



Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2008 Statistical Tables

National Crime Victimization Survey

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Survey Methodology

May 2011, NCJ 231173

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

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National Crime Victimization Survey data collection and processing activities are conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, under the supervision of Jeremy Shimer, and assisted by Christopher Seamands, Edward Madrid, Kathryn Cheza, Laura Flores, Kathleen Stoner and Terri Donlin of the Crime Surveys Branch. Programming assistance in the Demographic Surveys Division was provided by Scott Raudabaugh, Chris Alaura, Mildred Ballenger, Loan Nguyen, and Darryl Cannon, under the supervision of David Watt.

Guidance on technical matters related to the program was provided by Stephen Ash and Barbara Blass, Demographic Statistical Methods Division, U. S. Census Bureau.

Data presented in these statistical tables may be obtained from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan at: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/index.htm>
The name of the data set is Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2008 (ICPSR 25461).

These statistical tables and other reports and data are available on the BJS website at: www.bjs.gov

National Crime Victimization Survey, 2008- -Statistical tables
NCJ 231173

1. Victims of crime - United States.
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Table 1. Personal and property crimes, 2008:

**Number, percent distribution, and rate of victimization,
by type of crime**

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of all victimizations	Rate per 1,000 persons or households
All crimes	21,312,400	100.0 %	...
Personal crimes	4,993,220	23.4 %	19.8
Crimes of violence	4,856,510	22.8	19.3
Completed violence	1,362,210	6.4	5.4
Attempted/threatened violence	3,494,300	16.4	13.9
Rape/sexual assault	203,830	1.0	0.8
Rape/Attempted rape	123,010	0.6	0.5
Rape	52,470	0.2	0.2
Attempted rape ^a	70,540	0.3	0.3
Sexual assault ^b	80,810	0.4	0.3
Robbery	551,830	2.6	2.2
Completed/property taken	372,180	1.7	1.5
With injury	141,600	0.7	0.6
Without injury	230,590	1.1	0.9
Attempted to take property	179,640	0.8	0.7
With injury	64,290	0.3	0.3
Without injury	115,350	0.5	0.5
Assault	4,100,850	19.2	16.3
Aggravated	839,940	3.9	3.3
With injury	252,580	1.2	1.0
Threatened with weapon	587,360	2.8	2.3
Simple	3,260,920	15.3	12.9
With minor injury	616,200	2.9	2.4
Without injury	2,644,720	12.4	10.5
Purse snatching/pocket picking	136,710	0.6	0.5
Completed purse snatching	18,260 *	0.1 *	0.1 *
Attempted purse snatching	10,140 *	0.0 *	0.0 *
Pocket picking	108,310	0.5	0.4
Total population age 12 or older	252,242,520
Property crimes	16,319,180	76.6 %	134.7
Household burglary	3,188,620	15.0	26.3
Completed	2,598,960	12.2	21.5
Forcible entry	1,191,290	5.6	9.8
Unlawful entry without force	1,407,670	6.6	11.6
Attempted forcible entry	589,660	2.8	4.9
Motor vehicle theft	795,160	3.7	6.6
Completed	593,360	2.8	4.9
Attempted	201,800	0.9	1.7
Theft	12,335,400	57.9	101.8
Completed	11,740,750	55.1	96.9
Less than \$50	2,859,180	13.4	23.6
\$50 - \$249	4,169,140	19.6	34.4
\$250 or more	3,265,320	15.3	27.0
Amount not available	1,447,100	6.8	11.9
Attempted	594,660	2.8	4.9
Total number of households	121,141,060

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

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Percent distribution is based on unrounded figures.

...Not applicable.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^bIncludes threats.

Table 2. Personal crimes, 2008:

Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 or older, by type of crime and sex of victims

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older					
	Both		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	4,993,220	19.8	2,693,460	21.9	2,299,760	17.8
Crimes of violence	4,856,510	19.3	2,626,000	21.3	2,230,500	17.3
Completed violence	1,362,210	5.4	658,500	5.4	703,710	5.4
Attempted/threatened violence	3,494,300	13.9	1,967,500	16.0	1,526,800	11.8
Rape/sexual assault	203,830	0.8	39,590	0.3	164,240	1.3
Rape/Attempted rape	123,010	0.5	37,910	0.3	85,100	0.7
Rape	52,470	0.2	6,010 *	0.0 *	46,460	0.4
Attempted rape ^a	70,540	0.3	31,900 *	0.3 *	38,640	0.3
Sexual assault ^b	80,810	0.3	1,680 *	0.0 *	79,140	0.6
Robbery	551,830	2.2	328,690	2.7	223,140	1.7
Completed/property taken	372,180	1.5	220,830	1.8	151,360	1.2
With injury	141,600	0.6	85,140	0.7	56,460	0.4
Without injury	230,590	0.9	135,690	1.1	94,900	0.7
Attempted to take property	179,640	0.7	107,860	0.9	71,780	0.6
With injury	64,290	0.3	36,190 *	0.3 *	28,100 *	0.2 *
Without injury	115,350	0.5	71,670	0.6	43,680	0.3
Assault	4,100,850	16.3	2,257,720	18.3	1,843,130	14.3
Aggravated	839,940	3.3	476,390	3.9	363,550	2.8
With injury	252,580	1.0	135,530	1.1	117,050	0.9
Threatened with weapon	587,360	2.3	340,860	2.8	246,500	1.9
Simple	3,260,920	12.9	1,781,330	14.5	1,479,580	11.5
With minor injury	616,200	2.4	296,130	2.4	320,070	2.5
Without injury	2,644,720	10.5	1,485,200	12.1	1,159,520	9.0
Purse snatching/pocket picking	136,710	0.5	67,460	0.5	69,250	0.5
Population age 12 or older	252,242,520	...	123,071,020	...	129,171,510	...

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

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

...Not applicable.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^bIncludes threats.

Table 3. Personal crimes, 2008:

**Victimization rates for persons age 12 or older,
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 or older
All personal crimes	43.6	37.4	38.4	23.8	17.4	11.1	3.5
Crimes of violence	42.2	37.0	37.8	23.4	16.7	10.7	3.1
Completed violence	12.3	12.7	15.1	6.0	4.2	1.7	0.5 *
Attempted/threatened violence	29.9	24.3	22.6	17.4	12.6	9.0	2.6
Rape/sexual assault	1.6 *	2.2	2.1	0.7 *	0.8	0.2 *	0.2 *
Rape/Attempted rape	1.1 *	1.5 *	0.8 *	0.4 *	0.6 *	0.1 *	0.2 *
Rape	0.0 *	0.8 *	0.5 *	0.2 *	0.3 *	0.0 *	0.1 *
Attempted rape ^a	1.1 *	0.7 *	0.3 *	0.2 *	0.3 *	0.1 *	0.1 *
Sexual assault ^b	0.5 *	0.7 *	1.4 *	0.3 *	0.2 *	0.1 *	0.1 *
Robbery	5.5	4.8	5.4	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.2 *
Completed/property taken	3.5	3.7	3.9	1.3	1.2	0.5 *	0.2 *
With injury	1.1 *	1.6 *	1.4 *	0.8 *	0.4 *	0.1 *	0.1 *
Without injury	2.5	2.1 *	2.5	0.5 *	0.8	0.5 *	0.1 *
Attempted to take property	1.9 *	1.1 *	1.4 *	1.0	0.7	0.2 *	0.0 *
With injury	1.0 *	0.6 *	0.4 *	0.3 *	0.2 *	0.1 *	0.0 *
Without injury	0.9 *	0.5 *	1.1 *	0.6 *	0.5 *	0.2 *	0.0 *
Assault	35.2	30.0	30.3	20.5	14.1	9.7	2.7
Aggravated	6.1	5.6	8.7	4.0	2.7	2.0	0.4 *
With injury	1.8 *	2.9	3.9	1.0	0.5 *	0.3 *	0.0 *
Threatened with weapon	4.3	2.7	4.9	2.9	2.2	1.7	0.4 *
Simple	29.0	24.5	21.5	16.5	11.4	7.7	2.3
With minor injury	6.5	4.7	5.9	3.2	2.0	0.8	0.1 *
Without injury	22.5	19.8	15.6	13.3	9.4	6.9	2.1
Purse snatching/pocket picking	1.4 *	0.4 *	0.6 *	0.4 *	0.6	0.4 *	0.5 *
Population in each age group	16,414,550	17,280,270	20,547,620	40,649,500	65,123,030	55,116,320	37,111,240

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

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^bIncludes threats.

Table 4. Personal crimes, 2008:

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

Sex and age	Total population	Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group										
		Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault ^a	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/pocket picking
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
Male												
12-15	8,393,320	48.9	15.3	33.6	1.5 *	8.5	3.5 *	5.1	38.8	6.4	32.4	2.5 *
16-19	8,827,350	46.5	15.4	31.1	0.0 *	7.8	3.3 *	4.5	38.6	6.4	32.2	0.2 *
20-24	10,358,850	33.9	10.3	23.6	0.6 *	5.6	1.9 *	3.7	27.7	8.2	20	1.2 *
25-34	20,477,590	26.1	5.6	20.6	0.0 *	1.5 *	0.9 *	0.7 *	24.6	4.4	20	0.0 *
35-49	32,296,390	16.2	3.0	13.2	0.5 *	2.1	0.6 *	1.5	13.6	3.3	10.3	0.3 *
50-64	26,752,050	13.1	2.6	10.5	0.2 *	1.0 *	0.1 *	0.8 *	11.9	2.8	9.1	0.4 *
65 or older	15,965,470	3.0	0.6 *	2.4	0.0 *	0.3 *	0.2 *	0.1 *	2.7	0.5 *	2.2 *	0.7 *
Female												
12-15	8,021,230	35.2	9.3	25.9	1.6 *	2.3 *	0.6 *	1.7 *	31.3	5.9	25.5	0.3 *
16-19	8,452,920	27.1	10.0	17.1	4.5	1.6 *	1.0 *	0.5 *	21.0	4.7	16.3	0.6 *
20-24	10,188,780	41.7	20.0	21.7	3.7 *	5.2	1.8 *	3.4 *	32.9	9.3	23.6	0.0 *
25-34	20,171,910	20.7	6.4	14.3	1.3 *	3.1	1.4 *	1.7 *	16.3	3.5	12.8	0.7 *
35-49	32,826,640	17.3	5.4	11.9	1.1 *	1.7	0.6 *	1.1 *	14.5	2.1	12.4	1.0 *
50-64	28,364,270	8.5	0.9 *	7.6	0.2 *	0.6 *	0.1 *	0.5 *	7.7	1.3 *	6.4	0.3 *
65 or older	21,145,770	3.2	0.4 *	2.8	0.4 *	0.1 *	0.0 *	0.1 *	2.6	0.3 *	2.3	0.3 *

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

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 5. Personal crimes, 2008:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older							
	White only		Black only		Other race only ^a		Two or more races ^b	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	3,807,640	18.6	816,970	26.6	216,900	15.5	151,710	52.4
Crimes of violence	3,701,500	18.1	793,940	25.9	211,660	15.2	149,410	51.6
Completed violence	944,990	4.6	310,650	10.1	48,660	3.5	57,910	20.0
Attempted/threatened violence	2,756,510	13.5	483,290	15.7	162,990	11.7	91,500	31.6
Rape/sexual assault	129,380	0.6	56,840	1.9	12,080 *	0.9 *	5,540 *	1.9 *
Rape/Attempted rape	88,860	0.4	19,900 *	0.6 *	8,720 *	0.6 *	5,540 *	1.9 *
Rape	41,520	0.2	10,950 *	0.4 *	0 *	0.0 *	0 *	0.0 *
Attempted rape ^c	47,350	0.2	8,940 *	0.3 *	8,720 *	0.6 *	5,540 *	1.9 *
Sexual assault ^d	40,520	0.2	36,940 *	1.2 *	3,360 *	0.2 *	0 *	0.0 *
Robbery	321,430	1.6	168,370	5.5	42,450	3.0	19,570 *	6.8 *
Completed/property taken	223,480	1.1	118,020	3.8	24,090 *	1.7 *	6,600 *	2.3 *
With injury	89,960	0.4	28,610 *	0.9 *	16,430 *	1.2 *	6,600 *	2.3 *
Without injury	133,520	0.7	89,410	2.9	7,660 *	0.5 *	0 *	0.0 *
Attempted to take property	97,960	0.5	50,350	1.6	18,360 *	1.3 *	12,980 *	4.5 *
With injury	21,420 *	0.1 *	22,800 *	0.7 *	15,210 *	1.1 *	4,860 *	1.7 *
Without injury	76,530	0.4	27,550 *	0.9 *	3,150 *	0.2 *	8,120 *	2.8 *
Assault	3,250,690	15.9	568,730	18.5	157,130	11.3	124,300	42.9
Aggravated	622,960	3.0	158,810	5.2	38,540	2.8	19,620 *	6.8 *
With injury	184,730	0.9	52,100	1.7	8,170 *	0.6 *	7,570 *	2.6 *
Threatened with weapon	438,230	2.1	106,710	3.5	30,380 *	2.2 *	12,050 *	4.2 *
Simple	2,627,730	12.8	409,920	13.3	118,590	8.5	104,670	36.1
With minor injury	466,780	2.3	92,630	3.0	13,050 *	0.9 *	43,740	15.1
Without injury	2,160,950	10.6	317,290	10.3	105,540	7.6	60,940	21.0
Purse snatching/pocket picking	106,140	0.5	23,020 *	0.7 *	5,240 *	0.4 *	2,300 *	0.8 *
Population age 12 or older	204,683,500	...	30,709,860	...	13,952,240	...	2,896,930	...

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

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

...Not applicable.

^aIncludes American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, or Hawaiian/Pacific Islander if only one of these races is given.

^bIncludes all persons indicating two or more races.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^dIncludes threats.

Table 6. Personal crimes, 2008:

**Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 or older,
by type of crime and sex and race of victims**

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older							
	Male				Female			
	White only		Black only		White only		Black only	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	2,077,410	20.6	427,930	30.6	1,730,230	16.7	389,040	23.3
Crimes of violence	2,033,560	20.2	409,570	29.2	1,667,940	16.1	384,380	23.0
Completed violence	438,630	4.3	161,950	11.6	506,360	4.9	148,700	8.9
Attempted/threatened violence	1,594,930	15.8	247,620	17.7	1,161,580	11.2	235,680	14.1
Rape/sexual assault ^a	26,080 *	0.3 *	8,940 *	0.6 *	103,300	1.0	47,900	2.9
Robbery	182,550	1.8	102,890	7.3	138,880	1.3	65,480	3.9
Completed/property taken	122,380	1.2	74,040	5.3	101,100	1.0	43,980	2.6
With injury	45,930	0.5	19,550 *	1.4 *	44,030	0.4	9,060 *	0.5 *
Without injury	76,450	0.8	54,500	3.9	57,070	0.5	34,910 *	2.1 *
Attempted to take property	60,170	0.6	28,850 *	2.1 *	37,780	0.4	21,500 *	1.3 *
With injury	15,210 *	0.2 *	13,400 *	1.0 *	6,210 *	0.1 *	9,390 *	0.6 *
Without injury	44,960	0.4	15,450 *	1.1 *	31,570 *	0.3 *	12,110 *	0.7 *
Assault	1,824,920	18.1	297,730	21.3	1,425,760	13.7	271,000	16.2
Aggravated	363,910	3.6	80,430	5.7	259,050	2.5	78,380	4.7
With injury	95,900	1.0	31,460 *	2.2 *	88,830	0.9	20,640 *	1.2 *
Threatened with weapon	268,010	2.7	48,970	3.5	170,210	1.6	57,740	3.5
Simple	1,461,010	14.5	217,300	15.5	1,166,720	11.2	192,620	11.5
With minor injury	214,340	2.1	56,450	4.0	252,440	2.4	36,180 *	2.2 *
Without injury	1,246,670	12.4	160,860	11.5	914,270	8.8	156,440	9.4
Purse snatching/pocket picking	43,850	0.4	18,360 *	1.3 *	62,290	0.6	4,660 *	0.3 *
Population age 12 or older	100,848,750	...	14,006,320	...	103,834,750	...	16,703,540	...

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

Excludes data on persons of "Other" races and persons indicating two or more races.

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

...Not applicable.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 7. Personal crimes, 2008:

**Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 or older,
by type of crime and ethnicity of victims**

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older					
	Total ^a		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	4,993,220	19.8	588,990	17.1	4,402,060	20.3
Crimes of violence	4,856,510	19.3	565,480	16.4	4,288,850	19.7
Completed violence	1,362,210	5.4	176,320	5.1	1,185,880	5.5
Attempted/threatened violence	3,494,300	13.9	389,160	11.3	3,102,970	14.3
Rape/sexual assault	203,830	0.8	21,460 *	0.6 *	182,370	0.8
Rape/Attempted rape	123,010	0.5	14,970 *	0.4 *	108,050	0.5
Rape	52,470	0.2	3,400 *	0.1 *	49,070	0.2
Attempted rape ^b	70,540	0.3	11,570 *	0.3 *	58,980	0.3
Sexual assault ^c	80,810	0.3	6,490 *	0.2 *	74,330	0.3
Robbery	551,830	2.2	116,810	3.4	435,020	2.0
Completed/property taken	372,180	1.5	63,700	1.8	308,480	1.4
With injury	141,600	0.6	11,710 *	0.3 *	129,880	0.6
Without injury	230,590	0.9	51,990	1.5	178,600	0.8
Attempted to take property	179,640	0.7	53,110	1.5	126,530	0.6
With injury	64,290	0.3	34,410 *	1.0 *	29,880 *	0.1 *
Without injury	115,350	0.5	18,710 *	0.5 *	96,650	0.4
Assault	4,100,850	16.3	427,220	12.4	3,671,470	16.9
Aggravated	839,940	3.3	119,450	3.5	720,480	3.3
With injury	252,580	1.0	39,960	1.2	212,610	1.0
Threatened with weapon	587,360	2.3	79,490	2.3	507,870	2.3
Simple	3,260,920	12.9	307,760	8.9	2,950,980	13.6
With minor injury	616,200	2.4	62,770	1.8	553,430	2.5
Without injury	2,644,720	10.5	244,990	7.1	2,397,560	11.0
Purse snatching/pocket picking	136,710	0.5	23,510 *	0.7 *	113,200	0.5
Population age 12 or older	252,242,520	...	34,506,680	...	217,351,750	...

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

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

...Not applicable.

^aIncludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, not shown separately.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^cIncludes threats.

Table 7. Personal crimes, 2008:

Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 or older, by type of crime and ethnicity of victims

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older					
	Total ^a		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	4,993,220	19.8	588,990	17.1	4,402,060	20.3
Crimes of violence	4,856,510	19.3	565,480	16.4	4,288,850	19.7
Completed violence	1,362,210	5.4	176,320	5.1	1,185,880	5.5
Attempted/threatened violence	3,494,300	13.9	389,160	11.3	3,102,970	14.3
Rape/sexual assault	203,830	0.8	21,460 *	0.6 *	182,370	0.8
Rape/Attempted rape	123,010	0.5	14,970 *	0.4 *	108,050	0.5
Rape	52,470	0.2	3,400 *	0.1 *	49,070	0.2
Attempted rape ^b	70,540	0.3	11,570 *	0.3 *	58,980	0.3
Sexual assault ^c	80,810	0.3	6,490 *	0.2 *	74,330	0.3
Robbery	551,830	2.2	116,810	3.4	435,020	2.0
Completed/property taken	372,180	1.5	63,700	1.8	308,480	1.4
With injury	141,600	0.6	11,710 *	0.3 *	129,880	0.6
Without injury	230,590	0.9	51,990	1.5	178,600	0.8
Attempted to take property	179,640	0.7	53,110	1.5	126,530	0.6
With injury	64,290	0.3	34,410 *	1.0 *	29,880 *	0.1 *
Without injury	115,350	0.5	18,710 *	0.5 *	96,650	0.4
Assault	4,100,850	16.3	427,220	12.4	3,671,470	16.9
Aggravated	839,940	3.3	119,450	3.5	720,480	3.3
With injury	252,580	1.0	39,960	1.2	212,610	1.0
Threatened with weapon	587,360	2.3	79,490	2.3	507,870	2.3
Simple	3,260,920	12.9	307,760	8.9	2,950,980	13.6
With minor injury	616,200	2.4	62,770	1.8	553,430	2.5
Without injury	2,644,720	10.5	244,990	7.1	2,397,560	11.0
Purse snatching/pocket picking	136,710	0.5	23,510 *	0.7 *	113,200	0.5
Population age 12 or older	252,242,520	...	34,506,680	...	217,351,750	...

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

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

...Not applicable.

^aIncludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, not shown separately.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^cIncludes threats.

Table 8. Personal crimes, 2008:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older			
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	17.9	14.8	21.9	17.7
Completed violence	5.5	4.8	5.3	5.6
Attempted violence	12.4	10.1	16.6	12.1
Rape/sexual assault ^a	0.4 *	0.9 *	0.3 *	1.3
Robbery	4.4	2.3	2.4	1.6
Completed/property taken	2.4	1.3 *	1.7	1.2
With injury	0.7 *	0.0 *	0.7	0.5
Without injury	1.7 *	1.3 *	1.0	0.6
Attempted to take property	2.1 *	1.0 *	0.7	0.5
With injury	1.0 *	1.0 *	0.2 *	0.1 *
Without injury	1.1 *	0.0 *	0.5	0.4
Assault	13.1	11.7	19.2	14.7
Aggravated	3.9	3.0	3.9	2.8
With injury	1.5 *	0.8 *	1.0	0.9
Threatened with weapon	2.4	2.2 *	2.8	1.9
Simple	9.2	8.7	15.4	11.9
With minor injury	1.6 *	2.0 *	2.5	2.5
Without injury	7.6	6.6	12.8	9.3
Purse snatching/pocket picking	0.5 *	0.9 *	0.6	0.5
Total population age 12 or older	17,490,720	17,015,960	105,372,970	111,978,780

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

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 9. Personal crimes, 2008:

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

Race and age	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/ threatened violence	Rape/ sexual assault ^a	Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group						
						Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/ pocket picking
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
White only												
12-15	12,624,200	40.3	9.9	30.4	2.0 *	3.8	1.4 *	2.4 *	34.4	6.2	28.3	0.4 *
16-19	13,080,920	38.9	12.2	26.7	2.2 *	2.9	1.7 *	1.2 *	33.8	6.5	27.2	0.6 *
20-24	16,185,710	35.0	12.6	22.5	1.1 *	4.1	0.9 *	3.2	29.8	8.2	21.6	0.5 *
25-34	31,710,270	22.6	5.4	17.2	0.2 *	1.5	0.6 *	0.9 *	20.9	3.5	17.4	0.5 *
35-49	52,429,400	16.4	3.9	12.4	0.8	1.8	0.6 *	1.2	13.8	2.4	11.4	0.7 *
50-64	46,192,590	10.1	1.5	8.6	0.1 *	0.6 *	0.1 *	0.5 *	9.5	1.7	7.8	0.4 *
65 or older	32,460,400	2.4	0.3 *	2.0	0.2 *	0.1 *	0.1 *	0.0 *	2.1	0.3 *	1.8	0.5 *
Black only												
12-15	2,579,390	56.0	23.5	32.5	0.0 *	12.7 *	4.6 *	8.1 *	43.3	8.8 *	34.5	4.3 *
16-19	2,780,180	30.2	14.4	15.8	3.4 *	12.5 *	3.7 *	8.7 *	14.3	3.8 *	10.5 *	0.0 *
20-24	2,714,240	52.6	28.6	23.9	5.9 *	11.2 *	3.3 *	7.9 *	35.5	8.4 *	27.1	1.8 *
25-34	5,388,590	32.3	11.0	21.3	3.0 *	5.4 *	3.1 *	2.2 *	24.0	8.5	15.4	0.0 *
35-49	8,165,110	17.9	5.3	12.6	0.6 *	2.8 *	0.0 *	2.8 *	14.5	4.8	9.7	0.9 *
50-64	5,952,610	11.6	3.8 *	7.9	1.2 *	2.5 *	0.6 *	1.9 *	7.9	2.0 *	6.0 *	0.0 *
65 or older	3,129,740	10.7 *	2.3 *	8.4 *	1.0 *	1.3 *	0.0 *	1.3 *	8.4 *	1.7 *	6.7 *	0.0 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Excludes data on persons of "Other" races.

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault

Table 10. Violent crimes, 2008:

Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 or older, 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 ^a		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Simple assault	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
White only									
Male									
12-15	6,437,910	335,370	52.1	43,590	6.8	48,140	7.5	230,770	35.8
16-19	6,682,600	326,840	48.9	24,590 *	3.7 *	52,540	7.9	249,710	37.4
20-24	8,312,060	267,380	32.2	37,100 *	4.5 *	75,470	9.1	148,800	17.9
25-34	16,202,490	408,800	25.2	12,940 *	0.8 *	61,620	3.8	334,240	20.6
35-49	26,328,310	397,230	15.1	50,030	1.9	70,220	2.7	271,460	10.3
50-64	22,760,920	266,010	11.7	11,390 *	0.5 *	49,740	2.2	203,200	8.9
65 or older	14,124,460	31,920 *	2.3 *	2,910 *	0.2 *	6,190 *	0.4 *	22,820 *	1.6 *
Female									
12-15	6,186,290	172,820	27.9	4,100 *	0.7 *	29,730 *	4.8 *	126,190	20.4
16-19	6,398,320	181,350	28.3	13,360 *	2.1 *	32,790 *	5.1 *	106,470	16.6
20-24	7,873,650	299,530	38.0	28,740 *	3.7 *	57,500	7.3	200,860	25.5
25-34	15,507,780	306,670	19.8	33,660 *	2.2 *	50,520	3.3	215,940	13.9
35-49	26,101,090	460,100	17.6	44,640	1.7	55,280	2.1	325,330	12.5
50-64	23,431,680	202,560	8.6	14,370 *	0.6 *	29,790 *	1.3 *	156,650	6.7
65 or older	18,335,940	44,900	2.4	0 *	0.0 *	3,430 *	0.2 *	35,300 *	1.9 *
Black only									
Male									
12-15	1,303,900	53,370	40.9	23,510 *	18.0 *	5,530 *	4.2 *	24,330 *	18.7 *
16-19	1,414,140	60,040	42.5	34,640 *	24.5 *	3,930 *	2.8 *	21,470 *	15.2 *
20-24	1,212,760	52,640	43.4	6,390 *	5.3 *	5,190 *	4.3 *	41,070	33.9
25-34	2,460,400	99,320	40.4	10,890 *	4.4 *	28,980 *	11.8 *	59,450	24.2
35-49	3,740,270	96,640	25.8	14,690 *	3.9 *	30,260 *	8.1 *	46,640	12.5
50-64	2,671,830	35,020 *	13.1 *	11,280 *	4.2 *	4,780 *	1.8 *	15,060 *	5.6 *
65 or older	1,203,020	12,530 *	10.4 *	1,500 *	1.2 *	1,750 *	1.5 *	9,280 *	7.7 *
Female									
12-15	1,275,490	91,060	71.4	9,170 *	7.2 *	17,290 *	13.6 *	64,600	50.7
16-19	1,366,040	23,940 *	17.5 *	0 *	0.0 *	6,710 *	4.9 *	7,770 *	5.7 *
20-24	1,501,480	90,030	60.0	24,020 *	16.0 *	17,600 *	11.7 *	32,410 *	21.6 *
25-34	2,928,180	74,730	25.5	18,040 *	6.2 *	17,020 *	5.8 *	23,710 *	8.1 *
35-49	4,424,840	49,630	11.2	8,260 *	1.9 *	9,220 *	2.1 *	32,150 *	7.3 *
50-64	3,280,780	34,130 *	10.4 *	3,460 *	1.1 *	6,880 *	2.1 *	20,410 *	6.2 *
65 or older	1,926,720	20,860 *	10.8 *	2,530 *	1.3 *	3,660 *	1.9 *	11,560 *	6.0 *

Note: Excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained, data on persons of "Other" races, and persons indicating two or more races.

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aIncludes data on rape and sexual assault, not shown separately.

Table 11. Personal crimes, 2008:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older			
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated
All personal crimes	35.2	8.8	5.8	32.5
Crimes of violence	34.2	8.6	5.4	31.6
Completed violence	10.7	1.6	0.9 *	9.4
Attempted/threatened violence	23.5	7.0	4.4	22.2
Rape/sexual assault	1.7	0.2 *	0.2 *	1.1 *
Rape/Attempted rape	1.0	0.1 *	0.0 *	0.7 *
Rape	0.4 *	0.1 *	0.0 *	0.2 *
Attempted rape ^a	0.6	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.5 *
Sexual assault ^b	0.7	0.1 *	0.2 *	0.4 *
Robbery	4.4	0.7	0.0 *	3.6
Completed/property taken	3.0	0.4	0.0 *	2.5
With injury	1.0	0.2 *	0.0 *	1.1 *
Without injury	2.0	0.2 *	0.0 *	1.4
Attempted to take property	1.4	0.3 *	0.0 *	1.0 *
With injury	0.6	0.1 *	0.0 *	0.4 *
Without injury	0.8	0.2 *	0.0 *	0.6 *
Assault	28.1	7.7	5.1	26.9
Aggravated	6.0	1.6	1.5 *	4.6
With injury	2.2	0.4	0.0 *	0.9 *
Threatened with weapon	3.8	1.2	1.5 *	3.7
Simple	22.1	6.1	3.6	22.3
With minor injury	4.5	0.7	0.7 *	5.4
Without injury	17.7	5.4	2.9	16.9
Purse snatching/pocket picking	0.9	0.2 *	0.4 *	0.9 *
Population age 12 or older	81,999,560	126,540,850	13,992,180	27,712,690

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

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^bIncludes threats.

Table 12. Personal crimes, 2008:

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

Victim's sex and marital status	Total population	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older											
		Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault ^a	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/pocket picking	
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		
Male													
Never married	43,924,040	36.7	10.8	25.9	0.6 *	5.6	2.1	3.6	30.4	5.8	24.7	1.2	
Married	63,794,520	9.9	1.6	8.3	0.0 *	0.7	0.3 *	0.4 *	9.2	2.1	7	0.1 *	
Widowed	2,893,660	7.1 *	0.0 *	7.1 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	7.1 *	3.9 *	3.2 *	0.0 *	
Divorced or separated	11,551,360	30.9	6.8	24.1	1.0 *	3.0 *	1.0 *	2.0 *	26.9	6.5	20.4	0.9 *	
Female													
Never married	38,075,520	31.3	10.5	20.8	2.9	3.0	1.0	1.9	25.4	6.2	19.2	0.7 *	
Married	62,746,320	7.3	1.7	5.6	0.4 *	0.7	0.2 *	0.5 *	6.1	1	5.1	0.3 *	
Widowed	11,098,520	4.9	1.2 *	3.7	0.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	4.6	0.9 *	3.7	0.6 *	
Divorced or separated	16,161,330	32.1	11.3	20.8	1.2 *	4.0	1.9 *	2.1 *	26.9	3.3	23.7	0.9 *	

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

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 13. Personal crimes, 2008:

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

Sex of head of household and relationship of victim to head	Total population	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older										
		Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault ^a	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/pocket picking
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
Households headed by males												
All male heads	64,038,780	17.9	4.1	13.8	0.2 *	2.0	0.6 *	1.4	15.7	3.1	12.6	0.6
Male heads living alone	17,335,290	28.8	7.3	21.4	0.7 *	3.3	0.7 *	2.6	24.7	4.7	20.1	1.8*
Male heads living with others	46,703,490	13.9	2.9	11.0	0.1 *	1.4	0.5 *	0.9	12.3	2.5	9.8	0.2*
Wives	33,439,070	5.8	1.4	4.4	0.5 *	0.9 *	0.2 *	0.7 *	4.4	0.7*	3.7	0.4*
Own children under 18	10,102,790	30.5	10.2	20.3	2.9 *	2.8 *	0.8 *	2.0 *	24.8	6.1	18.7	2.1*
Own children age 18 or older	9,438,280	19.4	8.5	10.9	0.0 *	2.1 *	1.0 *	1.0 *	17.3	4.7	12.7	0.3*
Other relatives	6,736,860	25.3	5.9	19.4	0.0 *	3.6 *	1.6 *	2.0 *	21.8	3.2*	18.5	0.7*
Nonrelatives	7,162,040	28.9	13.0	15.9	1.4 *	5.3	2.3 *	3.0 *	22.2	4.2*	18	0.0*
Households headed by females												
All female heads	62,067,400	18.4	5.4	13.0	1.3	1.6	0.6	1.0	15.5	3.1	12.4	0.6*
Female heads living alone	20,141,830	16.3	5.2	11.1	2.3	1.3 *	0.5 *	0.9 *	12.6	3.0	9.7	0.6*
Female heads living with others	41,925,560	19.4	5.5	13.9	0.9 *	1.7	0.7 *	1.0	16.8	3.1	13.7	0.5*
Husbands	22,653,180	7.8	1.3 *	6.5	0.0 *	0.5 *	0.2 *	0.3 *	7.3	1.8	5.4	0.0*
Own children under 18	12,454,780	53.0	15.6	37.4	1.9 *	7.3	2.5 *	4.8	43.8	5.7	38.0	0.6*
Own children age 18 or older	11,572,010	28.4	8.8	19.6	0.4 *	4.6	2.1 *	2.6 *	23.3	7.3	16.1	0.4*
Other relatives	6,567,460	22.7	6.5	16.2	1.1 *	2.5 *	1.5 *	1.0 *	19	1.9*	17.1	0.5*
Nonrelatives	6,009,880	32.1	5.7 *	26.4	2.3 *	3.2 *	1.8 *	1.3 *	26.7	9.5	17.1	0.7*

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

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 14. Personal crimes, 2008:

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

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$34,999	\$35,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
All personal crimes	44.0	41.3	26.5	25.7	23.1	16.5	12.9
Crimes of violence	43.5	40.4	26.0	25.4	22.4	15.9	12.6
Completed violence	17.9	10.2	7.0	9.4	5.5	2.4	3.3
Attempted/threatened violence	25.6	30.2	19.0	16.1	16.9	13.5	9.3
Rape/sexual assault	4.4 *	2.1 *	1.0 *	0.6 *	1.0 *	0.0 *	0.5 *
Rape/Attempted rape	3.2 *	1.5 *	0.4 *	0.3 *	1.0 *	0.0 *	0.3 *
Rape	2.4 *	0.3 *	0.2 *	0.0 *	0.5 *	0.0 *	0.1 *
Attempted rape ^a	0.8 *	1.2 *	0.2 *	0.3 *	0.4 *	0.0 *	0.2 *
Sexual assault ^b	1.2 *	0.6 *	0.5 *	0.3 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.2 *
Robbery	5.9	4.8	3.0	3.7	2.0	1.3	1.4
Completed/property taken	4.1 *	3.6 *	1.7 *	2.4	1.2 *	0.7 *	0.8
With injury	1.8 *	1.7 *	0.7 *	0.6 *	0.4 *	0.5 *	0.3 *
Without injury	2.3 *	2.0 *	1.0 *	1.8 *	0.8 *	0.2 *	0.5 *
Attempted to take property	1.8 *	1.1 *	1.3 *	1.2 *	0.8 *	0.7 *	0.6 *
With injury	0.0 *	0.4 *	0.5 *	0.3 *	0.6 *	0.5 *	0.2 *
Without injury	1.8 *	0.8 *	0.8 *	0.9 *	0.2 *	0.1 *	0.4 *
Assault	33.1	33.5	22.0	21.2	19.3	14.6	10.7
Aggravated	9.3	8.6	5.3	3.4	3.8	3.0	1.9
With injury	4.7 *	1.9 *	1.3 *	1.0 *	1.3 *	0.7 *	0.4 *
Threatened with weapon	4.6 *	6.7	4.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.4
Simple	23.8	24.9	16.8	17.8	15.5	11.6	8.8
With minor injury	6.2	3.7	3.4	5.9	2.4	1.1 *	1.7
Without injury	17.6	21.2	13.4	11.9	13.1	10.5	7.1
Purse snatching/pocket picking	0.5 *	0.9 *	0.6 *	0.2 *	0.7 *	0.6 *	0.3 *
Population age 12 or older	6,760,710	10,261,320	17,538,250	19,522,830	28,963,880	33,797,170	59,992,830

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 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^bIncludes threats.

Table 15. Personal crimes, 2008:

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

Victim's race and income	Total population	Rate per 1,000 persons in each annual income group										
		Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault ^a	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/pocket picking
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
White only												
Less than \$7,500	4,435,220	40.9	18.3	22.6	6.8 *	2.7 *	1.5 *	1.2 *	31.4	8.5	22.9	0.7 *
\$7,500-\$14,999	7,570,570	41.3	7.0	34.2	1.3 *	3.1 *	1.4 *	1.7 *	36.9	9.4	27.5	1.2 *
\$15,000-\$24,999	13,532,770	23.9	7.1	16.9	1.0 *	3.3	1.1 *	2.2 *	19.7	4.2	15.5	0.7 *
\$25,000-\$34,999	15,358,960	25.1	7.8	17.3	0.4 *	2.2 *	0.7 *	1.5 *	22.6	3.5	19.1	0.3 *
\$35,000-\$49,999	23,461,770	22.2	5.8	16.3	0.8 *	1.5 *	0.5 *	1.1 *	19.8	4.2	15.6	0.8 *
\$50,000-\$74,999	28,624,140	14.7	2.2	12.6	0.0 *	0.7 *	0.4 *	0.3 *	14.0	2.5	11.5	0.6 *
\$75,000 or more	52,140,430	12.4	3.0	9.4	0.4 *	1.2	0.3 *	0.8	10.8	2.0	8.8	0.3 *
Black only												
Less than \$7,500	1,731,330	57.1	19.7 *	37.3	0.0 *	12.5 *	3.0 *	9.4 *	44.6	14.8 *	29.8	0.0 *
\$7,500-\$14,999	1,970,220	44.0	22.6	21.4	6.3 *	10.6 *	5.1 *	5.5 *	27.1	7.0 *	20.2	0.0 *
\$15,000-\$24,999	2,881,980	31.0	9.5 *	21.6	1.3 *	1.2 *	0.0 *	1.2 *	28.5	7.3 *	21.2	0.0 *
\$25,000-\$34,999	2,949,820	24.3	12.3 *	12.0 *	0.0 *	9.7 *	1.2 *	8.5 *	14.6	4.6 *	10.0 *	0.0 *
\$35,000-\$49,999	3,651,450	15.4	2.7 *	12.7	1.1 *	5.0 *	3.4 *	1.6 *	9.4 *	0.0 *	9.4 *	0.0 *
\$50,000-\$74,999	3,043,580	28.2	3.8 *	24.4	0.0 *	4.6 *	3.5 *	1.0 *	23.7	5.2 *	18.5	0.0 *
\$75,000 or more	3,706,010	11.7	8.4 *	3.2 *	1.5 *	2.5 *	0.0 *	2.5 *	7.7 *	0.0 *	7.7 *	0.0 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Excludes data on persons whose family income level was not ascertained and data on persons of "Other" races.

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 16. Property crimes, 2008:

**Number of victimizations and victimization rates, by type of crime
and race of head of household**

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households									
	All Races		White only		Black only		Other race only ^a		Two or more races ^b	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	16,319,180	134.7	12,818,390	130.2	2,454,380	158.0	672,190	113.4	374,230	298.2
Household burglary	3,188,620	26.3	2,320,100	23.6	653,040	42.0	121,040	20.4	94,430	75.3
Completed	2,598,960	21.5	1,930,440	19.6	503,560	32.4	95,890	16.2	69,070	55.0
Forcible entry	1,191,290	9.8	831,770	8.5	275,970	17.8	45,950	7.8	37,610	30.0
Unlawful entry without force	1,407,670	11.6	1,098,670	11.2	227,590	14.6	49,950	8.4	31,460 *	25.1 *
Attempted forcible entry	589,660	4.9	389,670	4.0	149,480	9.6	25,150 *	4.2 *	25,360 *	20.2 *
Motor vehicle theft	795,160	6.6	529,820	5.4	196,100	12.6	46,080	7.8	23,160 *	18.5 *
Completed	593,360	4.9	393,630	4.0	146,300	9.4	33,340 *	5.6 *	20,090 *	16.0 *
Attempted	201,800	1.7	136,190	1.4	49,810	3.2	12,740 *	2.1 *	3,070 *	2.4 *
Theft ^a	12,335,400	101.8	9,968,470	101.3	1,605,230	103.3	505,060	85.2	256,640	204.5
Completed	11,740,750	96.9	9,473,320	96.3	1,548,360	99.6	475,160	80.2	243,900	194.4
Less than \$50	2,859,180	23.6	2,390,790	24.3	253,900	16.3	134,550	22.7	79,940	63.7
\$50 - \$249	4,169,140	34.4	3,297,880	33.5	616,880	39.7	161,300	27.2	93,080	74.2
\$250 or more	3,265,320	27.0	2,665,830	27.1	407,500	26.2	136,250	23.0	55,740	44.4
Amount not available	1,447,100	11.9	1,118,830	11.4	270,070	17.4	43,070	7.3	15,140 *	12.1 *
Attempted	594,660	4.9	495,140	5.0	56,870	3.7	29,900 *	5.0 *	12,740 *	10.2 *
Total number of households	121,141,060	...	98,421,450	...	15,538,060	...	5,926,740	...	1,254,810	...

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

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

...Not applicable.

^aIncludes American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, or Hawaiian/Pacific Islander if only one of these races is given.

^bIncludes all persons indicating two or more races.

Table 17. Property crimes, 2008:

Number of victimizations and victimization rates, by type of crime and ethnicity of head of household

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households					
	Total ^a		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	16,319,180	134.7	2,571,060	187.5	13,744,100	128.2
Household burglary	3,188,620	26.3	470,410	34.3	2,718,210	25.4
Completed	2,598,960	21.5	377,590	27.5	2,221,370	20.7
Forcible entry	1,191,290	9.8	228,960	16.7	962,330	9.0
Unlawful entry without force	1,407,670	11.6	148,630	10.8	1,259,040	11.7
Attempted forcible entry	589,660	4.9	92,820	6.8	496,840	4.6
Motor vehicle theft	795,160	6.6	160,770	11.7	634,390	5.9
Completed	593,360	4.9	107,160	7.8	486,200	4.5
Attempted	201,800	1.7	53,610	3.9	148,190	1.4
Theft	12,335,400	101.8	1,939,880	141.4	10,391,500	96.9
Completed	11,740,750	96.9	1,839,660	134.1	9,897,060	92.3
Less than \$50	2,859,180	23.6	382,500	27.9	2,474,880	23.1
\$50 - \$249	4,169,140	34.4	668,040	48.7	3,498,870	32.6
\$250 or more	3,265,320	27.0	578,910	42.2	2,686,410	25.1
Amount not available	1,447,100	11.9	210,210	15.3	1,236,900	11.5
Attempted	594,660	4.9	100,220	7.3	494,440	4.6
Total number of households	121,141,060	...	13,715,890	...	107,189,700	...

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

...Not applicable.

^aIncludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which are not shown

Table 18. Motor vehicle theft, 2008:

Number of victimizations and victimization rates on the basis of thefts per 1,000 households and 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	121,141,060	795,160	6.6	228,757,090	853,690	3.7
White only	98,421,450	529,820	5.4	192,819,050	563,140	2.9
Black only	15,538,060	196,100	12.6	22,923,710	216,000	9.4
Other race only	5,926,740	46,080	7.8	10,719,990	51,390	4.8
Two or more races	1,254,810	23,160 *	18.5 *	2,294,340	23,160 *	10.1 *
Age of head of household						
12-19	1,267,680	21,210 *	16.7 *	1,981,200	21,210 *	10.7 *
20-34	26,940,670	236,500	8.8	46,921,420	253,440	5.4
35-49	36,190,160	254,310	7.0	75,789,720	283,330	3.7
50-64	32,253,420	207,710	6.4	67,409,070	220,270	3.3
65 or older	24,489,120	75,440	3.1	36,655,670	75,440	2.1
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	82,681,000	444,740	5.4	177,855,220	485,320	2.7
Rented	38,460,060	350,410	9.1	50,901,870	368,370	7.2
Locality of residence						
Urban ^a	37,542,470	375,320	10.0	59,624,290	402,150	6.7
Suburban ^b	54,774,340	356,820	6.5	110,210,830	376,820	3.4
Rural ^c	28,824,260	63,020	2.2	58,921,970	74,720	1.3

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is equal to or higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification of the event. Personal crimes of contact and burglary occurring in conjunction with motor vehicle thefts take precedence in determining the final classification based on the number of households.

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aDenotes principal cities.

^bDenotes communities outside principal cities.

^cDenotes nonmetropolitan areas.

Table 19. Property crimes, 2008:

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 or older
Property crimes	267.9	187.9	153.7	118.7	62.4
Household burglary	48.4	40.8	25.7	22.8	14.9
Completed	39.7	31.7	21.8	18.7	12.3
Forcible entry	11.9 *	16.6	10.0	8.1	4.2
Unlawful entry without force	27.7 *	15.2	11.8	10.6	8.0
Attempted forcible entry	8.8 *	9.0	3.9	4.1	2.6
Motor vehicle theft	16.7 *	8.8	7.0	6.4	3.1
Completed	13.0 *	6.1	5.9	4.8	1.8
Attempted	3.7 *	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.3 *
Theft	202.7	138.4	121.0	89.4	44.4
Completed	197.9	132.5	115.1	84.9	41.5
Less than \$50	32.6	29.8	26.7	22.7	13.0
\$50 - \$249	65.8	48.3	43.0	29.5	11.4
\$250 or more	80.2	40.2	31.2	21.0	11.2
Amount not available	19.3 *	14.2	14.3	11.7	5.9
Attempted	4.8 *	5.9	5.8	4.6	2.9
Total number of households	1,267,680	26,940,670	36,190,160	32,253,420	24,489,120

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

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 20. Property crimes, 2008:

Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 households						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$34,999	\$35,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
Property crimes	204.2	175.0	161.7	150.5	142.7	125.8	133.4
Household burglary	56.6	52.6	32.3	33.0	26.8	21.1	16.3
Completed	41.2	38.2	26.4	26.5	19.4	17.9	14.8
Forcible entry	22.5	15.4	11.2	14.6	8.5	7.9	6.6
Unlawful entry without force	18.6	22.7	15.2	12.0	10.9	10.0	8.3
Attempted forcible entry	15.4	14.4	5.9	6.4	7.3	3.2	1.5 *
Motor vehicle theft	9.4	7.8	6.2	6.0	7.5	7.6	5.9
Completed	8.2 *	5.5 *	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.3	4.4
Attempted	1.2 *	2.3 *	0.6 *	1.0 *	1.7 *	2.3 *	1.4 *
Theft	138.3	114.6	123.2	111.5	108.5	97.0	111.2
Completed	135.6	105.3	115.3	108.0	103.3	92.4	104.9
Less than \$50	30.1	23.0	35.0	28.6	28.3	21.7	25.5
\$50 - \$249	56.9	47.1	42.6	40.8	34.4	32.5	35.7
\$250 or more	31.5	26.0	27.4	24.2	28.1	26.4	32.2
Amount not available	17.1	9.2	10.3	14.4	12.5	11.9	11.5
Attempted	2.7 *	9.3	7.9	3.5 *	5.3	4.6	6.3
Total number of households	4,115,470	6,361,960	9,412,930	9,901,970	13,497,280	14,601,440	24,115,150

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 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 21. Household burglary, 2008:

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

Race and income	Total households	All household burglaries	Rate per 1,000 households		
			Completed household burglary		
			Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White only					
Less than \$7,500	2,673,730	55.7	20.5	19.7	15.5
\$7,500-\$14,999	4,729,720	43.8	13.8	18.8	11.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	7,363,900	29.1	8.0	17.1	4.1 *
\$25,000-\$34,999	7,962,820	29.7	12.3	11.9	5.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	11,096,710	25.7	8.5	11.3	5.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	12,518,470	18.2	6.5	8.5	3.2
\$75,000 or more	21,088,210	15.6	6.4	8.0	1.2 *
Black only					
Less than \$7,500	1,123,080	74.7	33.7	21.4 *	19.6 *
\$7,500-\$14,999	1,228,080	65.7	24.5 *	20.6 *	20.6 *
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,516,710	44.2	24.0 *	8.2 *	12.0 *
\$25,000-\$34,999	1,416,590	57.2	28.1	16.7 *	12.4 *
\$35,000-\$49,999	1,699,480	34.5	10.8 *	11.0 *	12.7 *
\$50,000-\$74,999	1,270,070	50.3	18.6 *	26.3 *	5.4 *
\$75,000 or more	1,449,740	23.3 *	10.7 *	8.1 *	4.5 *

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

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

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 22. Theft, 2008:

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

Race and income	Total households	Theft ^a	Rate per 1,000 households			
			Completed theft			Attempted
			Less than \$50	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	
White only						
Less than \$7,500	2,673,730	132.6	36.3	53.5	25.0	3.3 *
\$7,500-\$14,999	4,729,720	123.6	26.5	48.7	27.4	10.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	7,363,900	121.2	37.5	41.5	25.8	8.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	7,962,820	107.9	27.4	38.0	25.6	3.1 *
\$35,000-\$49,999	11,096,710	105.6	28.0	34.6	27.5	4.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	12,518,470	95.6	22.0	30.4	25.4	5.2
\$75,000 or more	21,088,210	112.0	26.1	35.8	32.5	6.0
Black only						
Less than \$7,500	1,123,080	147.3	17.8 *	68.0	41.2	0.0 *
\$7,500-\$14,999	1,228,080	89.4	11.3 *	44.7	20.9 *	4.8 *
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,516,710	124.0	25.9	45.6	26.3	5.9 *
\$25,000-\$34,999	1,416,590	122.8	28.2	50.1	18.7 *	4.8 *
\$35,000-\$49,999	1,699,480	112.2	20.5 *	29.6	31.9	7.7 *
\$50,000-\$74,999	1,270,070	118.7	8.6 *	62.4	37.7	0.0 *
\$75,000 or more	1,449,740	105.5	13.8 *	29.4	39.3	5.9 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained, persons of "Other" races, and persons indicating two or more races.

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aIncludes data (not shown separately) on thefts for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

Table 23. Motor vehicle theft, 2008:

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

Race and income	Total households	Rate per 1,000 households		
		All vehicle thefts	Completed thefts	Attempted thefts
White only				
Less than \$7,500	2,673,730	8.7 *	7.5 *	1.1 *
\$7,500-\$14,999	4,729,720	4.1 *	2.7 *	1.4 *
\$15,000-\$24,999	7,363,900	6.7	6.3	0.4 *
\$25,000-\$34,999	7,962,820	4.2 *	3.5 *	0.7 *
\$35,000-\$49,999	11,096,710	6.0	4.5	1.5 *
\$50,000-\$74,999	12,518,470	5.9	3.7	2.2 *
\$75,000 or more	21,088,210	4.8	3.5	1.3 *
Black only				
Less than \$7,500	1,123,080	8.1 *	6.4 *	1.6 *
\$7,500-\$14,999	1,228,080	24.5 *	17.9 *	6.6 *
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,516,710	5.9 *	3.7 *	2.2 *
\$25,000-\$34,999	1,416,590	13.2 *	10.3 *	2.9 *
\$35,000-\$49,999	1,699,480	13.9 *	13.9 *	0.0 *
\$50,000-\$74,999	1,270,070	23.4 *	18.4 *	4.9 *
\$75,000 or more	1,449,740	14.1 *	11.3 *	2.7 *

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained, persons of "Other" races, and persons indicating two or more races.

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 24. Property crimes, 2008:

**Victimization rates per 1,000 households by type of crime
and number of persons in household**

Type of crime	Number of persons in household			
	One	Two-three	Four-five	Six or more
Property crimes	100.3	122.2	197.0	273.9
Household burglary	27.4	22.1	33.3	41.0
Completed	21.6	17.8	28.9	33.8
Forcible entry	10.7	8.5	11.3	14.4
Unlawful entry without force	10.9	9.3	17.6	19.4
Attempted forcible entry	5.9	4.3	4.4	7.2 *
Motor vehicle theft	4.7	6.1	9.1	15.7
Completed	3.7	4.6	6.6	10.2 *
Attempted	1.0 *	1.5	2.6	5.5 *
Theft	68.2	94.0	154.6	217.1
Completed	64.7	89.3	147.5	208.2
Less than \$50	18.0	21.4	35.2	40.9
\$50 - \$249	20.9	31.7	53.7	86.1
\$250 or more	17.3	26.0	38.7	60.1
Amount not available	8.5	10.3	19.9	21.2
Attempted	3.5	4.7	7.1	9.0 *
Total number of households	34,561,280	60,022,010	22,868,210	3,689,560

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

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 25. Property crimes, 2008:

Victimization rates per 1,000 U.S. households, by type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household

Type of crime	Number of units in housing structure						Other than housing unit
	One ^a	Two	Three	Four	Five-nine	Ten or more	
Property crimes	131.7	151.4	178.9	149.2	144.0	132.5	266.8
Household burglary	25.8	38.0	54.0	25.6	26.4	22.4	0.0 *
Completed	21.5	29.6	42.3	20.8	19.7	16.7	0.0 *
Forcible entry	9.8	13.2	16.6 *	9.0 *	12.1	7.5	0.0 *
Unlawful entry without force	11.7	16.4	25.7	11.8	7.6	9.3	0.0 *
Attempted forcible entry	4.3	8.4	11.7 *	4.8 *	6.7	5.6	0.0 *
Motor vehicle theft	6.0	5.1 *	16.2 *	8.7 *	8.0	8.2	37.1 *
Completed	4.7	2.2 *	10.1 *	5.7 *	6.2 *	5.6	19.9 *
Attempted	1.3	2.9 *	6.1 *	3.0 *	1.8 *	2.6	17.2 *
Theft	99.9	108.2	108.8	114.8	109.6	101.9	229.7
Completed	95.1	101.3	108.8	111.3	103.3	96.7	229.7
Less than \$50	24.2	22.6	17.8 *	22.2	23.6	20.9	67.0 *
\$50 - \$249	34.0	33.0	47.1	38.7	37.4	32.8	94.6 *
\$250 or more	25.7	25.2	22.1 *	36.1	31.8	31.8	37.8 *
Amount not available	11.3	20.5	21.8 *	14.2	10.5	11.3	30.2 *
Attempted	4.8	7.0	0.0 *	3.6 *	6.3 *	5.2	0.0 *
Total number of households	89,304,410	5,856,960	1,631,790	3,521,580	5,788,720	14,810,340	227,260

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Excludes data on households for which the number of units in the structure was not ascertained.

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aIncludes data on mobile homes, which are not shown separately.

Survey Methodology for Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2008

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

Data Collection

Each housing unit selected for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) remains in the sample for three years, with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCVS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person. The interviewer may then conduct subsequent interviews by telephone. Each respondent is asked to recall crimes that occurred during the previous six months.

To elicit more accurate reporting of incidents, NCVS uses the self-respondent method which calls for the direct interviewing of each person 12 years or older in the household. An exception is made to use proxy interviewing instead of direct interviewing for the following three cases: 12- and 13-year-old persons when a knowledgeable household member insists they not be interviewed directly, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations non-household members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

From 1987 to June, 2007, some interviews were conducted using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), a data collection mode which involves interviewing from centralized facilities and using a computerized instrument. In the CATI-eligible part of the sample, all interviews were done by telephone whenever possible, except for the first interview, which was primarily conducted in person. The telephone interviews were conducted by the CATI facilities in Hagerstown, Maryland and Tucson, Arizona.

Beginning in July 2006, the paper questionnaire was replaced by a Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) instrument. Each Field Representative (FR) uses a computer questionnaire on a laptop to collect NCVS data.

Sample Design and Size

Survey estimates are derived from a stratified, multi-stage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSU's) composing the first stage of the sample are counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSU's are included in the sample automatically and are considered to be self-representing (SR) since all of them were selected. The remaining PSU's, called non-self-representing (NSR), because only a subset of them was selected, were combined into strata by grouping PSU's with similar geographic and demographic characteristics, as determined by the 2000 Census. The 2000-based PSUs were brought into the survey in 2006.

In the second stage of sampling, each selected stratification PSU is divided into four non-overlapping frames (unit, area, permit, and group quarters) from which NCVS independently selects its sample. For each selected stratification PSU, clusters of approximately four housing units or housing unit equivalents are selected from each frame. For the unit and group quarters frames, addresses come from the 2000 Census. For the permit frame, addresses come from building permit data obtained from building permit offices. This ensures that units built after the 2000 Census are included in the sample. For the area frame, sample blocks come from the 2000 Census files. Then, addresses are listed and sampled in the field.

The actual number of households and persons interviewed in the NCVS sample varies slightly from year to year. Information on the number of households and persons interviewed in the 6-month period by year is presented below. Each household was interviewed twice during the year. (Also see spreadsheet at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cvus/2008/cv08mresp.csv>).

Number of households and persons interviewed by year

Year	Number of households interviewed	Household participation rate	Number of persons interviewed	Participation rate for persons
1996	45,390	93%	85,330	91%
1997	42,910	95%	79,470	90%
1998	43,150	94%	78,900	89%
1999	42,890	93%	77,750	89%
2000	43,400	93%	79,710	90%
2001	43,680	93%	79,950	89%
2002	42,340	92%	76,050	87%
2003	41,830	92%	74,520	86%
2004	42,180	91%	74,290	86%
2005	38,610	91%	67,020	84%
2006	37,990	91%	67,630	86%
2007	41,450	90%	73,650	86%
2008	38,060	90%	67,090	86%

In order to conduct field interviews, the sample is divided into six groups, or rotations, and each group of households are interviewed once every six months over a period of three years. From the inception of the survey until 2007, the initial interview was used to bound the interviews (bounding establishes a time frame to avoid duplication of crimes on subsequent interviews), but was not used to compute the annual estimates. Beginning in 2007, the first interview is included in the estimates. Each rotation group is further divided into six panels. A different panel of households, corresponding to one sixth of each rotation group, is interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, newly constructed housing units are selected as described, and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every six months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for three years. (Also see spreadsheet at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cvus/2008/cv08mmon.csv>).

Month of Interview by Month of Reference

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

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

Selection of Cases for CATI

From 1987 to March 2003, the NCVS sample PSU's fell into three groups of CATI usage: maximum-CATI PSU's, where all the segments in the PSU are CATI-eligible; half-CATI PSU's, where half of the segments in the PSU are randomly designated to be CATI-eligible; and no-CATI PSU's, where none of the segments are CATI-eligible. The level of CATI usage for each PSU was established with concern toward an optimal workload for the field interviewers. In the "half-CATI" PSU's, a random sample of about 50% of the segments in each PSU is taken and designated as CATI-eligible. From March 2003 through June 2007, addresses in all segments became eligible for CATI interviewing. CATI cases were interviewed from CATI facilities while the other sample cases were interviewed by the standard NCVS field procedures. Beginning in July 2007, CATI was discontinued as a mode of data collection.

Collection Year Estimates

The data presented in the tables were collected during the calendar year being estimated. Because of the retrospective nature of the survey, the estimates include some incidents that actually occurred during the previous year. Analyses comparing the victimization information collected in a calendar year (termed a collection year) to that obtained about victimizations experienced in the same calendar year (called a

data year) show only a small difference between the two methods. The differences will be greater during periods of changing crime rates and less during periods of stable rates.

New Race Information

In 1997 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) introduced new guidelines for the collection and reporting of race and ethnicity data in government surveys. These methodological changes were implemented for all demographic surveys as of January 1, 2003. Individuals are now allowed to choose more than one race category. In prior years they were asked to select a single primary race.

Racial categories presented in these tables now consist of the following: white only, black only, other race only (American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Pacific Islander if only one of these races is given), and two or more races (all persons of any race indicating two or more races). Individuals are now asked whether they are of Hispanic ethnicity before being asked about their race, and are now asked directly if they are Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino.

Estimation Procedure

Annual collection year estimates of the levels and rates of victimization are derived by accumulating four quarterly estimates. The weights of all crimes reported during interviews in that year are summed, regardless of when the crime occurred. The base for the collection year rate for personal crime is the sum of all person weights. Likewise, the base for the property crime rates is the sum of all household weights.

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

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

Probabilities of selection

- Base weight: the inverse of the sample unit's probability of selection.
- Weighting control factor: adjusts for any subsampling due to unexpected events in the field, such as unusually high growth in new construction, area segments larger than anticipated, and other deviations from the overall stratum sampling rate.

Probabilities of observation (Nonresponse)

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

Post-stratification ratio adjustment to known population totals

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

- First-stage factor: the first stage of ratio estimation is applied only to non-self-representing PSU's. Its purpose is to reduce sampling error caused by selecting one PSU to represent an entire stratum. It adjusts for race and zone of residence differences between the sample non-self-representing PSU's and the population non-self-representing PSU's (for self-representing PSU's this factor is set to 1).
- Second-stage factor: the second stage of ratio estimation is applied on an individual basis to bring the distribution of individuals in the sample into closer agreement with independent current estimates of the population according to age, sex, and race characteristics¹. This factor is defined for each person to adjust for the difference between weighted counts of persons (using the above five weight components) and independent estimates of the number of persons, within the defined cells. These independent estimates are projections based on the 2000 Census population controls adjusted for the undercount.

Bounding Adjustment for Inclusion of First Interview

For many years the first interview was not used in the estimation but used solely for bounding purposes. Beginning in 2007, the first interview is used in estimation. We expect first interviews to report more crimes than they should due to telescoping (including more incidents in the recall period than actually happened then). We adjust the weights used to estimate the number of victimizations and incidents of the first interview cases to account for this. The adjustment is a rolling adjustment computed each month based on the previous 12 months of data. It adjusts the first interviews to an average of the crime rates for all the different times-in-sample.

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 are used to determine the ratio adjustment factors. This procedure is considered more precise than simply using the characteristics of the head of household since sample coverage is generally better for females than males.

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

Series Victimizations

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

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

gathered by the calendar quarter(s) of occurrence, making it possible to match the time frames used in tabulating the data for non-series crimes (See Table 110).

The effect of combining series and non-series crimes, counting each of the series crimes as a single victimization based on the details of the most recent incident, was included in the initial release of the 1980 data². The report showed that victimization counts and rates were higher in 1979 and 1980 when the series crimes were added. However, rate changes between these two years were basically in the same direction and significantly affected the same crimes as those affected when only non-series crimes were analyzed.

Accuracy of Estimates

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

The sample used for the NCVS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been obtained by using the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from one another due to sampling variability, or sampling error.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among that estimates from all possible samples. Therefore, it is a measure of the precision (reliability) with which a particular estimate approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range of numbers which has a specified probability that the average of all possible samples, which is the true unknown value of interest in an unbiased design, is contained within the interval. About 68% of the time, the survey estimate will differ from the true average by less than one standard error. Only 10% of the time will the difference be more than 1.6 standard errors, and just one time in 100 will it be greater than 2.5 standard errors. A 95% confidence interval is the survey estimate plus or minus about twice the standard error, thus there is a 95% chance that the result of a complete census would fall within the confidence interval.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates in this report are subject to nonsampling error. While substantial care is taken in the NCVS to reduce the sources of nonsampling error throughout all the survey operations, by means of a quality assurance program, quality controls, operational controls, and error-correcting procedures, an unquantified amount of nonsampling error remains still.

One major source of nonsampling error is caused by nonresponse. An entire household may be not be interviewed or one or more persons within the household may not be interviewed. The weights of eligible interviewed households and persons are increased to account for those who do not respond, but nonresponse error can be introduced if the crime characteristics of the interviewed households or persons differ from those not interviewed.

Other sources of nonsampling error are related to the inability of the respondents to recall in detail the crimes which occurred during the six months prior to the interview. Research based on interviews of victims obtained from police files indicates that assault is recalled with the least accuracy of any crime measured by the NCVS. This may be related to the tendency of victims to not report crimes committed by offenders who are not strangers, especially if they are relatives. In addition, among certain groups, crimes which contain elements of assault could be a part of everyday life, and are therefore forgotten or not considered important enough to mention to a survey interviewer. These recall problems may result in an understatement of the actual rate of assault.

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

Another source of nonsampling error is the inability of some respondents to recall the exact month a crime occurred, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This error source is partially offset by interviewing monthly and using the estimation procedure described earlier. Telescoping is another problem in which incidents that occurred before the reference period are placed within the period. The effect of telescoping is minimized by using the bounding procedure previously described. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it can be determined whether or not it is a new one by discussing it with the victim. Events which occurred after the reference period are set aside for inclusion with the data from the following interview.

Other sources of nonsampling error can result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, misclassification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, errors made in coding and processing the data. Quality control and editing procedures were used to minimize the number of errors made by the respondents and the interviewers.

Since field representatives conducting the interviews usually reside in the area in which they interview, the race and ethnicity of the field representatives generally matches that of the local population. Special efforts are made to further match field representatives and the people they interview in areas where English is not commonly spoken.

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

Computation and Application of Standard Errors

Deriving standard errors which are applicable to a wide variety of items and which can be prepared at a moderate cost requires a number of approximations. Therefore, three generalized variance function (gvf) constant parameters (identified as "a," "b," and "c") 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. For each year, there are four sets of parameters for use with a different sets of estimates, as described below. (Also see spreadsheet at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cvus/2008/cv08mpar.csv>, for values).

2008 Parameter Set	a	b	c
1. Overall Person Crime Estimates	-0.00016656	3,886	2.401
2. Person Crime Domain Estimates	-0.00028189	4,071	2.760
3. Overall Property Crime Estimates	-0.00027276	2,277	2.795
4. Property Crime Domain Estimates	-0.00111221	2,965	2.684

For year-to-year comparisons, an additional parameter, (rho) is used to account for year-to-year correlation.

Year-to-Year Correlation Between Estimates

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

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

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

When comparing estimates that are 1 or 2 years apart, use ρ as shown below.

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

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

TYPE OF CRIME	2005-07 CORRELATION	2006-07 CORRELATION	2006-08 CORRELATION	2007-08 CORRELATION
Total Crimes	0.20	0.41	0.20	0.41
Total Personal Crimes	0.15	0.30	0.15	0.30
Crimes of Violence	0.15	0.31	0.15	0.31
Rape/Sexual Assault	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04
Robbery	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04
Assault	0.15	0.30	0.15	0.30
Purse Snatching/Pocket	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03
Total Property Crimes	0.19	0.38	0.19	0.38
Burglary	0.10	0.21	0.10	0.21
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.08
Theft	0.17	0.34	0.17	0.34

If estimates are uncorrelated, $\rho = 0$. Hence, omitting the term containing ρ in the formula will provide an accurate standard error for the difference between uncorrelated estimates. On the other hand, if the two estimates have a strong positive correlation, omitting the last term will cause overestimation of the true standard error. (Also see spreadsheet at:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cvus/2008/cv08myy.csv>, for values).

Parameter set #1 is used for the overall person crime estimates. These are the person crime estimates by crime category for the whole population, not disaggregated by any victim, offender, or incident characteristics, nor any variable related to reporting to police.

Parameter set #2 is used for the person crime domain estimates. These are the person crime estimates disaggregated by victim, offender, or incident characteristics, or any variable related to reporting to police.

Parameter set #3 is used for the property crime estimates for the whole population. These are the property crime estimates by crime category for the whole population, not disaggregated by any household characteristics, nor any variable related to reporting to police.

Parameter set #4 is used for the property crime domain estimates. These are the property crime estimates disaggregated by household characteristics, or any variable related to reporting to police.

For the statistic from Table 1 that corresponds to the crime category "all crimes" (i.e., person and property crimes together), parameter set #3 should be used. When the person and property estimates are combined (i.e., all crimes) and disaggregated by victim, household, incident characteristics, as well as any variable related to reporting to police, parameter set #4 should be used for the best estimate of the corresponding variance.

Direct variances were calculated using the balanced repeated replication (BRR) method. The estimates and their corresponding variances were fit to the standard 3-parameter model to obtain the value of the parameters.

The following examples explain the procedures based upon the 2007 data. The formulas used to calculate the variances are available in accompanying spreadsheets, Sigma 1 (See spreadsheet at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cvus/2008/cv08msig1.csv>, for values) and Sigma 2 (See spreadsheet at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cvus/2008/cv08msig2.csv>, for values). For each example, a spreadsheet using the formulas is also provided.

Example 1. See spreadsheet at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cvus/2008/cv08mex1.csv>, for values. This example shows how to calculate a confidence interval around the count of a personal crime, the number of completed robberies in 2008. It uses parameter set #1 because the crime is not disaggregated by any characteristics such as age or race. The Sigma 1 spreadsheet was used to calculate confidence intervals around the counts.

The example from Table 1 in 2008 shows 372,180 completed robberies. The confidence intervals were calculated by entering the appropriate data into the Sigma 1 spreadsheet. Using the parameters for overall person crime estimates (Parameter set #1), the following values were entered:

"a" parameter = -0.00016656

"b" parameter = 3,886

"c" parameter = 2.401

The population base of 372,180 completed robberies was also entered.

The results show that the 95% confidence interval around the estimated number of robbery victimizations is about equal to 372,180 plus or minus twice (1.96) the standard error, or plus or minus 86,958: a confidence interval of 285,222 to 459,138.

Example 2. See spreadsheet at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cvus/2008/cv08mex2.csv>, for values. This example shows how to calculate a confidence interval around a rate for a personal crime by a particular variable, the rate of robberies for persons age 20 through 24 in 2008. It uses parameter

set #2 because the crime is disaggregated by the characteristic of age. The Sigma 2 spreadsheet was used to calculate confidence intervals around the rates.

The example from Table 3 in 2008 shows a robbery rate of 5.4 per 1,000 persons age 20 through 24. The confidence intervals were calculated by entering the appropriate data into the Sigma 2 spreadsheet. Using the parameters for person domain estimates (Parameter set #2), the following values were entered:

“b” parameter = 4,071
“c” parameter = 2.760

The population base of 20,547,620 age 20 through 24 and the rate of 5.4 for robberies per 1,000 persons age 20 through 24 were also entered.

The results show that the 95% confidence interval around the estimated rate of robbery victimizations for persons age 20 through 24 is equal to 5.4 plus or minus twice (1.96) the standard error, or plus or minus 2.2: a confidence interval of 3.2 to 7.6 per 1,000 persons age 20 through 24.

Example 3. See spreadsheet at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cvus/2008/cv08mex3.csv>, for values. This example shows how to determine if the differences between two rates or percentages are statistically significant. This example compares the rates for males and females for aggravated assault. It uses parameter set #2 because the crime is disaggregated by the characteristic of gender. The Sigma 2 spreadsheet was used to determine if the differences in rates were statistically significant.

The example from Table 2 in 2008 shows an aggravated assault rate of 3.9 per 1,000 males (age 12 or older) and 2.8 per 1,000 females (age 12 or older). Using the parameters for person domain estimates (Parameter set #2), the following values were entered:

“b” parameter = 4,071
“c” parameter = 2.760

For males (the first line for set #1), the population base of 123,071,020 males and the rate of 3.9 aggravated assaults per 1,000 males were entered. For females (the second line for set #2), the population base of 129,171,510 females and the rate of 2.8 aggravated assaults per 1,000 females were also entered.

The results show that by comparing set #1 with set #2, the differences between males and females for aggravated assault in 2008 is statistically significant.

The spreadsheet shows the ratio of a difference to the standard error or the “z” score, which is associated with a given statistical level of significance. A ratio with an absolute value of 1.96 or greater indicates that the difference is significant at the 95% confidence level (or greater); a ratio with an absolute value between 1.65 and 1.96 indicates the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90% and 95%; a ratio with an absolute value less than 1.65 denotes a confidence level less than 90%. As indicated on the spreadsheet, the ratio of the difference (1.1 per 1,000) to the standard error (0.554) is 1.98. Thus, the spreadsheet indicates that the differences between the rates for aggravated assault for males and females was statistically significant at greater than the 95% confidence level.

In BJS reports, findings are normally significant at the 95% confidence level. If the finding is significant at the 90% confidence level, words such as “some evidence” are used. The standards used are explained in the methodology section of each report.

Criminal Victimization 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.

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

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

Annual household income - The total income of the household head and all members of the household for the 12 months preceding the interview. Includes wages, salaries, net income from businesses or farms, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income.

Assault - An unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. Assaults may be classified as aggravated or simple. Rape, attempted rape, and sexual assaults are excluded from this category, as well as robbery and attempted robbery. The severity of assaults ranges from minor threat to incidents which are nearly fatal.

Burglary (also *Household burglary*) - Unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a burglary to take place; illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. If breaking and entering occurs in a hotel or vacation residence, it is still classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time the entry occurred.

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

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

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

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

Collection year - The set of victimizations reported to NCVS in interviews conducted during the same calendar year. This set may include victimizations which occurred in the previous calendar year, due to the retrospective nature of the NCVS interview. Collection year data are used in tables beginning in 1996. See "Data year."

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

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

Data year - The set of victimizations reported to NCVS all of which occurred within the same calendar year. For all years prior to 1996, Criminal Victimization in the United States tables are based upon data year. Beginning in 1996 and later years, tables are based upon collection year. See "Collection Year."

Ethnicity - A classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, regardless of race. Persons are asked directly if they are Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino before being asked about their racial category.

Head of household - A classification which defines one and only one person in each housing unit as the head. Head of household implies that the person rents or owns (or is in the process of buying), the housing unit. The head of household must be at least 18, unless all members of the household are under 18, or the head is married to someone 18 or older.

Hispanic - A person who describes himself as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, South American, or from some other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Household - A person or group of people meeting either of the following criteria: (1) people whose usual place of residence is the same housing unit, even if they are temporarily absent; (2) people staying in a housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household Burglary - See burglary.

Incident - A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people are robbed at the same time and place, this is classified as two robbery victimizations but only one robbery incident.

Marital status - Every person is assigned to one of the following classifications: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those who are currently living apart for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated or divorced, which includes married persons who are legally separated and those who are not living together because of marital discord; (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes persons whose marriages have been annulled and those who are living together and not in a common-law union.

Metropolitan area - See "Metropolitan Statistical Area."

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) - The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines this as a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, along with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. MSA's are designated by counties, the smallest geographic units for which a wide range of statistical data can be attained. However, in New England, MSA's are designated by cities and towns since these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data is available for them. Currently, an area is defined as an MSA if it meets one of two standards:

(1) A city has a population of at least 50,000; (2) the Census Bureau defines an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (or 75,000 in New England). The Census Bureau's definition of urbanized areas, data on commuting to work, and the strength of the

economic and social ties between the surrounding counties and the central city determine which counties not containing a main city are included in an MSA. For New England, MSA's are determined by a core area and related cities and towns, not counties. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more than one city of 50,000 and may cross State lines.

Motor vehicle - An automobile, truck, motorcycle, or any other motorized vehicle legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft - Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempted thefts.

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

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

Multiple offenders - Two or more persons inflicting some direct harm to a victim. The *victim-offender relationship* is determined by the offender with the closest relationship to the victim. The following list ranks the different relationships from closest to most distant: spouse, ex-spouse, parent, child, other relative, nonrelative well-known person, casual acquaintance, or stranger (See *Nonstranger* and *Stranger*).

Non-Hispanic - Persons who report their culture or origin as something other than "Hispanic" as defined above. This distinction is made regardless of race.

Nonstranger - A classification of a crime victim's relationship to the offender. An offender who is either related to, well known to, or casually acquainted with the victim is a nonstranger. For crimes with more than one offender, if any of the offenders are nonstrangers, then the group of offenders as a whole is classified as nonstranger. This category only applies to crimes which involve contact between the victim and the offender; the distinction is not made for crimes of theft since victims of this offense rarely see the offenders.

Offender - The perpetrator of a crime; this term usually applies to crimes involving contact between the victim and the offender.

Offense - A crime. When referring to personal crimes, the term can be used to refer to both victimizations and incidents.

Personal crimes - Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, assault, purse snatching and pocket picking. This category includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Place of occurrence of crime - The location at which a crime occurred, as specified by the victim. Survey measures of crimes occurring in commercial establishments, restaurants, nightclubs, public transportation and other similar places include only those crimes involving NCVS measured crimes against persons, not the establishments. Crimes against commercial establishments and other places are not measured by the survey.

Property crimes - Property crimes including burglary, motor vehicle theft, or theft. This category includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Purse snatching/Pocket picking - Theft or attempted theft of property or cash directly from the victim by stealth, without force or threat of force.

Race - For this survey respondents self identify with one or more racial categories. Racial categories for this report are white only, black only, and other race only. The "other" category is composed of Asian Pacific Islanders, and American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos, if only one of these races is given.

Persons reporting two or more races are included in the category of "more than one race". The race of the head of household is used for computing household crime demographics.

Rape - Forced sexual intercourse including both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category also includes incidents where the penetration is from a foreign object such as a bottle. Includes attempted rapes, male as well as female victims and both heterosexual and homosexual rape. Attempted rape includes verbal threats of rape.

Rate of victimization - see "Victimization rate."

Region - The States have been divided into four groups or census regions:

Midwest - Includes the 12 States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Northeast - Includes the 9 states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

South - Includes the District of Columbia and the 16 States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West - Includes the 13 states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Robbery - Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Completed/property taken - The successful taking of property from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Completed with injury - The successful taking of property from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Completed without injury - The successful taking of property from a person by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted to take property - The attempt to take property from a person by force or threat of force without success, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Attempted without injury - The attempt to take property from a person by force or the threat of force without success, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted with injury - The attempt to take property from a person without success, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Rural area - A place not located inside the Metropolitan Statistical Area. This category includes a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to cities with populations less than 50,000.

Sample - The set of housing units selected by the U. S. Census Bureau to be interviewed for the survey. All occupants of the household age 12 or older are interviewed. See methodology for sample inclusions and exclusions.

Series - Six or more similar but separate events, which the respondent is unable to describe separately in detail to an interviewer.

Sexual assault - A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

Simple assault - Attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches or swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

With minor injury - An attack without a weapon resulting in such injuries as bruises, black eyes, cuts or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Without injury - An attempted assault without a weapon not resulting in injury.

Stranger - A classification of the victim's relationship to the offender for crimes involving direct contact between the two. Incidents are classified as involving strangers if the victim identifies the offender as a stranger, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. Crimes involving multiple offenders are classified as involving nonstrangers if any of the offenders was a nonstranger. Since victims of theft without contact rarely see the offender, no distinction is made between strangers and nonstrangers for this crime.

Suburban areas - A county or counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. On data tables, suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

Tenure - The NCVS recognizes two forms of household tenancy: (1) owned, which includes dwellings that are mortgaged, and (2) rented, which includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupants, and situations where rental payments are in kind or services.

Theft - Completed or attempted theft of property or cash without personal contact. Incidents involving theft of property from within the sample household would classify as theft if the offender has a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery person, or guest). If the offender has no legal right to be in the house, the incident would classify as a burglary.

Completed - To successfully take without permission property or cash without personal contact between the victim and offender.

Attempted - To unsuccessfully attempt to take property or cash without personal contact.

Urban areas - The largest city (or grouping of cities) in a Metropolitan Statistical Area (see definition of Metropolitan Statistical Area).

Victim - The recipient of a criminal act, usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

Victimization - A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident. Each crime against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate - A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specified population group.

For personal crimes, this is based on the number of victimizations per 1,000 residents age 12 or older. For household crimes, the victimization rates are calculated using the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize - To commit a crime against a person or household.

Violence, crimes of - Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery or assault. This category includes both attempted and completed crimes. It does not include purse snatching and pocket picking. Murder is not measured by the NCVS because of an inability to question the victim.

Completed violence - The sum of all completed rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, and assaults. See individual crime types for definition of completed crimes.

Attempted/threatened violence - The unsuccessful attempt of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery or assault. Includes attempted attacks or sexual assaults by means of verbal threats. See individual crime types for definition of attempted crimes.