



Bureau of Justice Statistics

National Crime Victimization Survey

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Changes in Criminal Victimization, 1994-95

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In 1995 criminal victimization rates for U.S. residents age 12 or older declined for both personal and property crimes, according to data collected from the National Crime Victimization Survey.

The overall personal crime rate of 46.2 per 1,000 persons fell 13% from 1994. Violent crime dropped 12.4% to 44.5 crimes per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. Overall property crime declined by 9.1% to a rate of 279.5 per 1,000 households.

These declines are the largest changes recorded for the broad categories of crime since the survey began. (The overall crime classifications changed slightly after 1992.)

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) measures as personal crimes the violent offenses of rape and sexual assault, robbery, and simple and aggravated assault. Personal thefts are also included among these

personal crimes. The NCVS measures the property crimes of household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft.

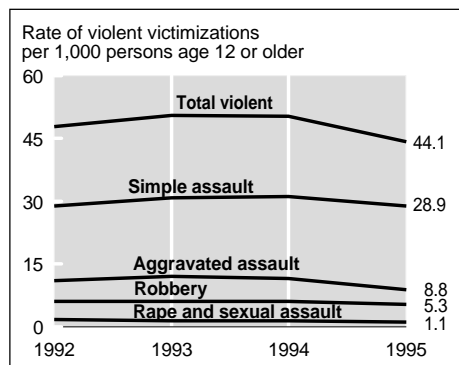
The decline was generally evident across a wide range of crime, persons, and households. Among personal crimes, simple assault (-7.1%), aggravated assault (-24.1%), and personal theft (-26.1%) had significant drops in victimization rates, with robbery and rape/sexual assault also showing

some evidence of decline. All types of property crime contributed to the overall drop. However, only burglary (a 12.9% decrease, 1994-95) and household theft (8.4%) registered declines strong enough to be statistically significant.

Although these reductions in victimization were broad-based, different subpopulations varied in the degree to which they experienced the reductions.

Highlights

- Major declines from 1994 to 1995 occurred in rates of both personal crime, which includes violent crime and personal theft, and property crime.
- Significant declines also occurred for most individual types of crime included in the overall categories. Motor vehicle theft was the only type of crime for which rates did not register a significant decline.
- Some changes varied with household income. Most declines in personal victimization were recorded for respondents in households earning less than \$15,000 a year. None of the differences in property crime for households earning less than \$7,500 a year was statistically significant.
- Personal victimization rates for the oldest and youngest age groups declined less than those for the intermediate age groups.
- Personal crime declined slightly for blacks and Hispanics, from 1994 to 1995. Among blacks, aggravated assault declined significantly.
- Hispanic households showed declines for all types of property crime. Although black households showed a drop in overall property victimization, none of the changes in burglary or household and motor vehicle theft was statistically significant.
- Except for motor vehicle theft, rates for all types of household victimization declined more in the West than in other regions.



Finding the latest crime victimization information

This BJS report introduces a more complete presentation of the recent results from the NCVS. It departs from a concentration on a single year by including the rates of crimes for over a dozen categories of persons or households, 1992-95; however, findings from only 1994 and 1995 are discussed.

The following three sources provide the fullest access to statistics from the victim survey:

- Thirteen tables, titled *A* to *M* on pages 6 to 12, contain the rates per 1,000 summarized in the text. Analysis may cut across data from several tables so that references to specific tables are omitted from the next four pages.
- The BJS Internet site (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>) features spreadsheets for the Bulletin tables, as well as for other data, like those summarizing reporting to the police.
- BJS will publish companion NCVS reports to estimate long-term trends, 1973-95, and to describe specific types of victimizations or categories of victims, 1992-95.

Table 1. Criminal victimizations and victimization rates, 1992-95

Type of crime	Number of victimizations (1,000's)				Victimization rates (per 1,000 persons age 12 or older or per 1,000 households)				Percent change	
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1993-95	1994-95
All crimes	42,834	43,547	42,362	38,446		
Personal crimes^a	10,618	11,365	11,350	9,966	50.7	53.7	53.1	46.2	-14.0%*	-13.0%*
Crimes of violence	10,249	10,848	10,861	9,601	49.0	51.3	50.8	44.5	-13.3*	-12.4*
Completed violence	3,290	3,213	3,205	2,779	15.7	15.2	15.0	12.9	-15.1*	-14.0
Attempted/threatened violence	6,958	7,635	7,655	6,822	33.2	36.1	35.8	31.6	-12.5*	-11.7
Rape/Sexual assault	607	485	433	340	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.6	-30.4*	-20.0 [‡]
Rape/attempted rape	374	313	316	234	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.1	-26.7*	-26.7*
Rape	175	160	168	141	.8	.8	.8	.7	-12.5	-12.5
Attempted rape	200	152	149	93	1.0	.7	.7	.4	-42.9*	-42.9*
Sexual assault	233	173	117	106	1.1	.8	.5	.5	-37.5*	0
Robbery	1,272	1,291	1,299	1,142	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.3	-13.1 [‡]	-13.1 [‡]
Completed/property taken	844	815	795	745	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	-10.3	-5.4
With injury	307	274	288	218	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	-23.1	-23.1 [‡]
Without injury	538	541	507	527	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	-7.7	0
Attempted to take property	428	476	504	397	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.8	-21.7 [‡]	-25.0*
With injury	81	96	122	95	.4	.5	.6	.4	-20.0	-33.3 [‡]
Without injury	346	381	382	302	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	-22.2 [‡]	-22.2 [‡]
Assault	8,370	9,072	9,129	8,119	40.0	42.9	42.7	37.6	-12.4*	-11.9*
Aggravated	2,317	2,563	2,478	1,892	11.1	12.1	11.6	8.8	-27.3*	-24.1*
With injury	671	713	679	509	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.4	-29.4*	-25.0*
Threatened with weapon	1,646	1,850	1,800	1,382	7.9	8.7	8.4	6.4	-26.4*	-23.8*
Simple	6,053	6,509	6,651	6,227	28.9	30.8	31.1	28.9	-6.2	-7.1*
With minor injury	1,142	1,356	1,466	1,291	6.9	6.4	6.9	6.0	-6.3	-13.0*
Without injury	4,611	5,153	5,185	4,936	22.0	24.4	24.3	22.9	-6.1	-5.8
Personal theft ^b	369	517	489	365	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.7	-29.2*	-26.1*
Property crimes	32,217	32,182	31,012	28,480	325.3	322.1	307.6	279.5	-13.2%*	-9.1%*
Household burglary	5,803	5,984	5,483	4,825	58.6	59.9	54.4	47.4	-20.9*	-12.9*
Completed	4,744	4,824	4,573	4,072	47.9	48.3	45.4	40.0	-17.2*	-11.9*
Forcible entry	1,841	1,856	1,725	1,507	18.6	18.6	17.1	14.8	-20.4*	-13.5*
Unlawful entry without force	2,903	2,968	2,847	2,566	29.3	29.7	28.2	25.2	-15.2*	-10.6*
Attempted forcible entry	1,059	1,160	910	752	10.7	11.6	9.0	7.4	-36.2*	-17.8*
Motor vehicle theft	1,835	1,961	1,764	1,654	18.5	19.6	17.5	16.2	-17.3*	-7.4
Completed	1,200	1,291	1,172	1,098	12.1	12.9	11.6	10.8	-16.3*	-6.9
Attempted	635	670	591	556	6.4	6.7	5.9	5.5	-17.9*	-6.8
Theft	24,579	24,238	23,766	22,002	248.2	242.6	235.7	215.9	-11.0*	-8.4*
Completed ^c	23,488	23,020	22,744	21,149	237.1	230.4	225.6	207.6	-9.9*	-8.0*
Less than \$50	10,318	9,653	9,377	8,238	104.2	96.6	93.0	80.9	16.2*	-13.0*
\$50-\$249	7,992	7,682	7,874	7,589	80.7	76.9	78.1	74.5	-3.1	-4.6 [‡]
\$250 or more	4,145	4,253	4,251	4,163	41.8	42.6	42.2	40.9	-4.0	-3.1
Attempted	1,091	1,218	1,022	852	11.0	14.3	10.1	8.4	-41.3*	-16.8*

Note: Completed violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery with or without injury, aggravated assault with injury, and simple assault with minor injury. In 1993 the total population age 12 or older was 211,524,770; in 1994, 213,747,400; and in 1995, 215,709,450. The total number of households in 1993 was 99,926,400; in 1994, 100,808,030; and in 1995, 101,888,380.

...Not applicable.

*The difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[‡]The difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aThe victimization survey cannot measure murder because of the inability to question the victim.

^bIncludes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

^cIncludes thefts with unknown losses. In 1993 this category accounted for 1,433,000 victimizations; in 1994, 1,241,000; and in 1995, 1,159,100.

Personal crime, 1994-95

Sex of victim

Overall violent crime rates declined for both male and female victims from 1994 to 1995. The rate for male victims had a reduction of 10.7% to 53.2 per 1,000, while that for females dropped by 14.4% to 36.4 per 1,000. Total assault and aggravated assault among both male and female victims declined. In addition, the rate of rape and sexual assault for female victims dropped by 24.3% to 2.8 per 1,000.

Although estimates for personal theft rates for males and females are lower in 1995, only that for males is a statistically significant change.

Age of victim

Declines in victimization rates varied, depending on the age of the victim. Most of the rate changes were focused in intermediate ages. The only significant change from 1994 to 1995 for those age 12-15 was a decline of 30.6% in the aggravated assault rate to 15.4 per 1,000.

Except for personal theft, none of the declines among personal crimes with victims age 50 or older was statistically significant. A significant decline in personal theft did occur among those age 65 or older.

All intermediate age groups had significant declines in the overall violent crime rate. All of the personal crime rate declines for those age 20 to 24 were significant, except for robbery. The decline in simple assault, however, was a return to a level more

Table 2. Personal crime victimization, by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, household income, region, and location of residence of victims, 1995

Characteristic of victims	Population	Rates of personal crime in 1995 (per 1,000 persons)							
		Violent crimes							Personal theft
		Total	Total	Rape/ Sexual assault	Robbery	Total	Assault Aggravated	Simple	
Sex									
Male	104,268,820	54.4	53.2	.3	7.5	45.3	11.9	33.5	1.3
Female	111,440,640	38.5	36.4	2.8	3.2	30.4	5.9	24.6	2.1
Age									
12-15	15,575,940	110.9	107.1	2.2	9.5	95.4	15.4	80.1	3.8
16-19	14,539,170	110.3	107.7	5.7	9.0	93.0	24.4	68.6	2.7
20-24	17,813,630	79.8	78.8	3.0	10.8	65.0	15.4	49.6	1.1
25-34	41,138,060	55.9	54.7	2.0	6.9	45.8	11.7	34.1	1.2
35-49	60,635,010	35.6	33.8	1.4	4.7	27.7	6.8	20.9	1.8
50-64	34,451,280	15.6	14.0	.1	1.8	12.1	2.6	9.5	1.6
65 or older	31,556,350	6.9	5.9	0.0	1.3	4.6	1.3	3.3	1.0
Race									
White	181,880,850	44.6	43.1	1.6	4.2	37.3	8.2	29.1	1.4
Black	25,998,040	58.4	55.4	1.6	12.5	41.3	12.6	28.7	3.1
Other	7,830,570	43.8	40.9	1.2	6.3	33.4	9.2	24.2	2.9
Hispanic origin									
Hispanic	19,674,030	56.1	53.4	1.3	10.6	41.5	13.6	27.9	2.6
Non-Hispanic	193,918,300	45.0	43.4	1.6	4.8	37.0	8.2	28.8	1.6
Household Income									
Less than \$7,500	15,917,890	74.6	71.0	3.5	11.8	55.7	16.5	39.2	3.6
\$7,500 - 14,999	25,169,790	49.7	48.4	1.6	9.1	37.7	10.0	27.7	1.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	32,095,240	49.2	47.7	1.6	6.5	39.5	9.1	30.4	1.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	29,608,960	48.1	46.4	1.5	5.1	39.8	8.9	30.8	1.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	34,914,380	45.8	44.2	1.8	3.6	38.9	8.8	30.1	1.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	29,657,010	44.1	42.7	1.2	3.1	38.4	8.5	29.9	1.5
\$75,000 or more	22,091,400	37.9	36.2	.8	2.4	33.0	5.5	27.6	1.7
Region									
Northeast	42,930,170	41.1	38.5	1.3	6.2	31.0	5.5	25.5	2.6
Midwest	51,592,700	46.7	45.2	2.3	4.3	38.6	7.9	30.7	1.5
South	75,910,170	39.6	38.4	.9	4.3	33.1	8.4	24.8	1.3
West	45,276,420	61.5	59.7	2.1	7.2	50.4	13.5	36.9	1.8
Residence									
Urban	62,255,840	59.9	56.8	2.0	9.7	45.1	11.7	33.4	3.1
Suburban	98,073,550	43.5	42.1	1.6	4.0	36.6	8.1	28.4	1.4
Rural	55,380,060	35.5	34.9	1.2	2.6	31.1	6.6	24.5	0.6

Table 3. Household property crime victimization, by race, Hispanic origin, household income, region, and home ownership of households victimized, 1995

Characteristic of household or head of household	Number of households, 1995	Rate of household property crime (per 1,000 households)			
		Total	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
Race					
White	86,369,290	272.9	45.4	14.0	213.6
Black	12,380,170	322.3	61.6	30.4	230.3
Other	3,138,930	292.6	46.4	21.9	224.3
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	7,758,960	364.1	59.0	27.8	277.3
Non-Hispanic	93,478,170	272.7	46.3	15.3	211.1
Household income					
Less than \$7,500	9,865,540	290.7	71.4	13.9	205.4
\$7,500 - 14,999	13,610,140	256.1	55.0	15.6	185.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	15,901,710	286.9	48.7	15.7	222.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	13,694,260	283.0	42.0	16.5	224.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	14,746,080	293.6	42.6	18.3	232.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	11,763,840	317.1	41.8	17.2	258.1
\$75,000 or more	8,627,350	336.1	43.3	19.1	273.7
Region					
Northeast	20,386,280	223.7	32.4	14.3	177.0
Midwest	24,613,340	256.3	45.4	13.6	197.3
South	35,992,910	264.1	48.4	14.2	201.5
West	20,895,860	387.8	62.5	24.6	300.7
Residence					
Urban	31,186,290	347.9	59.9	25.7	262.3
Suburban	45,038,890	267.0	39.0	15.0	213.0
Rural	25,663,190	218.4	46.8	6.9	164.8
Home ownership					
Owned	65,971,450	244.2	40.6	12.3	191.3
Rented	35,916,930	344.4	59.8	23.5	261.1

typical for this age group, after the peak of 56.4 per 1,000 in 1994.

In contrast to the 1994-95 drops in rates of total assault among those age 16 to 49, differences for those age 50 or older were not significant. Total assault includes aggravated and simple assault. The total assault rate for the 16-19 age group declined, driven by the reduction in the rate of aggravated assault. The total assault rate for persons age 35 to 49 also dropped, largely as a consequence of a decline in simple assault for this age group.

Race of victim

Between 1994 and 1995 whites had significant reductions in violent crime overall and in total assault, as well as aggravated assault. The overall violent crime rates for whites declined by 12.8% to 43.1 per 1,000.

The only statistically reliable change for blacks was a drop of 24% in the aggravated assault rate to 12.6 per 1,000, although there was some evidence of reductions in the overall personal and violent crime rates and in rape/sexual assault.

Hispanic origin

Victimization rates for Hispanic respondents had no significant change in either violent crime or personal theft between 1994 and 1995, although there was some evidence of decline in overall personal victimization rates, total violent crime, and total assault.

There was also some evidence of a decline in overall personal victimization rates, total violent crime, and total assault for Hispanics. No significant differences existed between the

Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations in the degree of change from 1994 to 1995 for any personal or violent crime.

Household income

Most significant declines in personal victimization from 1994 to 1995 were experienced by respondents in households earning less than \$15,000 a year. Rates for these respondents declined for total violent crime, rape/sexual assault, and total assault. In addition, there was a drop in the victimization rates for those in households earning between \$7,500 and \$14,999 per year for both aggravated and simple assault.

The other measurable changes in victimization rates among income groups were a drop in aggravated assault rates for those in households with \$15,000 to \$24,999 annual income, an increase in rape and sexual assault for respondents in households earning between \$35,000 and \$49,999 yearly, and a decline in robbery victimization for those with household incomes of \$75,000 or more.

When patterns of 1994-95 victimization rate changes are compared across household income categories, no income level departed significantly from the patterns present in other income groups.

Region

Changes in personal victimization rates from 1994 to 1995 were not uniform across regions.

Northeast The only significant change was a 27.6% decline in aggravated assault to a 1995 rate of 5.5 per 1,000 persons.

Midwest Rates for total violent crime and aggravated assault fell, and robbery was down 30.6% to 4.3 per 1,000.

South Rates for total violent crime and aggravated assault fell. Rates for rape/sexual assault (0.9 per 1,000) and robbery (4.3 per 1,000) also dropped.

West Typically the region experiencing the highest rates of violent victimization, the West had significant declines in all categories of violent crime except rape/sexual assault and robbery.

The declines of violent crimes overall, assault overall, and simple assault in the West were greater than those in the Northeast. The decreases in robbery rates in the South and Midwest were also a significant departure from the pattern in the Northeast.

Urbanization

Urban areas have typically recorded the highest rates of violent victimization, and rural areas the lowest. In 1995 the rate of violent victimization per 1,000 persons age 12 or older was 56.8 in urban areas, 42.1 in suburban areas, and 34.9 in rural locations.

The broadest decline in violent victimization rates in 1995 from those in 1994 occurred in the suburbs. The suburbs had significant declines in all types of personal victimization except rape and sexual assault. The overall decrease was 15.1%. This compares to a 10.7% drop in total violent victimization in urban areas and a 11.0% drop in rural areas. In addition, urban and rural areas also showed drops in victimization rates for total and aggravated assault.

Differences among urban, rural, and suburban areas in patterns of change between 1994 and 1995 were not large enough to be statistically significant.

Property crime, 1994-95

Race of head of household

White households showed reductions in rates of overall property crime, burglary, and theft. No decline for any type of property crime was large enough for black households to produce a statistically significant change, although there was an overall decline in property crimes for black households.

There was no significant change in motor vehicle theft rates for either racial group, nor were the patterns of change for any type of property crime statistically different between households headed by a white or black.

Hispanic origin of head of household

Both Hispanic and non-Hispanic households showed declines in rates of burglary, household theft, and overall household property crime. The Hispanic households also had significantly lower rates of motor vehicle theft in 1995, in contrast to non-Hispanic households, which did not experience such a decrease.

Household income

No 1994-95 change in the rate of motor vehicle theft was significant for any income grouping. Households earning less than \$7,500 had no significant increase or decrease in any type of property crime. Households in all other income groups, except for those earning \$75,000 a year, showed a significant decline in overall property crime victimization rates. Households in income categories from \$7,500 to \$49,999 a year had a decline in burglary rates from 1994 to 1995.

Theft rates also declined 14.1% for households earning \$7,500 to \$14,999 for a 1995 rate of 185.5 per 1,000 households. This compares to drops of 9.6% for households in the \$35,000 - \$49,999 bracket (a 1995 rate of 232.6), 12.8% for households earning \$50,000 to \$74,999 (a rate of 258.1), and 8.1% for those earning \$75,000 or more (a 1995 rate of 273.7 per thousand).

Households with incomes between \$7,500 and \$14,999 experienced larger decreases in the rates of overall property crime and theft than did households earning less than \$7,500 or \$15,000 to \$24,999.

Region

Although all regions of the country showed a decline in property victimization rates in 1995, the individual types of crime contributing to the overall drop varied across regions.

All regions except the Northeast experienced a drop in theft victimization in 1995. All regions except the South had a significant drop in burglary rates. The declines in the West for property crime overall, burglary, and theft were significantly larger than those in other regions.

Urbanization

Urban, suburban, and rural localities showed a decline in total property victimization in 1995. Property victimization in urban areas dropped 7.6% for an overall rate of 347.9 per 1,000 households. Property crime rates in suburban areas dropped 9.9% (a rate of 267), and the rate in rural areas declined 11.4% (a rate of 218.4 per 1,000 households). All types of localities registered a decline in theft victimization, while burglary rates for urban and suburban areas also declined significantly in 1995. Motor vehicle theft rates for each category of locality showed no significant change.

Urban, suburban, and rural households did not differ significantly from each other in the amount of change for any type of property crime.

Home ownership

Residents of rental housing typically experience property victimization rates that are approximately 1.5 to 2 times those of households in which the residents either own or are buying their home. In 1995 residents of both categories of housing generally showed significant decreases in victimization rates for overall property crime and its component crimes. The one exception was the lack of a significant change in motor vehicle theft between 1994 and 1995 for respondents in rental housing.

Table A. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, by region, urban character, type of weapon, and sex, race, and age of victim, 1992-95

Characteristic of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	1992	1993	1994	1995
Rate per 100,000				
Total U.S.	9.3	9.5	9.0	8.2
Region				
Northeast	7.8	8.2	7.1	6.2
Midwest	7.6	7.6	7.5	6.9
South	11.1	11.3	10.7	9.8
West	9.7	9.9	9.4	9.0
Urban character				
Metropolitan cities*	10.4	10.6	10.0	9.1
Smaller cities*	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.7
Rural counties	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.0
Percentage of characteristic				
Type of weapon used				
Firearm	68.2	69.6	70.0	68.2
Knife	14.5	12.7	12.7	12.7
Blunt object	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.5
Personal weapon	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.9
Other	7.8	8.2	7.8	8.7
Race of victim				
White	47.2	46.0	46.2	48.0
Black	49.6	50.7	50.8	48.4
Other	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7
Not reported	.8	.9	.7	.9
Sex of victim				
Male	78.0	77.1	78.4	76.6
Female	21.9	22.7	21.5	23.2
Age of victim				
Under 18	10.8	11.6	11.4	12.1
18 and over	87.9	87.0	86.8	86.2
Not reported	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.7
Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	22,716	23,180	22,084	20,043

*Metropolitan cities are identified as those in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), and smaller cities are those outside MSA's.

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports

Table B. Number of personal crimes per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Personal crime rates (per 1,000 persons)			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	61.2	63.2	61.7	54.4*
Female	40.9	44.9	45.1	38.5*
Age				
12-15	118.2	125.2	117.4	110.9
16-19	111.6	120.5	125.9	110.3*
20-24	100.3	97.7	102.5	79.8*
25-34	58.6	60.9	63.2	55.9*
35-49	39.9	44.5	41.4	35.6*
50-64	15.0	18.3	16.8	15.6
65 or older	6.7	7.8	7.2	6.9
Race				
White	49.4	51.7	51.5	44.6*
Black	60.0	71.7	65.4	58.4 [†]
Other	52.1	41.6	49.1	43.8
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	58.2	62.5	63.3	56.1 [†]
Non-Hispanic	50.1	52.9	51.9	45.0*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	83.0	92.6	88.3	74.6*
\$7,500 - 14,999	57.8	59.3	60.8	49.7*
\$15,000 - 24,999	58.1	53.6	51.7	49.2
\$25,000 - 34,999	49.5	51.4	51.3	48.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	43.7	51.4	49.3	45.8
\$50,000 - 74,999	42.1	47.4	47.6	44.1
\$75,000 or more	41.1	40.8	42.7	37.9
Region				
Northeast	37.5	45.6	42.7	41.1
Midwest	53.4	58.5	55.4	46.7*
South	39.9	43.0	45.2	39.6*
West	74.7	73.3	73.5	61.5*
Residence				
Urban	63.7	73.4	67.6	59.9*
Suburban	49.8	47.5	51.8	43.5*
Rural	39.1	43.4	39.8	35.5*

Note: Personal crimes measured by the National Crime Victimization Survey include rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, and pocket picking/purse snatching.

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Murder

Data on murder and nonnegligent homicide are collected by the FBI Uniform Crime Reports program. Since 1993 both the number and rate of murders nationally have steadily declined. In 1995 the total number of murders recorded was 20,043, with a rate of 8.2 per 100,000 residents. Rates have declined in all regions of the country and in larger cities.

Uniform Crime Reports data indicate that the characteristics of murder victims and the types of weapons used have remained relatively stable since 1992, with small proportionate decreases in murders committed with firearms and against black or male victims.

Table C. Number of violent crimes per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Rates of violent crime per 1,000 persons			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	59.5	60.9	59.6	53.2*
Female	39.1	42.3	42.5	36.4*
Age				
12-15	114.1	120.6	114.8	107.1
16-19	107.3	116.8	121.7	107.7*
20-24	98.3	93.6	99.2	78.8*
25-34	57.7	58.6	60.9	54.7*
35-49	38.6	42.5	39.5	33.8*
50-64	13.4	17.1	15.1	14.0
65 or older	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.9
Race				
White	47.8	49.7	49.4	43.1*
Black	57.3	66.1	61.8	55.4 [†]
Other	49.5	39.4	47.5	40.9
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	55.6	59.1	59.8	53.4 [†]
Non-Hispanic	48.4	50.6	49.8	43.4*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	80.9	88.5	83.6	71.0*
\$7,500 - 14,999	55.1	57.4	58.6	48.4*
\$15,000 - 24,999	56.5	50.6	49.9	47.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	47.7	49.7	49.3	46.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	43.0	49.1	46.8	44.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	39.9	45.7	46.1	42.7
\$75,000 or more	38.1	38.1	40.0	36.2
Region				
Northeast	36.4	42.4	39.3	38.5
Midwest	51.4	56.8	53.3	45.2*
South	38.2	41.2	43.6	38.4*
West	72.5	69.7	71.0	59.7*
Residence				
Urban	61.2	68.8	63.6	56.8*
Suburban	48.0	45.8	49.6	42.1*
Rural	38.2	42.1	39.2	34.9*

Note: Violent crimes measured by the National Crime Victimization Survey include rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault.

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table D. Number of rape/sexual assaults per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Rates of rape/sexual assault per 1,000 persons			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Female	5.2	4.0	3.7	2.8*
Age				
12-15	4.1	4.5	3.1	2.2
16-19	8.3	7.2	5.1	5.7
20-24	10.2	5.7	5.0	3.0*
25-34	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.0
35-49	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4
50-64	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
65 or older	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Race				
White	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.6
Black	4.3	2.7	2.7	1.6 [†]
Other	1.8	2.0	2.5	1.2
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.3 [†]
Non-Hispanic	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.6*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	5.8	5.5	6.7	3.5*
\$7,500 - 14,999	6.0	2.7	3.3	1.6*
\$15,000 - 24,999	3.6	2.5	2.3	1.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	1.4	2.3	1.2	1.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.8*
\$50,000 - 74,999	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.2
\$75,000 or more	1.2	1.9	0.9	0.8
Region				
Northeast	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.3
Midwest	3.5	2.5	1.5	2.3 [†]
South	3.0	1.9	2.3	0.9*
West	2.6	3.3	2.3	2.1
Residence				
Urban	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.0
Suburban	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.6
Rural	3.5	2.2	1.7	1.2

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table E. Number of robberies per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Rates of robbery per 1,000 persons			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.5*
Female	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.2 [†]
Age				
12-15	13.0	13.6	12.0	9.5
16-19	11.0	11.5	11.8	9.0
20-24	13.8	10.5	11.3	10.8
25-34	7.9	7.3	7.5	6.9
35-49	3.6	5.0	5.2	4.7
50-64	2.2	3.0	2.3	1.8
65 or older	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3
Race				
White	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.2
Black	14.8	12.7	14.0	12.5
Other	9.1	7.9	9.0	6.3
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	11.4	10.8	9.8	10.6
Non-Hispanic	5.6	5.7	5.6	4.8 [†]
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	13.3	11.8	11.1	11.8
\$7,500 - 14,999	9.4	8.9	7.1	9.1
\$15,000 - 24,999	6.6	5.9	5.9	6.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	4.9	4.5	4.6	5.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	4.4	5.0	4.8	3.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	3.4	4.6	4.2	3.1
\$75,000 or more	3.5	4.2	4.5	2.4*
Region				
Northeast	5.8	7.2	5.3	6.2
Midwest	6.2	6.0	6.2	4.3*
South	5.3	4.1	5.9	4.3*
West	7.4	8.4	6.9	7.2
Residence				
Urban	10.8	10.7	10.9	9.7
Suburban	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.0*
Rural	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.6

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table F. Number of assaults per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Rates of assault per 1,000 persons			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	50.9	52.1	51.3	45.3*
Female	29.7	34.3	34.7	30.4*
Age				
12-15	97.0	102.5	99.8	95.4
16-19	88.0	98.1	104.8	93.0*
20-24	74.3	77.4	82.9	65.0*
25-34	47.1	48.9	50.6	45.8 [†]
35-49	33.2	35.9	32.8	27.7*
50-64	10.7	13.9	12.6	12.1
65 or older	3.1	4.1	3.6	4.6
Race				
White	40.3	42.3	42.7	37.3*
Black	38.3	50.8	45.1	41.3
Other	38.6	29.5	36.1	33.4
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	42.0	46.2	47.4	41.5 [†]
Non-Hispanic	39.8	42.6	42.1	37.0*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	61.9	71.2	65.8	55.7*
\$7,500 - 14,999	39.7	45.7	48.2	37.7*
\$15,000 - 24,999	46.3	42.2	41.7	39.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	41.5	43.0	43.5	39.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	36.2	42.2	41.1	38.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	36.3	40.0	41.1	38.4
\$75,000 or more	33.4	32.0	34.6	33.0
Region				
Northeast	28.3	33.5	32.1	31.0
Midwest	41.8	48.3	45.6	38.6*
South	29.9	35.2	35.4	33.1
West	62.5	58.0	61.7	50.4*
Residence				
Urban	47.2	54.6	50.1	45.1*
Suburban	40.2	39.1	42.7	36.6*
Rural	32.3	36.9	34.9	31.1*

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table G. Number of aggravated assaults per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Rates of aggravated assault per 1,000 persons			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	15.6	16.3	15.3	11.9*
Female	6.8	8.2	8.1	5.9*
Age				
12-15	20.3	23.3	22.2	15.4*
16-19	26.8	30.0	33.7	24.4*
20-24	22.7	26.7	26.6	15.4*
25-34	12.6	14.8	13.7	11.7
35-49	9.6	8.8	7.6	6.8
50-64	3.0	4.0	3.3	2.6
65 or older	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3
Race				
White	10.4	11.3	10.9	8.2*
Black	15.2	18.7	16.6	12.6*
Other	14.2	8.8	11.9	9.2
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	14.4	17.2	16.2	13.6
Non-Hispanic	10.8	11.7	11.1	8.2*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	23.8	22.7	20.5	16.5
\$7,500 - 14,999	12.0	14.3	13.8	10.0*
\$15,000 - 24,999	11.4	13.0	13.2	9.1*
\$25,000 - 34,999	9.5	11.5	11.3	8.9 [†]
\$35,000 - 49,999	8.1	11.7	10.1	8.8
\$50,000 - 74,999	10.1	8.6	9.5	8.5
\$75,000 or more	9.0	6.4	8.0	5.5
Region				
Northeast	7.0	8.0	7.6	5.5*
Midwest	9.3	13.2	11.6	7.9*
South	10.1	11.3	10.6	8.4*
West	18.0	16.0	17.1	13.5*
Residence				
Urban	14.7	15.1	14.8	11.7*
Suburban	10.4	11.1	11.0	8.1*
Rural	8.6	10.6	9.2	6.6*

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table H. Number of simple assaults per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Rates of simple assault per 1,000 persons			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	35.3	35.7	36.0	33.5
Female	22.9	26.1	26.6	24.6
Age				
12-15	76.6	79.1	77.6	80.1
16-19	61.2	68.1	71.1	68.6*
20-24	51.6	50.7	56.4	49.6
25-34	34.5	34.1	36.9	34.1
35-49	23.6	27.2	25.2	20.9*
50-64	7.7	9.9	9.3	9.5
65 or older	1.7	3.0	2.4	3.3
Race				
White	29.9	31.0	31.8	29.1*
Black	23.1	32.1	28.4	28.7
Other	24.4	20.8	24.2	24.2
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	27.6	29.0	31.2	27.9
Non-Hispanic	29.0	30.9	31.0	28.8 [†]
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	38.1	48.5	45.3	39.2 [†]
\$7,500 - 14,999	27.7	31.5	34.4	27.7*
\$15,000 - 24,999	34.9	29.2	28.5	30.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	32.0	31.4	32.3	30.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	28.1	30.5	31.0	30.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	26.2	31.4	31.6	29.9
\$75,000 or more	24.4	25.5	26.5	27.6
Region				
Northeast	21.4	25.5	24.5	25.5
Midwest	32.5	35.1	34.0	30.7 [†]
South	19.8	23.9	24.8	24.8
West	44.4	42.0	44.7	36.9*
Residence				
Urban	32.5	39.5	35.2	33.4
Suburban	29.8	28.0	31.7	28.4*
Rural	23.7	26.2	25.8	24.5

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table I. Number of personal thefts per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Rates of personal theft per 1,000 persons			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.3
Female	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.1
Age				
12-15	4.1	4.5	2.6	3.8
16-19	4.2	3.7	4.2	2.7
20-24	2.0	4.1	3.3	1.1*
25-34	0.9	2.3	2.3	1.2*
35-49	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
50-64	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.6
65 or older	1.6	2.2	2.1	1.0*
Race				
White	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4
Black	2.7	5.6	3.6	3.1
Other	2.6	2.2	1.6	2.9
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	2.6	3.4	3.5	2.6
Non-Hispanic	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.6*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	2.0	4.0	4.7	3.6
\$7,500 - 14,999	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	1.6	3.0	1.8	1.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	0.7	2.3	2.6	1.5 [†]
\$50,000 - 74,999	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.5
\$75,000 or more	3.0	2.7	2.7	1.7
Region				
Northeast	1.1	3.2	3.4	2.6
Midwest	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.5*
South	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3
West	2.2	3.6	2.5	1.8
Residence				
Urban	2.5	4.6	4.0	3.1
Suburban	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.4*
Rural	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.6

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

†The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table J. Number of property crimes per 1,000 households, by race, Hispanic origin, income, and other household characteristics, 1992-95

Characteristic of household or head of household	Rates of property crime per 1,000 households			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Race				
White	315.6	314.8	301.9	272.9*
Black	390.6	368.8	341.3	322.3*
Other	347.2	343.7	334.9	292.6
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	426.6	442.2	425.5	364.1*
Non-Hispanic	318.2	313.2	298.0	272.7*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	327.1	314.9	295.8	290.7
\$7,500 - 14,999	291.9	299.4	296.6	256.1*
\$15,000 - 24,999	299.5	310.4	307.0	286.9*
\$25,000 - 34,999	332.8	335.8	307.1	283.0*
\$35,000 - 49,999	368.0	340.8	325.8	293.6*
\$50,000 - 74,999	368.8	371.7	356.3	317.1*
\$75,000 or more	389.0	388.5	356.6	336.1
Region				
Northeast	218.3	248.3	239.1	223.7*
Midwest	312.3	314.0	290.5	256.3*
South	305.9	301.9	284.3	264.1*
West	461.5	434.6	479.2	387.8*
Residence				
Urban	403.3	410.4	376.4	347.9*
Suburban	321.8	304.4	296.5	267.0*
Rural	246.8	250.9	246.4	218.4*
Home ownership				
Owned	284.1	286.1	272.2	244.2*
Rented	398.6	386.0	371.2	344.4*

Note: Property crimes that the NCVS measures for households are household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft from the household.
*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Table K. Number of burglaries per 1,000 households, by race, Hispanic origin, income, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Characteristic of household or head of household	Rates of burglary per 1,000 households			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Race				
White	53.1	56.6	51.7	45.4*
Black	98.2	85.6	70.8	61.6 [†]
Other	59.9	51.2	64.3	46.4
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	70.3	87.1	71.0	59.0*
Non-Hispanic	57.8	57.9	53.1	46.3*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	97.1	97.3	78.7	71.4
\$7,500 - 14,999	64.4	66.9	65.5	55.0*
\$15,000 - 24,999	53.9	58.0	60.5	48.7*
\$25,000 - 34,999	50.6	50.8	50.9	42.0*
\$35,000 - 49,999	49.7	54.3	51.6	42.6*
\$50,000 - 74,999	47.6	49.7	39.6	41.8
\$75,000 or more	58.3	51.2	40.9	43.3
Region				
Northeast	36.4	44.1	38.7	32.4*
Midwest	59.9	61.2	56.3	45.4*
South	61.2	59.5	52.8	48.4
West	72.3	73.9	70.2	62.5*
Residence				
Urban	78.3	84.1	69.4	59.9*
Suburban	51.1	46.8	46.5	39.0*
Rural	50.2	53.6	49.6	46.8
Home ownership				
Owned	50.3	50.0	45.5	40.6*
Rented	73.3	77.5	70.3	59.8*

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table L. Number of motor vehicle thefts per 1,000 households, by race, Hispanic origin, income, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Characteristic of household or head of household	Rates of motor vehicle theft per 1,000 households			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Race				
White	16.3	17.2	15.6	14.0
Black	34.9	33.7	26.6	30.4
Other	17.0	33.8	34.1	21.9
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	36.7	36.8	39.9	27.8*
Non-Hispanic	17.4	18.4	15.6	15.3
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	10.5	14.1	13.9	13.9
\$7,500 - 14,999	19.0	18.9	15.2	15.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	18.7	18.6	16.3	15.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	14.6	21.2	20.0	16.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	21.8	18.6	17.0	18.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	17.5	22.4	20.7	17.2
\$75,000 or more	27.9	26.4	17.7	19.1
Region				
Northeast	16.0	19.4	17.9	14.3 [†]
Midwest	14.5	14.7	12.2	13.6
South	14.3	17.8	14.7	14.2
West	31.7	28.7	28.1	24.6*
Residence				
Urban	31.7	34.2	29.3	25.7
Suburban	16.7	17.0	15.6	15.0
Rural	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.9
Home ownership				
Owned	15.7	15.8	14.5	12.3*
Rented	23.5	26.5	22.8	23.5

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Survey methodology

The National Crime Victimization Survey measures personal and household offenses, including crimes not reported to police, by interviewing all the occupants age 12 and older of housing units that have been selected to comprise a representative sample. The sample also includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Excluded are crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks or temporary housing, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates and hospital or hospice patients.

A Bureau of the Census representative interviews each housing unit at 6-month intervals, spreading out the complete sample of household interviews over the entire year. In 1995 the Bureau of the Census interviewed approximately 100,000 residents in 56,000 housing units about the crimes they had experienced in the previous 6 months. Response rates were 96% of eligible housing units and 92% of individuals in interviewed households.

Since sample survey data provide the estimates in the Bulletin, these estimates are subject to sampling variation. Comparisons presented in this report without mention of significance

are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, meaning that the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error. For clarity, most of the findings indicate significant differences with terms like *reliable*, *significant*, and *measurable*. Where the differences were found to be statistically significant at the 90% confidence level, the terms *some evidence* and *slight differences* are used.

The text also mentions patterns that were consistent across multiple crime types but were not significant for individual crime types.

Table M. Number of thefts per 1,000 households, by race, Hispanic origin, income, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Characteristic of household or head of household	Rates of theft per 1,000 households			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Race				
White	246.2	241.0	234.6	213.6*
Black	257.6	249.6	243.8	230.3
Other	270.4	258.8	236.5	224.3
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	319.5	318.4	314.5	277.3*
Non-Hispanic	243.0	236.9	229.3	211.1*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	219.5	203.5	203.2	205.4*
\$7,500 - 14,999	208.5	213.5	216.0	185.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	226.8	233.8	230.2	222.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	267.6	263.9	236.3	224.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	296.5	267.9	257.2	232.6*
\$50,000 - 74,999	303.8	299.6	296.0	258.1*
\$75,000 or more	302.8	310.9	297.9	273.7
Region				
Northeast	165.9	184.9	182.6	177.0
Midwest	237.9	238.2	222.0	197.3*
South	230.4	224.6	216.8	201.5*
West	357.6	332.0	335.8	300.7*
Residence				
Urban	293.3	292.0	277.7	262.3*
Suburban	254.0	240.6	234.3	213.0*
Rural	189.2	189.9	189.9	164.8*
Home ownership				
Owned	218.1	220.3	212.2	191.3*
Rented	301.7	282.1	278.1	261.1*

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D., is director.

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<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

Data presented in this report may be obtained from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0960. The archive may also be accessed through the BJS Web site. When at the archive site, search for data set ICPSR 6406.

Comparison of numbers and percent of victimizations reported to the police, 1994-95

Victimizations reported to the police

Type of crime	Number reported to the police			Percent reported to the police		
	1994	1995	Percent change, 1994-95	1994	1995	Difference between percents, 1994-95
All crimes	15,186,570	13,586,610	-10.5%	35.8%	35.3%	-0.5%
Personal crimes	4,673,130	4,142,330	-11.4%	41.2%	41.6%	0.4%
Crimes of violence	4,513,540	4,004,310	-11.3%	41.6%	41.7%	0.1%
Rape/sexual assault	137,110	109,030	-20.5%	31.7%	32.0%	0.3%
Robbery	718,990	628,860	-12.5%	55.4%	55.1%	-0.3%
Assault	3,657,440	3,266,430	-10.7%	40.1%	40.2%	0.1%
Property crimes	10,513,440	9,444,270	-10.2%	33.9%	33.2%	-0.7%
Household burglary	2,770,210	2,429,750	-12.3%	50.5%	50.4%	-0.1%
Motor vehicle theft	1,379,040	1,229,940	-10.8%	78.2%	74.4%	-3.8% **
Theft	6,364,190	5,784,570	-9.1%	26.8%	26.3%	-0.5%

**The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Victim-offender relationship, victim's activity, weapons, and characteristics of the criminal incident, by crimes of violence, 1995

Characteristics of incident	Crimes of violence						
	Total violence crime	Rape/Sexual assault	Robbery	Assault			
				Total	Aggravated	Simple	
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	
Victim/offender relationship*							
Relatives	9	12	5	10	9	10	
Well-known	23	33	11	24	22	25	
Casual acquaintance	15	25	6	16	12	17	
Stranger	50	29	74	47	54	45	
Time of day							
6 a. m. to 6 p. m.	54	34	44	57	50	59	
6 p. m. to midnight	33	37	41	32	36	31	
Midnight to 6 a.m.	11	25	14	10	13	8	
Location of crime							
At or near victim's home or lodging	26	43	26	26	25	26	
Friend's/relative's/neighbor's home	9	24	6	8	12	7	
Commercial places	12	4	4	14	10	15	
Parking lots/garages	7	5	10	8	7	8	
School	14	4	6	16	6	19	
Street other than near victim's home	19	5	39	17	28	14	
Other ¹	12	15	11	12	12	12	
Victim's activity							
At work or traveling to or from work	21	13	17	22	19	23	
School	13	3	7	14	7	16	
Activities at home	21	43	15	21	23	21	
Shopping/errands	4	2	10	4	4	4	
Leisure activities away from home	23	28	24	22	26	21	
Traveling	9	5	18	8	12	7	
Other	8	5	9	8	10	8	
Distance from victim's home							
Inside home or lodging	14	40	12	13	13	13	
Near victim's home	14	7	14	15	16	14	
1 mile or less	21	13	31	20	23	19	
5 miles or less	24	12	19	26	21	27	
50 miles or less	22	20	16	23	25	23	
More than 50 miles	4	7	6	3	3	3	
Weapons²							
No weapons present	67	88	37	70	5	89	
Weapons present	24	5	51	21	95	0	
Firearm	9	3	28	7	31	0	
Other type of weapon ³	14	2	22	14	61	0	
Unknown if weapon was present	9	7	11	9	0	11	

*Excludes "don't know" relationships.

¹Includes areas on street other than near victim's home, on public transportation or inside station, in apartment yard, park, field, playground, and other areas.

²An aggravated assault is any assault in which an offender possesses or uses a weapon or inflicts serious injury.

³Includes knives, other sharp objects, blunt objects, and other types of weapons.