.3	8.7*	46.4*
Attempted	2,743,020	1,850,470	718,360	130,460	43,710
White	85.9	97.9	53.2	92.9	93.3
Black	14.1	2.1	46.8	7.1*	6.7*
Rape	111,810	67,840	33,800	10,160	0
White	74.4	100.0	27.9*	58.7*	0*
Black	25.6	0*	72.1	41.3*	0*
Robbery	550,320	218,150	270,130	36,960	25,060
White	76.0	94.7	59.5	94.6	63.1*
Black	24.0	5.3*	40.5	5.4*	36.9*
Completed	336,600	128,110	180,520	12,640	15,310
White	69.1	94.4	52.7	84.1*	39.5*
Black	30.9	5.6*	47.3	15.9*	60.5*
With injury	129,010	49,930	65,680	2,280	11,110
White	58.9	90.9	40.4	100.0*	16.7*
Black	41.1	9.1*	59.6	0*	83.3*
Without injury	207,580	78,180	114,840	10,360	4,190
White	75.5	96.7	59.7	80.6*	100.0*
Black	24.5	3.3*	40.3	19.4*	0*
Attempted	213,720	90,030	89,600	24,320	9,750
White	86.8	95.1	73.3	100.0	100.0*
Black	13.2	4.9*	26.7	0*	0*
With injury	67,850	40,900	18,810	8,130	0
White	90.3	93.5*	79.3*	100.0*	0*
Black	9.7*	6.5*	20.7*	0*	0*
Without injury	145,870	49,120	70,790	16,180	9,750
White	85.1	96.5	71.7	100.0	100.0*
Black	14.9	3.5*	28.3	0*	0*
Assault	3,546,780	2,493,170	872,060	134,450	47,080
White	85.3	98.0	47.8	94.4	85.4
Black	14.7	2.0	52.2	5.6*	14.6*
Aggravated	1,200,460	723,190	398,720	52,190	26,350
White	79.9	97.5	44.7	95.3	100.0
Black	20.1	2.5	55.3	4.7*	0*
Simple	2,346,310	1,769,980	473,340	82,260	20,720
White	88.1	98.1	50.4	93.8	66.9*
Black	11.9	1.9	49.6	6.2*	33.1*

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

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:**Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship**

Type of crime	Number of single- offender vic- timizations	Percent of single-offender victimizations								
		Related								
		Total	Total	Spouse	Ex- spouse	Parent	Own child	Brother or sister	Other relative	Well known, not related ^a
Crimes of violence	2,097,130	100%	21.4%	8.5%	4.0%	1.4%	1.8%	1.7%	3.9%	44.4%
Completed	880,290	100%	30.6	15.3	4.4	1.8*	1.9	2.3	5.0	42.5
Attempted	1,216,830	100%	14.6	3.6	3.7	1.2*	1.8	1.4	3.0	45.7
Rape	70,360	100%	19.6*	11.0*	2.6*	0*	0*	0*	6.0*	45.1
Robbery	165,310	100%	16.2	6.4*	4.5*	0*	1.2*	1.3*	2.9*	58.5
Completed	123,230	100%	18.5	8.6*	4.5*	0*	1.6*	0*	3.8*	57.0
Attempted	42,080	100%	9.4*	0*	4.4*	0*	0*	5.0*	0*	27.8*
Assault	1,861,460	100%	21.9	8.6	4.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	3.9	43.1
Aggravated	546,390	100%	22.0	8.2	4.2	2.9*	1.0*	2.3*	3.4	45.4
Simple	1,315,060	100%	21.8	8.8	3.9	1.1*	2.3	1.7	4.1	42.1

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

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

^aIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.**Table 46. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:****Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived sex of offenders**

Type of crime	Number of multiple- offender vic- timizations	Percent of multiple-offender victimizations			
		Perceived sex of offenders			
		Total	All male	All female	Male and female
Crimes of violence	1,444,540	100%	80.2%	6.6%	12.0%
Completed	628,730	100%	84.2	4.9	10.2
Attempted	815,810	100%	77.0	7.9	13.4
Rape	9,630	100%	81.1*	0*	0*
Robbery	454,710	100%	89.4	2.6*	7.9
Completed	313,030	100%	88.9	2.6*	8.5
With injury	120,340	100%	91.9	3.3*	4.8*
Without injury	192,690	100%	87.1	2.1*	10.8
Attempted	141,680	100%	90.5	2.9*	6.7*
With injury	38,190	100%	95.2	4.8*	0*
Without injury	103,480	100%	88.7	2.1*	9.2*
Assault	980,190	100%	75.9	8.5	14.0
Aggravated	441,750	100%	80.7	5.2	11.5
Simple	538,440	100%	71.9	11.2	16.0

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

Table 47. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:**Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived age of offenders**

Type of crime	Number of multiple- offender vic- timizations	Total	Percent of multiple-offender victimizations					
			All under 12	All 12-20	All 21-29	All 30 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,444,540	100%	.4%*	38.9%	17.3%	6.0%	29.4%	7.9%
Completed	628,730	100%	.6*	37.3	18.9	6.8	27.7	8.7
Attempted	815,810	100%	.2*	40.2	16.0	5.4	30.8	7.4
Rape	9,630	100%*	0*	0*	0*	0*	57.8*	42.2*
Robbery	454,710	100%	.4*	39.8	20.1	7.9	24.7	7.1
Completed	313,030	100%	.6*	34.8	20.3	9.3	27.0	8.1
With injury	120,340	100%	0*	29.2	15.3	12.1*	33.3	10.1*
Without injury	192,690	100%	.9*	38.2	23.4	7.6*	23.1	6.9*
Attempted	141,680	100%	0*	51.1	19.7	4.8*	19.5	4.9*
With injury	38,190	100%	0*	46.8	17.1*	5.0*	18.3*	12.9*
Without injury	103,480	100%	0*	52.7	20.7	4.7*	20.0	1.9*
Assault	980,190	100%	.4*	38.9	16.1	5.2	31.4	8.0
Aggravated	441,750	100%	.5*	38.4	16.5	4.8	29.9	10.0
Simple	538,440	100%	.3*	39.4	15.8	5.6	32.6	6.4

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

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

Table 48. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:**Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations,
by type of crime and perceived race of offenders**

Type of crime	Number of multiple- offender vic- timizations	Total	Percent of multiple-offender victimizations					
			All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available	
Crimes of violence	1,444,540	100%	47.8%	33.1%	7.0%	10.3%	1.8%	
Completed	628,730	100%	41.5	37.5	7.1	11.6	2.3*	
Attempted	815,810	100%	52.6	29.8	6.9	9.3	1.4*	
Rape	9,630	100%*	20.4*	37.4*	0*	42.2*	0*	
Robbery	454,710	100%	31.7	49.4	7.2	9.6	2.0*	
Completed	313,030	100%	32.6	49.1	7.2	8.9	2.2*	
With injury	120,340	100%	38.7	49.9	3.2*	6.7*	1.4*	
Without injury	192,690	100%	28.7	48.7	9.6	10.3	2.7*	
Attempted	141,680	100%	29.7	50.0	7.4*	11.3*	1.6*	
With injury	38,190	100%	30.7*	51.9	6.0*	11.4*	0*	
Without injury	103,480	100%	29.3	49.3	7.9*	11.2*	2.2*	
Assault	980,190	100%	55.5	25.6	6.9	10.2	1.7	
Aggravated	441,750	100%	48.0	32.2	6.7	10.2	2.9*	
Simple	538,440	100%	61.8	20.1	7.2	10.3	.7*	

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

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

Table 49. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

**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 vic- timizations	Total	Percent of multiple-offender victimizations					
			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	582,800	100%	0*	58.5%	6.4%	2.0%*	24.7%	8.3%
20-34	552,590	100%	.7*	22.6	28.7	6.6	36.4	4.9
35-49	198,040	100%	0*	31.4	16.9	15.9	23.8	12.0
50-64	78,430	100%	0*	27.9	18.0*	9.4*	31.9	12.8*
65 and over	32,600	100%	5.3*	38.1*	16.8*	0*	23.5*	16.3*
Robbery								
12-19	123,870	100%	0*	62.7	5.3*	0*	26.6	5.5*
20-34	182,220	100%	0*	26.5	30.3	8.8	26.4	7.9*
35-49	84,510	100%	0*	34.5	22.9	16.8*	17.5*	8.4*
50-64	38,640	100%	0*	35.6*	12.2*	14.8*	27.0*	10.4*
65 and over	25,440	100%	6.9*	48.8*	21.5*	0*	22.9*	0*
Assault								
12-19	453,500	100%	0*	58.1*	6.8	2.6*	23.7	8.8
20-34	366,160	100%	1.1*	20.9	28.3	5.6	41.3	2.9*
35-49	113,520	100%	0*	29.2	12.5*	15.2	28.5	14.7
50-64	39,790	100%	0*	20.5*	23.7*	4.0*	36.6*	15.1*
65 and over	7,160	100%	0*	0*	0*	0*	25.8*	74.2*

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

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 50. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

**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 vic- timizations	Total	Percent of multiple-offender victimizations					
			All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available	
Crimes of violence^a								
White	1,189,660	100%	55.4%	25.4%	7.3%	10.2%	1.7%	
Black	209,050	100%	9.4	76.9	1.1*	10.1	2.5*	
Robbery								
White	366,310	100%	38.6	43.3	7.2	9.3	1.6*	
Black	76,010	100%	3.4*	78.7	3.0*	10.5*	4.4*	
Assault								
White	815,590	100%	63.2	17.4	7.3	10.2	1.8*	
Black	131,160	100%	13.0	75.5	0*	10.0*	1.5*	

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

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 51. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

**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							
		Spouses, ex-spouses		Some or all related			Other relatives		Some or all well known, not related ^a
		Total	Total	Parents	Own children	Brothers, sisters	Other relatives	Some or all well known, not related ^a	Some or all casual acquaintances
Crimes of violence	318,910	100%	10.7%	2.5%*	2.4%*	1.2%*	1.2%*	3.3%*	34.4%
Completed	119,920	100%	13.9	1.6*	3.4*	3.2*	3.3*	2.4*	31.8
Attempted	198,990	100%	8.7	3.0*	1.8*	0*	0*	3.9*	36.0
Rape	1,870	100%*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	100.0*	0*
Robbery	50,320	100%	7.8*	0*	0*	0*	7.8*	0*	39.5
Completed	44,700	100%	8.8*	0*	0*	0*	8.8*	0*	35.8*
Attempted	5,610	100%*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	68.7*	31.3*
Assault	266,720	100%	11.3	3.0*	2.9*	1.4*	0*	4.0*	33.0
Aggravated	79,610	100%	3.6*	0*	0*	0*	0*	3.6*	37.8
Simple	187,100	100%	14.6	4.2*	4.1*	2.1*	0*	4.2*	31.0
									54.5

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

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

^aIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

Table 52. Personal crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	5,280,630	5,909,570	1.12
Completed	1,968,900	2,179,980	1.11
Attempted	3,311,730	3,729,580	1.13
Rape	123,850	127,370	1.03
Completed	63,910	65,550	1.03
Attempted	59,940	61,810	1.03
Robbery	965,070	1,048,000	1.09
Completed	623,470	684,260	1.10
With injury	248,870	262,870	1.06
From serious assault	121,740	130,090	1.07
From minor assault	127,120	132,770	1.04
Without injury	374,600	421,390	1.12
Attempted	381,590	363,730	1.06
With injury	104,320	110,270	1.06
From serious assault	46,470	50,490	1.09
From minor assault	57,840	59,780	1.03
Without injury	237,270	253,450	1.07
Assault	4,191,700	4,734,190	1.13
Aggravated	1,478,600	1,741,380	1.18
Completed with injury	508,390	570,580	1.12
Attempted with weapon	970,200	1,170,800	1.21
Simple	2,713,090	2,992,800	1.10
Completed with injury	773,110	859,580	1.11
Attempted without weapon	1,939,980	2,133,220	1.10
Crimes of theft	14,049,830	14,056,390	1.00
Completed	13,238,140	13,241,810	1.00
Attempted	811,680	814,570	1.00
Personal larceny with contact	489,360	489,360	1.00
Purse snatching	155,420	155,420	1.00
Completed	112,470	112,470	1.00
Attempted	42,950	42,950	1.00
Pocket picking	333,940	333,940	1.00
Personal larceny without contact	13,560,460	13,567,020	1.00
Completed	12,791,730	12,795,390	1.00
Less than \$50	5,640,170	5,641,650	1.00
\$50 or more	6,678,840	6,681,020	1.00
Amount not available	472,710	472,710	1.00
Attempted	768,730	771,620	1.00

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

Table 53. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Number of incidents	Total ^a	Percent of incidents			
			One	Two	Three	Four or more
All incidents						
Crimes of violence	5,237,520	100%	91.9%	6.5%	.8%	.8%
Completed	1,953,230	100%	92.6	6.1	.7*	.6*
Attempted	3,284,280	100%	91.5	6.8	.9	.9
Rape	121,380	100%	98.5	1.5*	0*	0*
Robbery	957,320	100%	93.6	5.3	.8*	.4*
Completed	617,610	100%	93.0	5.7	.7*	.5*
With injury	246,310	100%	96.3	1.9*	1.6*	.1*
Without injury	371,290	100%	90.9	8.1	.2*	.8*
Attempted	339,710	100%	94.6	4.5*	.8*	.1*
With injury	104,320	100%	96.5	1.9*	1.2*	.5*
Without injury	235,380	100%	93.7	5.7*	.6*	0*
Assault	4,158,810	100%	91.3	7.0	.8	.9
Aggravated	1,459,630	100%	88.8	8.8	1.0*	1.4
Simple	2,699,170	100%	92.7	6.0	.8	.6*
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence	3,039,790	100%	91.5	6.6	1.0	1.0
Completed	1,017,170	100%	91.2	7.0	.8*	1.0*
Attempted	2,022,610	100%	91.6	6.4	1.1	1.0
Rape	51,430	100%	96.4	3.6*	0*	0*
Robbery	753,630	100%	93.3	5.4	.8*	.5*
Completed	457,470	100%	91.9	6.6	.9*	.7*
With injury	181,890	100%	96.6	1.6*	1.8*	0*
Without injury	275,570	100%	88.8	9.9	.3*	1.1*
Attempted	296,150	100%	95.6	3.5*	.7*	.2*
With injury	86,190	100%	97.6	1.1*	.8*	.6*
Without injury	209,960	100%	94.8	4.6*	.7*	0*
Assault	2,234,710	100%	90.7	7.1	1.0	1.2
Aggravated	895,990	100%	87.2	9.9	1.2*	1.8*
Simple	1,338,720	100%	93.1	5.2	.9*	.7*
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence	2,197,720	100%	92.5	6.4	.6*	.5*
Completed	936,060	100%	94.2	5.1	.6*	.1*
Attempted	1,261,660	100%	91.3	7.4	.6*	.7*
Rape	69,940	100%	100.0	0*	0*	0*
Robbery	203,680	100%	94.4	4.8*	.6*	.2*
Completed	160,130	100%	96.3	3.0*	.4*	.2*
With injury	64,410	100%	95.5	3.0*	1.0*	.6*
Without injury	95,710	100%	96.9	3.1*	0*	0*
Attempted	43,550	100%	87.5	11.2*	1.3*	0*
With injury	18,120	100%	91.2	5.6*	3.2*	0*
Without injury	25,420	100%	84.8	15.2*	0*	0*
Assault	1,924,090	100%	92.0	6.8	.6*	.5*
Aggravated	563,640	100%	91.3	7.2	.7*	.9*
Simple	1,360,440	100%	92.3	6.7	.6*	.4*

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

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

^aExcludes incidents in which the number of victims could not be determined.

Table 54. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Percent of incidents					
	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent
Crimes of violence	5,280,630	100%	3,076,700	58.3%	2,203,930	41.7%
Completed	1,968,900	100%	1,032,100	52.4	936,790	47.6
Attempted	3,311,730	100%	2,044,590	61.7	1,267,130	38.3
Rape	123,850	100%	51,430	41.5	72,410	58.5
Completed	63,910	100%	25,640	40.1	38,260	59.9
Attempted	59,940	100%	25,780	43.0	34,150	57.0
Robbery	965,070	100%	761,380	78.9	203,680	21.1
Completed	623,470	100%	463,340	74.3	160,130	25.7
With injury	248,870	100%	184,450	74.1	64,410	25.9
From serious assault	121,740	100%	94,790	77.9	26,950	22.1
From minor assault	127,120	100%	89,660	70.5	37,450	29.5
Without injury	374,600	100%	278,890	74.4	95,710	25.6
Attempted	341,590	100%	298,040	87.2	43,550	12.8
With injury	104,320	100%	86,190	82.6	18,120	17.4
From serious assault	46,470	100%	41,670	89.7	4,790	10.3*
From minor assault	57,840	100%	44,510	77.0	13,320	23.0*
Without injury	237,270	100%	211,840	89.3	25,420	10.7
Assault	4,191,700	100%	2,263,870	54.0	1,927,820	46.0
Aggravated	1,478,600	100%	914,160	61.8	564,430	38.2
Completed with injury	508,390	100%	246,890	48.6	261,500	51.4
Attempted with weapon	970,200	100%	667,270	68.8	302,930	31.2
Simple	2,713,090	100%	1,349,700	49.7	1,363,390	50.3
Completed with injury	773,110	100%	296,210	38.3	476,890	61.7
Attempted without weapon	1,939,980	100%	1,053,480	54.3	886,490	45.7

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

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

Table 55. Personal and household crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	Percent of incidents					Not known and not available	
			Daytime		Nighttime				
			6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.	Not known		
Crimes of violence	5,280,630	100%	47.2%	52.6%	39.2%	13.0%	.4%	.2%	
Completed	1,968,900	100%	43.5	56.4	40.7	15.0	.7*	.1*	
Attempted	3,311,730	100%	49.4	50.3	38.3	11.8	.3*	.3*	
Rape	123,850	100%	41.3	58.7	37.4	19.7	1.6*	0*	
Robbery	965,070	100%	43.6	56.2	41.1	14.6	.5*	.2*	
Completed	623,470	100%	44.3	55.4	42.6	12.5	.4*	.3*	
With injury	248,870	100%	42.9	56.3	44.5	10.8	.9*	.8*	
From serious assault	121,740	100%	35.3	63.1	51.3	5.9*	1.9*	1.6*	
From minor assault	127,120	100%	50.3	49.7	38.0	11.7*	0*	0*	
Without injury	374,600	100%	45.2	54.8	41.3	13.5	0*	0*	
Attempted	341,590	100%	42.5	57.5	38.3	18.5	.7*	0*	
With injury	104,320	100%	30.9	69.1	51.0	18.2	0*	0*	
From serious assault	46,470	100%	26.9*	73.1	44.8	28.3*	0*	0*	
From minor assault	57,840	100%	34.1	65.9	55.9	10.0*	0*	0*	
Without injury	237,270	100%	47.6	52.4	32.7	18.7	1.0*	0*	
Assault	4,191,700	100%	48.2	51.6	38.8	12.4	.4	.2*	
Aggravated	1,478,600	100%	42.8	57.0	40.9	15.7	.3*	.3*	
Completed with injury	508,390	100%	40.0	60.0	42.0	17.2	.8*	0*	
Attempted with weapon	970,200	100%	44.2	55.4	40.4	15.0	0*	.4*	
Simple	2,713,090	100%	51.1	48.7	37.7	10.6	.5*	.2*	
Completed with injury	773,110	100%	45.7	54.3	39.0	14.5	.8*	0*	
Attempted without weapon	1,939,980	100%	53.3	46.4	37.1	9.0	.3*	.3*	
Crimes of theft	14,049,830	100%	46.2	35.8	18.8	9.5	7.5	18.0	
Completed	13,238,140	100%	46.8	35.2	18.5	9.4	7.3	18.0	
Attempted	811,680	100%	37.3	45.8	22.8	11.5	11.5	16.8	
Personal larceny with contact	489,360	100%	64.2	34.6	29.2	5.0	.4*	1.2*	
Purse snatching	155,420	100%	66.5	33.5	28.1	4.0*	1.3*	0*	
Pocket picking	333,940	100%	63.1	35.1	29.6	5.5	0*	1.8*	
Personal larceny without contact	13,560,460	100%	45.6	35.9	18.4	9.7	7.8	18.6	
Completed	12,791,730	100%	46.2	35.2	18.1	9.6	7.5	18.6	
Less than \$50	5,640,170	100%	53.1	27.6	14.6	5.6	7.4	19.3	
\$50 or more	6,678,840	100%	40.5	41.9	21.1	13.0	7.8	17.6	
Amount not available	472,710	100%	44.5	30.6	16.3	8.2	6.1	24.9	
Attempted	768,730	100%	34.9	47.3	23.5	11.9	11.9	17.8	
Household crimes	15,829,880	100%	27.0	44.7	14.0	18.8	11.9	28.3	
Completed	13,554,670	100%	27.8	43.0	13.5	17.7	11.8	29.1	
Attempted	2,275,210	100%	21.9	54.4	17.2	25.1	12.1	23.7	
Burglary	5,776,780	100%	34.4	33.5	15.4	12.6	5.5	32.1	
Completed	4,585,340	100%	36.3	32.6	15.3	12.2	5.1	31.2	
Forcible entry	1,986,330	100%	38.3	36.6	17.8	13.5	5.3	25.2	
Unlawful entry without force	2,599,000	100%	34.7	29.5	13.4	11.2	4.9	35.7	
Attempted forcible entry	1,191,440	100%	27.4	37.0	15.7	14.1	7.3	35.5	
Household larceny	8,419,020	100%	22.4	47.9	11.1	20.7	16.1	29.7	
Completed	7,896,440	100%	23.0	46.4	11.0	19.6	15.8	30.7	
Less than \$50	3,417,820	100%	23.4	41.4	9.9	15.2	16.3	35.2	
\$50 or more	4,108,710	100%	22.2	51.1	11.7	23.7	15.7	26.8	
Amount not available	369,900	100%	27.5	40.4	12.9	14.3	13.2	32.1	
Attempted	522,570	100%	13.3	71.6	13.9	38.0	19.8	15.1	
Motor vehicle theft	1,634,070	100%	24.2	67.5	24.1	30.7	12.7	8.2	
Completed	1,072,870	100%	27.5	63.5	24.4	27.7	11.4	9.1	
Attempted	561,190	100%	18.1	75.3	23.7	36.4	15.1	6.7	

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

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

Table 56. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders, 1988:

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						
		Daytime		Nighttime			Not known and not available	
		Total	6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
Robbery								
By armed offenders	456,140	100%	33.7%	65.8%	46.4%	18.9%	.5%	.4%
By unarmed offenders	380,880	100%	60.4	39.6	30.4	9.2	0%	0%
Assault								
By armed offenders	1,306,330	100%	43.7	56.0	40.4	15.5	.1%	.3%
By unarmed offenders	2,457,390	100%	51.1	48.8	38.1	10.4	.3%	.1%

Note: Excludes incidents in which the presence of a weapon could not be determined.

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

Table 57. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents						
		Daytime		Nighttime			Not known and not available	
		Total	6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.		
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence	3,076,700	100%	42.7%	57.1%	41.4%	15.4%	.4%	.2%
Rape	51,430	100%	38.6	61.4	37.3	24.1%	0%	0%
Robbery	751,380	100%	40.8	58.9	41.9	16.5	.6%	.3%
Assault	2,263,870	100%	43.4	56.4	41.3	14.8	.3%	.3%
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence	2,203,930	100%	53.5	46.3	36.2	9.6	.5%	.2%
Rape	72,410	100%	43.2	56.8	37.5	16.6%	2.7%	0%
Robbery	203,680	100%	54.2	45.8	38.0	7.7%	0%	0%
Assault	1,927,820	100%	53.8	46.0	35.9	9.6	.5%	.2%

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

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

**Table 58. Selected personal and household crimes, 1988:
Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime
and place of occurrence**

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home
Crimes of violence	5,280,630	100%	15.1%	7.7%	3.6%
Completed	1,968,900	100%	21.6	6.1	3.3
Attempted	3,311,730	100%	11.3	8.7	3.7
Rape	123,850	100%	25.0	3.1*	0*
Robbery	965,070	100%	14.1	6.5	4.0
Completed	623,470	100%	18.1	7.4	4.2
With injury	248,870	100%	15.7	5.6*	3.9*
Without injury	374,600	100%	19.7	8.6	4.4
Attempted	341,590	100%	6.8	4.8	3.5*
With injury	104,320	100%	9.4*	5.6*	0*
Without injury	237,270	100%	5.7*	4.4*	5.0*
Assault	4,191,700	100%	15.1	8.1	3.6
Aggravated	1,478,600	100%	13.9	6.9	3.6
Simple	2,713,090	100%	15.7	8.8	3.6
Personal larceny with contact	489,360	100%	4.0	1.2*	1.3*
Motor vehicle theft	1,634,070	100%	.7*	22.9	18.3
Completed	1,072,870	100%	.7*	21.6	16.9
Attempted	561,190	100%	.9*	25.5	20.8

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

**Table 59. Personal robbery and assault
by armed or unarmed offenders, 1988:**

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

Type of crime and offender	Number of incidents	Total	At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home
Robbery					
By armed offenders	456,140	100%	14.3%	4.7%	3.5%
By unarmed offenders	380,880	100%	16.0	10.7	2.6*
Assault					
By armed offenders	1,386,330	100%	13.6	6.9	3.8
By unarmed offenders	2,457,390	100%	16.8	8.3	3.4

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Excludes incidents in which the presence of a weapon could not be determined.

Percent of incidents

At, in, near friend's, relative's, or neigh- bor's home	On street near friend's,	Inside relative's,	Restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial buildings	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building	On school property	In apart- ment yard, park, field, or playground	On street not near own or friend's home	On public transpor- tation or inside station	Other
6.9%	1.5%	6.0%	7.6%	9.3%	4.9%	4.1%	3.5%	22.3%	1.0%	6.4%	
8.0	1.7	5.2	3.6	10.3	4.7	3.8	3.3	22.1	1.1	5.2	
6.2	1.3	6.5	10.0	8.7	5.1	4.4	3.7	22.5	.9	7.1	
14.9	1.5%	1.3%	6.2%	7.9%	1.6%	0%	6.6%	20.2	3.5%	8.1%	
3.4	.4%	2.4	4.3	11.6	3.5	2.7	3.0	37.8	2.4	4.1	
3.9	.5%	2.3%	4.3	11.8	3.7	3.3	1.5%	33.9	1.8%	3.3	
3.7%	0%	1.3%	2.4%	13.0	2.7%	2.5%	1.6%	44.8	1.6%	1.0%	
4.1%	.9%	2.9%	5.5	11.0	4.4	3.8%	1.4%	26.6	1.9%	4.7	
2.5%	.2%	2.5%	4.2%	11.2	3.0%	1.7%	5.8	45.0	3.4%	5.6	
4.3%	.6%	1.8%	1.9%	5.5%	4.4%	4.4%	5.8%	51.7	0%	4.6%	
1.7%	0%	2.8%	5.2%	13.7	2.3%	4%	5.7%	42.1	4.9%	6.0%	
7.4	1.7	7.0	8.5	8.8	5.4	4.6	3.6	18.8	.6	6.9	
8.0	2.3	6.4	6.2	10.8	2.0	2.5	5.1	23.8	.2%	8.4	
7.1	1.4	7.3	9.7	7.7	7.2	5.7	2.7	16.2	.9	6.0	
2.5%	0%	6.7	25.2	5.8	5.3	2.1%	.8%	29.8	9.3	6.0	
3.8	4.6	...	1.1	34.4	...	1.1	.6%	10.9	.2%	1.4	
5.3	4.7	...	1.2%	34.3	...	1.0%	.3%	11.9	.3%	1.9	
1.0%	4.49%	34.6	...	1.4%	1.1%	9.1	0%	.3%	

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

Percent of incidents

At, in, near friend's, relative's, or neigh- bor's home	On street near friend's,	Inside relative's,	Restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial buildings	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building	On school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On street not near own or friend's home	On public transpor- tation or inside station	Other
3.2%*	.8%	1.4%	2.1%	13.9%	.7%	2.8%	3.4%	41.4%	2.1%	5.6%	
4.3	0%	4.3	5.5	8.4	7.3	2.9%	3.0%	30.6	2.5%	2.0%	
7.7	2.3	6.2	6.1	10.6	2.0	2.6	5.0	24.2	.2%	8.7	
7.7	1.5	7.3	9.6	7.5	7.3	5.7	2.8	15.6	.9	5.9	

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

Table 60. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence	3,076,700	100%	5.0%	6.8%	4.1%
Rape	51,430	100%	8.0*	3.5*	0*
Robbery	761,380	100%	6.7	5.7	4.8
Assault	2,263,870	100%	4.3	7.2	4.0
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence	2,203,930	100%	29.3	9.0	2.9
Rape	72,410	100%	37.1	2.7*	0*
Robbery	203,680	100%	11.6	9.2	1.0*
Assault	1,927,820	100%	27.7	9.2	3.2

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

Table 61. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Type of crime and relationship	At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, or near friend's, relative's, or neigh- bor's home	On street near friend's, relative's, or neigh- bor's home
Crimes of violence					
Strangers	19.2%	51.3%	66.8%	30.8%	64.5%
Nonstrangers	80.8	48.7	33.2	69.2	35.5
Rape					
Strangers	13.2*	47.5*	0*	0*	100.0*
Nonstrangers	86.8	52.5*	0*	100.0	0*
Robbery					
Strangers	37.7	70.0	94.7	55.8	84.8*
Nonstrangers	62.3	30.0	5.3*	44.2*	15.2*
Assault					
Strangers	15.5	47.9	59.7	29.9	62.4
Nonstrangers	84.5	52.1	40.3	70.1	37.6

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

Percent of incidents

At, in, or near friend's, relative's, or neigh- bor's home	On street near friend's,	Inside relative's, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial buildings	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building	On school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On street not near own or friend's home	On public transpor- tation or inside station	Other
3.6%	1.6%	6.8%	8.4%	12.4%	3.2%	3.4%	4.1%	31.8%	1.5%	7.3%
0*	3.7*	3.2*	4.1*	11.2*	0*	0*	16.0*	36.9	8.5*	5.0*
2.4	.4*	2.4	4.6	12.3	2.4	2.0*	3.0	45.6	3.0	4.5
4.1	2.0	8.4	9.7	12.5	3.5	3.9	4.1	27.1	.9	8.3
11.4	1.2	4.8	6.6	4.9	7.4	5.2	2.8	9.1	.3*	5.1
25.5	0*	0*	7.8*	5.6*	2.7*	0*	0*	8.3*	0*	10.3*
7.2*	.3*	2.0*	2.8*	8.9	7.5*	5.4*	2.7*	8.9	0*	2.3*
11.3	1.4	5.3	7.0	4.4	7.6	5.3	2.9	9.1	.3*	5.2

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

Percent distribution between stranger and nonstranger offenders

Inside restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial buildings	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building	On school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On street not near own or friend's home	On public transportation or inside station	Other
66.6% 33.4	63.8% 36.2	78.0% 22.0	37.2% 62.8	47.8% 52.2	67.0% 33.0	83.0% 17.0	87.5% 12.5*	66.6% 33.4
100.0% 0*	27.3% 72.7*	58.6% 41.4*	0% 100.0*	0% 0*	100.0% 0*	76.1% 23.9*	100.0% 0*	25.5% 74.5*
81.8 18.2*	85.9 14.1*	83.9 16.1	54.1 45.9*	57.9% 42.1*	80.6 19.4*	95.0 5.0	100.0 0*	87.9 12.1*
65.2 34.8	62.1 37.9	76.7 23.3	35.0 65.0	46.4 53.6	62.5 37.5	77.7 22.3	74.5 25.5*	65.1 34.9

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

Table 62. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1988:**Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence**

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Percent of incidents	
	Percent within type	Percent of total
Total	...	100.0%
Household larceny	100.0%	38.3%
At or in respondent's home	16.8	6.4
Near home	68.8	26.4
On the street near home	14.4	5.5
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	61.7
At or in vacation home or second home	.4	.2
At, in, or near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	6.6	4.1
On street near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	2.5	1.5
Inside restaurant, bar, or nightclub	3.3	2.0
Other commercial buildings	11.4	7.0
Parking lot or garage	33.5	20.7
Inside school building	14.3	8.8
On school property	3.7	2.3
In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	2.3	1.4
On street not near own or friend's home	9.4	5.8
On public transportation or inside station	.9	.5
Other	11.8	7.3

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

Table 63. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1988:**Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss**

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Percent of incidents			
	Completed larceny			
	Less than \$50	\$50 or more	Amount not available	Attempted larceny
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Household larceny	37.7	38.1	43.9	40.5
At or in respondent's home	5.9	7.0	9.9	3.3
Near home	27.3	25.6	26.7	25.9
On the street near home	4.6	5.5	7.3	11.3
Personal larceny without contact	62.3	61.9	56.1	59.5
At or in vacation home or second home	.4	.8	1.2*	0*
At, in, or near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	2.9	5.4	2.0	1.9
On street near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	1.1	1.9	1.6*	1.3
Inside restaurant, bar, or nightclub	2.3	2.0	2.4	.5*
Other commercial buildings	9.2	5.7	6.2	3.0
Parking lot or garage	16.3	23.0	22.2	30.9
Inside school building	15.6	4.1	5.3	3.2
On school property	2.5	2.2	1.7*	2.3
In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	1.4	1.5	1.4*	1.2*
On street not near own or friend's home	3.9	7.0	4.6	9.6
On public transportation or inside station	.2	.7	.9*	.8*
Other	6.5	7.5	6.6	5.0

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

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

Table 64. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

**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 Number of offenders					Not known and not available
		Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more	
All incidents							
Crimes of violence	5,280,630	100%	75.2%	10.6%	5.3%	5.7%	3.2%
Completed	1,968,900	100%	71.8	13.2	6.0	6.2	2.7
Attempted	3,311,730	100%	77.2	9.1	4.9	5.3	3.6
Rape	123,850	100%	92.0	3.0*	1.8*	1.5*	1.7*
Robbery	965,070	100%	56.3	22.3	10.2	8.2	3.0
Completed	623,470	100%	53.7	24.7	10.0	7.7	3.9
With injury	248,870	100%	52.9	25.2	8.3	9.8	3.8*
Without injury	374,600	100%	54.3	24.4	11.1	6.3	3.9*
Attempted	341,590	100%	61.0	17.9	10.5	9.1	1.5*
With injury	104,320	100%	62.8	21.5	6.9*	4.8*	4.1*
Without injury	237,270	100%	60.2	16.3	12.1	11.0	.4*
Assault	4,191,700	100%	79.0	8.2	4.3	5.2	3.3
Aggravated	1,478,600	100%	73.9	10.2	4.4	6.8	4.7
Simple	2,713,090	100%	81.8	7.1	4.2	4.3	2.6
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	3,076,700	100%	66.5	13.5	6.9	7.8	5.3
Completed	1,032,100	100%	57.3	19.0	9.3	9.6	4.8
Attempted	2,044,590	100%	71.1	10.7	5.7	6.9	5.5
Rape	51,430	100%	84.7	7.2*	4.4*	0*	3.7*
Robbery	761,380	100%	51.2	24.5	11.6	9.0	3.7
Completed	463,340	100%	47.4	27.7	11.6	8.1	5.2
With injury	184,450	100%	43.5	29.7	11.3	10.5	5.1*
Without injury	278,890	100%	50.0	26.4	11.9	6.5	5.3*
Attempted	298,040	100%	57.0	19.7	11.4	10.4	1.4*
With injury	86,190	100%	55.6	25.3	8.4*	5.8*	4.9*
Without injury	211,840	100%	57.6	17.4	12.7	12.3	0*
Assault	2,263,870	100%	71.2	9.9	5.4	7.6	5.8
Aggravated	914,160	100%	65.6	12.4	5.3	9.3	7.4
Simple	1,349,700	100%	75.0	8.2	5.5	6.5	4.8
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	2,203,930	100%	87.3	6.7	3.1	2.6	.4*
Completed	936,790	100%	87.8	6.9	2.5	2.5	.4*
Attempted	1,267,130	100%	86.9	6.5	3.5	2.7	.4*
Rape	72,410	100%	97.2	0*	0*	2.5*	.3*
Robbery	203,680	100%	75.4	13.8	5.1*	5.1*	.5*
Completed	160,130	100%	72.1	16.1	5.3*	6.5*	0*
With injury	64,410	100%	79.8	12.3*	0*	7.9*	0*
Without injury	95,710	100%	66.8	18.7	8.9*	5.6*	0*
Attempted	43,550	100%	87.8	5.5*	4.4*	0*	2.4*
With injury	18,120	100%	96.8	3.2*	0*	0*	0*
Without injury	25,420	100%	81.4	7.1*	7.5*	0*	4.0*
Assault	1,927,820	100%	88.1	6.2	3.0	2.3	.4*
Aggravated	564,430	100%	87.2	6.8	2.9	2.8*	.3*
Simple	1,363,390	100%	88.5	5.9	3.0	2.2	.4*

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

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

Table 65. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Percent of incidents involving weapons		
	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	35.5%	41.2%	27.6%
Completed	36.9	43.4	29.8
Attempted	34.7	40.1	25.9
Rape	26.6	24.3*	28.2
Robbery	47.3	50.6	34.6
Completed	47.1	51.4	34.7
With injury	40.2	40.6	39.0
Without injury	51.7	58.5	31.8
Attempted	47.6	49.5	34.3*
With injury	41.1	44.2	26.5*
Without injury	50.4	51.7	39.9*
Assault ^a	33.1	38.4	26.8
Aggravated	93.8	95.1	91.6

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

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

Table 66. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Total number of weapons used	Percent of weapon types used									
		Firearm			Percent of weapon types used						
		Total	Hand- gun	Other gun	Gun type unknown	Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other	Type unknown	
All incidents											
Crimes of violence	1,964,860	100%	29.7%	23.4%	6.1%	.2%*	27.6%	3.5%	19.0%	16.6%	3.6%
Completed	771,990	100%	22.4	18.6	3.8	0*	28.7	4.5	20.8	19.5	4.0
Attempted	1,192,860	100%	34.4	26.5	7.5	.4*	26.8	2.9	17.9	14.6	3.3
Rape	37,700	100%	28.9*	26.6*	0*	2.3*	37.1*	5.3*	10.3*	11.8*	6.5*
Robbery	469,120	100%	30.0	25.4	4.6	0*	36.9	4.6	14.4	10.5	3.6
Completed	304,440	100%	33.1	26.0	7.1	0*	36.1	3.9*	12.1	10.0	4.9*
With injury	104,290	100%	18.6	13.0*	5.6*	0*	33.3	1.9*	18.3	19.4	8.5*
Without injury	200,140	100%	40.6	32.7	7.9*	0*	37.6	4.9*	8.9	5.1*	3.0*
Attempted	164,680	100%	24.3	24.3	0*	0*	38.5	6.1*	18.5	11.4	1.3*
With injury	45,050	100%	19.6*	19.6*	0*	0*	34.4*	0*	25.7*	20.4*	0*
Without injury	119,630	100%	26.0	26.0	0*	0*	40.0	8.3*	15.9	8.0*	1.7*
Aggravated assault	1,458,030	100%	29.7	22.7	6.7	.3*	24.3	3.1	20.7	18.6	3.5
Completed with injury	447,980	100%	15.2	13.4	1.8*	0*	22.8	5.2	27.2	26.0	3.6
Attempted with weapon	1,010,040	100%	36.1	26.8	8.9	.4*	25.0	2.2	17.9	15.4	3.5
Involving strangers											
Crimes of violence	1,331,770	100%	32.0	25.9	5.7	.3*	25.8	3.7	18.3	16.9	3.3
Rape	13,380	100%	66.4*	59.9*	0*	6.5*	27.1*	0*	0*	6.5*	0*
Robbery	398,590	100%	30.9	26.8	4.1	0*	36.3	4.9	14.1	10.8	3.1*
Aggravated assault	919,790	100%	31.9	25.0	6.5	.4*	21.2	3.3	20.4	19.7	3.5
Involving nonstrangers											
Crimes of violence	633,080	100%	25.0	18.2	6.8	0*	31.3	3.1	20.4	15.9	4.2
Rape	24,310	100%	8.3*	8.3*	0*	0*	42.7*	8.3*	16.0*	14.7*	10.2*
Robbery	70,530	100%	25.0	17.3*	7.7*	0*	40.7	3.0*	15.8*	8.9*	6.6*
Aggravated assault	538,230	100%	25.8	18.8	7.0	0*	29.6	2.9*	21.2	16.9	3.6

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

have cited more than one weapon present.

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

Table 67. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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	73.9%	71.8%	76.8%
Completed	70.7	61.6	81.2
Attempted	75.7	76.9	73.8
Rape	86.7	81.7	90.2
Robbery	66.9	63.6	79.2
Completed	55.6	49.2	75.4
With injury	68.3	62.2	85.5
From serious assault	63.3	59.1	78.8
From minor assault	73.2	65.6	90.1
Without injury	47.7	41.4	68.2
Attempted	88.0	87.4	92.2
With injury	91.1	89.0	100.0
From serious assault	88.2	86.6	100.0*
From minor assault	93.5	91.4	100.0*
Without injury	86.7	86.7	86.7
Assault	75.1	74.2	76.1
Aggravated	75.0	73.7	77.3
Completed with injury	74.5	67.0	82.2
Attempted with weapon	75.3	76.0	73.4
Simple	75.1	74.5	75.6
Completed with injury	79.7	75.9	82.2
Attempted without weapon	73.2	74.1	72.2

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

Table 68. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence	Percent of all victimizations									
		Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Total	Assault	Aggravated	Simple
					Total	With injury	Without injury				
Sex											
Male	73.3%	66.8%	76.5%	100.0%*	66.9%	71.1%	64.5%	74.7%	76.1%	73.7%	
Female	74.6	74.8	74.4	85.8	66.8	80.8	59.2	75.6	72.9	76.8	
Race											
White	74.3	71.8	75.6	81.3	69.8	79.8	64.3	75.0	75.6	74.8	
Black	72.2	68.2	75.4	100.0	59.5	62.4	57.9	74.8	70.0	79.6	
Age											
12-19	71.1	70.3	71.6	88.4	64.3	80.6	56.7	71.9	74.1	70.8	
20-34	76.1	72.3	78.4	84.3	72.0	82.3	66.9	76.7	74.5	78.1	
35-49	75.9	75.0	76.4	100.0*	67.8	68.9	67.1	77.4	76.5	78.0	
50-64	70.2	53.8	78.6	76.8*	51.2	50.4	51.9	78.0	87.7	71.0	
65 and over	57.2	49.8	63.2	0*	61.3	79.4	47.0*	54.4	45.0*	59.3	

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

Table 69. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Self-protective measure	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Attacked offender			
With weapon	1.8	1.5	2.0
Without weapon	10.5	14.0	8.3
Threatened offender			
With weapon	1.7	1.0	2.2
Without weapon	2.4	1.8	2.7
Resisted or captured offender	19.0	28.4	13.2
Scared or warned offender	8.8	8.5	8.9
Persuaded or appeased offender	16.8	13.1	19.1
Ran away or hid	16.0	11.2	19.0
Got help or gave alarm	11.6	10.3	12.4
Screamed from pain or fear	2.6	4.9	1.1
Took another measure	8.8	5.3	11.0
Total number of self-protective measures	6,715,160	2,583,740	4,131,410

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Some respondents may have cited more than one self-protective

Table 70. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Self-protective measure	Percent of self-protective measures					
	Both sexes	Sex	Male	Female	Race	
					White	Black
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Attacked offender						
With weapon	1.8	2.4	1.2	1.5	3.9	
Without weapon	10.5	13.5	6.9	10.5	10.1	
Threatened offender						
With weapon	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.8	1.9	
Without weapon	2.4	3.1	1.5	2.0	3.8	
Resisted or captured offender	19.0	21.3	16.3	18.6	21.3	
Scared or warned offender	8.8	7.0	10.8	8.8	8.5	
Persuaded or appeased offender	16.8	17.0	16.5	17.1	15.7	
Ran away or hid	16.0	16.1	15.9	16.4	13.6	
Got help or gave alarm	11.6	8.7	15.0	11.7	10.6	
Screamed from pain or fear	2.6	.5	5.1	2.4	3.7	
Took another measure	8.8	8.1	9.7	9.3	6.9	
Total number of self-protective measures	6,715,160	3,646,250	3,068,910	5,493,550	1,034,500	

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one self-protective measure employed.

Percent of self-protective measures

Rape	Total	Robbery		Assault		
		With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
3.6*	3.1	2.9*	3.2	1.5	2.2	1.1
7.4	9.8	12.6	7.8	10.8	9.5	11.6
.9*	2.1	.9*	3.0	1.7	2.8	1.1
.9*	2.7	2.0*	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
22.9	26.7	36.5	19.8	17.1	17.9	16.7
15.7	8.7	7.9	9.2	8.5	6.6	9.6
16.0	11.2	7.1	14.1	18.0	16.1	19.2
10.9	12.3	10.5	13.6	17.0	19.6	15.5
6.6*	13.3	10.2	15.6	11.4	12.1	11.0
11.8	3.4	5.4	2.1*	2.0	1.8	2.1
3.3*	6.6	4.1	8.3	9.5	9.2	9.8
222,370	1,186,510	491,800	694,710	5,306,270	1,986,620	3,319,640

measure employed.

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

Table 71. Personal robbery and assault, 1988:

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	31.2%	35.6%	30.2%
Male	28.3	35.8	26.6
Female	35.4	35.3	35.5
Age			
12-15	28.6	32.9	27.9
16-19	34.4	31.0	35.1
20-24	32.2	34.8	31.7
25-34	31.4	32.6	31.1
35-49	30.6	37.4	28.9
50-64	23.6	47.8	13.3
65 and over	35.2	44.0	29.2
Race			
White	30.4	35.6	29.4
Black	34.3	36.0	33.8
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	26.7	34.2	24.3
Nonstrangers	37.8	41.1	37.5
Income			
Less than \$7,500	38.6	37.6	38.8
\$7,500-\$9,999	35.7	35.9	35.7
\$10,000-\$14,999	29.2	31.0	28.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	32.7	48.1	30.0
\$25,000-\$29,999	29.2	40.9	27.2
\$30,000-\$49,999	29.6	34.8	28.5
\$50,000 or more	25.6	38.6	23.4

Table 72. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:**Percent distribution of victims receiving medical care,
by type of crime and where care was received**

Type of crime	Number of victims receiving medical care	Total	At the scene	Percent distribution of where care was received					
				At own, 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	1,234,870	100%	7.6%	29.7%	2.5%	10.7%	32.2%	14.7%	2.6%
Completed	1,160,100	100%	8.0	30.1	2.6	10.9	31.8	14.0	2.6
Attempted	74,770	100%	2.3*	23.7	0*	7.7*	38.9	24.3	3.1*
Rape	60,670	100%	0*	14.0*	6.6*	16.1*	45.2	18.2*	0*
Robbery	255,160	100%	4.6*	30.9	1.7*	9.8	32.6	17.5	2.9*
Completed	189,780	100%	5.3*	32.3	2.3*	11.1	30.5	15.9	2.7*
Attempted	65,380	100%	2.6*	27.1	0*	5.9*	38.7	22.1*	3.5*
Assault	919,020	100%	9.0	30.4	2.4	10.6	31.2	13.6	2.7
Aggravated	484,160	100%	8.6	28.1	2.1*	5.4	35.8	18.2	1.7*
Simple	434,860	100%	9.4	33.0	2.7*	16.4	26.1	8.6	3.9

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Some respondents may have received medical attention at more than one location.

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

Table 73. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:**Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses,
by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime**

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ^a	Percent of all victimizations		
		Robbery	Assault	
Race				
All races ^b	9.9%	11.6%	8.9%	
White	9.0	12.0	7.9	
Black	15.1	12.0	14.9	
Victim-offender relationship				
Strangers	9.2	12.1	7.6	
Nonstrangers	11.0	9.7	10.5	

Note: Data include victimizations in which the amount of medical expenses incurred was not known.

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

^bIncludes data on "Other" races, not shown separately.

Table 74. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:**Percent of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses,
by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime**

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ^a	Percent of all victimizations		
		Robbery	Assault	
Race				
All races ^b	31.0%	32.6%	29.5%	
White	29.0	33.6	26.8	
Black	42.6	33.2	44.2	
Victim-offender relationship				
Strangers	33.7	35.5	31.3	
Nonstrangers	28.4	23.6	28.1	

Note: Data include victimizations in which the amount of medical expenses incurred was not known.

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

^bIncludes data on "Other" races, not shown separately.

Table 75. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Characteristic and type of crime	Number of victimiza- tions	Percent of all victimizations				
		Total	Less than \$50	\$50- \$249	\$250 or more	Amount not known
Race						
All races ^a						
Crimes of violence ^b	586,450	100%	6.7%	21.0%	31.7%	40.6%
Robbery	121,730	100%	4.7*	18.0	44.0	33.3
Assault	421,430	100%	7.6	23.1	29.1	40.2
White						
Crimes of violence ^b	434,950	100%	6.8	22.9	31.9	38.4
Robbery	95,950	100%	5.9*	17.6	41.9	34.6
Assault	308,410	100%	7.1	25.7	28.8	38.4
Black						
Crimes of violence ^b	140,220	100%	5.8*	16.6	31.1	46.5
Robbery	25,780	100%	0*	19.3*	51.9*	28.7*
Assault	101,740	100%	8.0*	18.0	29.7	44.3
Victim-offender relationship						
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence ^b	318,720	100%	6.0	17.5	37.1	39.3
Robbery	100,640	100%	5.6*	14.9*	43.1	36.3
Assault	197,060	100%	6.9*	18.9	34.1	40.1
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence ^b	267,730	100%	7.5	25.1	25.2	42.1
Robbery	21,090	100%	0*	33.0*	48.1*	18.9*
Assault	224,370	100%	8.2	26.8	24.7	40.3

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

^aIncludes data on "Other" races, not shown separately.

^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 76. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Characteristic	Percent covered
Race	
All races ^a	69.9%
White	70.5
Black	68.3
Annual family income	
Less than \$7,500	63.8
\$7,500-\$9,999	56.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	55.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	77.0
\$25,000-\$29,999	66.5
\$30,000-\$49,999	85.1
\$50,000 or more	85.3

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

^aIncludes data on "Other" races, not shown separately.

Table 77. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Characteristic	Percent of all victimizations		
	Crimes of violence ^a	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	7.7%	9.4%	6.9%
Male	7.9	10.6	7.2
Female	7.4	7.6	6.3
Age			
12-19	5.6	3.6*	5.3
20-34	9.1	10.1	8.6
35-49	7.5	9.1	6.8
50-64	8.2	20.5	1.6*
65 and over	8.7*	12.8*	5.9*
Race			
White	7.1	9.7	6.3
Black	10.7	8.6	10.3
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	6.9	9.5	5.7
Nonstrangers	8.7	8.7	8.3

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 78. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Characteristic	Percent of injured victims receiving care		
	Crimes of violence ^a	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	24.0%	26.3%	22.7%
Male	27.9	29.5	27.2
Female	20.0	21.5	17.8
Age			
12-19	17.0	11.4*	16.7
20-34	27.9	30.0	27.4
35-49	24.0	24.2	23.6
50-64	33.9	42.9	12.3*
65 and over	24.7*	29.0*	20.2*
Race			
White	22.9	27.3	21.3
Black	30.3	23.8	30.6
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	25.6	27.9	23.5
Nonstrangers	22.5	21.3	22.1

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 79. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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 victimiza- tions	Percent of injured victims						
		Inpatient care						
		Total	Emergency room care	Total	Less than 1 day	1-3 days	4 days or more	Not available
Sex								
Both sexes								
Crimes of violence ^a	453,940	100%	60.1%	39.9%	26.7%	8.3%	3.6%	1.3%
Robbery	98,070	100%	54.6	45.4	27.7	15.5*	2.2*	0*
Assault	324,640	100%	61.4	38.6	25.6	6.9	4.3*	1.8*
Male								
Crimes of violence ^a	270,860	100%	56.0	44.0	25.2	12.3	4.4*	2.2*
Robbery	65,880	100%	52.1	47.9	28.2	16.5*	3.2*	0*
Assault	203,240	100%	56.9	43.1	24.4	11.0	4.8*	2.9*
Female								
Crimes of violence ^a	183,080	100%	66.2	33.8	29.0	2.4*	2.3*	0*
Robbery	32,190	100%	59.6	40.4*	26.8*	13.5*	0*	0*
Assault	121,390	100%	68.9	31.1	27.6	0*	3.5*	0*
Race								
White								
Crimes of violence ^a	343,350	100%	60.4	39.6	28.5	7.6	2.4*	1.2*
Robbery	77,800	100%	52.6	47.4	31.7	13.0*	2.7*	0*
Assault	245,100	100%	62.6	37.4	26.8	6.5	2.4*	1.6*
Black								
Crimes of violence ^a	99,630	100%	58.6	41.4	21.8	9.6*	8.0*	1.9*
Robbery	18,480	100%	58.3*	41.7*	13.8*	27.9*	0*	0*
Assault	70,370	100%	57.5	42.5	22.0*	6.3*	11.3*	2.8*
Victim-offender relationship								
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence ^a	242,040	100%	56.1	43.9	29.4	9.5	3.4*	1.6*
Robbery	79,090	100%	49.2	50.8	34.4	13.8*	2.7*	0*
Assault	148,240	100%	59.2	40.8	26.0	8.2*	4.1*	2.6*
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence ^a	211,890	100%	64.7	35.3	23.7	6.9*	3.8*	1.0*
Robbery	18,980	100%	77.0*	23.0*	0*	23.0*	0*	0*
Assault	176,390	100%	63.2	36.8	25.3	5.8*	4.5*	1.2*

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

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

^aIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 20. Personal and household crimes, 1988:

**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						
	Theft losses		Damage losses				
	All economic losses	All theft losses	With damage	Without damage	All damage losses	With theft	Without theft
All personal crimes	74.8%	69.8%	9.4%	60.4%	14.5%	9.4%	5.0%
Crimes of violence	22.4	11.8	1.7	10.1	12.3	1.7	10.6
Completed	45.7	31.7	4.6	27.1	18.6	4.6	14.0
Attempted	8.8	.1*	0*	.1*	8.7	0*	8.7
Rape	23.1	9.1*	3.0*	6.2*	16.9	3.0*	13.9
Robbery	71.5	65.3	9.3	56.0	15.5	9.3	6.2
Completed	100.0	100.0	14.2	85.8	14.2	14.2	...
With injury	100.0	100.0	18.7	81.3	18.7	18.7	...
Without injury	100.0	100.0	11.4	88.6	11.4	11.4	...
Attempted	17.9	17.9	...	17.9
With injury	34.6	34.6	...	34.6
Without injury	10.7	10.7	...	10.7
Assault	11.5	11.5	...	11.5
Aggravated	14.4	14.4	...	14.4
Simple	9.8	9.8	...	9.8
Crimes of theft	96.9	94.2	12.7	81.5	15.3	12.7	2.7
Completed	100.0	100.0	13.4	86.6	13.4	13.4	...
Attempted	46.2	46.2	...	46.2
Personal larceny with contact	92.4	91.2	2.5*	88.7	3.6	2.5*	1.2*
Purse snatching	76.0	72.4	2.4*	70.0	6.0*	2.4*	3.7*
Pocket picking	100.0	100.0	2.5*	97.5	2.5*	2.5*	...
Personal larceny without contact	97.0	94.3	13.0	81.3	15.8	13.0	2.7
Completed	100.0	100.0	13.8	86.2	13.8	13.8	...
Less than \$50	100.0	100.0	5.6	94.4	5.6	5.6	...
\$50 or more	100.0	100.0	20.8	79.2	20.8	20.8	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	12.5	87.5	12.5	12.5	...
Attempted	48.1	48.1	...	48.1
All household crimes	91.1	80.6	14.9	65.7	25.4	14.9	10.5
Completed	96.3	93.8	17.1	76.7	19.6	17.1	2.5
Attempted	59.9	1.9	1.4	.6*	59.4	1.4	58.0
Burglary	84.9	65.6	22.4	43.1	41.8	22.4	19.4
Completed	89.1	81.7	27.6	54.1	35.1	27.6	7.5
Forcible entry	93.3	78.4	57.6	20.8	72.5	57.6	14.9
Unlawful entry without force	85.9	84.1	4.7	79.5	6.5	4.7	1.8
Attempted forcible entry	68.8	3.7	2.6	1.1*	67.7	2.6	65.1
Household larceny	96.0	93.8	9.3	84.5	11.5	9.3	2.2
Completed	100.0	100.0	9.9	90.1	9.9	9.9	...
Less than \$50	100.0	100.0	4.9	95.1	4.9	4.9	...
\$50 or more	100.0	100.0	13.7	86.3	13.7	13.7	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	13.1	86.9	13.1	13.1	...
Attempted	36.0	36.0	...	36.0
Motor vehicle theft	87.5	65.7	16.8	48.8	38.7	16.8	21.8
Completed	100.0	100.0	25.6	74.4	25.6	25.6	...
Attempted	63.5	63.5	...	63.5

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

does not equal the entry shown under "All economic losses."

*Not applicable.

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

Table 81. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:**Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss,
by type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship**

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss						
	Theft losses		Damage losses				
	All economic losses	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving non-strangers	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving non-strangers
Crimes of violence	22.4%	11.8%	15.0%	7.1%	12.3%	11.9%	12.9%
Completed	45.7	31.7	44.2	17.2	18.6	18.4	18.8
Attempted	8.8	.1*	.2*	0*	8.7	8.6	8.8
Rape	23.1	9.1*	11.1*	7.7*	16.9	25.2*	10.9*
Robbery	71.5	65.3	62.2	77.2	15.5	13.6	22.9
Completed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.2	12.3	20.0
With injury	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.7	17.0	23.4
Without injury	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.4	9.4	17.7
Attempted	17.9	17.9	15.6	32.5
With injury	34.6	34.6	33.6	39.3*
Without injury	10.7	10.7	8.4	27.9*
Assault	11.5	11.5	11.1	12.0
Aggravated	14.4	14.4	14.6	13.9
Simple	9.8	9.8	8.5	11.2

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

under "All economic losses."

*Not applicable.

Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 82. Personal and household crimes, 1988:

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

Race and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Total	Percent of victimizations						\$500 or more	Not known and not available
			No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499			
All races^a										
All personal crimes	14,941,990	100%	1.8%	38.9%	15.1%	17.4%	9.4%	10.6%	6.7%	
Crimes of violence^b	1,323,570	100%	6.5	26.4	11.2	20.4	9.0	13.4	13.0	
Completed	996,940	100%	4.7	27.1	11.1	20.1	9.6	15.7	11.9	
Attempted	326,630	100%	12.2	24.6	11.6	21.3	7.3	6.5	16.6	
Robbery	749,520	100%	2.8	20.6	12.8	24.5	10.6	19.7	9.1	
Completed	684,260	100%	2.0*	20.7	12.8	23.4	11.0	20.6	9.3	
With injury	262,870	100%	3.8*	20.7	9.1	24.2	11.1	21.9	9.2	
Without injury	421,390	100%	1.0*	20.8	15.2	22.9	11.0	19.8	9.4	
Attempted	65,250	100%	10.4*	18.8*	12.1*	36.6	6.2*	9.6*	6.3*	
With injury	38,200	100%	12.1*	15.6*	15.0*	30.9*	10.5*	5.2*	10.8*	
Without injury	27,050	100%	8.0*	23.3*	8.2*	44.7*	0*	15.8*	0*	
Assault	544,670	100%	11.7	33.8	9.3	15.0	6.5	5.6	18.1	
Aggravated	249,920	100%	9.2	31.9	11.2	15.6	6.7	6.9	18.6	
Simple	294,740	100%	13.9	35.4	7.7	14.6	6.4	4.4*	17.7	
Crimes of theft	13,618,420	100%	1.4	40.1	15.5	17.1	9.4	10.4	6.1	
Completed	13,241,810	100%	1.3	40.8	15.5	16.8	9.5	10.5	5.6	
Attempted	376,600	100%	5.9	14.7	15.4	27.7	5.8	5.8	24.7	
Personal larceny with contact	452,100	100%	.9*	34.8	17.3	25.2	8.5	7.7	5.6	
Personal larceny without contact	13,166,320	100%	1.4	40.3	15.4	16.9	9.5	10.4	6.1	
All household crimes	14,420,400	100%	3.0	28.7	12.5	16.1	9.6	20.9	9.3	
Completed	13,056,480	100%	1.8	29.2	12.6	16.5	9.9	22.5	7.5	
Attempted	1,363,920	100%	14.3	23.7	11.4	12.2	6.5	5.1	26.8	
Burglary	4,906,640	100%	5.0	18.4	8.2	14.5	12.3	27.9	13.6	
Completed	4,087,150	100%	2.1	15.9	8.3	16.2	14.3	33.1	10.2	
Forcible entry	1,853,610	100%	2.8	8.4	4.8	11.1	10.6	47.3	14.9	
Unlawful entry without force	2,233,530	100%	1.6	22.1	11.2	20.4	17.3	21.2	6.2	
Attempted forcible entry	819,490	100%	19.5	31.0	7.5	6.1	2.6	2.3	30.8	
Household larceny	8,084,330	100%	2.0	39.5	16.6	18.7	8.6	7.8	6.8	
Completed	7,896,440	100%	1.9	40.0	16.5	18.7	8.7	7.9	6.4	
Attempted	187,880	100%	10.1	18.8	19.9	17.4	7.5*	3.9*	22.3	
Motor vehicle theft	1,429,420	100%	1.3	2.8	4.0	6.9	5.7	70.6	8.7	
Completed	1,072,870	100%	.2*	.6*	.2*	1.5*	2.7	90.0	5.0	
Attempted	356,540	100%	4.5	9.5	15.7	23.4	14.7	12.1	20.1	
White										
All personal crimes	12,732,500	100%	1.9	39.3	15.0	17.1	9.3	10.8	6.6	
Crimes of violence^b	1,019,450	100%	7.4	26.1	10.4	20.5	8.5	13.5	13.7	
Completed	758,190	100%	5.0	27.7	10.3	19.2	8.8	16.0	13.1	
Attempted	261,250	100%	14.4	21.4	10.7	24.4	7.4	6.3	15.4	
Robbery	549,770	100%	3.0	20.4	12.0	23.9	10.1	20.7	9.8	
Completed	486,720	100%	2.0*	20.5	12.4	22.1	10.6	22.1	10.3	
With injury	184,290	100%	3.0*	21.6	9.5	21.2	10.8	22.2	11.7	
Without injury	302,430	100%	1.3*	19.9	14.2	22.6	10.6	22.1	9.4	
Attempted	63,050	100%	10.8*	19.4*	9.1*	37.9	6.4*	9.9*	6.5*	
With injury	38,200	100%	12.1*	15.6*	15.0*	30.9*	10.5*	5.2*	10.8*	
Without injury	24,840	100%	8.7*	25.4*	0*	48.7*	0*	17.2*	0*	
Assault	444,490	100%	12.9	32.3	8.6	16.6	6.4	5.3	17.9	
Aggravated	195,570	100%	10.6	30.4	10.4	16.9	4.9*	8.8	18.0	
Simple	248,920	100%	14.7	33.9	7.2	16.4	7.6	2.5*	17.8	
Crimes of theft	11,713,050	100%	1.4	40.4	15.4	16.8	9.4	10.6	6.0	
Completed	11,395,810	100%	1.3	41.1	15.4	16.5	9.5	10.7	5.5	
Attempted	317,240	100%	6.4	15.7	15.8	26.1	6.8	6.8	22.3	
Personal larceny with contact	335,830	100%	.6*	33.6	19.2	24.6	9.6	9.2	3.3*	
Personal larceny without contact	11,377,220	100%	1.4	40.6	15.3	16.6	9.4	10.6	6.1	

Race and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Total	Percent of victimizations						\$500 or more	Not known and not available
			No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499			
White										
All household crimes	11,752,840	100%	3.0%	29.7%	12.4%	16.6%	9.7%	20.2%	8.4%	
Completed	10,727,420	100%	1.8	30.5	12.4	16.9	10.0	21.7	6.7	
Attempted	1,025,410	100%	15.1	22.3	12.1	13.1	6.7	4.7	26.1	
Burglary	3,905,860	100%	5.3	18.4	8.3	15.0	12.3	28.1	12.5	
Completed	3,271,590	100%	2.3	16.5	8.3	16.7	14.1	33.2	9.0	
Forcible entry	1,396,050	100%	3.3	9.1	4.8	10.5	10.5	48.8	13.1	
Unlawful entry without force	1,875,540	100%	1.6	22.0	10.9	21.3	16.7	21.5	5.9	
Attempted forcible entry	634,270	100%	20.8	28.0	8.4	6.4	3.4	2.1*	30.9	
Household larceny	6,810,260	100%	2.0	40.3	16.0	18.8	8.8	7.8	6.3	
Completed	6,656,990	100%	1.8	40.9	15.9	18.8	8.9	7.9	5.9	
Attempted	153,270	100%	11.1	17.8	17.9	19.1	6.7*	4.8*	22.6	
Motor vehicle theft	1,036,700	100%	.7*	2.9	4.3	7.8	5.9	72.0	6.4	
Completed	798,830	100%	.2*	.7*	.2*	2.0*	3.2	90.0	3.7	
Attempted	237,860	100%	2.4*	10.0	18.2	27.2	15.3	11.6	15.4	
Black										
All personal crimes	1,803,770	100%	1.8	36.1	16.2	18.8	10.2	9.4	7.5	
Crimes of violence ^b	259,390	100%	3.4*	27.0	14.8	19.2	11.8	14.0	9.9	
Completed	204,360	100%	3.1*	24.4	13.9	22.5	12.8	15.5	7.8*	
Attempted	55,020	100%	4.2*	36.5	18.0*	7.0*	8.2*	8.4*	17.6*	
Robbery	173,290	100%	1.2*	19.5	14.9	25.3	13.7	18.3	7.1*	
Completed	171,080	100%	1.3*	19.8	13.8	25.6	13.9	18.5	7.2*	
With injury	68,370	100%	3.1*	18.5*	9.6*	29.4	13.8*	21.9*	3.7*	
Without injury	102,710	100%	0*	20.6	16.6	23.1	13.9*	16.2	9.5*	
Attempted	2,200	100%	0*	0*	100.0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	
With injury	0	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	
Without injury	2,200	100%	0*	0*	100.0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	
Assault	81,890	100%	8.0*	41.8	15.2*	7.3*	5.7*	5.6*	16.2*	
Aggravated	43,420	100%	5.2*	37.2	17.8*	8.9*	10.8*	0*	20.2*	
Simple	38,460	100%	11.2*	47.1	12.3*	5.5*	0*	12.0*	11.8*	
Crimes of theft	1,544,380	100%	1.5	37.7	16.4	18.8	9.9	8.6	7.1	
Completed	1,498,420	100%	1.4	38.7	16.7	18.1	10.2	8.9	6.0	
Attempted	45,950	100%	4.4*	4.5*	8.7*	41.8	0*	0*	46.5	
Personal larceny with contact	89,030	100%	2.3*	33.5	15.7*	23.1	4.9*	4.5*	16.0*	
Personal larceny without contact	1,455,340	100%	1.5	37.9	16.5	18.5	10.2	8.9	6.5	
All household crimes	2,320,580	100%	3.0	22.8	12.8	14.5	9.5	23.6	13.7	
Completed	2,037,400	100%	1.9	22.4	13.5	15.2	9.9	26.0	11.2	
Attempted	283,170	100%	11.1	26.1	8.5	10.0	6.4	6.3	31.6	
Burglary	880,220	100%	4.2	16.8	7.5	13.5	13.6	26.5	18.0	
Completed	713,200	100%	1.5*	11.5	8.2	15.3	16.8	32.1	14.5	
Forcible entry	410,280	100%	1.6*	5.1	5.4	14.2	11.8	42.7	19.1	
Unlawful entry without force	302,920	100%	1.3*	20.2	12.0	16.8	23.6	17.8	8.3	
Attempted forcible entry	167,010	100%	15.7	39.2	4.2*	5.9*	0*	2.4*	32.6	
Household larceny	1,102,740	100%	2.5	33.9	20.1	18.5	7.3	8.0	9.8	
Completed	1,086,000	100%	2.5	34.4	19.8	18.4	7.2	8.1	9.5	
Attempted	16,730	100%	0*	0*	34.2*	21.0*	12.7*	0*	32.1*	
Motor vehicle theft	337,610	100%	1.6*	2.5*	3.3*	4.5*	5.7	67.1	15.3	
Completed	238,190	100%	0*	0*	0*	0*	1.4*	89.3	9.3	
Attempted	99,420	100%	5.4*	8.4*	11.3*	15.1*	16.0*	13.9*	29.8	

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

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

^aIncludes data on "Other" races, not shown separately.

^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

Table 83. Selected personal crimes, 1988:

**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 victimiza- tions	Total	No monetary value	Less than \$10	Percent of victimizations resulting in theft loss					\$1,000 or more	Not known and not available
					\$10-\$49	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$999			
All races^a											
Robbery	684,260	100%	2.4%	6.5%	15.9%	14.0%	24.2%	18.7%	11.5%	6.7%	
Crimes of theft ^b	13,241,810	100%	1.4	12.0	30.5	16.2	17.7	14.9	3.6	3.8	
White											
Robbery	486,720	100%	2.5*	7.8	15.1	14.0	22.8	18.1	13.1	6.5	
Crimes of theft ^b	11,395,810	100%	1.4	12.1	30.7	16.1	17.5	14.9	3.7	3.6	
Black											
Robbery	171,080	100%	1.3*	2.6*	17.2	13.8	26.9	22.5	8.6*	7.2*	
Crimes of theft ^b	1,498,420	100%	1.4	11.5	28.4	17.6	18.3	15.3	2.6	4.8	

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

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

^aIncludes data on "Other" races, not shown separately.

^bIncludes both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Table 84. Personal and household crimes, 1988:

**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 victimiza- tions	Total	None re- covered ^c	Percent of victimizations					All re- covered	Not available
				Total	Less than half	Half or more	Pro- portion unknown ^d			
All races^a										
All personal crimes ^b	13,937,730	100%	89.0%	5.3%	.7%	1.0%	3.5%	3.4%	2.3%	
Robbery	684,260	100%	73.8	10.6	1.2*	2.4	7.0	9.8	5.9	
Crimes of theft	13,241,810	100%	89.8	5.0	.7	1.0	3.3	3.1	2.1	
Personal larceny with contact	446,410	100%	74.9	17.2	.9*	.9*	15.4	5.1	2.9*	
Personal larceny without contact	12,795,390	100%	90.4	4.6	.7	1.0	2.9	3.0	2.1	
All household crimes	12,757,320	100%	84.9	4.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	8.7	1.6	
Burglary	3,787,990	100%	89.3	4.7	1.8	1.2	1.7	4.5	1.6	
Household larceny	7,896,440	100%	90.8	2.1	.7	.5	.9	5.5	1.6	
Motor vehicle theft	1,072,870	100%	25.7	26.1	5.5	13.3	7.3	47.2	1.0*	
White										
All personal crimes ^b	11,936,600	100%	88.9	5.2	.7	1.0	3.5	3.5	2.3	
Robbery	494,160	100%	74.0	10.0	1.6*	2.9*	5.5	11.4	4.6	
Crimes of theft	11,430,790	100%	89.6	5.0	.7	.9	3.4	3.1	2.2	
Personal larceny with contact	336,570	100%	73.0	18.6	1.1*	0*	17.5	4.5*	3.8*	
Personal larceny without contact	11,094,210	100%	90.1	4.6	.7	1.0	3.0	3.1	2.1	
All household crimes	10,483,520	100%	85.3	4.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	8.6	1.4	
Burglary	3,027,700	100%	88.7	4.9	1.8	1.2	1.9	4.8	1.6	
Household larceny	6,656,990	100%	90.8	2.1	.7	.5	.9	5.6	1.5	
Motor vehicle theft	798,830	100%	26.5	25.0	5.8	12.1	7.1	48.1	.4*	
Black										
All personal crimes ^b	1,651,410	100%	89.4	5.6	1.0	.9*	3.7	2.9	2.1	
Robbery	168,180	100%	71.9	13.4	0*	1.3*	12.2	5.4*	9.3*	
Crimes of theft	1,483,230	100%	91.4	4.7	1.1	.9*	2.8	2.6	1.3	
Personal larceny with contact	87,020	100%	81.8	13.9*	0*	2.5*	11.4*	4.4*	0*	
Personal larceny without contact	1,396,210	100%	92.0	4.2	1.2	.8*	2.2	2.5	1.3	
All household crimes	1,985,870	100%	82.8	5.9	1.6	2.6	1.6	8.9	2.4	
Burglary	661,670	100%	91.6	3.7	1.9*	1.2*	.6*	3.3	1.5*	
Household larceny	1,086,000	100%	90.3	2.1	.7*	.5*	.9*	4.7	2.9	
Motor vehicle theft	238,190	100%	23.9	29.3	5.4*	15.3	7.5	44.0	2.8*	

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

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

^aIncludes data on "Other" races, not shown separately.

^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes

data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.

^cIncludes items that were taken that had no value.

^dIncludes items that were recovered that had no value.

Table 85. Household crimes, 1988:

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

Value of loss	Percent of victimizations			
	All house-hold crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No monetary value	1.6	1.1	2.0	.2*
Less than \$10	8.7	3.4	12.4	.2*
\$10-\$49	21.8	12.9	28.9	.4*
\$50-\$99	13.4	9.7	16.9	.2*
\$100-\$249	17.3	17.5	19.4	1.5*
\$250-\$999	17.1	28.4	12.7	10.1
\$1,000 or more	15.5	22.7	3.0	82.0
Not available	4.7	4.4	4.7	5.6
Total number of incidents	12,757,320	3,787,990	7,896,440	1,072,870

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

Table 86. Personal and household crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations
All personal crimes	5.6%
Crimes of violence	8.6
Completed	17.7
Attempted	3.3
Rape	19.5
Robbery	12.8
Completed	14.2
With injury	26.1
From serious assault	27.2
From minor assault	25.0
Without injury	6.8
Attempted	10.2
With injury	22.5
From serious assault	24.8*
From minor assault	20.5*
Without injury	4.9*
Assault	7.4
Aggravated	9.8
Simple	6.0
Crimes of theft	4.3
Completed	4.2
Attempted	6.0
Personal larceny with contact	5.3
Personal larceny without contact	4.2
Completed	4.1
Less than \$50	1.6
\$50 or more	6.3
Amount not available	3.7
Attempted	6.3
All household crimes	6.3
Completed	6.6
Attempted	4.5
Burglary	6.9
Completed	8.1
Forcible entry	13.9
Unlawful entry without force	3.6
Attempted forcible entry	2.3
Household larceny	3.2
Completed	3.2
Less than \$50	1.1
\$50 or more	4.7
Amount not available	4.8
Attempted	3.8
Motor vehicle theft	20.0
Completed	25.3
Attempted	9.8

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

Table 87. Personal and household crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations	
	White	Black
All personal crimes	5.6%	5.5%
Crimes of violence	8.7	8.3
Completed	18.7	13.8
Attempted	3.3	3.8
Rape	27.3	0*
Robbery	13.5	11.3
Assault	7.3	7.8
Crimes of theft	4.3	3.8
Completed	4.2	3.9
Attempted	6.4	2.2*
Personal larceny with contact	5.6	5.3*
Personal larceny without contact	4.3	3.7
All household crimes	6.0	7.3
Completed	6.3	7.8
Attempted	4.1	5.4
Burglary	6.5	7.6
Household larceny	3.2	3.1
Motor vehicle theft	20.4	19.8

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

Table 88. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:**Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work,
by type of crime and victim-offender relationship**

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	8.6%	8.1%	9.3%
Completed	17.7	17.6	17.8
Attempted	3.3	3.3	3.3
Rape	19.5	18.3*	20.3*
Robbery	12.8	10.9	20.2
Assault	7.4	7.0	7.8

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

Table 89. Personal and household crimes, 1988:**Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work,
by type of crime and number of days lost**

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations					
		Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6-10 days	11 days or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes	1,111,190	100%	42.9%	41.7%	5.0%	6.1%	4.3%
Crimes of violence	508,900	100%	18.8	54.4	8.6	11.2	7.1
Completed	385,630	100%	13.0	56.2	11.3	11.7	7.7
Attempted	123,260	100%	36.8	48.5	0*	9.5*	5.1*
Rape	24,810	100%	8.5*	46.8*	14.2*	23.4*	7.1*
Robbery	134,580	100%	22.1	56.8	4.3*	15.3	1.6*
Assault	349,510	100%	18.3	54.0	9.8	8.7	9.2
Crimes of theft	602,280	100%	63.2	31.0	2.1*	1.8*	2.0*
Completed	553,580	100%	63.5	30.4	1.9*	2.0*	2.2*
Attempted	48,700	100%	58.8	37.1	4.1*	0*	0*
Personal larceny with contact	25,690	100%	43.0*	49.2*	7.9*	0*	0*
Personal larceny without contact	576,580	100%	64.1	30.1	1.8*	1.9*	2.1*
All household crimes	992,750	100%	41.4	50.7	2.7	.8*	4.8
Completed	891,040	100%	40.5	51.5	3.0	.9*	4.0
Attempted	101,710	100%	49.5	43.1	0*	0*	7.4*
Burglary	396,640	100%	41.1	50.3	3.8*	.6*	4.3
Household larceny	269,470	100%	55.1	38.1	.6*	0*	6.2
Motor vehicle theft	326,630	100%	30.6	61.5	3.2*	1.8*	2.9*

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

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

Table 90. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Number of days lost	Percent of victimizations		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than 1 day	18.8	18.5	19.2
1-5 days	54.4	52.1	57.2
6-10 days	8.6	8.6	8.5
11 days or more	11.2	13.7	8.0
Not known and not available	7.1	7.1	7.1*
Total number of victimizations	508,900	282,400	226,490

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

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

Table 91. Personal and household crimes, 1988:

**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 crimes	938,560	100%	46.0%	38.2%	5.1%	6.6%	4.1%
Crimes of violence	419,400	100%	19.8	52.3	8.9	12.1	6.9
Crimes of theft	519,160	100%	67.2	26.8	2.0*	2.1*	1.9*
All household crimes	775,590	100%	42.4	49.9	2.9	.5*	4.4
Burglary	303,510	100%	40.8	51.6	3.4*	0*	4.3*
Household larceny	228,930	100%	54.8	37.2	.7*	0*	7.3
Motor vehicle theft	243,140	100%	32.8	59.7	4.3*	1.6*	1.6*
Black							
All personal crimes	138,070	100%	23.6	62.0	3.0*	4.5*	6.9*
Crimes of violence	77,200	100%	16.3*	61.0	5.4*	8.0*	9.3*
Crimes of theft	60,860	100%	32.8	63.4	0*	0*	3.8*
All household crimes	187,010	100%	37.1	56.3	1.5*	2.2*	2.9*
Burglary	75,850	100%	44.2	49.2	3.7*	2.9*	0*
Household larceny	36,920	100%	52.6	47.4	0*	0*	0*
Motor vehicle theft	74,230	100%	22.1	67.9	0*	2.6*	7.3*

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

Table 92. Personal and household crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations reported to the police			Not known and not available
		Total	Yes ^a	No	
All crimes	35,795,840	100%	36.4%	62.5%	1.1%
All personal crimes	19,965,960	100%	33.5	65.1	1.4
Crimes of violence	5,909,570	100%	47.9	51.2	.9
Completed	2,179,980	100%	57.7	41.4	.9
Attempted	3,729,580	100%	42.1	56.8	1.0
Rape	127,370	100%	44.9	53.6	1.5*
Completed	65,550	100%	64.6	35.4	0*
Attempted	61,810	100%	24.1*	72.8	3.1*
Robbery	1,048,000	100%	57.1	42.6	.4*
Completed	684,260	100%	64.4	35.3	.3*
With injury	262,870	100%	75.0	24.3	.7*
From serious assault	130,090	100%	81.1	18.9	0*
From minor assault	132,770	100%	69.0	29.6	1.4*
Without injury	421,390	100%	57.8	42.2	0*
Attempted	363,730	100%	43.2	56.3	.1*
With injury	110,270	100%	54.0	46.0	0*
From serious assault	50,490	100%	66.3	33.7	0*
From minor assault	59,780	100%	43.5	56.5	0*
Without injury	253,450	100%	38.5	60.7	.7*
Assault	4,734,190	100%	45.9	53.0	1.1
Aggravated	1,741,380	100%	54.3	44.5	1.2
Completed with injury	570,580	100%	58.1	40.4	1.5*
Attempted with weapon	1,170,800	100%	52.5	46.5	1.0*
Simple	2,992,800	100%	41.1	58.0	1.0
Completed with injury	859,580	100%	51.6	47.5	.9*
Attempted without weapon	2,133,220	100%	36.8	62.2	1.0
Crimes of theft	14,056,390	100%	27.5	71.0	1.5
Completed	13,241,810	100%	27.7	70.7	1.6
Attempted	814,570	100%	23.5	75.5	1.0*
Personal larceny with contact	489,360	100%	35.2	63.2	1.6*
Purse snatching	155,420	100%	44.7	55.3	0*
Completed	112,470	100%	58.4	41.6	0*
Attempted	42,950	100%	8.9*	91.1	0*
Pocket picking	333,940	100%	30.8	66.9	2.3*
Personal larceny without contact	13,567,020	100%	27.2	71.3	1.5
Completed	12,795,390	100%	27.3	71.1	1.6
Less than \$50	5,641,650	100%	11.7	86.9	1.4
\$50 or more	6,681,020	100%	40.4	58.0	1.6
Amount not available	472,710	100%	29.0	68.1	3.0*
Attempted	771,620	100%	24.4	74.6	1.0*
All household crimes	15,829,880	100%	40.1	59.1	.8
Completed	13,554,670	100%	41.3	58.0	.7
Attempted	2,275,210	100%	32.9	65.7	1.4
Burglary	5,776,780	100%	50.7	48.5	.8
Completed	4,585,340	100%	55.7	43.7	.6
Forcible entry	1,986,330	100%	74.2	25.5	.3*
Unlawful entry without force	2,599,000	100%	41.5	57.7	.8
Attempted forcible entry	1,191,440	100%	31.7	66.8	1.5
Household larceny	8,419,020	100%	26.3	72.9	.8
Completed	7,896,440	100%	26.3	72.9	.8
Less than \$50	3,417,820	100%	14.9	84.5	.6
\$50 or more	4,108,710	100%	36.1	63.0	.8
Amount not available	369,900	100%	23.4	74.6	2.0*
Attempted	522,570	100%	26.2	72.8	1.1*
Motor vehicle theft	1,634,070	100%	73.2	26.0	.9*
Completed	1,072,870	100%	89.6	9.9	.5*
Attempted	561,190	100%	41.7	56.7	1.6*

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

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

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

Table 93. Personal crimes, 1988:**Percent of victimizations reported to the police,
by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime**

Characteristic	Percent of all victimizations reported to the police		
	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Both sexes	33.5%	47.9%	27.5%
Male	32.3	44.9	26.1
Female	34.8	52.0	28.8
Race			
White	33.3	46.7	28.0
Black	35.7	54.6	24.7
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	33.9	50.6	24.6
Non-Hispanic	33.5	47.7	27.7

Table 94. Personal crimes, 1988:**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	47.9%	44.9%	52.0%	48.5%	46.6%	52.5%	47.0%	41.1%	51.6%
Completed	57.7	56.6	58.9	60.1	60.0	60.2	54.9	49.4	58.0
Attempted	42.1	39.3	46.8	42.6	40.2	48.0	41.3	37.5	45.5
Rape	44.9	73.5*	43.1	48.0	100.0*	41.9	42.7	0*	43.9
Robbery	57.1	54.8	60.3	57.1	54.6	61.2	57.0	56.0	57.9
Completed	64.4	63.9	65.0	65.1	63.3	67.4	62.4	66.3	59.1
With injury	75.0	74.4	75.8	77.1	71.8	85.0	69.2	83.3	55.7
From serious assault	81.1	79.1	85.2	77.8	77.1	79.3	93.4	88.2*	100.0*
From minor assault	69.0	67.9	70.0	76.3	63.4	88.7	52.9	79.1*	32.1*
Without injury	57.8	56.8	58.9	57.9	57.7	58.0	57.6	53.1	61.2
Attempted	43.2	41.4	47.2	43.9	43.3	45.3	38.8	23.2*	53.7*
With injury	54.0	54.4	53.2	55.1	56.9	50.3*	48.8*	30.0*	58.1*
From serious assault	66.3	78.0	39.5*	65.8	78.0	19.5*	70.6*	0*	70.6*
From minor assault	43.5	32.3*	62.7*	44.7	32.8*	70.3*	39.8*	30.0*	48.4*
Without injury	38.5	36.1	44.3	39.4	37.8	43.5	31.9*	20.6*	48.7*
Assault	45.9	42.7	50.7	45.8	44.1	49.7	46.1	40.0	51.4
Aggravated	54.3	51.4	60.1	52.4	50.7	57.6	57.6	53.1	62.5
Completed with injury	58.1	58.3	57.8	55.6	56.9	50.6	60.6	60.9	60.5
Attempted with weapon	52.5	48.4	61.5	51.3	48.3	59.5	55.2	48.8	64.7
Simple	41.1	36.6	46.6	40.9	38.7	45.2	41.2	33.5	47.4
Completed with injury	51.6	48.2	54.6	55.6	58.5	49.1	48.9	33.6	56.2
Attempted without weapon	36.8	32.9	42.4	36.5	32.5	44.1	37.2	33.5	41.0
Crimes of theft	27.5	26.1	28.8	33.4	23.1	39.5	26.8	26.3	27.4
Completed	27.7	25.3	29.1	35.8	25.2	42.0	26.9	26.4	27.4
Attempted	23.5	22.2	24.8	14.8	7.8*	19.3	25.5	24.7	26.4
Personal larceny with contact	35.2	26.0	41.0	36.5	27.8	41.8	14.5*	0*	26.1*
Purse snatching	44.7	0*	45.2	46.2	0*	46.8	22.4*	0*	22.4*
Completed	58.4	0*	59.4	59.6	0*	60.7	36.4*	0*	36.4*
Attempted	8.9*	0*	8.9*	9.7*	0*	9.7*	0*	0*	0*
Pocket picking	30.8	26.2	36.6	32.0	28.1	36.8	10.3*	0*	32.1*
Personal larceny without contact	27.2	26.1	28.3	31.7	20.4	38.3	26.9	26.4	27.4
Completed	27.3	26.3	28.4	34.0	23.3	39.6	26.9	26.5	27.4
Less than \$50	11.7	9.3	13.8	19.9	19.4	20.2	11.3	8.9	13.3
\$50 or more	40.4	38.0	42.3	42.6	27.2	50.3	40.3	39.3	41.5
Amount not available	29.0	22.3	33.8	42.7	13.2*	61.4*	27.7	23.0	31.1
Attempted	24.4	22.2	26.7	16.6	7.8*	26.5*	25.7	24.7	26.7

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

Table 95. Personal crimes, 1988:

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	46.7%	54.6%	48.2%	52.1%	44.4%	57.3%
Completed	55.6	67.8	59.0	66.7	51.5	68.9
Attempted	41.9	43.9	43.2	40.6	39.6	47.6
Rape	43.6	54.1	56.7	23.2*	33.1	70.1*
Robbery	55.4	65.6	56.5	61.0	51.1	81.2
Completed	63.7	69.0	66.0	64.4	57.2	83.9
With injury	74.8	77.7	80.0	69.7	60.5	100.0
From serious assault	86.5	77.5	84.3	65.5	100.0*	100.0*
From minor assault	64.5	77.9	74.8	74.1	47.3	100.0*
Without injury	57.0	63.2	57.6	61.1	54.9	71.0*
Attempted	42.5	52.2	43.9	48.5	32.8*	68.3*
With injury	54.5	48.2*	55.1	55.7*	51.2*	40.4*
From serious assault	66.3	0*	65.8	0*	70.6*	0*
From minor assault	42.7	48.2*	43.4	55.7*	39.5*	40.4*
Without injury	36.8	53.3	38.9	47.4*	21.2*	100.0*
Assault	45.0	51.2	45.7	48.2	44.0	53.5
Aggravated	53.9	57.3	53.4	49.2	55.1	63.9
Completed with injury	54.3	72.5	52.7	72.0	56.4	72.8
Attempted with weapon	53.7	48.8	53.6	40.7	54.0	57.2
Simple	40.3	45.1	40.3	47.3	40.3	43.4
Completed with injury	50.7	57.8	54.6	70.4	48.0	51.7
Attempted without weapon	36.2	39.3	36.1	40.3	36.4	38.3
Crimes of theft	28.0	24.7
Completed	28.2	25.0
Attempted	24.2	20.3
Personal larceny with contact	37.1	33.1	38.0	36.6	21.1*	0*
Purse snatching	45.9	48.9*	47.2	52.5*	28.1*	0*
Completed	61.4	62.7*	63.4	62.7*	36.4*	0*
Attempted	10.5*	0*	11.0*	0*	0*	0*
Pocket picking	32.9	25.9	33.7	29.0	16.4*	0*
Personal larceny without contact	27.7	24.2
Completed	27.9	24.4
Less than \$50	12.0	8.9
\$50 or more	41.3	36.6
Amount not available	29.5	21.6*
Attempted	24.9	21.7

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

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

Table 96. Personal crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations reported to the police					
	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Crimes of violence	50.6%	47.7%	50.8%	48.3%	50.1%	46.9%
Completed	57.6	57.9	60.4	60.2	51.8	55.4
Attempted	44.9	41.9	43.2	42.5	48.7	40.9
Rape	0*	45.6	0*	48.0	0*	43.9
Robbery	56.1	57.5	57.6	57.2	46.3*	58.6
Completed	62.4	65.1	66.1	65.4	46.3*	64.3
With injury	75.8	74.9	87.5	75.0	26.1*	74.5
From serious assault	81.8	81.0	89.3	74.9	0*	100.0
From minor assault	68.1*	69.2	84.4*	75.1	34.6*	55.8
Without injury	53.3	59.0	51.6	59.6	60.7*	57.2
Attempted	37.9*	44.0	37.9*	44.6	0*	40.6
With injury	55.0*	53.8	55.0*	55.2	0*	48.8*
From serious assault	72.6*	65.4	72.6*	64.5	0*	70.6*
From minor assault	33.2*	44.6	33.2*	46.3	0*	39.8*
Without injury	27.9*	39.8	27.9*	40.6	0*	34.4*
Assault	48.7	45.7	46.9	45.6	51.5	45.9
Aggravated	54.3	54.3	50.4	52.5	65.3	57.3
Completed with injury	54.2	58.6	44.7*	56.7	80.4*	60.4
Attempted with weapon	54.4	52.2	53.1	51.1	58.0*	54.7
Simple	45.5	40.8	44.3	40.5	46.9	41.0
Completed with injury	52.7	51.6	59.8	55.2	46.8	49.3
Attempted without weapon	41.9	36.4	38.4	36.3	47.0	36.7
Crimes of theft	28.6	27.7
Completed	24.8	27.9
Attempted	21.9*	23.6
Personal larceny with contact	22.9*	36.3	25.2*	37.5	0*	16.6*
Purse snatching	28.9*	47.9	33.6*	48.5	0*	35.5*
Completed	40.3*	62.0	44.7*	62.4	0*	52.4*
Attempted	0*	10.7*	0*	11.4*	0*	0*
Pocket picking	12.2*	31.6	12.2*	33.0	0*	10.3*
Personal larceny without contact	24.7	27.4
Completed	24.7	27.5
Less than \$50	10.8	11.7
\$50 or more	34.3	40.9
Amount not available	25.3*	29.3
Attempted	26.2*	24.3

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

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

Table 97. Personal crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations reported to the police				
	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	20.8%	37.8%	37.9%	37.6%	37.0%
Crimes of violence	34.9	51.9	55.0	61.7	54.4
Completed	46.3	61.5	64.4	66.7	63.2
Attempted	28.2	46.3	49.6	59.1	47.3
Rape	60.8	36.0	49.9*	52.1*	0*
Robbery	43.7	59.9	63.8	58.6	70.3
Completed	51.0	70.5	64.9	66.7	75.9
With injury	75.1	74.5	71.7	79.1	82.5*
From serious assault	100.0	86.1	65.6	82.6*	43.8*
From minor assault	56.9	57.0	78.0	77.1	100.0*
Without injury	40.7	68.4	58.6	53.9	71.1*
Attempted	30.7	43.7	61.7	22.0*	58.3*
With injury	43.8*	58.1	43.3*	35.2*	100.0*
From serious assault	53.3*	71.3	54.1*	53.6*	100.0*
From minor assault	40.8*	44.9*	0*	0*	100.0*
Without injury	23.6*	37.1	65.0	14.9*	21.7*
Assault	32.8	50.7	53.0	63.4	43.6
Aggravated	40.8	59.4	59.1	78.0	21.9*
Completed with injury	46.2	63.1	68.9	86.6*	18.7*
Attempted with weapon	37.6	57.5	55.3	76.5	23.9*
Simple	28.6	45.2	49.6	53.0	55.0
Completed with injury	41.0	54.8	61.8	54.3*	63.7*
Attempted without weapon	23.4	41.2	44.6	52.8	52.2
Crimes of theft	13.0	31.5	32.2	31.4	33.1
Completed	12.9	31.6	33.0	32.1	35.2
Attempted	15.0	30.2	21.0	19.6*	4.7*
Personal larceny with contact	18.6	39.5	38.0	31.2	44.0
Purse snatching	0*	52.6	42.7*	18.7*	67.9
Completed	0*	65.9	59.3*	29.4*	77.7
Attempted	0*	13.8*	13.8*	0*	0*
Pocket picking	21.6	33.1	34.9	37.4*	28.7*
Personal larceny without contact	12.8	31.2	32.0	31.4	31.2
Completed	12.7	31.3	32.7	31.9	33.3
Less than \$50	4.8	15.2	15.0	12.8	18.8
\$50 or more	25.9	42.1	44.1	45.1	48.2
Amount not available	12.5*	33.4	33.8	26.7*	24.9*
Attempted	15.5	30.8	21.5	21.8*	5.2*

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

Table 98. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Age	Percent of all victimizations reported to the police		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
All ages	47.9%	48.5%	47.0%
12-19	34.9	36.4	32.8
20-34	51.9	50.6	53.6
35-49	55.0	59.3	49.3
50-64	61.7	57.6	72.2
65 and over	54.4	54.1	55.6*

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

Table 99. Household crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations reported to the police								
	All households ^a			White			Black		
	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented
All household crimes	40.1%	42.7%	37.1%	40.1%	42.4%	37.2%	39.8%	43.7%	36.7%
Completed	41.3	43.7	38.5	41.1	43.2	38.4	41.7	45.2	38.9
Attempted	32.9	36.3	29.5	33.7	37.0	29.8	30.9	36.2	27.4
Burglary	50.7	53.5	47.7	50.8	53.8	47.1	50.1	51.1	49.3
Completed	55.7	58.2	52.9	55.5	58.2	52.1	56.3	56.6	56.0
Forcible entry	74.2	80.0	68.2	74.4	80.4	67.1	73.1	76.9	70.6
Unlawful entry without force	41.5	42.5	40.3	42.4	43.2	41.4	35.3	35.4	35.2
Attempted forcible entry	31.7	33.6	30.0	32.3	35.0	29.5	29.2	27.2	30.2
Household larceny	26.3	29.8	22.1	27.5	30.3	23.8	20.4	27.0	14.8
Completed	26.3	29.6	22.3	27.5	30.1	23.9	20.2	26.0	15.3
Less than \$50	14.9	16.7	12.5	14.7	15.7	13.2	16.6	27.1	8.8
\$50 or more	36.1	41.1	30.4	38.7	43.6	32.7	22.1	24.2	20.2
Amount not available	23.4	28.5	16.6	23.3	27.4	17.3	25.3	33.4*	16.2*
Attempted	26.2	32.8	17.7	28.0	32.7	21.3	23.6	38.4	7.3*
Motor vehicle theft	73.2	76.6	69.9	73.2	75.9	70.4	73.1	79.3	68.0
Completed	89.6	92.9	86.4	88.3	91.6	85.1	93.1	96.8	89.8
Attempted	41.7	45.7	37.9	42.6	46.4	38.2	38.5	46.1	32.9

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

^aIncludes data on "Other" races, not shown separately.

Table 100. Household crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations reported to the police						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$29,999	\$30,000- \$49,999	\$50,000 or more
All household crimes	32.5%	33.6%	37.9%	39.0%	44.7%	44.4%	45.8%
Completed	33.5	34.8	39.7	40.4	45.7	44.3	47.9
Attempted	26.4	26.8	27.4	31.1	38.2	44.6	32.6
Burglary	40.3	46.4	47.8	49.7	58.4	58.7	58.2
Completed	45.0	51.5	54.2	54.4	63.0	62.0	63.9
Forcible entry	59.5	61.7	70.6	79.0	81.1	82.9	89.9
Unlawful entry without force	34.6	42.5	39.1	35.1	51.0	45.8	51.0
Attempted forcible entry	22.8	26.6	25.7	32.4	40.6	45.7	34.6
Household larceny	21.6	17.4	23.9	27.0	29.7	29.8	31.4
Completed	21.5	17.5	24.3	27.3	29.6	29.3	31.6
Less than \$50	13.3	11.3	14.2	14.8	19.7	16.8	15.6
\$50 or more	30.4	23.9	34.4	37.9	36.7	40.1	42.2
Amount not available	19.1*	20.7*	14.9*	21.5*	30.0*	19.4*	32.3*
Attempted	22.8*	16.8*	16.3*	22.7	31.4*	37.6	28.0
Motor vehicle theft	67.1	74.3	72.6	66.0	80.1	76.4	75.4
Completed	74.1	83.9	89.6	83.4	94.9	93.9	93.8
Attempted	51.4	48.7*	41.0	36.7	41.2	48.8	33.7

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

Table 101. Household crimes, 1988:

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

Value of loss ^a	Percent of victimizations reported to the police			
	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All losses ^b	41.0%	57.9%	26.3%	89.6%
Less than \$10 ^c	19.2	31.9	17.2	46.4%
\$10-\$49	15.2	22.0	13.7	46.3%
\$50-\$99	22.3	30.3	20.0	100.0%
\$100-\$249	36.7	44.1	33.4	45.6%
\$250-\$999	62.8	70.0	53.7	75.8%
\$1,000 or more	89.8	91.7	70.3	93.2%

^aEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^bThe proportions refer only to losses of cash and/or property and exclude the value of property damage.^bIncludes data for victims who did not

provide a specific value for their losses.

^cIncludes items that had no value.

Table 102. Personal and household crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Number of reasons for reporting	Total	Stop or prevent this incident	Needed help due to injury	To recover property
All personal crimes	6,049,530	100%	8.4%	1.1%	20.3%
Crimes of violence	2,431,460	100%	16.0	2.3	5.7
Completed	1,076,700	100%	11.9	4.3	11.8
Attempted	1,354,750	100%	19.2	.8%	.9%
Rape	44,890	100%	12.7%	8.6%	0%
Robbery	636,380	100%	10.5	1.6%	18.5
Completed	490,820	100%	9.2	2.0%	23.6
With injury	163,990	100%	9.2%	4.7%	24.7
From serious assault	72,530	100%	8.0%	8.0%	30.5
From minor assault	91,460	100%	10.1%	2.1%	20.1
Without injury	326,820	100%	9.2	.7%	23.1
Attempted	145,560	100%	14.6	0%	1.5%
With injury	36,270	100%	7.2%	0%	0%
From serious assault	17,580	100%	0%	0%	0%
From minor assault	18,690	100%	14.0%	0%	0%
Without injury	109,280	100%	17.1	0%	1.9%
Assault	1,750,180	100%	18.1	2.5	1.2
Aggravated	687,510	100%	16.1	3.2	1.8%
Simple	1,062,670	100%	19.4	2.0	.8%
Crimes of theft	3,618,070	100%	3.4	.2%	30.1
Completed	3,497,090	100%	3.3	.2%	31.0
Attempted	120,970	100%	7.1%	0%	3.4%
Personal larceny with contact	209,750	100%	6.4%	0%	36.6
Personal larceny without contact	3,408,310	100%	3.2	.2%	29.7
All household crimes	6,042,110	100%	5.6	.2%	26.9
Completed	6,117,460	100%	4.9	.2%	29.9
Attempted	724,640	100%	11.4	.2%	1.6%
Burglary	3,484,310	100%	6.7	.2%	23.0
Completed	3,123,110	100%	5.6	.2%	25.5
Forcible entry	1,919,920	100%	5.8	0%	24.8
Unlawful entry without force	1,203,180	100%	5.3	.5%	26.6
Attempted forcible entry	361,200	100%	15.8	.5%	1.6%
Household larceny	2,193,880	100%	5.2	.1%	27.3
Completed	2,056,180	100%	4.9	.1%	29.0
Attempted	137,690	100%	9.5%	0%	1.4%
Motor vehicle theft	1,163,910	100%	3.4	.2%	38.1
Completed	938,170	100%	2.9	.2%	46.9
Attempted	225,740	100%	5.7%	0%	1.7%

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Some respondents may have cited more than one

Percent of reasons for reporting									
To collect insurance	Prevent further crime by offender against victim	Prevent crime by offender against anyone	To punish offender	To catch or find offender	To improve police surveillance	Duty to notify police	Because it was a crime	Some other reason	Not available
6.8%	10.4%	6.7%	6.7%	6.9%	3.9%	7.2%	14.5%	5.4%	1.8%
.8	19.5	9.2	10.8	7.3	2.9	6.1	10.9	6.4	2.0
1.5	16.2	7.3	14.6	7.7	2.4	4.6	11.0	4.8	2.0
.3*	22.2	10.8	7.9	6.9	3.3	7.2	10.7	7.7	2.1
0*	16.8*	9.1*	22.1*	8.7*	0*	4.7*	7.9*	4.4*	5.0*
1.3*	9.9	8.3	9.0	12.1	4.0	6.2	12.8	3.6	2.2*
1.7*	9.8	6.4	10.4	11.1	4.0	6.0	10.9	3.5	1.3*
1.4*	6.6*	7.2*	10.0	11.6	3.9*	8.6*	5.6*	4.1*	2.4*
0*	6.3*	8.4*	2.6*	13.3*	6.3*	10.9*	5.7*	0*	0*
2.5*	6.9*	6.2*	15.9*	10.3*	2.1*	6.7*	5.5*	7.3*	4.3*
1.9*	11.4	6.0	10.6	10.9	4.1*	4.8*	13.5	3.2*	.7*
0*	10.0*	14.8	4.2*	15.3	4.1*	6.9*	19.1	4.1*	5.4*
0*	13.4*	11.5*	0*	14.7*	0*	6.0*	41.6*	5.5*	0*
0*	27.7*	23.7*	0*	15.4*	0*	12.4*	20.8*	0*	0*
0*	0*	0*	0*	14.0*	0*	0*	61.2*	10.8*	0*
0*	8.9*	15.9	5.7*	15.5	5.4*	7.1*	11.6*	3.7*	7.2*
.7*	23.1	9.5	11.2	5.5	2.5	6.0	10.3	7.4	1.9
.6*	20.6	10.4	11.0	7.6	1.4*	6.7	11.1	7.5	2.1*
.8*	24.8	9.0	11.4	4.2	3.2	5.6	9.7	7.4	1.7
10.8	4.2	5.0	3.9	6.6	4.6	8.0	16.9	4.7	1.7
10.7	4.2	4.8	3.9	6.5	4.4	7.9	16.8	4.8	1.7
15.1	6.2*	10.0*	5.2*	7.3*	12.2*	11.9*	18.2	1.7*	1.6*
1.0*	3.5*	3.6*	6.8*	11.9	0*	7.3*	13.2	6.8*	2.9*
11.4	4.3	5.1	3.7	6.2	4.9	8.0	17.1	4.5	1.6
7.8	9.4	5.3	4.5	7.5	6.9	7.0	14.0	3.4	1.4
7.9	8.7	5.3	4.7	7.4	5.8	6.7	13.4	3.4	1.5
7.3	15.1	5.2	3.0	8.0	15.9	9.4	18.7	3.3	.8*
6.8	11.9	5.8	4.8	8.8	7.4	6.5	13.3	3.8	1.0
7.5	11.1	6.0	5.1	8.8	6.4	6.3	12.8	3.8	1.0
7.6	10.9	5.5	5.7	9.4	7.1	6.7	12.0	3.5	.8*
7.2	11.5	6.6	4.1	7.8	5.1	5.7	14.1	4.3	1.1*
1.0*	18.2	4.2*	2.3*	9.2	16.6	7.9	17.8	4.0*	1.0*
7.4	8.3	5.7	3.8	6.0	7.4	7.8	15.8	3.7	1.6
7.5	8.1	5.4	3.9	6.0	6.8	7.7	15.3	3.6	1.7
5.2*	11.7	9.0*	2.9*	5.4*	17.1	9.5*	23.0	5.2*	0*
11.6	4.1	3.4	5.0	6.3	4.2	7.2	12.6	1.5	2.4
9.9	2.2	3.0	5.2	5.9	1.8	6.1	11.4	1.7*	2.8
18.6	12.3	4.6*	4.2*	7.8	14.0	11.8	17.5	.9*	.9*

*Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
reason for reporting victimizations to the police.

Table 103. Personal and household crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime	Number of reasons for not reporting	Total	Reported to another official	Private or personal matter
All personal crimes	15,946,370	100%	15.5%	7.3%
Crimes of violence	3,506,930	100%	9.4	21.7
Completed	1,054,970	100%	9.6	19.3
Attempted	2,441,960	100%	9.3	22.7
Rape	82,180	100%	11.1*	14.6*
Robbery	519,300	100%	5.9	13.2
Completed	274,840	100%	5.9	12.3
With injury	76,170	100%	4.9*	7.5*
From serious assault	31,460	100%	0*	5.9*
From minor assault	44,710	100%	8.3*	8.5*
Without injury	198,660	100%	6.4*	14.2
Attempted	244,450	100%	5.9*	14.3
With injury	58,720	100%	11.2*	24.9*
From serious assault	20,760	100%	0*	19.2*
From minor assault	37,960	100%	17.3*	28.0*
Without injury	185,720	100%	4.2*	10.9
Assault	2,905,440	100%	10.0	23.4
Aggravated	919,670	100%	5.5	22.3
Simple	1,985,760	100%	12.0	23.9
Crimes of theft	12,439,430	100%	17.3	3.2
Completed	11,730,200	100%	17.9	3.3
Attempted	709,230	100%	5.8	2.2*
Personal larceny with contact	403,010	100%	15.0	5.7
Purse snatching	104,650	100%	16.1	3.7*
Pocket picking	298,360	100%	14.7	6.4
Personal larceny without contact	12,036,410	100%	17.3	3.1
Completed	11,379,490	100%	18.0	3.2
Less than \$50	5,908,560	100%	21.9	3.1
\$50 or more	5,060,950	100%	14.0	3.3
Amount not available	409,970	100%	11.5	2.9*
Attempted	656,910	100%	5.4	2.4*
All household crimes	11,630,290	100%	3.9	5.3
Completed	9,795,730	100%	3.9	5.9
Attempted	1,834,560	100%	3.7	2.3
Burglary	3,478,550	100%	6.4	6.2
Completed	2,531,480	100%	6.9	7.5
Forcible entry	639,550	100%	3.4	9.1
Unlawful entry without force	1,891,930	100%	8.1	7.0
Attempted forcible entry	947,060	100%	5.2	2.8
Household larceny	7,624,820	100%	2.7	5.0
Completed	7,136,730	100%	2.8	5.1
Less than \$50	3,481,830	100%	3.1	4.2
\$50 or more	3,337,810	100%	2.4	6.2
Amount not available	317,090	100%	4.1*	4.3*
Attempted	488,080	100%	.8*	2.7*
Motor vehicle theft	526,910	100%	3.7	5.0
Completed	127,500	100%	3.4*	18.4
Attempted	399,400	100%	3.8*	.7*

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not

Object recovered/ offender unsuccessful	Percent of reasons for not reporting									
	Not important enough	Insurance would not cover	Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property; no ID no.	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other reasons
25.8%	2.8%	2.1%	4.3%	6.9%	10.7%	6.5%	2.7%	1.3%	3.4%	10.7%
20.4	4.6	.1*	.3*	.3*	6.5	6.8	4.6	5.0	3.3	17.0
13.2	2.8	.2*	.2*	1.0*	5.4	7.1	6.3	8.8	4.9	21.1
23.6	5.4	.1*	.3*	0*	6.9	6.7	3.8	3.4	2.6	15.1
8.0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	4.1*	7.2*	4.8*	10.2*	2.4*	37.6
22.9	1.9*	.4*	1.2*	2.0*	10.5	6.1	7.5	6.8	5.2	16.5
14.7	3.5*	0*	.7*	3.7*	7.4	5.3*	6.9	12.2	5.9	21.4
21.8	2.5*	0*	0*	5.1*	7.0*	5.0*	9.3*	10.7*	2.5*	23.7
27.0*	0*	0*	0*	5.9*	11.3*	5.4*	22.5*	0*	0*	21.8*
18.1*	4.2*	0*	0*	4.5*	4.0*	4.8*	0*	18.3*	4.3*	25.1*
11.9	3.9*	0*	1.0*	3.2*	7.6*	5.4*	5.9*	12.8	7.3*	20.5
32.1	0*	.9*	1.6*	0*	14.0	7.0	8.2	.8*	4.3*	10.9
29.2	0*	0*	0*	0*	9.7*	7.8*	7.1*	0*	3.7*	6.3*
53.5*	0*	0*	0*	0*	18.2*	0*	0*	0*	0*	9.0*
15.9*	0*	0*	0*	0*	5.0*	12.1*	11.0*	0*	5.8*	4.8*
33.0	0*	1.1*	2.2*	0*	15.4	6.7*	8.5*	1.0*	4.5*	12.4
20.4	5.3	.1*	.1*	0*	5.8	6.9	4.0	4.5	3.0	16.5
16.8	3.7	.3*	.2*	0*	8.3	7.1	6.9	5.2	3.5	20.2
22.0	6.0	0*	.1*	0*	4.7	6.8	2.7	4.3	2.8	14.7
27.3	2.3	2.6	5.4	8.8	11.9	6.4	2.2	.2	3.5	8.9
25.8	2.3	2.7	5.5	9.3	11.9	6.5	2.2	.2	3.5	8.9
51.3	3.2	2.2*	4.1	.6*	11.9	4.4	2.0*	0*	3.1	9.1
18.7	3.5*	.5*	7.6	6.5	15.9	6.6	1.7*	.4*	1.9*	15.9
32.2	0*	0*	1.7*	2.6*	12.3*	5.7*	1.8*	0*	1.8*	22.0
13.9	4.7*	.7*	9.6	7.9	17.1	6.9	1.7*	.6*	2.0*	13.8
27.6	2.3	2.7	5.3	8.9	11.8	6.4	2.2	.2	3.5	8.7
26.2	2.2	2.7	5.4	9.4	11.7	6.5	2.3	.2	3.5	8.7
37.7	2.6	1.6	4.3	6.3	7.7	5.2	.8	.1*	2.3	6.6
12.3	1.7	4.1	6.5	13.1	16.3	7.9	4.0	.4	5.0	11.3
32.8	2.4*	2.3*	7.0	7.8	13.4	7.2	1.3*	0*	4.2	7.1
51.1	3.5	2.4*	4.4	.6*	12.0	4.4	1.9*	0*	3.4	8.5
32.2	4.1	1.9	7.1	7.7	11.4	9.0	4.0	.4	2.4	10.5
29.5	3.7	2.1	7.4	9.1	11.7	9.0	3.8	.5	2.3	11.1
46.5	6.6	.9*	5.5	.3*	9.7	9.1	4.9	.2*	2.9	7.4
27.5	5.8	1.5	8.5	5.5	11.9	8.5	4.6	1.0	2.3	10.2
20.4	4.2	2.0	9.5	7.5	13.3	8.8	4.9	1.3	2.1	11.7
18.7	2.9	2.3*	8.5	9.4	14.9	8.6	7.1	1.7*	1.5*	12.0
20.9	4.7	1.9	9.9	6.9	12.8	8.8	4.1	1.1	2.3	11.5
46.5	10.0	.2*	5.8	0*	8.3	7.8	3.9	.4*	2.7	6.3
34.1	3.5	2.1	6.4	9.3	11.1	9.3	3.6	.2*	2.3	10.5
32.9	3.5	2.2	6.6	9.8	11.3	9.1	3.5	.2*	2.3	10.7
49.6	4.1	.7	4.8	6.7	8.2	7.9	1.6	.1*	1.6	7.4
15.9	2.5	3.7	8.7	13.0	14.7	10.0	5.5	.3*	3.2	14.0
27.7	6.1	3.4*	4.8*	10.8	8.4	13.7	2.4*	0*	1.1*	13.2
51.7	3.4	.8*	2.5*	1.1*	8.8	11.6	6.3	0*	3.1*	7.3
35.5	2.4*	2.5*	8.4	.6*	12.0	8.6	5.1	.3*	2.9*	13.0
20.6	2.8*	2.8*	8.4*	2.3*	5.6*	5.9*	2.9*	1.4*	2.8*	22.6
40.3	2.2*	2.4*	8.4	0*	14.1	9.5	5.8	0*	2.9*	9.9

reporting victimizations to the police.

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

Table 104. Personal crimes, 1988:

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

Race and type of crime	Number of reasons for not reporting	Total	Reported to another official	Private or personal matter	Object recovered/offender unsuccessful
White					
All personal crimes	13,558,380	100%	15.6%	7.2%	26.5%
Crimes of violence	2,918,930	100%	9.8	21.6	21.2
Rape	61,230	100%	12.2*	16.5*	6.6*
Robbery	407,910	100%	6.9	15.1	23.4
Assault	2,449,770	100%	10.2	22.8	21.3
Crimes of theft	10,639,440	100%	17.2	3.2	28.0
Personal larceny with contact	296,780	100%	16.3	6.3	17.9
Personal larceny without contact	10,342,660	100%	17.2	3.1	28.3
Black					
All personal crimes	1,943,390	100%	15.1	8.1	21.6
Crimes of violence	486,890	100%	7.2	21.8	18.2
Rape	16,950	100%	0*	11.1*	15.2*
Robbery	89,210	100%	2.9*	5.8*	24.3
Assault	380,700	100%	8.5*	26.0	16.9
Crimes of theft	1,456,490	100%	17.8	3.5	22.7
Personal larceny with contact	78,330	100%	13.2*	2.8*	17.9*
Personal larceny without contact	1,378,160	100%	18.0	3.6	23.0

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Percent of reasons for not reporting

Not important enough	Insurance would not cover	Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property; no ID no.	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other reasons
2.9%	2.3%	4.4%	7.1%	10.5%	6.3%	2.6%	1.2%	3.2%	10.3%
4.7	.2*	.3*	.3*	6.7	6.7	4.3	4.7	3.0	16.5
0*	0*	0*	0*	5.6*	9.6*	3.1*	7.0*	3.3*	36.2
2.4*	.5*	1.5*	2.5*	12.0	5.7	6.9	5.7	3.4*	14.1
5.2	.1*	.1*	0*	5.8	6.8	3.9	4.5	2.9	16.5
2.4	2.8	5.5	9.0	11.6	6.2	2.1	.2	3.3	8.6
3.2*	.7*	7.2	6.8	16.1	6.6	1.3*	.6*	2.6*	14.5
2.3	2.9	5.4	9.0	11.5	6.1	2.2	.2	3.3	8.5
2.7	.8	4.1	6.0	11.4	7.8	3.8	1.8	4.6	12.2
4.5	0*	.5*	0*	4.6	7.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	17.4
0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	11.8*	24.2*	0*	37.6*
0*	0*	0*	0*	1.9*	9.2*	10.2*	9.4*	14.5*	21.7
5.8*	0*	.6*	0*	5.4	7.3	5.1	5.9	3.1*	15.4
2.1	1.1	5.3	8.0	13.7	8.0	2.9	0*	4.4	10.5
5.9*	0*	8.8*	7.8*	15.3*	6.5*	3.8*	0*	0*	18.1*
1.9	1.2	5.1	8.0	13.6	8.1	2.9	0*	4.7	10.0

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

Table 105. Personal crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime and reason for not reporting	Percent of reasons for not reporting						
	Less than \$7,500 \$7,500	\$7,500-\$9,999 \$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999 \$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999 \$24,999	\$25,000-\$29,999 \$29,999	\$30,000-\$49,999 \$49,999	\$50,000 or more
All personal crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Reported to another official	12.7	11.0	11.6	17.7	14.9	18.2	19.7
Private or personal matter	9.3	12.7	10.0	7.0	7.3	5.1	4.5
Object recovered/offender unsuccessful	25.3	25.3	24.1	24.2	24.1	25.9	29.4
Not important enough	2.3	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.0
Insurance would not cover	.9	.8*	2.2	1.9	3.1	2.7	2.4
Not aware crime occurred until later	3.5	2.7	4.6	5.1	4.4	5.0	4.2
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	7.6	5.7	7.8	6.1	7.2	7.0	6.9
Lack of proof	11.3	13.6	11.7	10.9	11.3	9.6	10.4
Police would not want to be bothered	7.7	6.0	6.8	5.8	7.3	6.9	5.3
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	3.2	3.9	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.8	1.4
Fear of reprisal	1.9	1.3*	.9*	1.1	2.5	.8	.8
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.8	2.7	3.1	3.6
Other and not given	10.7	9.6	10.6	11.0	10.0	9.7	9.5
Crimes of violence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reported to another official	7.0	7.0*	6.8	13.9	10.7	13.0	9.2
Private or personal matter	22.6	22.3	24.9	19.4	24.8	21.0	15.8
Object recovered/offender unsuccessful	20.6	17.9	21.3	19.8	15.5	18.2	30.5
Not important enough	1.9*	3.5*	4.8	5.2	6.1	6.7	5.0
Insurance would not cover	0*	0*	0*	.3*	0*	0*	0*
Not aware crime occurred until later	.3*	0*	.5*	.4*	0*	0*	.5*
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	.3*	1.8*	.6*	.3*	0*	0*	0*
Lack of proof	7.6	7.0*	2.9*	6.6	4.9*	7.3	7.8
Police would not want to be bothered	7.4	5.5*	7.0	6.3	8.6	5.6	7.0
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	5.8	7.2	7.0	2.8	3.0*	4.6	1.8*
Fear of reprisal	5.7	4.1*	3.6*	4.3	9.4	3.3	4.8
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.7	5.1*	4.7	1.7*	2.1*	4.4	3.7*
Other and not given	18.1	18.7	16.0	19.1	14.8	16.1	13.8
Crimes of theft	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reported to another official	15.0	13.0	13.2	18.9	16.0	19.2	21.6
Private or personal matter	3.8	8.1	4.9	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.4
Object recovered/offender unsuccessful	27.2	28.8	25.0	25.5	26.4	27.3	29.2
Not important enough	2.5	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.8	1.4
Insurance would not cover	1.3	1.2*	3.0	2.4	3.9	3.2	2.8
Not aware crime occurred until later	4.8	4.0	6.0	6.5	5.5	5.9	4.8
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	10.7	7.5	10.3	7.9	9.1	8.3	8.2
Lack of proof	12.8	16.8	14.7	12.2	13.0	10.0	10.8
Police would not want to be bothered	7.8	6.2	6.8	5.7	7.0	7.1	5.0
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	2.2	2.3*	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.3
Fear of reprisal	.4*	0*	0*	.1*	.7*	.3*	.1*
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.8	3.4	2.9	4.4	2.8	2.9	3.6
Other and not given	7.7	5.3	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.7

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not

reporting victimizations to the police.

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

Table 106. Personal crimes of violence, 1988:

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

Relationship and type of crime	Number of reasons for not reporting	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
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	2,024,610	100%	7.2%	14.9%	24.7%	3.8%	.2%*
Rape	25,790	100%	13.5*	7.3*	17.8*	0*	0*
Robbery	415,890	100%	4.1	8.2	25.3	1.4*	.5*
Assault	1,582,930	100%	7.9	16.8	24.6	4.6	.2*
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	1,482,320	100%	12.4	30.9	14.6	5.7	0*
Rape	56,390	100%	9.9*	17.9*	3.6*	0*	0*
Robbery	103,410	100%	13.4*	33.4	13.1*	3.7*	0*
Assault	1,322,510	100%	12.4	31.3	15.2	6.1	0*

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not

Table 107. Household crimes, 1988:

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

Race and reason for not reporting	Percent of reasons for not reporting			
	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
White				
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Reported to another official	3.4	5.9	2.4	2.8*
Private or personal matter	5.3	6.6	4.8	4.3
Object recovered/offender unsuccessful	33.2	28.6	35.0	36.9
Not important enough	4.2	5.6	3.7	3.2*
Insurance would not cover	2.0	1.5	2.2	2.5*
Not aware crime occurred until later	7.2	9.2	6.3	8.7
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	7.9	5.7	9.3	.8*
Lack of proof	11.3	11.3	11.1	13.5
Police would not want to be bothered	9.0	8.5	9.4	6.8
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	4.0	4.4	3.8	4.3
Fear of reprisal	.4	.8	.2*	.5*
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.9*
Other reasons	9.7	9.6	9.6	13.0
Black				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reported to another official	5.6	8.8	3.6	7.1*
Private or personal matter	6.1	5.2	6.5	6.4*
Object recovered/offender unsuccessful	26.2	22.2	27.7	32.1
Not important enough	3.6	6.5	2.5	0*
Insurance would not cover	2.0	1.8*	1.9	3.0*
Not aware crime occurred until later	6.9	6.1	7.1	8.7*
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	7.4	4.9	9.5	0*
Lack of proof	12.1	14.3	11.8	3.4*
Police would not want to be bothered	9.2	8.6	8.8	15.6
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	4.4	5.6	3.3	8.2*
Fear of reprisal	.7*	2.1*	0*	0*
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.2	1.6*	2.3	3.5*
Other reasons	13.9	12.2	15.0	12.0*

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not

reporting victimizations to the police.
*Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property; no ID no.	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	Fear of reprisal	Too incon- venient or time consuming	Other and not given
.5*	.4*	10.8%	7.4%	5.4%	4.4%	4.3%	15.9%
0*	0*	7.2*	7.4*	7.5*	8.2*	0*	31.1*
1.4*	2.0*	13.2	7.1	8.4	6.2	5.6	16.8
.3*	0*	10.3	7.4	4.6	3.9	4.0	15.5
0*	.1*	.6*	6.0	3.4	5.9	1.9	18.4
0*	0*	2.8*	7.0*	3.6*	11.1*	3.6*	40.6
0*	1.9*	0*	2.1*	4.0*	9.5*	3.5*	15.3*
0*	0*	.5*	6.3	3.4	5.4	1.8	17.7

reporting victimizations to the police.

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

Table 108. Household crimes, 1988:

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

Reason for not reporting	Percent of reasons for not reporting						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$29,999	\$30,000-\$49,999	\$50,000 or more
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Reported to another official	8.8	4.1	3.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.6
Private or personal matter	5.8	8.1	4.6	4.9	7.5	4.5	3.6
Object recovered/offender unsuccessful	27.8	28.1	30.7	32.9	32.0	36.4	36.6
Not important enough	3.8	2.9	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.7	3.9
Insurance would not cover	.7*	2.1*	1.2	2.5	1.6*	2.6	2.8
Not aware crime occurred until later	5.8	5.6	7.3	7.1	7.3	8.0	8.6
Unable to recover property; no ID no.	7.0	9.8	9.8	7.8	8.1	6.8	7.0
Lack of proof	13.6	10.1	13.2	10.7	13.3	10.6	8.9
Police would not want to be bothered	8.5	10.2	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.6	8.6
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.7	1.7*	4.2	3.4
Fear of reprisal	1.2	.7*	.1*	.3*	.2*	.3*	.1*
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.6
Other reasons	11.1	11.1	10.4	10.4	10.1	8.8	9.3

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not

reporting victimizations to the police.

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

Table 109. Household crimes, 1988:

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

Type of crime and value of theft loss ^a	Number of reasons for not reporting	Reported to another official			Private or personal matter
		Total	Less than \$50	\$50 or more	
All household crimes ^b	9,254,620	100%	3.7%	5.8%	
Less than \$50 ^c	4,084,320	100%	3.8	4.4	
\$50-\$99	1,656,240	100%	3.2	5.5	
\$100-\$249	1,813,870	100%	3.1	7.7	
\$250-\$999	1,057,300	100%	4.8	6.4	
\$1,000 or more	226,290	100%	2.4*	15.3	
Burglary ^b	1,990,350	100%	6.7	7.4	
Less than \$50 ^c	598,330	100%	8.0	5.4	
\$50-\$99	338,730	100%	6.8	8.6	
\$100-\$249	453,740	100%	6.8	7.0	
\$250-\$999	434,020	100%	6.0	6.7	
\$1,000 or more	80,500	100%	2.0*	25.1	
Household larceny ^b	7,136,720	100%	2.8	5.1	
Less than \$50 ^c	3,481,830	100%	3.1	4.2	
\$50-\$99	1,317,500	100%	2.3	4.7	
\$100-\$249	1,346,310	100%	1.9	8.0	
\$250-\$999	592,060	100%	3.7	5.3	
\$1,000 or more	81,930	100%	2.3*	6.2*	
Motor vehicle theft ^b	127,490	100%	3.4*	18.4	
Less than \$50 ^c	4,150	100%	0*	49.7*	
\$50-\$99	0*	0%	0*	0*	
\$100-\$249	13,810	100%	0*	0*	
\$250-\$999	31,210	100%	8.1*	21.7*	
\$1,000 or more	63,860	100%	2.8*	14.5*	

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Percent of reasons for not reporting

Object recovered/ offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Insurance would not cover	Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property; no ID no.	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other reasons
29.5%	3.4%	2.3%	7.5%	9.7%	11.6%	9.1%	3.7%	.4%	2.3%	11.0%
47.5	4.4	.7	4.8	6.9	8.2	8.2	1.9	.2*	1.5	7.4
23.7	2.3	1.8	7.7	12.9	14.2	10.9	2.4	.7*	3.2	11.5
11.1	3.0	4.8	10.3	12.1	14.7	9.6	6.9	.6*	3.4	12.7
5.1	2.2	4.1	12.6	12.0	16.4	8.7	6.5	.6*	2.8	17.9
8.6	.9*	4.2*	7.3	6.9*	13.8	4.2*	8.4	.8*	3.4*	24.1
17.8	3.3	2.5	10.3	9.5	13.2	9.2	4.7	1.3	2.5	11.5
35.2	6.1	.9*	4.8	8.2	8.2	10.0	3.7	1.0*	.9*	7.6
17.7	2.9*	1.7*	13.3	7.2	17.8	9.1	3.2*	2.3*	2.8*	6.6
8.2	2.0*	5.9	8.4	12.9	14.2	9.6	5.3	1.7*	3.7	14.2
4.0	2.1*	2.8*	16.3	11.3	16.3	9.3	5.4	1.0*	3.3*	15.5
2.4*	0*	0*	11.3*	8.8*	14.4*	0*	10.3*	0*	2.3*	23.3
32.9	3.5	2.2	6.6	9.8	11.3	9.1	3.5	.2*	2.3	10.7
49.6	4.1	.7	4.8	6.7	8.2	7.9	1.6	.1*	1.6	7.4
25.2	2.1	1.9	6.3	14.3	13.3	11.4	2.2	.3*	3.3	12.7
12.0	3.2	4.5	11.0	12.0	14.7	9.5	7.5	.3*	3.2	12.2
5.5	2.3*	5.3	9.3	13.1	17.3	8.5	7.6	.4*	2.5*	19.1
3.0*	0*	7.1*	7.0*	6.7*	19.3*	6.9*	10.8*	0*	4.9*	25.8
20.6	2.8*	2.8*	8.4*	2.3*	5.6*	5.9*	2.9*	1.4*	2.8*	22.6
50.3*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*
0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*
11.8*	11.8*	0*	13.0*	0*	24.5*	13.0*	0*	0*	13.5*	12.2*
12.0*	0*	0*	22.9*	0*	0*	5.9*	0*	0*	0*	29.3*
23.5*	3.0*	5.6*	2.7*	4.6*	5.9*	6.2*	2.7*	2.7*	2.7*	22.9*

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

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

^bIncludes data for victims who did not provide a specific value for their losses.

^cIncludes items that had no value.

Appendix II

Survey Instruments

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

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

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

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

FORM NCS-1 and NCS-2
(4-10-80)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY****NCS-1 BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE****NCS-2 CRIME INCIDENT REPORT**

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

ITEMS FILLED AT START OF INTERVIEW**1. Interviewer Identification**

Code (Name

201

2. Unit Status

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

3. Household Status — Mark first box that applies

- [203] 1 Same household **interviewed** the previous enumeration
 2 Replacement household since the previous enumeration
 3 Noninterview the previous enumeration
 4 Other — *Specify* 7

4. Line number of household respondent

[204] _____ Go to page 2

TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD**5. Special Place type code**

[205] _____

6. Tenure

- [206] 1 Owned or 2 Rented 3 No cash being bought for cash rent

7. Land Use

- [207] 1 Urban 2 Rural

8. Farm Sales

- [208] x Item blank 1 \$1,000 2 Less than or more \$1,000

9. Type of living quarters**Housing unit**

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

OTHER unit

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

Use of telephone**10a. Location of phone — Mark first box that applies.**

- [210] 1 Phone in unit
 2 Phone in common area (hallway, etc.)
 3 Phone in another unit (neighbor, friend, etc.) ... *Fill 10b*
 4 Work/office phone
 5 No phone — **SKIP to 11a**

10b. Is phone interview acceptable?[211] 1 Yes 2 No 3 Refused to give number**TRANS. ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD — Cont.****11a. Number of housing units in structure**

- [212] 1 1-SKIP to 12 4 4 7 Mobile home or trailer — **SKIP to 12**
 2 2 5 5-9
 3 3 6 10+ 8 Only OTHER units

11b. Direct outside access

- [213] 1 Yes 3 Don't know
 2 No x Item blank

12. Family income

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

PGM 3 ITEM FILLED AFTER INTERVIEW**13. Proxy information — Fill for all proxy interviews**

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

Codes for item 13c

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

14. Type Z noninterview

- a. Interview not obtained for Line No. b. Reason (Enter code)
 1 — Never available
 2 — Refused
 3 — Physically/mentally unable to answer — no proxy available } **FILL**
 4 — TA and no proxy available } **INTER-COMM**
 5 — Other
 6 — Office use only

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

15a. Household members 12 years of age and OVER

[321] _____ Total number

15b. Household members UNDER 12 years of age

[322] _____ Total number

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

Notes

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

17. NAME (of household respondent)					18. Type of interview PGM 4					19. Line No.
Last					401 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. -- Self-respondent 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. -- Self-respondent 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. -- Proxy } Fill 13 on 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. -- Proxy } cover page 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Noninterview - Fill 19-28 and 14 on cover page					402
First										Line No.
20. Relationship to reference person	21. Age last birthday	22a. Marital status THIS survey period	22b. Marital status LAST survey period	23. Sex	24. Armed Forces member	25. Education - highest grade	26. Education - complete that year?	27. Race	28. Hispanic origin	
403 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Reference person 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Husband 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Parent 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/Sister 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	404 Age	405 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Not interviewed last survey period	406 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Not interviewed last survey period	407	408 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	409 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	410 Grade	411 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Amer., Indian, Aleut, Eskimo 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian, Pacific Islander 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other	412 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
PGM 5										
29. Date of interview 501 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Day Year										
30. Before we get to the crime questions, I have some questions that are helpful in studying where and why crimes occur. How long have you lived at this address? Enter number of months OR number of years. If more than 11 months, enter number of years and leave months blank. 502 _____ Months (1-11) - SKIP to 31 OR 503 _____ Years (Round to nearest whole year) - Fill Check Item A										
CHECK ITEM A How many years are entered in 30? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 years or more - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 years - SKIP to 32										
31. How many people 12 years of age or older were living in your previous household, including you? 504 _____ Number of people 12+										
32. Altogether, how many times have you moved in the last 5 years, that is, since _____, 19 ____? (Mo. of Int.) (5 yrs. ago) 505 _____ Number of times										
33. Did you work at a job or business LAST WEEK? (Do not include volunteer work or work around the house) INTERVIEWER - If farm or business operator in the household, ask about unpaid work. 506 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 35a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No										
34a. Did you work at a job or business DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS? 507 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 34b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 35a										
34b. Did that job/work last 2 consecutive weeks or more? 508 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No										
35a. Does anyone in this household operate a business from this address? 509 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 35b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36										
35b. PERSONAL - Fill by observation. TELEPHONE - Ask. Is there a sign on the premises or some other indication to the general public that a business is operated from this address? 510 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No										
Notes										

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS			
36. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 6 months— between _____ 1, 19____ and _____, 19_____. During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	39. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____
37. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	40. What was the TOTAL number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, motorcycles, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months? Include those you no longer own.	511 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None — SKIP to 43 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more
38. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	41. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____
		42. Did anyone steal, or TRY to steal parts attached to (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS			
43. The following questions refer only to things that happened to YOU during the last 6 months — between _____ 1, 19____ and _____, 19_____. Did you have your (pocket picked/ purse snatched)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	54. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.)	512 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ * <input type="checkbox"/> _____
44. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	<input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 55 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — What happened? _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____
45. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	CHECK ITEM C Look at 54. Was HHLD member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____
46. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	55. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	513 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ * <input type="checkbox"/> _____
47. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	<input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — What happened? _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____
48. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	CHECK ITEM D Look at 55. Was HHLD member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____
49. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	CHECK ITEM E Who besides the respondent was present when screen questions were asked? (If telephone interview, mark box 1 only.)	<input type="checkbox"/> _____
50. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck, such as packages or clothing?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	514 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone interview — Go to Check Item F Personal interview — Mark all that apply. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No one besides respondent present 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent's spouse 3 <input type="checkbox"/> HHLD member(s) 12+, not spouse 4 <input type="checkbox"/> HHLD member(s) under 12 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Nonhousehold member(s) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone was present — Can't say who 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know if someone else present	<input type="checkbox"/> _____
51. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	If self-response interview, SKIP to Check Item G Did the person for whom this interview was taken help the proxy respondent answer any screen questions?	<input type="checkbox"/> _____
52. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	515 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Person for whom interview taken not present	<input type="checkbox"/> _____
53. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No _____	CHECK ITEM G Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Fill Crime Incident Reports. <input type="checkbox"/> No — Interview next HHLD member. End interview if last respondent.	<input type="checkbox"/> _____

NOTICE — Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code, 42, Sections 3789g and 37351). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

FORM NCS-2
(4-10-88)

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

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT**NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY**

Notes

N
C
S

2

I
N
C
I
D
E
N
T

R
E
P
O
R
T

PGM G

1a. LINE NUMBER →		601	Line number												
1b. SCREEN QUESTION NUMBER →		602	Screen question number												
1c. INCIDENT NUMBER →		603	Incident number												
CHECK ITEM A Has this person lived at this address for more than 6 months? (If not sure, refer to item 30, NCS-1.)		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Item 30 – more than 6 months) — SKIP to 2c <input type="checkbox"/> No (Item 30 – 6 months or less) — Ask 2a													
2a. You said that during the last 6 months — (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime.) Did (this/the first) incident happen while you were living here or before you moved to this address?		604	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 While living at this address <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Before moving to this address												
2b. In what month did (this/the first) incident happen? (Show calendar if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)		605	<input type="checkbox"/> Month <input type="checkbox"/> Year — SKIP to Check Item B												
2c. You said that during the last 6 months — (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime.) In what month did (this/the first) incident happen? (Show calendar if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)		605	<input type="checkbox"/> Month <input type="checkbox"/> Year												
CHECK ITEM B Is this incident report for a series of crimes? (Note — Series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately.)		606	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes — Ask 3a (Note — Reduce entry in screen question if necessary.) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No — SKIP to 4b												
3a. Altogether, how many times did this happen during the last 6 months?		607	Number of incidents												
3b. In what month or months did these incidents take place? <i>If more than one quarter involved, ASK</i> ↗ How many in (name months)? INTERVIEWER — Enter number for each quarter as appropriate. If all are out of scope, end incident report.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Number of incidents per quarter</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Jan., Feb., or March (Qtr. 1)</th> <th>April, May, or June (Qtr. 2)</th> <th>July, Aug., or Sept. (Qtr. 3)</th> <th>Oct., Nov., or Dec. (Qtr. 4)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>608</td> <td>609</td> <td>610</td> <td>611</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Number of incidents per quarter				Jan., Feb., or March (Qtr. 1)	April, May, or June (Qtr. 2)	July, Aug., or Sept. (Qtr. 3)	Oct., Nov., or Dec. (Qtr. 4)	608	609	610	611
Number of incidents per quarter															
Jan., Feb., or March (Qtr. 1)	April, May, or June (Qtr. 2)	July, Aug., or Sept. (Qtr. 3)	Oct., Nov., or Dec. (Qtr. 4)												
608	609	610	611												
4a. The following questions refer only to the most recent incident. Was it daylight or dark outside when the most recent incident happened?		612	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Light — SKIP to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Dark — SKIP to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Dawn, almost light, dusk, twilight — SKIP to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Don't know — SKIP to 6a												
4b. Was it daylight or dark outside when this incident happened?		612	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Light — Ask 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Dark — Ask 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Dawn, almost light, dusk, twilight — Ask 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Don't know — SKIP to 6a												
5. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen?		During day 613 1 <input type="checkbox"/> After 6 a.m.—12 noon 2 <input type="checkbox"/> After 12 noon—6 p.m. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know what time of day At night 4 <input type="checkbox"/> After 6 p.m.—12 midnight 5 <input type="checkbox"/> After 12 midnight—6 a.m. 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know what time of night Or 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know whether day or night													

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<p>54. What was taken that belonged to you or others in the household? Anything else? Mark (X) all that apply.</p> <p>INTERVIEWER — If purse or wallet stolen, ASK — Did it contain any money?</p> <p>Enter amount of stolen cash where indicated. Mark the appropriate box(es) for stolen property.</p>		<p>Cash</p> <p>721 \$ <input type="text"/> 00 Amount of cash taken</p> <p>722 <input type="checkbox"/> Only cash taken — Enter amount above and SKIP to 58</p> <p>* </p> <p>Property</p> <p>PURSE/WALLET/CREDIT CARDS</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Purse } Ask: Did it contain any money? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet } 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Credit cards, checks, bank cards</p> <p>VEHICLE OR PARTS</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of motor vehicle (tire, hubcap, attached tape deck, attached CB radio, etc.) * 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Unattached motor vehicle accessories or equipment (unattached radio, etc.) 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline or oil 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle or parts</p> <p>723 * </p> <p>724 * </p> <p>HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS</p> <p>11 <input type="checkbox"/> TV, stereo, other household appliances 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Silver, china, art objects 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Other household furnishings (furniture, rugs, etc.)</p> <p>725 * </p> <p>PERSONAL EFFECTS</p> <p>14 <input type="checkbox"/> Portable electronic and photographic gear (Personal stereo, TV, calculator, camera, etc.) 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Clothing, furs, luggage, briefcase 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Jewelry, watch 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Collection of stamps, coins, etc. 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Toys, sports and recreation equipment (not listed above) 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Other personal and portable objects</p> <p>726 * </p> <p>727 * </p> <p>FIREARMS</p> <p>20 <input type="checkbox"/> Handgun (pistol, revolver) 21 <input type="checkbox"/> Other firearm (rifle, shotgun)</p> <p>MISCELLANEOUS</p> <p>22 <input type="checkbox"/> Tools, machines, office equipment 23 <input type="checkbox"/> Farm or garden produce, plants, fruit, logs 24 <input type="checkbox"/> Animals — pet or livestock 25 <input type="checkbox"/> Food or liquor 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <i>7</i></p> <p>728 * </p> <p>729 * </p> <p>27 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	
<p>55. ASK OR VERIFY — (Were the articles/Was it) in or attached to a motor vehicle when (they were/it was) taken?</p>		<p>730 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>56. Did the stolen (property/money) belong to you personally, to someone else in the household, or to both you and other household members?</p>		<p>731 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Self only 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other household member(s) only 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both respondent and other household members 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <i>7</i></p>	
<p>CHECK ITEM J Refer to item 54. Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Is box 5 or 6 marked?)</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 57a <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to Check Item K</p>	
<p>57a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the offender(s)?</p>		<p>732 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 57b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to Check Item K</p>	
<p>57b. Did the offender(s) return the (car/motor vehicle) this time?</p>		<p>733 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>CHECK ITEM K Refer to item 54. Did they take cash, purse, or a wallet? (Is a cash amount entered or box 1, 2, or 3 marked?)</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Fill 58a <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 58b</p>	

58a. ASK OR VERIFY — Was the (cash/purse/wallet) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held?	734 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No			
58b. ASK OR VERIFY — Was there anything (else) they took directly from you, for instance, from your pocket or hands, or that you were wearing? <i>Exclude property not belonging to respondent or other household member.</i>	735 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 58c 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to Check Item L			
58c. Which items did they take directly from you? <i>Do not include cash/purse/wallet. Exclude property not belonging to respondent or other household member.</i> Enter code(s) from 54.	736 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 33px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 33px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 33px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> * Code Code Code 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Everything marked in 54 was taken directly from respondent			
CHECK ITEM L Refer to item 54. What was taken?	<input type="checkbox"/> Box 2, 3, or 5-27 marked — Ask 59a <input type="checkbox"/> No entry in box 2, 3, or 5-27 — SKIP to 63			
59a. What was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken? (Exclude any stolen cash/checks/credit cards.)	737 \$ <input style="width: 30px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/> .00 Value of property taken			
59b. How did you decide the value of the property that was taken? Any other way? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i>	738 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Original cost 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement cost 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal estimate of current value 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance report estimate 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Police estimate 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____			
60. Was all or part of the stolen (property/money and property) recovered, not counting anything received from insurance?	739 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All — SKIP to 62 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Part — Ask 61 3 <input type="checkbox"/> None — SKIP to 63			
61. What was recovered? Anything else? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i> INTERVIEWER — If purse or wallet recovered, ASK — Did it contain any money?	Cash 740 \$ <input style="width: 30px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/> .00 Amount of cash recovered 741 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Only cash recovered — Enter amount above and SKIP to 63 * Property 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Purse } Ask: Did it contain any money? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet } 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Credit cards, checks, bank cards 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Property other than the above			
CHECK ITEM M Refer to item 61. Was other property recovered? (Is box 5 marked?)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 62 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 63			
62. Considering any damage, what was the value of the property after it was recovered? (Do not include recovered cash, checks, or credit cards.)	742 \$ <input style="width: 30px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/> .00 Value of property recovered			
63. Was the theft reported to an insurance company?	743 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No or don't have insurance 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know			
64a. (Other than any stolen property) was anything that belonged to you or other members of the household damaged in this incident? PROBE — For example, was (a lock or window broken/clothing damaged/damage done to a car), or something else?	744 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 64b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 65a			
64b. Was/Were the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?	745 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, all } SKIP to 64d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, part } 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No, none — Ask 64c			
64c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?	746 \$ <input style="width: 30px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/> .00 Cost to repair/replace — SKIP to 64e 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No cost — SKIP to 65a x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know — SKIP to 64e			
64d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?	746 \$ <input style="width: 30px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/> .00 Cost to repair/replace — Ask 64e 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No cost — SKIP to 65a x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know — Ask 64e			
64e. Who (paid/will pay) for the repairs or replacement? Anyone else? <i>Mark (X) all that apply.</i>	747 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Items will not be repaired or replaced 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Household member 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Landlord or landlord's insurance 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Victim's (or household's) insurance 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____			

<p>65a. Were the police informed or did they find out about this incident in any way?</p>	<p>748 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 65b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 66a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know — SKIP to 75, page 26</p>
<p>65b. How did the police find out about it? Mark (X) first box that applies.</p>	<p>749 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent — SKIP to 67a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other household member..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone official called police (guard, apt. manager, school official, etc.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SKIP to 68a</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Police were at scene — SKIP to 68c</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender was a police officer..</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Some other way — Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SKIP to 69a</p>
<p>66a. What was the reason it was not reported to the police? (Can you tell me a little more?) Any other reason? Mark (X) all that apply.</p> <p>STRUCTURED PROBE — Was the reason because you dealt with it another way, it wasn't important enough to you, insurance wouldn't cover it, police couldn't do anything, police wouldn't help, or was there some other reason?</p>	<p>DEALT WITH ANOTHER WAY</p> <p>750 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to another official (guard, apt. manager, school official, etc.) * 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Private or personal matter or took care of it myself or informally; told offender's parent</p> <p>NOT IMPORTANT ENOUGH TO RESPONDENT</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Minor or unsuccessful crime, small or no loss, recovered property 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Child offender(s), "kid stuff" 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Not clear was a crime or that harm was intended</p> <p>INSURANCE WOULDN'T COVER</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> No insurance, loss less than deductible, etc.</p> <p>POLICE COULDN'T DO ANYTHING</p> <p>751 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Didn't find out until too late * 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Could not recover or identify property 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Could not find or identify offender, lack of proof</p> <p>POLICE WOULDN'T HELP</p> <p>752 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Police wouldn't think it was important enough, wouldn't want to be bothered or get involved * 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Police would be inefficient, ineffective (they'd arrive late or not at all, wouldn't do a good job, etc.) 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Police would be biased, would harass/insult respondent, cause respondent trouble, etc.</p> <p>753 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender was police officer</p> <p>* OTHER REASON</p> <p>14 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get offender in trouble with the law 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Was advised not to report to police 754 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal by offender or others * 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to or could not take time — too inconvenient 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>19 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent not present or doesn't know why it wasn't reported</p>
<p>CHECK ITEM N Refer to 66a. Is more than one reason marked?</p> <p>66b. Which of these would you say was the most important reason why the incident was not reported to the police?</p> <p>Enter code from 66a. Then SKIP to 75, page 26.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 66b <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 75, page 26</p> <p>755 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Code — SKIP to 75, page 26 30 <input type="checkbox"/> No one reason more important — SKIP to 75, page 26</p>
<p>Notes</p>	

67a. Please take a minute to think back to the time of the incident (PAUSE). Besides the fact that it was a crime, did YOU have any other reason for reporting this incident to the police?
Any other reason?

Mark (X) all that apply.

STRUCTURED PROBE —

Did you report it to get help with this incident, to recover your loss, to stop or punish the offender, to let police know about it, or was there some other reason?

TO GET HELP WITH THIS INCIDENT	
756	<input type="checkbox"/> Stop or prevent THIS incident from happening <input type="checkbox"/> Needed help after incident due to injury, etc.
*	
TO RECOVER LOSS	
	<input type="checkbox"/> To recover property <input type="checkbox"/> To collect insurance
TO GET OFFENDER	
	<input type="checkbox"/> To prevent further crimes against respondent/respondent's household by this offender <input type="checkbox"/> To stop this offender from committing other crimes against anyone
757	<input type="checkbox"/> To punish offender
*	<input type="checkbox"/> Catch or find offender — other reason or no reason given
TO LET POLICE KNOW	
	<input type="checkbox"/> To improve police surveillance of respondent's home, area, etc.
758	<input type="checkbox"/> Duty to let police know about crime
*	
OTHER	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other reason — Specify <i>[Handwritten]</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> No other reason

CHECK ITEM O. Refer to 67a.
 Is more than one reason marked?

67b. Which of these would you say was the most important reason why the incident was reported to the police?

Enter code from 67a.

759	<input type="text"/> Code
oo	<input type="checkbox"/> No one reason more important
20	<input type="checkbox"/> Because it was a crime was most important

68a. Did the police come when they found out about the incident?

760	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 68b <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 69a <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent went to police — SKIP to 68c
-----	--

68b. How soon after the police found out did they respond? Was it within 5 minutes, within 10 minutes, an hour, a day, or longer?

Mark (X) first category respondent is sure of.

761	<input type="checkbox"/> Within 5 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Within 10 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Within an hour <input type="checkbox"/> Within a day <input type="checkbox"/> Longer than a day <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know how soon
-----	---

68c. What did they do while they were (there/here)? Anything else?

Mark (X) all that apply.

762	<input type="checkbox"/> Took report <input type="checkbox"/> Searched/looked around <input type="checkbox"/> Took evidence (fingerprints, inventory, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Questioned witnesses or suspects <input type="checkbox"/> Promised surveillance <input type="checkbox"/> Promised to investigate <input type="checkbox"/> Made arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
-----	---

69a. Did you (or anyone in your household) have any later contact with the police about the incident?

763	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 69b <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 70 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
-----	---

69b. Did the police get in touch with you or did you get in touch with them?

764	<input type="checkbox"/> Police contacted respondent or other HH member <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent (or other HH member) contacted police <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____
-----	--

69c. Was that in person or by phone, or some other way?

765	<input type="checkbox"/> In person <input type="checkbox"/> Not in person (by phone, mail, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Both in person and not in person <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
-----	---

69d. What did the police do in following up this incident? Anything else?

Mark (X) all that apply.

766	<input type="checkbox"/> Took report
*	<input type="checkbox"/> Questioned witnesses or suspects <input type="checkbox"/> Did or promised surveillance/investigation <input type="checkbox"/> Recovered property <input type="checkbox"/> Made arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed in touch with respondent/household <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <i>[Handwritten]</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Nothing (to respondent's knowledge) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

70. Did you (or someone in your household) sign a complaint against the offender(s) to the police department or the authorities?	767 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
71. ASK OR VERIFY — As far as you know, was anyone arrested or were charges brought against anyone in connection with this incident?	768 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
72a. Did you (or someone in your household) receive any help or advice from any office or agency — other than the police — that deals with victims of crime?	769 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 72b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 73a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know }
72b. Was that a government or a private agency?	770 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Government 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Private 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
73a. Have you (or someone in your household) had contact with any other authorities about this incident (such as a prosecutor, court, or juvenile officer)?	771 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 73b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 74 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know }
73b. Which authorities? Any others? Mark (X) all that apply.	772 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Prosecutor, district attorney 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Magistrate 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Court 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile, probation or parole officer 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify ✓
74. Do you expect the police, courts, or other authorities will be doing anything further in connection with this incident?	773 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Specify ✓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
75. ASK OR VERIFY — What were you doing when this incident (happened/started)? Mark (X) only one box.	774 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working or on duty — SKIP to 77a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> On the way to or from work — SKIP to 77a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> On the way to or from school 4 <input type="checkbox"/> On the way to or from other place 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping, errands 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Attending school 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Leisure activity away from home 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Sleeping 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other activities at home 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify ✓ 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
76a. ASK OR VERIFY — Did you have a job at the time of the incident?	775 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — SKIP to 77a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
76b. What was your major activity the week of the incident — were you looking for work, keeping house, going to school, or doing something else? Mark (X) only one box. Then SKIP to 84a, page 28.	776 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify ✓ } SKIP to 84a, page 28
Notes	

77a. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer.)	<hr/> <hr/>
77b. What kind of business or industry was this? (e.g., TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)	777 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <hr/> <hr/>
78a. What kind of work were you doing? (e.g., electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)	778 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <hr/> <hr/>
78b. What were your most important activities or duties at this job? (e.g., typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, Armed Forces)	<hr/> <hr/>
79a. ASK OR VERIFY — Were you an employee of a private company (PAUSE), a government employee (PAUSE), self-employed in your own business (PAUSE), or working without pay in a family business?	779 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary, or commissions 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm — Ask 79b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm — SKIP to 80 <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: -10px;">SKIP to 80</div>
79b. Was the business incorporated?	780 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (or farm)
80. ASK OR VERIFY — Did this incident happen at your work site?	781 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____
81. Did you usually work days or nights?	782 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Days 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Nights 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both days and nights/rotating shifts
CHECK ITEM P. Refer to 16a on page 15. Was the respondent injured in this incident? (Is box 1-9 marked?)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (injury marked in 16a) — Ask 82a <input type="checkbox"/> No (blank or None marked in 16a) — SKIP to 83a
82a. Did YOU lose time from work because of the injuries you suffered in this incident?	783 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 82b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 83a
82b. How much time did you lose because of injuries?	784 _____ Number of days — Ask 82c o <input type="checkbox"/> Less than one day — SKIP to 83a x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know — Ask 82c
82c. During these days, did you lose any pay that was not covered by unemployment insurance, sick leave, or some other source?	785 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 82d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 83a
82d. About how much pay did you lose?	786 \$ _____ . 00 Amount of pay lost x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
83a. Did YOU lose time from work because of this incident for any of these (other) reasons — repairing damaged property (PAUSE), replacing stolen items (PAUSE), police related activities, such as cooperating with an investigation (PAUSE), court related activities, such as testifying in court (PAUSE), any other reason?	787 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Repairing damaged property 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacing stolen items 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Police related activities 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Court related activities 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____ <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: -10px;">Ask 83b</div> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> None (did not lose time from work for any of these reasons) — SKIP to 84a
83b. How much time did you lose because of (name all reasons marked in 83a)?	788 _____ Number of days — Ask 83c o <input type="checkbox"/> Less than one day — SKIP to 84a x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know — Ask 83c
83c. During these days, did you lose any pay that was not covered by unemployment insurance, paid leave, or some other source?	789 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 83d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 84a
83d. About how much pay did you lose?	790 \$ _____ . 00 Amount of pay lost x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

Survey methodology and standard errors

The survey results contained in this report are based on data gathered from residents living throughout the United States, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not included in the scope of this survey. Similarly, U.S. citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were excluded. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 or older living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the National Crime Survey (NCS) remains in the sample for 3 years, with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person, and if it is not possible to secure face-to-face interviews with all eligible members of the household during this initial visit, interviews by telephone are permissible thereafter. The only exceptions to the requirement that each eligible person be interviewed apply to incapacitated persons and individuals who are absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period.

Since July 1986, unless a knowledgeable household member insists otherwise, 12- and 13-year-olds are interviewed directly by the interviewer. This differs from the previous practice of interviewing a knowledgeable adult as a proxy respondent for all 12- and 13-year-olds, unless the adult insisted that the child be interviewed and the alternative was no interview at all. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations non-household members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Prior to February 1980 the second through seventh interviews were conducted in the same manner as the initial interview. At that time, however, the mode of interviewing was changed to cut data collection costs. Telephone interviewing was increased, and in-person interviewing was reduced. This change was implemented in a manner that reduced the possibility of biasing the results. For half the remaining interviews at a sample address, the procedure was the same as that used for the entire sample prior to February 1980: the third, fifth, and seventh interviews were conducted primarily in person, with telephone followup permitted. The three even-numbered interviews were conducted as often as possible by telephone. Beginning in March 1986, all interviews were done by telephone whenever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person.

Before February 1980, about 20% of the interviews were completed by telephone, compared to about 50% until March 1986. Currently, the percentage of telephone interviews is approximately 74%. The results of an assessment of the change in the data collection mode on results for 1980 were reported in the initial data release for that year.³

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are based on data obtained from a stratified, multi-stage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSU's) composing the first stage of the sampling were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSU's were included in the sample automatically and are considered to be self-representing (SR). The remaining PSU's, called non-self-representing (NSR), were combined into strata by grouping PSU's with similar demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1980 census. One PSU was selected from each stratum by making the

probability of selection proportionate to the population of the PSU.

In June 1984 a sample cut resulted in the reduction of NSR strata from 220 to 153. This also included a 20% sample reduction in the larger of the 156 PSU's. Phase I of a revised NCS sample design based on 1980 census data began in January 1985. Households that were interviewed during 1987 were drawn from both the 1970- and the 1980-based sample designs. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSU's and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to size. Because part of the reduction in the number of SR PSU's is due to a different procedure for drawing PSU boundaries, especially in the New England States, the 156 PSU's in the 1970 design are equivalent to 130 PSU's in the current design. Even with this smaller number of sample areas, the reliability of estimates has been maintained by using crime-related characteristics in the formation of the strata and by improving sample selection within the PSU's.

The remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of dwelling units and group quarters within each of the selected areas.⁴ This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of clusters of approximately four housing units each from within each enumeration district.⁵ To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing.

Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a

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

⁴Self-weighting means that each sample housing unit had the same initial probability of being selected.

⁵All references to the 1980-based sample design also apply to the 1970-based design.

relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons living in housing units built after 1980 to be properly represented in the survey. With the passage of time, newly constructed units account for an increased proportion of the total sample.

Approximately 61,000 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. In order to conduct field interviews, the sample was divided into six groups, or rotations, each of which contained housing units whose occupants were to be interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview was used to bound the interviews (bounding establishes a timeframe to avoid duplication of crimes on subsequent interviews) but was not used to compute the annual estimates. Each rotation group was further divided into six panels. Persons occupying housing units within a sixth of each rotation group, or one panel, were interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, additional housing units are selected in the manner described and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 50,000 of the 61,000 housing units selected for the sample. The large majority of the remaining 11,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 2,000 of the 11,000 units were occupied by persons who were eligible for the survey yet were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available. Thus, the occupants of about 96% of all eligible housing units, some 101,000 persons, participated in the survey.

Month of interview by month of reference

(X's denote months in the 6-month reference period)

Month of interview	Period of reference											
	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
January												
February	X											
March	X	X										
April	X	X	X									
May	X	X	X	X								
June	X	X	X	X	X							
July	X	X	X	X	X	X						
August	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
September		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
October			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
November				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
December					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
January						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
February							X	X	X	X	X	X
March								X	X	X	X	X
April									X	X	X	X
May										X	X	
June											X	
July												X

About 5% of the 50,000 households in the 1988 sample were interviewed using a new technique called Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). This technique was first used in 1987, and a study of the results revealed it had no serious effects on the NCS data. Thus, the data obtained through CATI have been included in this report.

Estimation procedure

To enhance the reliability of the estimates in this report, the estimation procedures utilized additional data concerning population characteristics that are believed to affect victimization rates. These data were used in various stages of ratio estimation.

The estimation procedure provides quarterly estimates of the levels and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. 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 ago), in a March interview (2 months ago), 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. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four 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 1988.

The estimation procedure begins with the application of a basic weight to the data from each individual interviewed. A basic weight is the reciprocal of the probability of each housing unit's selection for the sample and provides a rough measure of the population represented by each person in the sample. Next, an adjustment was made to account for occupied units as well as individuals in occupied units

who were selected for the survey but unavailable for an interview.

The distribution of the sample population usually differs somewhat from that of the total population in terms of age, race, sex, residence, and other demographic characteristics. Because of this, an additional stage of ratio estimation was employed to bring the two distributions into closer agreement, thereby reducing the variability of the sample estimates.

The first stage of ratio estimation was applied only to data obtained from non-self-representing sample areas. Its purpose was to reduce the error caused by selecting one area to represent an entire stratum. Ratios concerning race and residence were calculated to reflect the relationship between the weighted 1980 census counts for all the sample areas in each region and the population in the non-self-representing parts of the region.

The second stage of ratio estimation was applied on an individual basis in order to bring the distribution of individuals in the sample into closer agreement with independent current estimates of the population according to the characteristics of age, sex, and race.⁶

For household crimes, the characteristics of the wife in a husband-wife household and the characteristics of the head of household in other types of households were used to determine the ratio estimates. This procedure is considered more precise than simply using the characteristics of the head of household because sample coverage is generally better for females than males.

In order to estimate incidents as opposed to victimizations, further adjustments were made to those cases where an incident involved more than one person. Because, these incidents had more than one chance of being included in the sample, each multiple-victimization was reduced by the number of victims. Thus,

if two people were victimized during the same incident, the weight assigned to that incident was reduced by one half so that the incident could not be counted twice. However, the details of the event's outcome as they related to the victim were reflected in the survey results. No adjustment was necessary in estimating data on household crimes because each separate crime was defined as involving only one household.

Series victimizations

A series victimization is defined as three or more similar but separate crimes that the victim is unable to recall individually or describe in detail to an interviewer. These crimes have been excluded from the tables in this report because the victims were unable to provide details for each event.

Prior to 1979, NCS interviewers recorded series victimizations by the season (or seasons) of occurrence within the 6-month reference period, and the data were tabulated by the quarter of the year in which they were collected. Since January 1979, however, data on series crimes have been gathered by the calendar quarter (or quarters) of occurrence, making it possible to match the time-frames used in tabulating the data for nonseries crimes.

The effects of combining series and nonseries crimes, counting each of the series crimes as a single victimization based on the details of the most recent incident, were included in the initial release of the 1980 data (see footnote 3 for reference). The report showed that victimization counts and rates were higher in 1979 and 1980 when the series crimes were added. However, rate changes between these 2 years were basically in the same direction and significantly affected the same crimes as those affected when only nonseries crimes were analyzed.

Table I shows the counts of regular and series victimizations for 1988, as well as the results of combining the two, with

each series tallied as a single event. A total of 850,800 personal series crimes and 559,240 household series crimes were measured in 1988. As in the past, series crimes tended to be simple assaults, personal larcenies without contact, or household larcenies.

From January through June 1985, a followup questionnaire was administered to persons reporting series crimes. This questionnaire addressed issues relating to the methods of collecting and analyzing data on series crimes. Results of this test are contained in *Series Crimes: Report of a Field Test*, BJS Technical Report, NCJ-104615, April 1987. Further tests of approaches to collecting data on series crimes are anticipated.

Reliability of estimates

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

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples. Therefore, it is a measure of the precision with which a particular estimate approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range of numbers that has a specified probability that the average of all possible samples, which is the true unknown value of interest, is contained within the interval. About 68% of the time the survey estimate will differ from the true average by less than one standard error. Only 10% of the time will the difference be more than 1.6 standard errors, and just 1% of the time 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.

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

Appendix III

Table I. Personal and household crimes, 1988:

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

Sector and type of crime	Total victimizations		Series victimizations		Victimizations not in series	
	Number	Percent in sector	Number	Percent in sector	Number	Percent in sector
Personal sector	20,809,520	100.0%	843,560	100.0%	19,965,960	100.0%
Crimes of violence	6,455,800	31.0	546,230	64.8	5,909,570	29.6
Completed	2,338,690	11.2	158,700	18.8	2,179,980	10.9
Attempted	4,117,100	19.8	387,520	45.9	3,729,580	18.7
Rape	137,350	.7	9,970	1.2*	127,370	.6
Completed	65,550	.3	0	0*	65,550	.3
Attempted	71,790	.3	9,970	1.2*	61,810	.3
Robbery	1,111,160	5.3	63,150	7.5	1,048,000	5.2
Completed	730,870	3.5	46,610	5.5	684,260	3.4
With injury	275,250	1.3	12,380	1.5*	262,870	1.3
From serious assault	133,920	.6	3,820	.5*	130,090	.7
From minor assault	141,320	.7	8,550	1.0*	132,770	.7
Without injury	455,620	2.2	34,220	4.1	421,390	2.1
Attempted	380,280	1.8	16,540	2.0	363,730	1.8
With injury	118,540	.6	8,260	1.0*	110,270	.6
From serious assault	56,850	.3	6,360	.8*	50,490	.3
From minor assault	61,680	.3	1,900	.2*	59,780	.3
Without injury	261,740	1.3	8,280	1.0*	253,450	1.3
Assault	5,207,290	25.0	473,090	56.1	4,734,190	23.7
Aggravated	1,842,100	8.9	100,710	11.9	1,741,380	8.7
Completed with injury	610,720	2.9	40,130	4.8	570,580	2.9
Attempted with weapon	1,231,380	5.9	60,580	7.2	1,170,800	5.9
Simple	3,365,180	16.2	372,370	44.1	2,992,800	15.0
Completed with injury	931,540	4.5	71,950	8.5	859,580	4.3
Attempted without weapon	2,433,640	11.7	300,410	35.6	2,133,220	10.7
Crimes of theft	14,353,720	69.0	297,330	35.2	14,056,390	70.4
Completed	13,531,040	65.0	289,220	34.3	13,241,810	66.3
Attempted	822,680	4.0	8,100	1.0*	814,570	4.1
Personal larceny with contact	495,620	2.4	6,250	.7*	489,360	2.5
Purse snatching	155,420	.8	0	0*	155,420	.8
Completed	112,470	.6	0	0*	112,470	.6
Attempted	42,950	.2	0	0*	42,950	.2
Pocket picking	340,190	1.6	6,250	.7*	333,940	1.7
Personal larceny without contact	13,858,100	66.6	291,070	34.5	13,567,020	68.0
Completed	13,078,370	62.8	282,970	33.5	12,795,390	64.1
Less than \$50	5,817,710	28.0	176,060	20.9	5,641,650	28.3
\$50 or more	6,774,120	32.6	93,090	11.0	6,681,020	33.5
Amount not available	486,520	2.3	13,810	1.6*	472,710	2.4
Attempted	779,730	3.7	8,100	1.0*	771,620	3.9
Household sector	16,405,730	100.0%	575,840	100.0%	15,829,880	100.0%
Completed	14,060,000	85.7	505,330	87.8	13,554,670	85.6
Attempted	2,345,720	14.3	70,510	12.2	2,275,210	14.4
Burglary	5,990,530	36.5	213,740	37.1	5,776,780	36.5
Completed	4,760,500	29.0	175,150	30.4	4,585,340	29.0
Forcible entry	2,043,860	12.5	57,520	10.0	1,986,330	12.5
Unlawful entry without force	2,716,630	16.6	117,620	20.4	2,599,000	16.4
Attempted forcible entry	1,230,020	7.5	38,580	6.7	1,191,440	7.5
Household larceny	8,766,770	53.4	347,750	60.4	8,419,020	53.2
Completed	8,221,480	50.1	325,030	56.4	7,896,440	49.9
Less than \$50	3,570,910	21.8	153,080	26.6	3,417,820	21.6
\$50 or more	4,265,750	26.0	157,030	27.3	4,108,710	26.0
Amount not available	384,810	2.3	14,900	2.6*	369,900	2.3
Attempted	545,290	3.3	22,710	3.9	522,570	3.3
Motor vehicle theft	1,648,420	10.0	14,350	2.5*	1,634,070	10.3
Completed	1,078,020	6.6	5,140	9*	1,072,870	6.8
Attempted	570,400	3.5	9,200	1.6*	561,190	3.5

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

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

In addition to sampling error, the estimates in this report are subject to nonsampling error. Major sources of nonsampling error are related to the ability of the respondents to recall in detail the crimes that 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 crimes measured by the NCS. 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 that contain elements of assault could be a part of everyday life and are therefore forgotten or not considered important enough to mention to a survey interviewer. These recall problems may result in a substantial understatement of the actual rate of assault.

Another source of nonsampling error is the inability of some respondents to recall the exact month a crime occurred, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This error source is partially offset by interviewing monthly and using the estimation procedure described earlier. Telescoping is another problem in which incidents that occurred before the reference period, or in a few cases after it, are placed within the period. Events that occurred after the reference period are considered extremely rare because 75% to 80% of the interviewing takes place during the first week of the month following the reference period. The effect of telescoping is minimized by using the bounding procedure previously described. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview, and if a similar incident is reported, it can then be determined whether or not the reported crime is a new one by discussing it with the victim. As calculated for the NCS, the standard errors partially measure only those nonsampling errors arising from these sources; they do not reflect any systematic biases in the data.

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

Other sources of nonsampling error result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, misclassification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, errors made in coding and processing the data, and biases resulting from the rotation patterns and incomplete sampling frames in the 1970-based design. The last problem has been corrected in the 1980-based design. Quality control and edit procedures were used to minimize the number of errors made by the respondents and the interviewers.

Deriving standard errors that are applicable to a wide variety of items and can be prepared at a moderate cost requires a number of approximations. Therefore, two parameters (identified as "a" and "b" in the following section) were developed for use in calculating standard errors. The parameters provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Computation and application of standard errors

The results presented in this report were tested to determine whether or not the observed differences between groups were statistically significant. Differences were tested for significance at the 90% confidence level, or roughly 1.6 standard errors. Most of the comparisons in this report were significant at the 95% confidence level (about 2.0 standard errors, meaning that the difference between the estimates is greater than twice the standard error of the difference). Comparisons that failed the 90% test were not considered statistically significant. Comparisons qualified by the phrase "some indication" had a significance level between 90% and 95%.

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

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

where

x = estimated number of personal or household victimizations or incidents

a = a constant equal to -.00001595

b = a constant equal to 3181.

The following example illustrates the proper use of this formula. Table 1 (appendix I) shows 684,260 completed robberies in 1988; this estimate and the appropriate parameters are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$s.e.(x) =$$

$$\sqrt{(-.00001595)(684,260)^2 + (3181)(684,260)}$$

$$= 46,570.$$

Therefore, the 95% confidence interval around the estimated number of robbery victimizations is about equal to 684,260 plus or minus 93,140 (591,120 to 777,400).

Appendix III

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

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

where

p = percentage or rate expressed in decimal form

y = base population or total number of crimes

b = a constant equal to 3181.

The following example demonstrates the use of formula 2. Table 4 (appendix I) shows an estimated robbery rate of 8.9 per 1,000 persons between the ages of 20 and 24. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\left[\frac{3181}{18,506,030}\right] [.0089(1.0-.0089)]}$$

= .0012313 or 1.2 per 1,000.

Thus, the 95% confidence interval is 8.9 per 1,000 plus or minus 2.5 (6.4 to 11.4 per 1,000).

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

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

where

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

y_1 = base from which first percent or rate was derived

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

y_2 = base from which second percent or rate was derived

b = a constant equal to 3181.

This formula provides an accurate standard error for the difference between uncorrelated estimates; however, if the two estimates have a strong positive correlation, the formula overestimates the true standard error. If the numbers have a strong negative correlation, the formula underestimates the actual standard error of the difference.

The following example illustrates the use of formula 3. Table 3 (appendix I) lists the victimization rate for aggravated assault for males as 12.0 per 1,000 and the rate for females as 5.7 per 1,000. Placing the appropriate values in the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference
 $(.0120 - .0057) =$

$$\sqrt{\frac{.0120(1.0-.0120)(3181) + .0057(1.0-.0057)(3181)}{95,806,160 + 103,606,290}}$$

= .0007534.

The 95% confidence interval around the difference of .0063 is approximately the difference plus or minus twice the standard error (a difference between .0048 and .0078).

The ratio of the difference between two numbers to the standard error of their difference is equivalent to the statistical level of significance. For example, a ratio of 2.0 or more indicates that the difference is significant at the 95% confidence level (or greater); a ratio between 1.6 and 2.0 indicates the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90% and 95%; a ratio less than 1.6 denotes a confidence level less than 90%. In the previous example, the ratio of the difference (.0063) to the standard error (.0007534) is 8. Thus, the aggravated assault rate for males and females was significantly different at a confidence level exceeding 95%.

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

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

where the symbols are the same as in formula 3, except that "y" refers to a common base.

The following example, which uses table 54 (appendix I), illustrates the use of this formula. The proportion of violent crime incidents involving strangers was 58.3%, and the proportion involving nonstrangers was 41.7%. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula gives:

Standard error of the difference
 $(.583 - .417) =$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3181}{5,280,630} [(.583 + .417) - (.583 - .417)^2]}$$

= .0242031.

The confidence interval around the difference at 1.0 standard error is from .142 to .190 (.166 plus or minus .024). The ratio of the difference (.166) to its standard error (.024) is 6.9. Because 6.9 is greater than 2.0, the difference between these two percentages is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Appendix IV
**Survey estimate of the economic
 cost of crime to victims**

This appendix provides a special supplementary analysis of the cost of crime to victims in 1988.⁷ Appendix I presents data on several specific aspects of economic cost, such as medical expenses and the value of stolen property, while this appendix estimates the total cost of crime sustained by victims in 1988.

In 1988 the total estimated cost of crime to victims was \$16.6 billion. This estimate includes losses from property theft or damage, cash losses, medical expenses, and other costs. The estimate was derived by summing crime victims' estimates of the amount of stolen cash, the value of stolen property, the estimated or actual costs of replacing damaged property, medical expenses, and the amount of pay lost from work because of injuries, police-related activities, court-related activities, or time spent repairing or replacing property.

The NCS only measures direct costs to the victims. Such costs as running the criminal justice system or increased insurance premiums are not measured.

Table II shows the aggregate estimates of the total economic cost of crime for each of the major crime categories.

**Table II. Personal and household crimes:
 Total economic loss to victims of crime,
 1988**

Type of crime	Gross loss (in millions)
All crimes	\$16,664
Personal crimes	4,338
Crimes of violence	1,169
Rape	16
Robbery	680
Assault	473
Crimes of theft	3,169
Personal larceny	
With contact	137
Without contact	3,032
Household crimes	12,326
Burglary	4,206
Household larceny	1,455
Motor vehicle theft	6,666

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

⁷The methodology used in this analysis is similar to that of a previous BJS Special Report, *The Economic Cost of Crime to Victims*, NCJ-93450, April 1984.

Appendix V Supplementary analysis of family violence

This appendix, published for the first time, provides a supplementary analysis of family violence against persons age 12 or older. The tables displayed here, limited by the survey methods already in use, will be expanded in subsequent years. Tables III-V provide additional information on family violence to supplement the tables contained in appendix I.

Family violence, as it is used here, implies crimes committed by any relative. These tables combine victimizations committed by single and multiple offenders. When classifying the multiple-offender crimes, the relationship of the offender who was closest to the victim is used. The closest relationship is, in descending order, a spouse, ex-spouse, parent, child, other relative, well-known person who is not related, casual acquaintance, or stranger. In instances where the offender is well known, but the degree of the victim-offender relationship is not obtainable from the data, the relationship is classified as "well known." Crimes shown in the category "don't know relationship" are those for which the data contain no information on the relationship, while those classified as "don't know number of offenders" include only those crimes in which the victim was unwilling or unable to state the number of offenders.

Family violence accounted for 8% of all violent crimes, including 13% of all completed crimes and 5% of all attempted crimes. Three percent of all robberies and 9% of all assaults were committed by the victim's relatives.

Most of the violent crimes committed by relatives were assaults. Simple assaults by family members accounted for 65% of the reported family violence, and aggravated assaults made up another 26% of these crimes.

The rate of violent crimes against women committed by relatives was 3.7 per 1,000, while the rate for men was 1.0 per 1,000. Men and women had comparable victimization rates when the offenders were well known but not related to the

victims, yet males were more likely than females to be victims of crimes committed by casual acquaintances.

Blacks were more likely than whites to be victims of violent crimes by casual acquaintances and persons who were well known but not related. There was no significant difference between blacks and whites in the rate of crimes committed by relatives.

Marital status also affected the chances of an individual being victimized by a nonstranger. Widowed persons were excluded from the following analysis because the number of cases reported was too small to form reliable estimates. Among the other groups, married persons were the least likely to be victims of violence from casual acquaintances. Persons who had never married and persons who were divorced or separated had higher violent crime rates for crimes in which the offender was well known but not related. Divorced or separated persons had the highest rate of violent crimes committed by relatives.

Slightly more than half of the 479,880 violent crimes occurring between relatives involved the spouse or the ex-spouse of the victim. Significantly more of these crimes involved the victim's spouse rather than the ex-spouse, parents, or children. Violence between parents and children combined accounted for 17% of the crimes between relatives.

Table III. Family violence, 1988:

**Number of violent crimes, by type of crime
and relationship to single/multiple offenders**

Type of crime	Total crimes	Number of crimes				
		Related				
	Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Other relatives
Crimes of violence	5,909,570	479,880	178,400	91,030	38,050	41,830
Completed	2,179,980	284,350	134,690	40,290	20,010	20,310
Attempted	3,729,580	195,520	43,700	50,730	18,040	21,510
Rape	127,370	13,800*	7,710*	1,860*	0*	0*
Robbery	1,048,000	30,720	10,570*	7,400*	0*	1,970*
Completed	684,260	26,760	10,570*	5,550*	0*	1,970*
Attempted	363,730	3,950*	0*	1,850*	0*	0*
Assault	4,734,190	435,350	160,100	81,760	38,050	39,850
Aggravated	1,741,380	123,220	44,770	22,850	15,950*	5,570*
Simple	2,992,800	312,120	115,330	58,900	22,100	34,270
Number of crimes						
Type of crime	Total crimes	Well-known offenders ^a	Casual acquaintances	Don't know relationship	Strangers	Don't know number of offenders
Crimes of violence	5,909,570	1,188,220	734,680	166,620	3,201,510	138,640
Completed	2,179,980	465,350	246,180	67,930	1,079,020	37,130
Attempted	3,729,580	722,870	488,490	98,690	2,122,480	101,500
Rape	127,370	33,630	24,800	3,960	49,250	1,910*
Robbery	1,048,000	136,490	46,200	36,750	773,040	24,770
Completed	684,260	104,430	34,520	28,820	469,170	20,540
Attempted	363,730	32,050	11,670*	7,930	303,870	4,220*
Assault	4,734,190	1,018,090	663,670	125,900	2,379,210	111,950
Aggravated	1,741,380	315,280	182,350	67,290	991,790	61,430
Simple	2,992,800	702,810	481,310	58,600	1,387,420	50,510

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

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

^aIncludes data on offenders known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

Appendix V

Table IV. Family violence, 1988:

**Number and percent distribution of violent crimes,
by type of crime and relationship to single/multiple offenders**

Type of crime	Total crimes	Percent of crimes					
		Related					
		Total	Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child
Crimes of violence	5,894,130	100%	8.1%	3.0%	1.5%	.6%	.7%
Completed	2,174,370	100%	13.1	6.2	1.9	.9	.9
Attempted	3,719,760	100%	5.3	1.2	1.4	.5	.6
Rape	127,370	100%	10.8*	6.1*	1.5*	0*	0*
Robbery	1,046,100	100%	2.9	1.0*	.7*	0*	.2*
Completed	684,260	100%	3.9	1.5*	.8*	0*	.3*
Attempted	361,830	100%	1.1*	0*	.5*	0*	.6*
Assault	4,720,660	100%	9.2	3.4	1.7	.8	.8
Aggravated	1,731,820	100%	7.1	2.6	1.3	.9*	.3*
Simple	2,988,830	100%	10.4	3.9	2.0	.7	1.1
Percent of crimes							
Type of crime	Total crimes	Well-known offenders ^a					
		Total	Casual acquaintances	Don't know relationship	Strangers	Don't know number of offenders	
Crimes of violence	5,894,130	100%	20.2%	12.5%	2.6%	54.3%	2.4%
Completed	2,174,370	100%	21.4	11.3	2.9	49.6	1.7
Attempted	3,719,760	100%	19.4	13.1	2.4	57.1	2.7
Rape	127,370	100%	26.4	19.5	3.1*	38.7	1.5*
Robbery	1,046,100	100%	13.0	4.4	3.3	73.9	2.4
Completed	684,260	100%	15.3	5.0	4.2	68.6	3.0
Attempted	361,830	100%	8.9	3.2*	1.7*	84.0	1.2*
Assault	4,720,660	100%	21.6	14.1	2.4	50.4	2.4
Aggravated	1,731,820	100%	18.2	10.5	3.3	57.3	3.5
Simple	2,988,830	100%	23.5	16.1	1.8	46.4	1.7

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

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

^aIncludes data on offenders known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

Table V. Family violence, 1988:

**Rate of violent crimes, by relationship to single/multiple offenders,
type of crime, and selected victim characteristics**

Characteristic	Total population	Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over							
		Crimes of violence ^a				Assault			
		Relatives	Well-known offenders	Casual acquaintances	Strangers	Relatives	Well-known offenders	Casual acquaintances	Strangers
Sex									
Male	95,806,160	1.0	5.6	4.6	22.6	1.0	5.0	4.2	17.4
Female	103,606,290	3.7	6.3	2.8	10.0	3.3	5.2	2.5	6.8
Race									
White	170,875,300	2.4	5.1	3.5	15.8	2.2	4.4	3.2	12.1
Black	23,026,850	2.6	11.4	5.3	17.6	2.1	9.4	4.7	10.9
Other	5,510,300	1.4*	8.3	2.9	16.2	1.0*	8.0	2.6*	11.4
Age									
12-15	13,109,920	1.2*	15.6	11.2	26.4	1.0*	13.5	10.6	21.7
16-19	14,542,850	2.6	14.8	9.7	40.5	2.3	12.5	8.3	32.4
20-24	18,506,030	3.1	11.9	6.4	34.9	2.8	10.2	5.6	28.0
25-34	43,177,180	4.1	7.3	4.3	17.9	3.5	6.3	3.9	12.8
35-49	48,482,580	3.3	3.6	2.4	11.4	3.2	3.1	2.2	7.8
50-64	32,740,920	.8	1.3	.7	6.8	.8	1.1	.6	4.4
65 and over	28,852,940	.2*	.6	.1*	2.4	.2*	.5*	.1*	1.1
Marital status									
Never married	58,311,400	1.5	13.1	7.8	32.3	1.3	11.1	7.0	24.5
Married	109,249,870	1.4	1.7	1.6	8.0	1.3	1.6	1.4	5.9
Widowed	13,227,000	.4*	1.7	.3*	4.3	.3*	1.4	.3*	2.3
Divorced or separated	18,151,980	12.8	11.5	5.8	21.0	11.5	9.7	5.0	14.8
Family income									
Less than \$7,500	21,507,000	5.1	13.1	5.8	23.2	4.5	10.8	4.9	15.9
\$7,500-\$9,999	8,699,120	4.2	12.5	4.7	21.1	2.8	10.8	4.4	16.3
\$10,000-\$14,999	20,855,470	2.6	7.5	4.6	15.4	2.2	6.5	4.2	10.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	36,451,630	3.6	5.1	4.1	14.8	3.4	4.4	3.9	11.4
\$25,000-\$29,999	15,787,310	1.7	5.6	3.1	15.5	1.6	4.9	2.6	12.6
\$30,000-\$49,999	44,383,820	1.4	3.3	2.4	13.4	1.4	3.2	2.1	10.4
\$50,000 or more	26,220,140	.5*	3.2	2.8	13.8	.5*	2.6	2.7	11.5

Characteristic	Total population	Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over							
		Aggravated assault				Simple assault			
		Relatives	Well-known offenders	Casual acquaintances	Strangers	Relatives	Well-known offenders	Casual acquaintances	Strangers
Sex									
Male	95,806,160	.5	1.7	1.2	7.7	.5	3.3	3.1	9.7
Female	103,606,290	.8	1.5	.7	2.4	2.5	3.7	1.8	4.4
Race									
White	170,875,300	.7	1.1	.7	4.9	1.6	3.3	2.5	7.2
Black	23,026,850	.5*	5.0	2.5	5.3	1.7	4.5	2.2	5.6
Other	5,510,300	0*	2.5*	.7*	5.9	1.0*	5.5	1.9*	5.5
Age									
12-15	13,109,920	.3*	3.6	2.4	7.4	.7*	10.0	8.2	14.4
16-19	14,542,850	.9*	4.4	1.9	12.7	1.4	8.1	6.4	19.7
20-24	18,506,030	.7*	3.5	1.8	13.0	2.1	6.6	3.8	15.1
25-34	43,177,180	1.2	1.8	1.1	5.4	2.3	4.5	2.8	7.4
35-49	48,482,580	.5	.9	.8	3.5	2.6	2.3	1.4	4.3
50-64	32,740,920	.4*	.5*	.2*	1.8	.4*	.6	.4*	2.6
65 and over	28,852,940	.1*	.1*	0*	.3*	.1*	.4*	.1*	.8
Marital status									
Never married	58,311,400	.4	3.6	1.9	9.9	.9	7.5	5.2	14.6
Married	109,249,870	.3	.4	.4	2.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	3.4
Widowed	13,227,000	0*	.8*	.1*	.7*	.3*	.7*	.2*	1.6
Divorced or separated	18,151,980	3.5	2.9	1.4	6.6	8.0	6.8	3.5	8.2
Family income									
Less than \$7,500	21,507,000	1.2	4.1	1.7	6.5	3.3	6.7	3.2	9.3
\$7,500-\$9,999	8,699,120	.7*	4.9	1.7*	5.4	2.1	6.0	2.7	10.9
\$10,000-\$14,999	20,855,470	.7*	1.7	1.5	5.1	1.4	4.8	2.7	5.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	36,451,630	.9	1.2	.5	4.9	2.4	3.3	3.4	6.5
\$25,000-\$29,999	15,787,310	.5*	1.1	.2*	5.1	1.1	3.8	2.4	7.6
\$30,000-\$49,999	44,383,820	.2*	.8	.7	4.8	1.2	2.4	1.5	5.6
\$50,000 or more	26,220,140	.4*	.6	.8	3.9	.1*	2.0	2.0	7.6

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

^aIncludes data on rape and robbery, not shown separately.

Glossary

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

Aggravated assault — Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether or not an injury occurred, and attack without a weapon when serious injury results. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and any injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization.

Annual family income — The total income of the household head and all relatives living in the same housing unit for the 12 months preceding the interview. Includes wages, salaries, net income from businesses or farms, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The incomes of people who are not related to the head of household are not included.

Assault — An unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. Assaults may be classified as aggravated or simple. Rape and attempted rape, as well as robbery and attempted robbery, are excluded from this category. The severity of assaults ranges from minor threats to incidents that are nearly fatal.

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

Burglary — Unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a burglary to take place; illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. If breaking and entering occurs in a hotel or vacation residence, it is still classified

as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time the entry occurred.

Central city — The largest city (or grouping of cities) in a Metropolitan Statistical Area (see below).

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

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

Head of household — A classification that 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 or herself 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, or (2) people staying in a housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household crimes — Attempted and completed crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Examples of household crimes include burglary, motor vehicle theft, and household larceny.

Household larceny — Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or the immediate vicinity of the residence. In order to occur within a house, the thief must have a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery

person, or guest) because unlawful or forcible entry constitutes a burglary.

Incident — A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people are robbed at the same time and place, this is classified as two robbery victimizations but as only one robbery incident.

Larceny — Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. This category is subdivided into personal larceny and household larceny.

Marital status — Every person is assigned to one of the following classifications: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those who are currently living apart for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated or divorced, which includes married persons who are legally separated and those who are not living together because of marital discord; (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes persons whose marriages have been annulled and those who are living together but 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 obtained. However, in New England, MSA's are designated by cities and towns because these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data are 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 or (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 1 city of 50,000, and may cross State lines.

Motor vehicle—An automobile, truck, motorcycle, or any other motorized vehicle legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempted thefts.

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

Nonmetropolitan area—A place not located inside an MSA. This category includes a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to cities with populations less than 50,000.

Nonstranger—A classification of a crime victim's relationship to the offender. An offender who is either related to, well known to, or casually acquainted with the victim is a nonstranger. For crimes with more than one offender, if any of the offenders are nonstrangers, then the group of offenders as a whole is classified as "nonstranger." This category only applies to crimes that involve contact between the victim and the offender; the distinction is not made for personal larceny without contact because victims of this offense rarely see the offenders.

Offender—The perpetrator of a crime; this term usually applies to crimes involving contact between the victim and the offender.

Offense—A crime. When referring to personal crimes, the term can be used to refer to both victimizations and incidents.

Outside central cities—Refer to "suburban area."

Personal crimes—Rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. This category includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Personal crimes of theft—Personal larceny. The theft or attempted theft of property or cash by stealth, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between the victim and the offender.

Personal crimes of violence—Rape, personal robbery or assault. This category includes both attempted and completed crimes, and the crime always involves contact between the victim and the offender.

Personal larceny—Equivalent to the personal crimes of theft. Personal larceny is divided into two subgroups depending on whether or not the crime involved personal contact between the victim and the offender.

Personal larceny with contact—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash directly from the victim by stealth, not by force or threat of force. Includes both purse snatching and pocket picking.

Personal larceny without contact—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity, without direct contact between the victim and the offender. This crime differs from household larceny only in the location in which the theft occurs. Examples of personal larceny without contact include theft of an umbrella in a restaurant,

a radio from the beach, or cash from an automobile parked in a parking lot. Occasionally, the victim may see the offender commit the crime.

Physical injury—Physical injury is measured for the three personal crimes of violence. Completed or attempted robberies that result in injury are classified as involving "serious" or "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Assaults without a weapon are classified as aggravated if the victim's injuries fit the description given above of serious assault. All completed rapes are defined as having resulted in physical injury. Attempted rapes are classified as having resulted in injury if the victim reported having suffered some form of physical injury.

Race—Racial categories for this survey are white, black, and "other." The "other" category is composed mainly of Asians and American Indians. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics.

Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Both heterosexual and homosexual rape are included.

Rate of victimization—See "victimization rate."

Region—The States have been divided into four groups or census regions:

Midwest—Includes the 12 States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Northeast — Includes the 9 States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

South — Includes the District of Columbia and the 16 States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West — Includes the 13 States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Robbery — Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, either with or without a weapon.

Robbery with injury — Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault, irrespective of the extent of injury, if a weapon was used in committing the crime, or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, or loss of consciousness, for example) or undetermined but requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

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

Series — Three or more similar but separate events that the respondent is unable to describe separately in detail to an interviewer.

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

Stranger — A classification of the victim's relationship to the offender for crimes involving direct contact between the two. Incidents are classified as involving strangers if the victim identifies the offender as a stranger, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. Crimes involving multiple offenders are classified as involving nonstrangers if any of the offenders was a nonstranger. Because victims of personal larceny without contact rarely see the offender, no distinction is made between strangers and nonstrangers for this crime.

Suburban area — 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 NCS recognizes two forms of household tenancy: (1) owned, which includes dwellings that are mortgaged, and (2) rented, which includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupants, and situations where rental payments are in kind or services.

Unlawful entry — A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises, even though no force is used.

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

Victimization — A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations

may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident. Each crime against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate — A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specified population group. For personal crimes this is based on the number of victimizations per 1,000 residents age 12 or older. For household crimes the victimization rates are calculated using the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

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

ureau of Justice Statistics orts

ised October 1990)

I toll-free 800-732-3277 (local 301-5500) to order BJS reports, to be ed to one of the BJS mailing lists, o speak to a reference specialist in istics at the Justice Statistics ringhouse, National Criminal ile Reference Service, Box 6000, lville, MD 20850.

maintains the following mailing

Law enforcement reports (new)
Drugs and crime data (new)

Justice spending & employment
White-collar crime

National Crime Survey (annual)

Corrections (annual)

Courts (annual)

Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy

Federal statistics (annual)

BJS bulletins and special reports (approximately twice a month)

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (annual)

le copies of reports are free; use number to order. Postage and dling are charged for bulk orders single reports. For single copies of tiple titles, up to 10 titles are free; 0 titles \$10; more than 40, \$20; ries call for special rates.

ublic-use tapes of BJS data sets other criminal justice data are able from the National Archive of nial Justice Data (formerly IN), P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 6 (toll-free 1-800-999-0960).

ional Crime Survey

Nation's two crime measures: Uniform me Reports and the National Crime Survey, NCJ-122705, 4/90

nal victimization in the U.S.:

89 press release, 5/90

88 (final), NCJ-122024, 10/90

87 (final report), NCJ-115524, 6/89

special reports

ndgun crime victims, NCJ-123559, 7/90

ck victims, NCJ-122562, 4/90

spanic victims, NCJ-120507, 1/90

e redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected new data, NCJ-114746, 1/89

tor vehicle theft, NCJ-109978, 3/88

erly victims, NCJ-107676, 11/87

ent crime trends, NCJ-107217, 11/87

bbery victims NCJ-104638, 4/87

ent crime by strangers and non-strangers, NCJ-103702, 1/87

venting domestic violence against women, NCJ-102037, 8/86

me prevention measures, NCJ-100438, 3/86

e use of weapons in committing crimes, NCJ-99643, 1/86

porting crimes to the police, NCJ-99432, 12/85

ating city, suburban, and rural crime, NCJ-99535, 12/85

economic cost of crime to victims, NCJ-93450, 4/84

military violence, NCJ-93449, 4/84

bulletins:

inal victimization 1989, NCJ-125615, 10/90

me and the Nation's households, 1989, NCJ-124544, 9/90

crime of rape, NCJ-96777, 3/85

usehold burglary, NCJ-98021, 1/85

asuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

technical reports

w directions for the NCS, NCJ-115571, 3/89

ies crimes: Report of a field test, NCJ-104615 4/87

Redesign of the National Crime Survey, NCJ-111457, 3/89

The seasonality of crime victimization, NCJ-111033, 6/88

Crime and older Americans information package, NCJ-104569, \$10, 5/87

Teenage victims, NCJ-103138, 12/86

Victimization and fear of crime: World perspectives, NCJ-93872, 1/85, 59.15

The National Crime Survey: Working papers, vol. I: Current and historical perspectives, NCJ-75374, 8/82

vol. II: Methodology studies, NCJ-90307

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Capital punishment 1989, NCJ-124545, 10/90

Victims of violent State prison inmates, NCJ-124133, 7/90

Prisoners in 1989, NCJ-122716, 5/90

Prison rule violators, NCJ-120344, 12/89

Capital punishment 1988, NCJ-118313, 7/89

Recidivism of prisoners released in 1983, NCJ-116261, 4/89

Drug use and crime: State prison inmate survey, 1986, NCJ-111940, 7/88

Time served in prison and on parole 1984, NCJ-108544, 12/87

Profile of State prison inmates, 1986, NCJ-109926, 1/88

Imprisonment in four countries, NCJ-103967, 2/87

Population density in State prisons, NCJ-103204, 12/86

State and Federal prisoners, 1925-85, NCJ-102494, 11/86

Prison admissions and releases, 1983, NCJ-100582, 3/86

The prevalence of imprisonment, NCJ-93557, 7/85

Examining recidivism, NCJ-96501, 2/85

Prisoners at midyear 1990 (press release), 10/90

Correctional populations in the U.S.:

1987, NCJ-118762, 12/89

1986, NCJ-111611, 2/89

1985, NCJ-103957, 2/88

Historical statistics on prisoners in State and Federal institutions, yearend 1925-86, NCJ-111098, 6/88

1984 census of State adult correctional facilities, NCJ-105585, 7/87

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates: BJS bulletins and special reports:

Jail inmates, 1989, NCJ-123264, 6/90

Population density in local jails, 1988, NCJ-122299, 3/90

Census of local jails, 1988 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-121101, 2/90

Jail inmates, 1987, NCJ-114319, 12/88

Drunk driving, NCJ-109945, 2/88

Jail inmates, 1986, NCJ-107123, 10/87

The 1983 jail census, NCJ-95536, 11/84

Census of local jails, 1983: Data for individual jails, vols. I-IV, Northeast, Midwest, South, West, NCJ-112796-9; vol. V. Selected findings, methodology, summary tables, NCJ-112795, 11/88

Our crowded jails: A national plight, NCJ-111846, 8/88

Parole and probation

BJS bulletins

Probation and parole:

1988, NCJ-119970, 11/88

1987, NCJ-113948 11/88

1986, NCJ-108012, 12/87

Setting prison terms, NCJ-76218, 8/83

BJS special reports

Recidivism of young parolees, NCJ-104916, 5/87

Children in custody

Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1975-85, NCJ-114065, 6/89

Survey of youth in custody, 1987 (special report), NCJ-113365, 9/88

Public juvenile facilities, 1985 (bulletin), NCJ-102457, 10/86

Law enforcement management

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Police departments in large cities, 1987, NCJ-119220, 8/89

Profile of state and local law enforcement agencies, NCJ-113949, 3/89

Expenditure and employment

BJS bulletins:

Justice expenditure and employment:

1988, NCJ-123132, 7/90

1985, NCJ-104460, 3/87

1983, NCJ-101776, 7/86

Anti-drug abuse formula grants: Justice variable pass-through data, 1988 (BJS Technical Report), NCJ-120070, 3/90

Justice expenditure and employment:

1985 (full report), NCJ-106356, 8/89

Extracts, 1982 and 1983, NCJ-10629, 8/88

Courts

BJS bulletins:

Felony sentences in State courts, NCJ-115210, 2/89

Criminal defense for the poor, 1986, NCJ-112919, 9/88

State felony courts and felony laws, NCJ-106273, 8/87

The growth of appeals: 1973-83 trends, NCJ-96381, 2/85

Case filings in State courts 1983, NCJ-95111, 10/84

BJS special reports:

Felony case processing in State courts, 1986, NCJ-121753, 2/90

Felony case-processing time, NCJ-101985, 8/86

Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions, NCJ-97681, 6/85

The prevalence of guilty pleas, NCJ-96018, 12/84

Sentencing practices in 13 States, NCJ-95399, 10/84

Felony defendants in large urban counties, 1988, NCJ-122385

Profile of felons convicted in State courts, 1986, NCJ-120021, 1/90

Sentencing outcomes in 28 felony courts, NCJ-105743, 8/87

National criminal defense systems study, NCJ-94702, 10/86

The prosecution of felony arrests:

1987, NCJ-121410, 9/90

1986, NCJ-113248, 6/89

1982, NCJ-106990, 5/88

Felony laws of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1986, NCJ-105066, 2/88

State court model statistical dictionary, Supplement, NCJ-98326, 9/85

1st edition, NCJ-62320, 9/80

Privacy and security

Compendium of State privacy and security legislation:

1989 overview, NCJ-121157, 5/90

1987 overview, NCJ-11097, 9/88

1989 full report (1, 500 pages).

microfiche \$2, hard copy \$145, NCJ-121158, 9/90

Criminal justice information policy:

BJS/SEARCH conference proceedings:

Criminal justice in the 1990's: The future of information management, NCJ-121697, 5/90

Juvenile and adult records: One system, one record?, NCJ-114947 1/90

Open vs. confidential records, NCJ-113560, 1/88

Strategies for improving data quality, NCJ-115339, 5/89

Public access to criminal history record information, NCJ-111458, 11/88

Juvenile records and recordkeeping systems, NCJ-112815, 11/88

Automated fingerprint identification systems: Technology and policy issues, NCJ-104342, 4/87

Criminal justice "hot" files, NCJ-101850, 12/86

Crime control and criminal records (BJS special report), NCJ-99176, 10/85

Drugs & crime data:

State drug resources: A national directory, NCJ-122582, 5/90

Federal drug data for national policy, NCJ-122715, 4/90

Drugs & crime data center & clearinghouse, brochure 133, 4/90

Drugs and crime facts, 1989, NCJ-121022, 1/90

Rolodex card, BC 100, 8/88

Computer crime

BJS special reports:

Electronic fund transfer fraud, NCJ-96666, 3/85

Electronic fund transfer and crime, NCJ-92650, 2/84

Electronic fund transfer systems fraud, NCJ-100461, 4/86

Electronic fund transfer systems and crime, NCJ-83736, 9/82

Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81, \$11.50

Federal justice statistics

Federal criminal case processing, 1980-87, NCJ-120069, 5/90

Compendium of Federal justice statistics 1984, NCJ-112816, 9/89

The Federal civil justice system (BJS bulletin), NCJ-104769, 8/87

Federal offenses and offenders

BJS special reports:

Immigration offenses, NCJ-124546, 8/90

Federal criminal cases, 1980-87, NCJ-118311, 7/89

Drug law violators, 1980-86, NCJ-111763, 6/88

Pretrial release and detention:

The Bail Reform Act of 1984, NCJ-109929, 2/88

White-collar crime NCJ-106876, 9/87

Pretrial release and misconduct, NCJ-96132, 1/85

BJS bulletins:

Bank robbery, NCJ-94463, 8/84

Federal drug law violators, NCJ-92692, 2/84

General

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Tracking offenders, 1987, NCJ-125315, 10/90

Criminal cases in five states, 1983-86, NCJ-118798, 9/89

International crime rates, NCJ-110776 5/88

Tracking offenders, 1984, NCJ-109888, 1/88

BJS telephone contacts '87, NCJ-102909, 12/86

Tracking offenders: White-collar crime, NCJ-102867, 11/86

Police employment and expenditure, NCJ-100117, 2/86

BJS data report, 1989, NCJ-121514, 10/90

Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1986, NCJ-124224, 9/90

Publications of BJS, 1985-89:

Microfiche library, PRO30014, 5/90, \$190

Bibliography, TBO30013, \$17.50

Publications of BJS, 1971-84:

Microfiche library, PRO30012, \$203

Bibliography, TBO30012, 1.7.50

1990 directory of automated criminal justice information systems, Vol. 1, Corrections; 2,

Courts; 3, Law enforcement; 4, Probation and parole; 5, Prosecution; NCJ-122226-30, 5/90

BJS annual report, fiscal 1988, NCJ-115749, 4/89

Report to the Nation on crime and justice: Second edition, NCJ-105506, 6/88

Technical appendix, NCJ-112011, 8/88

Criminal justice microcomputer guide and software catalog, NCJ-112178, 8/88

Proceedings of the third workshop on law and justice statistics, NCJ-112230, 7/88

National survey of crime severity, NCJ-115617, 10/85

See order form
on last page

Please put me on the mailing list for—

- Law enforcement reports**—national data on State and local police and sheriffs' departments: operations, equipment, personnel, salaries, spending, policies, programs
- Federal statistics**—data describing Federal case processing, from investigation through prosecution, adjudication, and corrections
- Drugs and crime data**—sentencing and time served by drug offenders, drug use at time of crime by jail inmates and State prisoners, and other quality data on drugs, crime, and law enforcement
- Justice expenditure and employment reports**—annual spending and staffing by Federal/State/local governments and by function (police, courts, etc.)

- White-collar crime**—data on the processing of Federal white-collar crime cases
- Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy**—new legislation; maintaining and releasing intelligence and investigative records; data quality issues
- Juvenile corrections reports**—juveniles in custody in public and private detention and correctional facilities
- BJS bulletins and special reports**—timely reports of the most current justice data
- Prosecution and adjudication in State courts**—case processing from prosecution through court disposition, State felony laws, felony sentencing, criminal defense
- Corrections reports**—results of sample surveys and censuses of jails, prisons, parole, probation, and other corrections data
- National Crime Survey reports**—the only regular national survey of crime victims
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics** (annual)—broad-based data from 150+ sources (400+ tables, 100+ figures, subject index, annotated bibliography, addresses of sources)
- Send me a form to sign up for **NCJ Reports** (free 6 times a year), which abstracts both private and government criminal justice publications and lists upcoming conferences and training sessions in the field.

To be added to any **BJS mailing list**, please copy or cut out this page, fill in, fold, stamp, and mail to the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS.

You will receive an annual renewal card. If you do not return it, we must drop you from the mailing list.

To order copies of **recent BJS reports**, check here and circle items you want to receive on other side of this sheet.

Name:

Title:

Organization:

Street or box:

City, State, Zip:

Daytime phone number: ()

Criminal justice interest:

Put your organization and title here if you used home address above:

FOLD, SEAL WITH TAPE, AND STAMP

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20531**

Place
1st-class
stamp
here

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS
U.S. Department of Justice
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

The National Victims Resource Center

provides vital information

The National Victims Resource Center (NVRC) is a national clearinghouse for victims information funded by the Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice. Like the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the NVRC is one of several information resources maintained by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). When you contact the NVRC, information specialists will provide you with access to the following resources:

- More than 7,000 victim-related books and articles covering child physical and sexual abuse, victims services, domestic violence, victim-witness programs, and violent crime included in the NCJRS data base.
- National victimization statistics from the BJS National Crime Survey.
- Federally sponsored victim-related research studies.
- Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of people to contact for information and assistance.
- Information on State victims compensation programs funded by the Office for Victims of Crime.

Learn About Victims Issues and Programs

From the clearinghouse you can get free publications, borrow hard-to-find publications, and buy selected videotapes. The NVRC information specialists can also conduct data base searches designed especially for your needs.

The NVRC is the single most comprehensive source of victim information: it can refer victims to programs that help soften the blow, ease their recovery from trauma, and educate them about the aftermath of crime.

If we can be of assistance, call us at
(301) 251-5525 or 251-5519,
or write

National Victims Resource Center
Box 6000-AJE
Rockville, MD 20850